

i Exam information

**ENG2152 - Varieties of English Texts
6-hour written exam without supervision
4 December 2020, 9:00-15:00**

The use of sources is allowed. For guidelines on the use of sources and citations, see below.

The questions must be answered in English. The texts to be used for analysis are attached in a pdf document.

Answer ONE question from Part I and ONE question from Part II. Pass marks are required on both parts. Part 1 counts 35% of your mark, and Part 2 counts 65%.

Sources and referencing

It is important that you familiarize yourself with the rules for sources and referencing: <https://www.hf.uio.no/english/studies/sources-referencing/>.

Using other people's material without declaring it properly may be considered as cheating or attempted cheating. The consequences of cheating or attempted cheating may be severe for you as a student; please follow this link for more information: <https://www.uio.no/english/studies/examinations/sources-citations/>

However, it is not mandatory to include a bibliography (reference list at the end of the paper) in a short take-home examination (2-6 hours).

Contact information

If you experience technical difficulties during your examination or have further questions, please call 22 84 10 70 or 22 85 91 73.

1 Part I (35%)

[Attachment as pdf](#)

Answer ONE of the following questions:

1. Give a brief account of the linguistic features that are linked to the situational feature of interactiveness. Illustrate your account with examples from the attached texts.












OR


2. Explain how the length and complexity of noun phrases differ across various registers of English and how this variation can be related to situational features. Illustrate your account with examples from the attached texts.

OR

3. Discuss some ways in which corpora can be useful in discourse analysis. Your discussion should include concrete examples of corpus use, either of your own or as found in other studies.

Write your answer here:

Format | **B** | *I* | U | x_2 | x^2 | I_x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Words: 0

Maks poeng: 10

2 Part II (65%)

[Attachment as pdf](#)

Answer ONE of the following questions:

1. "Stance is the ways in which writers [and speakers] present themselves and convey their judgements, opinions and commitments" (Paltridge 2012, p. 76). Discuss how stance is conveyed in Texts 1 and 3. You may also use the other texts for comparison. Link the expressions of stance to the communicative purpose(s) of the texts and to the relationship between the speakers and the hearers.












OR


2. Discuss how the register of narrative fiction can be analysed linguistically in English. Include an account of how stylistic and situational features distinguish fiction from many other types of writing. Text 4 should be your main source of examples, but the other texts provided may be used for comparison.

OR

3. Give an analysis of the situational and linguistic features of Text 3. Your discussion of the text should include some consideration of the critical discourse perspective that "social and political issues are constructed and reflected in discourse" (Paltridge 2012, p. 187).

Write your answer here:

Format ▾ | **B** *I* U x_2 x^2 | I_x |   |    |   |   |  |  |



Words: 0

Maks poeng: 10

Question 1

Attached



Text 1, Conversation between husband and wife in a pub

- 1 A: I mean can you imagine every night the dog comes and sleeps at the bottom of on your
2 bed
3 B: yeah I've had the same thing (.) not on the beds but on the on the sofas
4 A: I just think no no (.) yeah but on the sofas that's different (.) that's not in your bed
5 B: yeah he did used to come up on the bed though (.) but only when we were out the
6 house and then you'd get back and he'd be like running down the stairs looking really
7 sheepish
8 A: well there you go (.) he knows that he's done wrong whereas they've kind of let him
9 B: yeah and he'd have his tail between his legs
10 A: and -ANONnameF says you know when they change house and stuff when when
11 everything's a bit more settled for him they'll change it but I I don't think you can
12 B: no you can't you can't teach an old dog new tricks
13 A: mm (.) yeah
14 B: you can't you have to you have to really put it in them when they're young
15 A: yeah (.) well I don't know (.) I think they've yeah they've made a bit of a mistake there
16 B: he's a nice dog though (.) he is a nice dog
17 A: yeah but can you imagine every night having the dog on the bottom of your bed?
18 B: no I would n't want that (.) cos it stinks as well and you get the hairs

(Source: BNC2014, retrieved from <https://cqpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnc2014spoken/>)

Text 2, Research article abstract

- 1 **Community versus Commodity in Francophone Canada: A Multilevel Approach to the**
2 **Neoliberalization of Immigration**
3 Since the 1990s, Canada's francophone minority communities (FMCs) have become
4 increasingly involved in francophone immigration governance, and this trend has coincided
5 with the wider neoliberalization of immigration in Canada. This article analyzes the
6 implications of the growing influence of a neoliberal immigration policy and the narrative of
7 an ideal immigrant on Canada's FMCs by focussing on the francophone Acadian community
8 in New Brunswick, Canada's only constitutionally bilingual province. Making use of three
9 types of sources—semistructured interviews, debates in the Legislative Assembly of New
10 Brunswick, and official and archival documents—the article argues that francophone and
11 Acadian organizations have adopted the federal, neoliberal perspective on immigration,
12 placing greater emphasis on economic integration and the creation of a bilingual workforce.
13 Changes in the type of immigrant selected and role of the community in the lives of
14 francophone immigrants create new challenges for minority language communities that define
15 and identify themselves through language use and belonging.
16 *(Canadian Journal of Political Science Vol 53:1, 2020. Article by Catrin Wyn Edwards)*

Text 3, Political speech

Scottish First Minister Nicola Sturgeon on Brexit, immigration and a separate Scottish visa; excerpts. Speech held on 27 January 2020 at the launch of a migration paper. The lines containing three dots mark places in which rather long passages have been left out.

1 Good morning.

2 This is the beginning of a momentous week for Scotland, the UK and indeed Europe as a
3 whole. On Friday night, Scotland, as part of the UK, will leave the European Union. That act
4 – which is contrary to the will of the majority of voters in Scotland – will be a source of deep
5 regret for many of us. On Wednesday and on Friday, I will be saying more about Brexit and
6 its broader implications for Scotland’s future.

7 My words today are not about Brexit, but they are about a subject which is relevant to
8 Brexit. I’m going to talk about immigration – an issue which has shaped Scotland’s past, is
9 central to Scotland’s future, and which will be profoundly affected by Brexit.

10 For much of Scotland’s history, more people have left this country than have come
11 here. That outward migration is the main reason why Scotland is one of only four countries in
12 Europe whose population fell during the final part of the 20th century.

13 During this century, that story changed. People from across the world have chosen to
14 make their lives here. Many of those people have come from the EU, and particularly from
15 the countries which joined the EU in 2005. As a result, in the first decade of this century,
16 Scotland enjoyed its highest population growth in more than a century. Our population has
17 continued to increase since then. That reversal – the fact that Scotland is now a place people
18 come to, rather than leave, is one of the best things to have happened during my time as an
19 MSP.

20 These new Scots have made Scotland’s population younger – something which is
21 important to the sustainability of public services. They have also contributed to our culture,
22 our economy, and to the life of communities across the country. They are our colleagues,
23 neighbours, friends and loved ones. We should be honoured that they have chosen to make
24 Scotland their home.

25 ...

26 The current UK immigration system simply is not designed with Scotland’s interests or needs
27 in mind. Because of that, it does not work for Scotland. And with the end of free movement
28 under Brexit, things are likely to get worse. That presents a long-term risk to Scotland’s
29 prosperity, our public services and the sustainability of some of our communities. The
30 proposals for change set out in today’s paper - a separate Scottish visa, a pilot programme for
31 rural areas, and changes to the UK approach – are realistic and deliverable.

32 ...

33 By doing so, we can address Scotland’s distinct demographic challenge. We can ensure that
34 we continue to welcome talent from across Europe and around the world. And we can help to
35 secure a more successful future for everyone in this country.

36 (Full text at <https://www.gov.scot/publications/plan-scottish-visa/>)

1 **Starving**

2 At the marina on Sunday morning, Harmon had to work not to stare at the young couple. He
3 had seen them before in town, walking along Main Street; the girl's thin hand – cuffed at the
4 wrist by fake fur on the end of her denim jacket sleeve – had been holding the boy's hand
5 loosely as the two had looked in store windows with the same laconic, unqualified
6 comfortableness they had now leaning against the railing by the stairs. The boy was said to be
7 a cousin of Kathleen Burnham and was up from New Hampshire, working at the sawmill,
8 though he was no bigger, and looked no older, than an adolescent sugar maple. But his eyes
9 behind the black-framed glasses were easy, his body was easy. They wore no wedding bands,
10 Harmon noticed, and he turned his gaze out to the bay, which was sparkling in the morning
11 sunlight and was a flat as a coin on the windless day.

12 "I'm mad at Victoria," Harmon heard the girl say. Her voice was high, and in that way
13 sounded too loud. She seemed not to care that everyone could hear, though there were just a
14 few of them – Harmon, two fishermen – waiting to get inside. Recently the marine had
15 become a popular breakfast spot on Sunday mornings; a wait for a table was not unusual.
16 Harmon's wife, Bonnie, wouldn't do it. "People waiting gets me anxious," she said.

17 "Why?" the boy asked. His voice was softer, but Harmon, not far away, could hear it.
18 He turned, gave them a long glance through his squinted eyes.

19 "Well." The girl seemed to consider this, her mouth moving back and forth. Her skin
20 was flawless, and had the faintest blush of cinnamon color. Her hair had been dyed to match
21 this coloring – or so Harmon thought. Girls did brilliant things with their hair these days. His
22 niece worked in a salon in Portland and had told Bonnie hair coloring had been a whole
23 different ball game for years. You could make it any number of colors, and it was good for
24 your hair. Bonnie said she didn't care, she'd take the hair God gave her. Harmon had been
25 sorry.

26 "She's been kind of a bitch lately," the girl said. Her voice was energetic, but
27 ruminative. The boy nodded.

28 The marina door opened, two fishermen came out, the two waiting went in. The boy
29 took a seat on the wooden bench and the girl, instead of sitting next to him, sat on his lap as
30 though he were a chair. "Here," she said to Harmon, nodding to the space left.

31 He started to raise a hand to indicate no, that was all right, but she looked at him with
32 such open-faced matter-of-factness that he sat down next to them.

(From Elizabeth Strout, *Olive Kitteridge*. The author calls the book a novel, but its chapters are like short stories.)

Question 2
Attached



Text 1, Conversation between husband and wife in a pub

- 1 A: I mean can you imagine every night the dog comes and sleeps at the bottom of on your
2 bed
3 B: yeah I've had the same thing (.) not on the beds but on the on the sofas
4 A: I just think no no (.) yeah but on the sofas that's different (.) that's not in your bed
5 B: yeah he did used to come up on the bed though (.) but only when we were out the
6 house and then you'd get back and he'd be like running down the stairs looking really
7 sheepish
8 A: well there you go (.) he knows that he's done wrong whereas they've kind of let him
9 B: yeah and he'd have his tail between his legs
10 A: and -ANONnameF says you know when they change house and stuff when when
11 everything's a bit more settled for him they'll change it but I I don't think you can
12 B: no you can't you can't teach an old dog new tricks
13 A: mm (.) yeah
14 B: you can't you have to you have to really put it in them when they're young
15 A: yeah (.) well I don't know (.) I think they've yeah they've made a bit of a mistake there
16 B: he's a nice dog though (.) he is a nice dog
17 A: yeah but can you imagine every night having the dog on the bottom of your bed?
18 B: no I would n't want that (.) cos it stinks as well and you get the hairs

(Source: BNC2014, retrieved from <https://cqpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnc2014spoken/>)

Text 2, Research article abstract

- 1 **Community versus Commodity in Francophone Canada: A Multilevel Approach to the**
2 **Neoliberalization of Immigration**
3 Since the 1990s, Canada's francophone minority communities (FMCs) have become
4 increasingly involved in francophone immigration governance, and this trend has coincided
5 with the wider neoliberalization of immigration in Canada. This article analyzes the
6 implications of the growing influence of a neoliberal immigration policy and the narrative of
7 an ideal immigrant on Canada's FMCs by focussing on the francophone Acadian community
8 in New Brunswick, Canada's only constitutionally bilingual province. Making use of three
9 types of sources—semistructured interviews, debates in the Legislative Assembly of New
10 Brunswick, and official and archival documents—the article argues that francophone and
11 Acadian organizations have adopted the federal, neoliberal perspective on immigration,
12 placing greater emphasis on economic integration and the creation of a bilingual workforce.
13 Changes in the type of immigrant selected and role of the community in the lives of
14 francophone immigrants create new challenges for minority language communities that define
15 and identify themselves through language use and belonging.
16 *(Canadian Journal of Political Science Vol 53:1, 2020. Article by Catrin Wyn Edwards)*

Text 3, Political speech

Scottish First Minister Nicola Sturgeon on Brexit, immigration and a separate Scottish visa; excerpts. Speech held on 27 January 2020 at the launch of a migration paper. The lines containing three dots mark places in which rather long passages have been left out.

1 Good morning.

2 This is the beginning of a momentous week for Scotland, the UK and indeed Europe as a
3 whole. On Friday night, Scotland, as part of the UK, will leave the European Union. That act
4 – which is contrary to the will of the majority of voters in Scotland – will be a source of deep
5 regret for many of us. On Wednesday and on Friday, I will be saying more about Brexit and
6 its broader implications for Scotland’s future.

7 My words today are not about Brexit, but they are about a subject which is relevant to
8 Brexit. I’m going to talk about immigration – an issue which has shaped Scotland’s past, is
9 central to Scotland’s future, and which will be profoundly affected by Brexit.

10 For much of Scotland’s history, more people have left this country than have come
11 here. That outward migration is the main reason why Scotland is one of only four countries in
12 Europe whose population fell during the final part of the 20th century.

13 During this century, that story changed. People from across the world have chosen to
14 make their lives here. Many of those people have come from the EU, and particularly from
15 the countries which joined the EU in 2005. As a result, in the first decade of this century,
16 Scotland enjoyed its highest population growth in more than a century. Our population has
17 continued to increase since then. That reversal – the fact that Scotland is now a place people
18 come to, rather than leave, is one of the best things to have happened during my time as an
19 MSP.

20 These new Scots have made Scotland’s population younger – something which is
21 important to the sustainability of public services. They have also contributed to our culture,
22 our economy, and to the life of communities across the country. They are our colleagues,
23 neighbours, friends and loved ones. We should be honoured that they have chosen to make
24 Scotland their home.

25 ...

26 The current UK immigration system simply is not designed with Scotland’s interests or needs
27 in mind. Because of that, it does not work for Scotland. And with the end of free movement
28 under Brexit, things are likely to get worse. That presents a long-term risk to Scotland’s
29 prosperity, our public services and the sustainability of some of our communities. The
30 proposals for change set out in today’s paper - a separate Scottish visa, a pilot programme for
31 rural areas, and changes to the UK approach – are realistic and deliverable.

32 ...

33 By doing so, we can address Scotland’s distinct demographic challenge. We can ensure that
34 we continue to welcome talent from across Europe and around the world. And we can help to
35 secure a more successful future for everyone in this country.

36 (Full text at <https://www.gov.scot/publications/plan-scottish-visa/>)

1 **Starving**

2 At the marina on Sunday morning, Harmon had to work not to stare at the young couple. He
3 had seen them before in town, walking along Main Street; the girl's thin hand – cuffed at the
4 wrist by fake fur on the end of her denim jacket sleeve – had been holding the boy's hand
5 loosely as the two had looked in store windows with the same laconic, unqualified
6 comfortableness they had now leaning against the railing by the stairs. The boy was said to be
7 a cousin of Kathleen Burnham and was up from New Hampshire, working at the sawmill,
8 though he was no bigger, and looked no older, than an adolescent sugar maple. But his eyes
9 behind the black-framed glasses were easy, his body was easy. They wore no wedding bands,
10 Harmon noticed, and he turned his gaze out to the bay, which was sparkling in the morning
11 sunlight and was a flat as a coin on the windless day.

12 “I'm mad at Victoria,” Harmon heard the girl say. Her voice was high, and in that way
13 sounded too loud. She seemed not to care that everyone could hear, though there were just a
14 few of them – Harmon, two fishermen – waiting to get inside. Recently the marine had
15 become a popular breakfast spot on Sunday mornings; a wait for a table was not unusual.
16 Harmon's wife, Bonnie, wouldn't do it. “People waiting gets me anxious,” she said.

17 “Why?” the boy asked. His voice was softer, but Harmon, not far away, could hear it.
18 He turned, gave them a long glance through his squinted eyes.

19 “Well.” The girl seemed to consider this, her mouth moving back and forth. Her skin
20 was flawless, and had the faintest blush of cinnamon color. Her hair had been dyed to match
21 this coloring – or so Harmon thought. Girls did brilliant things with their hair these days. His
22 niece worked in a salon in Portland and had told Bonnie hair coloring had been a whole
23 different ball game for years. You could make it any number of colors, and it was good for
24 your hair. Bonnie said she didn't care, she'd take the hair God gave her. Harmon had been
25 sorry.

26 “She's been kind of a bitch lately,” the girl said. Her voice was energetic, but
27 ruminative. The boy nodded.

28 The marina door opened, two fishermen came out, the two waiting went in. The boy
29 took a seat on the wooden bench and the girl, instead of sitting next to him, sat on his lap as
30 though he were a chair. “Here,” she said to Harmon, nodding to the space left.

31 He started to raise a hand to indicate no, that was all right, but she looked at him with
32 such open-faced matter-of-factness that he sat down next to them.

(From Elizabeth Strout, *Olive Kitteridge*. The author calls the book a novel, but its chapters are like short stories.)