 Institutt for litteratur, områdestudier og europeiske språk

**HJEMMEEKSAMEN**

**2011/HØST**

**ENG4151: Systemic Functional Grammar, introduction**

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| 3 days | 28 Nov.-1 Dec. 2011 |

The exam paper consists of 3 pages, including texts for analysis.

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**Submit your paper in Fronter (fronter.uio.no) no later than 12 noon on 1 December 2011.**

*Answer Part I and ONE question from Part II. Pass marks are required on both parts.*

*Full reference must be given to any source used.*

*Your answer should not exceed 10 standard pages, though the front page and your list of works consulted may come in addition.*

**PART I (30%)**

Define and discuss briefly THREE of the following sets of terms / concepts. Give references to relevant literature on the subject. Illustrate with English examples.

**a.**  projection and verbiage

**b.** Rheme vs. Residue

**c.** inscribed vs. evoked appraisal

**d.** hypotaxis vs. embedding

**e.** material vs. mental process

**PART II (70%)**

Choose ONE of the following topics.

**a.** Write an essay on the ways in which coherence is maintained Text 1. Your discussion should include considerations of the use of cohesive ties as well as some examples of how the choice of Theme contributes to text structure.

**b.** Explore the ways in which the authors of Text 2 involve the reader through features of the interpersonal metafunction as well as the use of mood types. You should also comment briefly on the participant roles taken by *you* in the text. Relate your discussion to the genre and purpose of the text.

**c.** Write an essay on the impact of the context of situation (field, tenor, mode) on a piece of text. You may draw on both of the attached texts for exemplification.

**Text 1: On Facebook, it's now 4.74 degrees of separation**

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|  | By **John D. Sutter**, CNN |

**(CNN)** -- In the Facebook age -- when digital "friends" are just a click away -- the distance between people seems to be shrinking, according to data the social network released on Monday night.

The adage maintains there are "six degrees of separation" between any two people on Earth, meaning that any two people would know each other through no more than six intermediary contacts. On Facebook, however, the average user is only 4.74 degrees away from any other Facebooker.

"Thus, when considering even the most distant Facebook user in the Siberian tundra or the Peruvian rainforest, a friend of your friend probably knows a friend of their friend," Facebook wrote in a blog post about its findings.

That conclusion comes from a non-peer-reviewed study of 721 million active Facebook users, released by Facebook in collaboration with the Università degli Studi di Milano, the blog post says.

Facebook calls the analysis "the largest social network studies ever released." The Palo Alto, California, company says 99.6% of all Facebook users studied were separated by five degrees or less from any other Facebook user; 92% were separated by only four degrees. Furthermore, that distance appears to be shrinking quickly.

"The average distance in 2008 was 5.28 hops, while now it is 4.74," Facebook says.

While online Facebook friends are more likely to be linked to far-flung friends-of-friends, their immediate circles of contacts are remarkably homogenous in terms of age and geography.

"We observed that while the entire world is only a few degrees away, a user's friends are most likely to be of a similar age and come from the same country," the company writes.

Within the United States, for instance, users on average are linked by three intermediary contacts.

Facebook compares its work to that of 1960s social psychologist Stanley Milgram's experiments to prove that people are separated by only six contacts. The company explains Milgram's work like this:

"The idea was first put to the test by Stanley Milgram in the 1960's. Milgram selected 296 volunteers and asked them to dispatch a message to a specific individual, a stockholder living in the Boston suburb of Sharon, Massachusetts.

"The volunteers were told that they couldn't send the message directly to the target person (unless the sender knew them personally), but that they should route the message to a personal acquaintance that was more likely than the sender to know the target person.

"Milgram found that the average number of intermediate persons in these chains was 5.2 (representing about 6 hops). The experiment showed that not only are there few degrees of separation between any two people, but that individuals can successfully navigate these short paths, even though they have no way of seeing the entire network."

There seem to be some obvious and fundamental differences between their reports, however. Not everyone knows all of their Facebook contacts in real life, of course. And the nature of digital friendship -- and even an online friend network -- takes on a different, and potentially more global, character than face-to-face networks of friends and contacts.

"We are close, in a sense, to people who don't necessarily like us, sympathize with us or have anything in common with us," Jon Kleinberg, from Cornell University, told the New York Times. "It's the weak ties that make the world small."

# Text 2: Thin. Light. Fully loaded.

Two cameras for FaceTime and HD video recording. The dual-core A5 chip. 10-hour battery life.Over 200 new software features in iOS 5. And iCloud. All in a remarkably thin, light design. There’s so much to iPad, it’s amazing there’s so little of it.

# Technology so advanced, you’ll forget it’s even there.

When you pick up iPad, it becomes an extension of you. That’s the idea behind its innovative design. It’s just 0.34 inch thin and weighs as little as 1.33 pounds, so it feels completely comfortable in your hands. And it makes surfing the web, checking email, watching movies, and reading books so natural, you’ll wonder why you ever did it any other way.

# Instant On. Touch and go.

Pick up your iPad, press the Home button, and it wakes from sleep instantly. That’s because iPad features fast, efficient, and reliable flash storage that lets you access data quickly. So everything effortlessly springs to life.

# Battery life keeps on going. So you can, too.

Even with such a thin, light design, iPad has an incredible 10-hour battery life. That’s enough juice for one flight across the ocean, or one movie-watching all-nighter, or a week’s commute across town. Because iPad hardware and software are made for each other, the power-efficient A5 chip works with the iOS software to keep battery life from fading away.

**Two cameras. And a big hello to FaceTime for iPad.**

You’ll see two cameras on iPad — one on the front and one on the back. They may be tiny, but they’re a big deal. They’re designed for FaceTime video calling, and they work together so you can talk to your favorite people and see them smile and laugh back at you. The front camera puts you and your friend face-to-face. Switch to the back camera during your video call to share where you are, who you’re with, or what’s going on around you. When you’re not using FaceTime, let the back camera roll if you see something movie-worthy. It’s HD, so whatever you shoot is a mini-masterpiece. And you can take wacky snapshots in Photo Booth. It’s the most fun a face can have.

**LED-backlit display. The view is amazing.**

iPad is one big, beautiful display — 9.7 inches of high-resolution photos, movies, web pages, books, and more. LED backlighting makes everything you see remarkably crisp, vivid, and bright. Even in places with low light, like an airplane. And there’s no wrong way to hold iPad. It’s designed to show off everything in portrait and landscape, so with every turn (even upside down), the display adjusts to fit. Because it uses a display technology called IPS (in-plane switching), it has a wide, 178° viewing angle. Hold it up to someone across the room, or share it with someone sitting next to you, and everyone gets a brilliant view.

**Multi-Touch. Everything’s at your fingertips.**

With iPad, you use your fingers to do everything. And thanks to Multi-Touch technology, everything you do — surfing the web, typing email, reading books, swiping through photos, and switching between apps — is easier and a lot more fun. When your fingers touch the display, it senses them using electrical fields. Then it instantly transforms your taps, swipes, pinches, and flicks into lifelike actions. Just like that. (Excerpts from <http://www.apple.com/ipad/features/>)