



Cambridge International AS & A Level

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

9093/33

Paper 3 Language Analysis

October/November 2023

2 hours 15 minutes



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.
- Dictionaries are **not** allowed.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A: Language change

Question 1

Read **Texts A, B** and **C**.

Analyse how **Text A** exemplifies the various ways in which the English language has changed over time. In your answer, you should refer to specific details from **Texts A, B** and **C**, as well as to ideas and examples from your wider study of language change. [25]

Text A

An extract taken from a description of a hospital for disabled and retired soldiers published in 1695. This section gives an account of how food is prepared and served in the hospital.

The *Cooks* take the Meat out of the *Pots* and *Boylers* about Eight a Clock in the Morning, to dress and divide it into Portions; about Ten a Clock the *Meffes*¹ are prepared, and ready to be served in at Eleven a Clock: And that they may be the more exact in making those Portions equal and of weight, so as every one may have what is his due, they weigh first about half a dozen of Portions that are placed before the *Cooks* to serve them as Patterns and Models, by which they are to judge how the rest of the Portions of the like weight are to be made, or as near to them as possible. About half an hour after Ten a Clock, the *Pottage*² being made ready by the *Cooks* in the *Boylers*, the same is carried in large *Portable Kettles* by the Servants of the *Refectories*³, who come into the *Kitchen* and carry it away into the *Refectories*, and fill all the *Porringers*⁴ that they find already ranged in order on the Tables, and which the Soldiers take care to garnish with Bread cut into them: These *Soupes* are so very good, that they who have the Curiosity to see the same prepared, are surpris'd at it, because of the great quantity that is used; but it must also be considered what care is taken to have it so. For in all other Houses the *Cooks* have a prevailing Custom to take all the *Fat* and *Dripping* of the boyl'd and roast Meat for themselves, as being a Profit and Perquisite⁵ of their Place, as they reckon it; but here it is otherwise; wherefore that the *Pottage* should be so much the better, it is ordered by the *Administrator-General*, that the *Cook's* Wages should be raised.

¹*Meffes*: food (especially in the military)

²*Pottage*: soup or stew

³*Refectories*: dining rooms in an institution

⁴*Porringers*: small bowls usually with a handle

⁵*Perquisite*: a benefit to which employees are entitled, beyond a salary

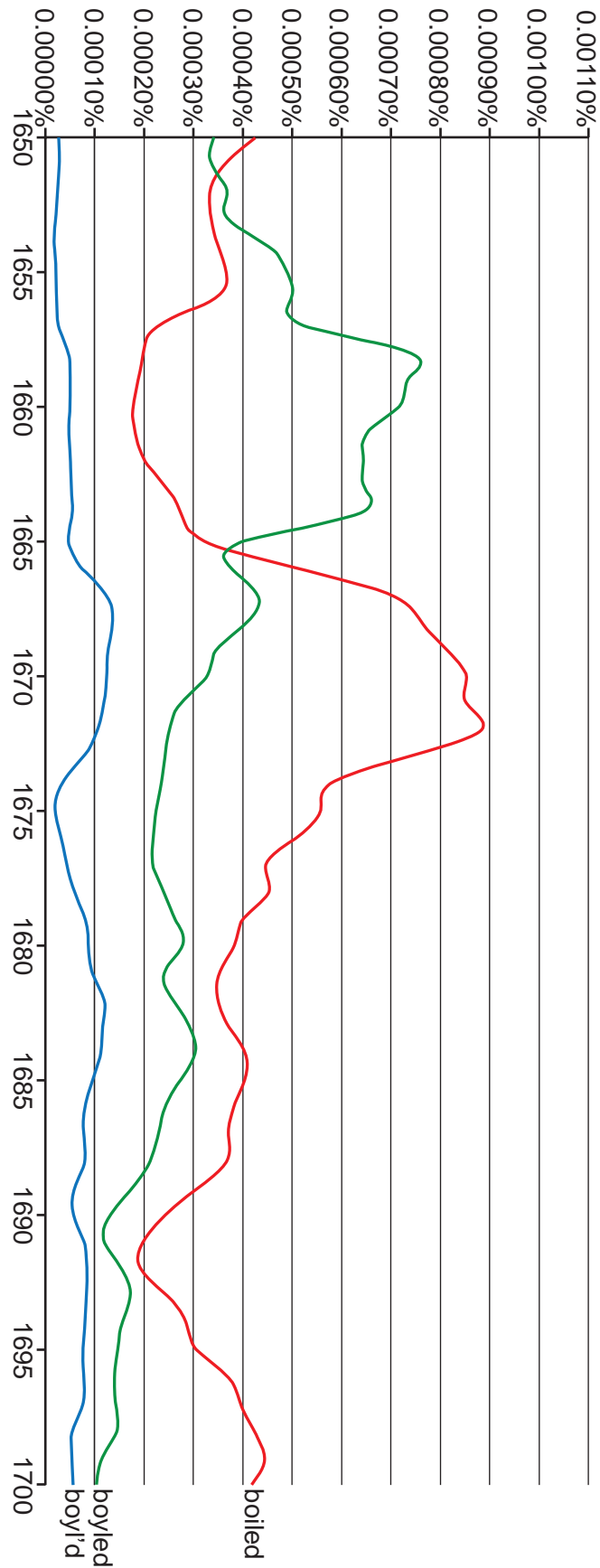
Text B

Collocations for 'kettle' and 'pot' from the British National Corpus (1980s-1993)

'kettle'	'pot'
put	tea
boil	coffee
fill	plant
filled	melting
water	hot
different	gold
electric	cooking
coffee	luck

Text C

n-gram graph for the words *boiled*, *boyled* and *boyl'd* (1650–1700)



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Section B: Child language acquisition

Question 2

Read the following texts. Extracts 1 and 2 are transcriptions of conversations between Dylan and Isaac (both age 5 years), who are playing with their friend Dylan at school. Extract 3 is a transcription of a conversation between Isaac and his headteacher.

Analyse ways in which the boys and the headteacher are using language in their conversations. In your answer, you should refer to specific details from the transcription, as well as to ideas and examples from your wider study of child language acquisition. [25]

Extract 1

Dylan: come on (.). try and get me

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Headteacher: that would be nice if we could have that

**REFERENCE TABLE OF International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) PHONEMIC SYMBOLS
(RECEIVED PRONUNCIATION)**

1 Consonants of English		2 Pure vowels of English	
/ f /	<u>f</u> at, rou <u>gh</u>	/ iː /	be <u>a</u> t, <u>k</u> e <u>p</u>
/ v /	<u>v</u> ery, <u>v</u> illage, lo <u>v</u> e	/ ɪ /	b <u>i</u> t, t <u>i</u> p, bu <u>y</u>
/ ə /	<u>t</u> heatre, <u>th</u> ank <u>a</u> thlete	/ e /	be <u>e</u> t, ma <u>n</u> y
/ ð /	<u>th</u> is <u>th</u> em, <u>w</u> ith, <u>e</u> ither	/ æ /	ba <u>a</u> t
/ s /	<u>s</u> ing, thin <u>k</u> , lo <u>s</u> ses	/ ʌ /	u <u>a</u> p, e <u>a</u> n, blo <u>o</u> d
/ z /	<u>z</u> o, be <u>d</u> s, eas <u>y</u>	/ aː /	ca <u>r</u> , he <u>a</u> rt, a <u>a</u> lm, a <u>u</u> nt
/ ʃ /	<u>s</u> ugar, bu <u>sh</u>	/ ɒ /	po <u>t</u> , wa <u>nt</u>
/ ʒ /	plea <u>s</u> ure, beig <u>e</u>	/ ɔː /	po <u>r</u> t, sa <u>w</u> , ta <u>lk</u>
/ h /	<u>h</u> igh, <u>h</u> it, beh <u>in</u> d	/ ə /	<u>a</u> bout, sudd <u>e</u> n
/ p /	<u>p</u> it, to <u>p</u>	/ ɜː /	wo <u>r</u> d, bir <u>d</u>
/ t /	<u>t</u> ip, po <u>t</u> , ste <u>e</u> p	/ ʊ /	bo <u>o</u> k, wo <u>o</u> d, pu <u>t</u>
/ k /	<u>k</u> ep, ti <u>k</u> , a <u>r</u> e	/ uː /	fo <u>o</u> d, so <u>u</u> p, ru <u>d</u> e
/ b /	<u>b</u> ad, ru <u>b</u>		
/ d /	ba <u>d</u> , <u>d</u> im	3 Diphthongs of English	
/ g /	<u>g</u> un, bi <u>g</u>	/ eɪ /	la <u>t</u> e, da <u>y</u> , gr <u>e</u> at
/ tʃ /	<u>ch</u> urch, lun <u>ch</u>	/ aɪ /	ti <u>m</u> e, hi <u>gh</u> , di <u>e</u>
/ dʒ /	<u>g</u> ive, <u>g</u> in, ju <u>r</u> y	/ ɔɪ /	bo <u>y</u> , no <u>is</u> e
/ m /	<u>m</u> ad, <u>jam</u> , <u>an</u> all	/ aʊ /	co <u>w</u> , ho <u>u</u> se, to <u>wn</u>
/ n /	ma <u>n</u> , n <u>o</u> , s <u>ow</u>	/ əʊ /	bo <u>a</u> t, ho <u>m</u> e, k <u>ow</u>
/ ŋ /	si <u>ng</u> er, lon <u>g</u>	/ ɪə /	<u>ear</u> , <u>her</u> e
/ l /	lo <u>u</u> d, k <u>ill</u> , pla <u>y</u>	/ eə /	<u>air</u> , a <u>re</u> , b <u>air</u>
/ j /	<u>y</u> ou, beyo <u>nd</u>	/ ʊə /	<u>a</u> re, ju <u>r</u> y
/ w /	<u>w</u> one, <u>w</u> hen, <u>w</u> et		
/ r /	<u>r</u> im, br <u>ea</u> d		
/ ʔ /	uh- <u>oh</u>		

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