

# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

## English Language

Advanced

**Paper 3: Investigating Language**

Sample assessment materials for first teaching  
September 2015  
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xxxx**

Paper Reference

**9EN0/03**

**You do not need any other materials.**

*Turn over* ►

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**PEARSON**

This booklet introduces five subtopics for the examination, one for each of the five topics:

The five topics are:

- Global English
- Language and Gender Identity
- Language and Journalism
- Language and Power
- Regional Language Variation

The summary, given for each topic, is a starting point for students to use for their own subtopic investigations.

The suggested resource list is intended to act as guidance and students should broaden their research beyond the list. Students and teachers need to consider carefully which resources to use as the list is for guidance and suggestion only.

Please note that resources were checked at the time of publication – all web addresses were working and all publications were available for purchase. However, materials may be withdrawn from circulation and website locations may change.

## Topic: Global English

### Subtopic: South African English

South Africa as a country was established as a result of colonialism and war. The boundaries that were set were political and did not take into account the grouping of the original African inhabitants – diverse groups who spoke a wide range of languages. Today, South Africa has several official languages.

Your investigation should focus on the English dialects of South Africa.

You should research:

- the historical development of South African Englishes
- relevant language frameworks of South African Englishes
- the influence of social and cultural changes on South African English.

### Suggested research resources

#### General

##### Books

Jenkins, J. (2009) *World Englishes – a resource book for students*. Oxford: Routledge.

Kirkpatrick, A. (2007) *World Englishes*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Mesthrie, R. (2010) *Varieties of English*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. Volumes 2 and 3.

#### Specific

Data could be taken from transcripts of South African speakers in the public eye, representations in the media and everyday conversations.

##### Websites

A collection of transcripts and recordings from different areas of South African English: [www.dialectsarchive.com/south-africa](http://www.dialectsarchive.com/south-africa)

An academic paper about Black South African English: Meierkord, C. (2005). *Black South African Englishes – towards a variationist account*.

Available: [http://webdoc.sub.gwdg.de/edoc/ia/eese/artic25/meierk/1\\_2005.html](http://webdoc.sub.gwdg.de/edoc/ia/eese/artic25/meierk/1_2005.html)

Discussion about South African English and some useful links: Richard Nordquist. *South African English* – <http://grammar.about.com/od/rs/g/SouthAfricanEnglishterm.html>

## Topic: Language and Gender Identity

### Subtopic: Constructing 'Ideal' Women

Attitudes towards gendered identity are represented and reproduced in discourses focused on women's bodies. These often construct an 'ideal' through the language selected, although these 'ideals' will vary depending on the contexts of production and reception.

Your investigation should focus on the language used to construct 'ideal' women.

You should research:

- the main developments in linguistic theory linked to gender and sexuality from the 1980s onwards
- relevant language frameworks used in constructing 'ideal' women
- the influence of social, cultural and historical changes on the construction of 'ideal' women.

### Suggested research resources

#### General

A PDF produced by the English and Media centre provides suggestions of useful resources for this area of study: [www.englishandmedia.co.uk/emag/debcamemag.pdf](http://www.englishandmedia.co.uk/emag/debcamemag.pdf)

#### Books

Baker, P. (2008) *Sexed Texts: Language, Gender and Sexuality*. London: Equinox Publishing Ltd.

Talbot, M. (2010) *Language and Gender*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

#### Specific

Data could be taken from social media, blogs, websites, advertising and print media.

A TED (Technology, Entertainment and Design) talk on body image:  
[www.youtube.com/watch?v=LOdyhEeYnJI#t=81](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LOdyhEeYnJI#t=81)

Leeds University papers:

- *Research into the Representation of Gender and Body Image in the Press*. Available at: <http://ics.leeds.ac.uk/files/2012/05/miriam-lowel.pdf>
- *Research into Women's Magazines and the Social Construction of Womanhood*. Available at: <http://ics.leeds.ac.uk/files/2011/12/Emily-Norval1.pdf>

## Topic: Language and Journalism

### Subtopic: Opinion Articles

The language of journalism has always changed in response to social, cultural and technological development. Newspapers, and later other forms of journalism, have both followed and led public opinion.

Your investigation should focus on the changing language used in print and electronic journalistic opinion articles.

You should research:

- the different ways journalists have expressed opinions over time
- relevant language frameworks used in journalistic articles
- the social, cultural and historical changes to journalism particularly with the impact of technology.

### Suggested research resources

#### General

Books

Finch, G. (2013) *Word of Mouth: A New Introduction to Language and Communication* 2nd edition Palgrave Macmillan.

Loughlin, L. (2000) *The Language of Magazines* (Intertext series) Oxford: Routledge.

Reah, D. (2002) *The Language of Newspapers* (Intertext series – 2nd edition) Oxford: Routledge.

#### Specific

Data could be taken from websites, newspapers and magazines.

Historical newspapers archive: [www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/](http://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/)

List of columnists: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_newspaper\\_columnists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_newspaper_columnists)

Reah, D. (2013) *Making Monsters – how the press decide who we love and who we hate* – found at <http://danutareah.co.uk/academic/index.html>

## Topic: Language and Power

### Subtopic: Legal Language

The language of the courtroom and of police interviews has changed over time. The language used in the course of inquiries and legal investigations can affect the equality of participants.

Your investigation should focus on the language used in the courts and by the police in the course of inquiries and investigations.

You should research the following aspects of the language of courtrooms and investigative interviews:

- the historical development
- relevant language frameworks
- the influence of social and cultural changes.

### Suggested research resources

#### General

##### Books

Fairclough, N. (2014) *Language and Power*. 3rd ed. Oxford: Routledge.

Mooney, A., et al (2010) *Language, Society and Power: an introduction*. 3rd edition. Oxford: Routledge.

Simpson, P. and Mayr, A. (2010) *Language and Power: a resource book for students*. Oxford: Routledge.

#### Specific

Data could be taken from court records and reports, Judicial Reviews and public inquiry documentation, police interview and investigation transcripts, and print media.

##### Websites

[www.oldbaileyonline.org](http://www.oldbaileyonline.org): a fully searchable edition of the largest body of texts detailing the lives of non-elite people ever published, containing 197,745 criminal trials held at London's central criminal court.

##### Articles

Oxburgh, G., Myklebust, T. and Grant, T. (2010) *A question of question types in police interviews*. *The International Journal of Speech, Language and the Law*. 17 (1), pages 45–66.

##### Books

Coulthard, M. and Johnson, A. (2007) *An Introduction to Forensic Linguistics: Language in Evidence*. London: Routledge.

## Topic: Regional Language Variation

### Subtopic: English of Yorkshire and the North East

The English of Yorkshire and the North East has developed under similar historical, social and cultural circumstances. There are recognisably distinct dialects in these regions but many features are also shared.

Your investigation should focus on the dialects of Yorkshire, Durham, Newcastle or Northumberland.

You should research the following aspects of these regional varieties:

- the historical development
- relevant language frameworks
- the influence of social and cultural changes.

### Suggested research resources

#### General

Websites

Project Gutenberg for free ebooks: [www.gutenberg.org/](http://www.gutenberg.org/)

The British Library: [www.bl.uk/](http://www.bl.uk/)

Books

Beal, J. *English dialects in the North of England: phonology* (pp. 113–133) from *Volume 1 – A Handbook of Varieties of English* (2008) New York: Mouton de Gruyter.

#### Specific

Data could be taken from transcripts of regional speakers in the public eye, representations in the media and everyday conversations.

Websites

Examples of spoken English from the North East can be found on the Talk of the Toon site: <http://research.ncl.ac.uk/decte/toon/>

Examples of spoken English from all parts of Yorkshire and the North East can be found on the British Library website: [www.bl.uk/learning/langlit/sounds](http://www.bl.uk/learning/langlit/sounds)

Articles

Discussing attitudes to Northern English:  
[www.lel.ed.ac.uk/class/resources/northernenglish/](http://www.lel.ed.ac.uk/class/resources/northernenglish/)