

## QUESTION 1

**Q1.1** British English, **US English**, Australian English, Indian English

**Q.1.2 (a)** Because of the dominance of nations like the United States in a number of significant industries, English has spread throughout the world due to their cultural influence. The United States became a major force in media, entertainment, and technology during the 20th and 21st centuries, and its innovations became profoundly embedded in the fabric of the world's culture. English is a vital language for gaining access to international entertainment and information since Hollywood movies, American television series, and popular music have a global audience. English has also been made the standard language for digital communication and international business by American tech titans and multinational firms like Google, Microsoft, and Apple. The strategic use of English in international science and diplomacy, along with its ubiquitous presence in media and technology,

**(b)** Hollywood film's effect serves as a striking example of how American culture has propagated English over the world. The global success of films such as "Avatar" has influenced cultural conventions and consumer tastes around the globe, in addition to showcasing English as the primary language of global cinema. Positively, this has opened up access to a variety of narrative styles and promoted cross-cultural interactions, enabling audiences worldwide to interact with a vast range of cultural experiences and concepts. Nevertheless, the widespread influence of English-language media may eclipse regional languages and customs, resulting in cultural homogenization. As English becomes the norm for international entertainment, smaller languages and regional cultures may be ignored.

## QUESTION 2

**Q2.1.** Mirroring Realistic Speech Patterns

Sepamla mimics the real-world speech patterns of his society by speaking in non-standard English. By adding dialectical and colloquial modifications, he increases the poem's relatability to the experiences of regular people. This method highlights how basic human experiences and emotions are universal, even in the face of linguistic or accentual variances. The non-standard language breaks down boundaries by implying that people are fundamentally the same regardless of their language.

## . Difficult Linguistic Structures

Sepamla questions the traditional linguistic hierarchies that prioritize standard English over other forms of the language by using non-standard forms of the language. This act of defying accepted linguistic conventions draws attention to the poem's main idea, which is that all humans are equal regardless of their language background. By affirming the legitimacy of various voices and experiences, non-standard language serves as a tool to support the notion that adherence to conventional linguistic standards does not determine one's value as a person.

## . Establishing a Common Identity

Another way to understand Sepamla's use of non-standard English is to unite disparate communities under a common identity. Through the merging of various dialects and language patterns, the poetry produces a composite voice that embodies a shared experience. This inclusion implies that everyone has similar human qualities and problems despite having different backgrounds and speech patterns. Therefore, the non-standard language serves as a uniting factor, demonstrating how human nature remains constant in a variety of linguistic and cultural circumstances.

### **Q.2.2** Prescriptive Tradition

In language analysis, the prescriptive tradition emphasizes upholding norms and standard standards of language use, frequently grading texts according to how well they follow accepted syntactical and grammatical conventions. Using this method to analyze Sipho Sepamla's poetry "Da Same Da Same," one would examine the poem's non-standard English usage and consider whether or not it adheres to accepted linguistic conventions. This analysis would look at the poem's deviations from standard sentence structure, syntax, spelling, and punctuation. For instance, one may examine how regional dialects and colloquial terms are used and evaluate how these variations defy or follow accepted English norms. The poem's non-standard forms could be criticized under the prescriptive approach for not following formal English conventions. Variations in spelling or grammar from normal usage may be regarded as mistakes or as less appropriate ways to express oneself. Evaluation of the influence of these discrepancies on the poem's readability or perceived validity in literary contexts could be included in the analysis. By contrasting it with normal language practices, this approach would also evaluate whether the poem's message is undermined or enhanced using non-standard English. But it is important to understand that the prescriptive tradition might not have completely understood the sociolinguistic context of the poem's writing or the poet's goals. The poet's purposeful style decision in "Da Same Da Same" is to represent genuine voices and challenge linguistic

hierarchies by intentionally using non-standard English, which reflects the poet's cultural and socioeconomic reality. The poem's linguistic alterations could be interpreted as errors or deviations from a prescriptive perspective, which could make the work's larger thematic and expressive objectives less clear.

### Descriptive Approach

The descriptive method to language analysis, on the other hand, does not make any assumptions about how speakers use language; instead, it aims to comprehend and record how speakers use language. Using this perspective, an analysis of "Da Same Da Same" would concentrate on identifying and characterizing the non-standard English forms that are used in the poem, as well as comprehending their purpose and place in the overall composition. This method would entail locating several non-standard language examples, including slang terms, regional dialects, or unusual grammatical constructions, and examining how these forms affect the overall impact and meaning of the poem. The descriptive study would emphasize how Sepamla's community's linguistic diversity and cultural identity are reflected in his use of non-standard English. It would examine how the deliberate use of nonstandard English is used to communicate emotional depth and authenticity, as well as how it helps to establish a more relatable and intimate connection with readers. This method acknowledges that non-standard language can convey the social realities and lived experiences of excluded people in an effective way, providing insights into the poet's viewpoint and subject concerns. Furthermore, the descriptive method would consider how the poem's non-standard forms serve as a defiance against linguistic hegemony and standardization. This method challenges conventional ideas of linguistic appropriateness while acknowledging the poem's contribution to expanding our understanding of language use through the documentation and analysis of these linguistic aspects. Because the descriptive analysis affirms the significance of varied linguistic expressions and acknowledges the role that language plays in conveying shared human experiences, it makes it possible to understand the poem's use of language in a broader way.

## QUESTION 3

### Q3.1 Differences in Substance and Context

a. Speech: Ephemeral and Spontaneous: Unless specifically indicated, speech is frequently ephemeral and spontaneous, occurring in real-time and not permanently recorded. This spontaneity may result in more conversational tone, interrupted speech, and incomplete thinking.

**Conversational Nature:** Speaking is typically more casual and conversational in nature. It frequently uses slang, idioms, and colloquialisms that might not be suitable or useful when written down.

**Non-verbal Cues:** Tone, pitch, and loudness are examples of non-verbal cues used in speech that aid in the meaning and emotion that are expressed. Certain facets of speech can offer more context than written words can.

. Writing:

**Permanent and Structured:** Written communication is typically more structured and permanent. It enables the author to thoroughly analyze and rework their work before putting it into print. Editing and honing written language can produce texts that are more polished and cohesive.

**Formal Nature:** Written language is frequently more standardized and formal. It follows grammatical rules and standards and stays away from slang and colloquialisms unless specifically used for stylistic effects.

**Absence of Non-verbal Cues:** Writing is devoid of speech's non-verbal cues. Therefore, in order to express tone and emotion, authors must rely on textual aspects like punctuation, paragraph structure, and word choice.

Context:

a. Speech:

**Instant Communication:** Speech takes place in real time, frequently in face-to-face communication or in live environments like conferences, talks, or speeches. This immediacy enables quick feedback and modifications in response to the listener's responses.

**Contextual Flexibility:** Since communication takes place in real time, speakers are able to modify their words in response to the audience, the situation, and their instant feedback. Communication can be dynamic and adaptable thanks to this flexibility.

Writing

**Delayed Interaction:** Most of the time, writing does not entail instant communication. Before being given to an audience, it is frequently prepared and examined over time. This may result in a more thought-out and organized communication strategy.

**Contextual Stability:** Once written words are published or sent, they tend to become more fixed and stable. Without the advantage of instant feedback, the writer must anticipate the reader's context and level of comprehension.

**Detailed Example:** Let us say a manager is discussing a new project plan at a business meeting.

**In Speech:**

**Substance:** The manager may state, "We're considering launching this new project in the upcoming quarter." Everyone must be on board, and although there may be some bumps along the way, we will overcome them.

**Context:** This is discussed in-person during a meeting with the management. To express excitement or resolve worries, they may rely on body language and tone in addition to informal words. Based on team members' responses, they can quickly clarify points and modify the messaging.

**In Writing:**

**Substance:** A formal project proposal could state something like this: "The project is scheduled for rollout in the next quarter." To guarantee success, complete team participation will be needed. Even though we foresee some difficulties, we are sure that they will be successfully resolved through cooperative problem-solving.

**Context:** This written work has been meticulously drafted, vetted, and may go through several revisions before being approved. While it doesn't offer instant feedback, it does offer a formal, readable record of the project plan that may be referred to at a later time.

**Q.3.2** Phonetics is the study of the physical properties of speech sounds. It focuses on the three main aspects of phonetics: articulatory phonetics, acoustic phonetics, and auditory phonetics, which deals with how sounds are interpreted. Phonetics, for instance, studies how the sound [p] is made without any vocal cord vibration and the sound [b] is made with vocal cord vibration.

On the other hand, phonology studies how speech sounds work in a particular language. It examines the abstract, cognitive components of sound systems, including the arrangement and application of sounds to denote different meanings. For instance, [p] and [b] are separate phonemes in English because they can alter the meaning of words (such as "pat" versus "bat").

## **QUESTION 4**

**Q.4.1** collection

**Q.4.2** collectively

**Q.4.3** decisive.

**Q.4.4** decisively

**Q.4.5**"understanding

**Q.4.6** understanding

**Q.4.7**"excite.

**Q.4.8** excitement

**Q.4.9** idealize.

**Q4.10**"ideally

## **REFERENCES**

Kachru, B.B., 1965. The Indianness in Indian English. *Word*, 21(3), pp.391-410.

Dunton-Downer, L., 2010. *The English is coming!: how one language is sweeping the world*. Simon and Schuster.

## **QUESTION 5**

[english assignment.pptx](#)