

## Paper 3 question 1

### INTRODUCTION

- About how English has changes plus few reasons for those changes
- The given text - the year of publication (What period it is from - Early Modern or Late Modern or Contemporary English) and where is it compared to Samuel Johnson's Dictionary
- The characteristics of this era will be analysed in the following points.

### STYLE

- Formal (low-frequency vocabulary, serious tone) because it was common for the time period
- Long, meandering sentences with lots of punctuation such as commas and semi-colons and relative clauses (Which, who, that...)

OR

- Informal (high-frequency vocabulary, conversational tone) as a result of the process of informalisation (Sharon Goodman)
- Short sentences, on point
- Direct address (synthetic personalisation)

### GRAPHOLOGY

- The appearance of the text:
  - Font
  - Full stops in titles
  - Roman numerals with dots
  - Long s anywhere in the word except the end
  - Ligature
  - Hyperlinks (modern texts)
  - Capitalisation of nouns
  - Emphasis of words (bold, italics, capitalisation)

### ORTHOGRAPHY

- Are there any deviations from the present day spelling
- For Early modern English texts - 3 versions of the suffix for past tense: ed, t, 'd; ick; final silent e
- Any other differences

### VOCABULARY AND SEMANTICS

- Any vocabulary that has undergone a change (semantic shift or lexical change) - see how the word was used in the text and compare it to how it's used nowadays
  - This is often connected to the table in text B: tex B is a table of collocates / synonyms for the word / phrase \_\_\_\_ for the time periods \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_. As we can see the most popular collocates / synonyms were \_\_\_\_\_. We can observe / notice that for the first time period the word was connected to / meant \_\_\_\_\_ and for the

second time period \_\_\_\_\_. This is known as \_\_\_\_\_. (This means that the word has undergone \_\_\_\_\_) and it can be tied back to \_\_\_\_\_ (Halliday's functional theory / Hockett's Random Fluctuation theory / societal changes...)

- Any vocabulary from some other language (borrowings from other languages - Latin and Greek in EME because of the Inkhorn controversy; from other languages - social and functional borrowings)
- If you notice acronyms, initialisms, compound nouns, mention this as well

## SYNTAX AND GRAMMAR

- Is syntax different from present day texts (is it formal, does it sound archaic, inversion)
- Is grammar different from present day grammar - different suffixes for tenses (he goeth, you goest), pronouns (thou and you)

## TEXT C

- Sometimes it is connected to the grammatical points and sometimes to the meaning of words and sometimes to the spelling of words... (If you cannot connect it to any of the points mentioned, then put it in the separate paragraph)
- Text C is the n-gram graph for the phrases / words \_\_\_\_\_ for the time period \_\_\_\_\_. Describe the n-gram graph and include how the word / phrase was used in text A and say whether the writer used the popular version for that time. The changing trends in the usage of the word / phrase \_\_\_\_\_ can be linked to / tied back to / explained with \_\_\_\_\_ (Random fluctuation theory, Functional theory, S-curve model, The tide model, Damp spoon / Crumbling castle myth, changes in fashions, changes in attitudes of people, changes in how something is perceived in society, technological advancements...)