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Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Time 1 hour 45 minutes

Paper reference **WEN02/01**

English Language

International Advanced Subsidiary
UNIT 2: Language in Transition

You must have:
Source Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A

Read Text A in the Source Booklet before answering Question 1.

Write your answer in the space provided.

1 Text A contains examples of English spoken in the Bahamas. Explore the connections between this dialect and standard forms of English.

You should refer to the following language frameworks and levels as appropriate:

- phonology
- morphology
- lexis
- syntax
- discourse.

(25)

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS

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SECTION B

Read Texts A, B and C in the Source Booklet before answering Question 2.

Write your answer in the space provided.

2 Discuss how this variety of English in the Bahamas reflects the development of English across the world.

You should consider:

- the contexts in which this variety of English is used
- other influences on this variety of language
- how the role of English as an international language is reflected in the texts.

You must refer closely to the texts in the Source Booklet in your response.

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(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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English Language

International Advanced Subsidiary
UNIT 2: Language in Transition

Source Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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English Phonemic Reference Sheet

Vowels					
k**i**t	dr**e**ss	tr**a**p	l**o**t	str**u**t	f**oo**t
ɪ	e	æ	ɒ	ʌ	ʊ
lett**er**	fl**ee**ce	b**a**th	th**ou**ght	g**oo**se	n**ur**se
ə	iː	*a*ː	ɔː	uː	ɜː
Diacritics /ː/ = length mark. These vowels may be shorter in some accents and will be transcribed without the length mark /ː/ in this case.					

Diphthongs							
f**a**ce	g**oa**t	pr**i**ce	m**ou**th	ch**oi**ce	n**ea**r	sq**ua**re	c**u**re
eɪ	əʊ	*a*ɪ	*a*ʊ	ɔɪ	ɪə	eə	ʊə

Consonants					
pip	**b**id	**t**ack	**d**oor	**c**ake	**g**ood
p	b	t	d	k	g
chain	**j**am	**f**ly	**v**ase	**th**ing	**th**is
tʃ	dʒ	f	v	θ	ð
say	**z**oo	**sh**oe	trea**s**ure	**h**ouse	**m**ark
s	z	ʃ	ʒ	h	m
not	si**ng**	**l**ot	**r**ose	**y**et	**w**itch
n	ŋ	l	r	j	w
Glottal stop		Syllabic /l/ bott**le**		Syllabic /n/ fatt**en**	
ʔ		l̩		n̩	

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Text A is an excerpt from an interview between speakers of Bahamian Creole English. The Bahamas are a group of islands located in the Caribbean Sea not far from the US state of Florida. The interviewer is asking a local person various questions to get his opinion on the Bahamian Creole language.

Int = Interviewer	LP = Local person
Ba**ham**ian – stressed syllable in bold	

Int: do you think it has to do with your personal identity (.) like do you feel as if you're considered more Bahamian if you if you speak the dialect or like what's the difference between not speaking it and being born here and you know how people see
LP: definitely /deə:fɪnɪtli:/ if you want be a Bahamian first step is the dialect if you don't have that if that ain't natural that ain't rolling off the tongue then people will be like you Bahamian but you ain't really no Bahamian but you is Ba**ham**ian Bahamian if you got that dialect (.) people like you know (.) when you is like anywhere and you start start talking you can recognise if he's Bahamian because they hear it (.) but like if you use Bahamian but you have just an American dialect well (.) American accent you say (.) then people they wouldn't (.) they wouldn't know so I feel like dialect really plays a part in you identifying as Bahamian
Int: er last question is (.) um why do you think it's not considered proper (.) why do you think the creole is not considered like why can't we use it like towards people that have more power than us or people that we quote unquote like respect why is it not respectful to talk to someone in our Bahamian Creole
LP: um I just /dʒʌs/ feel the way because they just wouldn't understand /ʌnəstæ:n/ (.) I don't feel like it would be disrespectful they just wouldn't understand what we saying they might take something the wrong way
Int: but like but like (.) we see there's occasions where like (.) there's someone that has more power over you or authority than you but they're Bahamian but like why would you not talk to them (.) why would you not talk to them in the Bahamian dialect like why is it considered disrespectful
LP: hmmm (.) I feel like the situation cos if you're talking /tɔ:kɪn/ to like say your boss (.) like me at work when I talk to my boss I talk to him straight Bahamian and he talk to me back Bahamian it's no disrespect (.) but if I talking to a police officer (.) that's something /sʌmɪnt/ they demand they demand respect (.) so when they hear that Bahamian dialect they be like alright this man ain't respect me because that's something Bahamian dialect kinda casual but you know we can turn that off and on as we please and you normally in a formal setting (.) we talk without the dialect so (.) when you talking to someone of authority as you say of high authority they command that respect so they don't want to hear no dialect they don't want to /wɒnə/ hear no bui /bɔɪ/ they hear bui /bɔɪ/ they'll be alright this bui he he clearly don't respect me to call me sir or nothing /nɒtʌn/

Glossary

bui – can be used interchangeably to refer to a boy, girl, guy, man, woman, friend, enemy, acquaintance or stranger

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Text B is a blog post taken from a tourism website for Nassau Paradise Island, The Bahamas, in 2019. Nassau is the capital city of the Bahamas.

English is spoken everywhere in The Bahamas, but when you travel here, you'll notice right away that locals speak with a pleasing Island dialect. You certainly won't need to bring your Rosetta Stone to Nassau Paradise Island in order to communicate, but it's fun to brush up on a bit of the local language before you visit!

While British English is the first language of The Bahamas, you'll also hear accents influenced by various African languages. With a rich history and blend of different cultures, The Bahamas enjoys a dialect that's truly unique to this part of the world.

Here are some commonly used terms and phrases that you might encounter in The Bahamas.

What da wybe is?: This is a popular greeting used primarily among younger Bahamians that means "What's up?" or "What's going on?" However, if you hear reference to someone "wybin'", they're having a disagreement or argument, and a "wybe" is a problem or bad situation.

Een nothin': A common reply to "what da wybe is?", this means "nothing much!"

I straight!: Think of this phrase as the Bahamian "It's all good!" It's used to let peers know that all is well.

Switcha: If it's a hot day and someone offers you a glass of switcha, don't refuse! "Switcha" is the Bahamian word for lemonade. In The Bahamas, it's commonly made with limes instead of lemons. Either way, it'll be delicious and refreshing!

Dem: This is a word Bahamians may use to refer to a group of people. For example, if you hear "David's eating at the Fish Fry with Johnny dem", it would mean David's eating with Johnny and others.

Jitney: Hop on the jitney to get from one part of the island to another – "jitney" is the slang term for the bus. You can ask the driver to let you off the jitney at any time. The public jitney costs $1.25 for adults and $1 for children. Don't look for a bus timetable – they run every few minutes from 6:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., but there's no set schedule. It's worth noting that the jitney does not go to the airport or over the Paradise Island Bridge.

Glossary

Rosetta Stone – an online educational tool for language learning

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Text C is an extract from a journal article, *Dance Songs and Tales from the Bahamas*, which was published in 1930. It describes the cultural practice of dancing and singing in a ring around a fire. The song referred to is Bimini Gal, which is a Bahamian folk song.

The drummer usually takes his place near the fire. The drum is held over the blaze until the skin tightens to the right tone. There is a flourish signifying that the drummer is all set. The players begin to clap with their hands. The drummer cries, "Gimbay!" (a corruption of the African word gumbay, a large drum) and begins the song. He does not always select the song. The players more often call out what they want played. One player is inside the ring. He or she does his preliminary flourish, which comes on the first line of the song, does his dance on the second line, and chooses his successor on the third line and takes his place in the circle. The chosen dancer takes his place and the dance goes on until the drum gets cold. What they really mean by that is, that the skin of the head has relaxed until it is no longer in tune. The drummer goes to the fire and tunes it again. This always changes the song.

As an example we may take Bimini Gal. A player has just been chosen. The whole assembly is singing in concert.

"Bim'ni gal is a hell of a trouble." Player makes his flourish while yet in the circle.

"Never get a licking till you go down to Bim'ni." Player dances out to center of the ring.

"Eh, lemme go down to Bim'ni." He does his own particular step, which is varied according to the skill of the dancer.

"Never get a licking till you go down to Bim'ni." He dances up to the one he chooses and takes his place back in the circle, as the next dancer winds up for her flourish.

Glossary

flourish – a waving movement

player – a person participating in the dance

Bimini – an island in the Bahamas

Bim'ni Gal – the name of a rock in the harbour that sailors had to avoid crashing into

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Sources taken/adapted from:

Text A: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ODE-C5O3hQg&t=238s
Text B: https: https://www.nassauparadiseisland.com/talk-like-a-bahamian-island-terms-and-phrases
Text C: 'Dance Songs and Tales from the Bahamas', Zora Hurston, The Journal of American Folklore, July - September 1930, volume 43, No. 169, American Folklore Society.