

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

FINAL EXAMINATION
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

JULY, 2005

COURSE TITLE : ANALYSIS OF LITERARY AND NON LITERARY TEXTS
COURSE CODE : E3P1
TIMES ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. THIS PAPER SIX QUESTIONS**
- 2. ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS IN ALL.**
- 3. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY 20 MARKS**

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL THE INVIGILATOR HAS GRANTED PERMISSION TO DO SO.

QUESTION 1

PASSAGE A

Dear Dad,

I feel very disappointed and sad. Ricky and I want a dog to have as a friend. A dog can be trained not to dig up the garden - cats can't. Dogs can come with me waling to keep me safe - people with dogs don't usually get attacked. Do you want me to get attacked? I have no sisters or brothers around my age to play with and I get lonely. A dog could be my friend and play with me. Sophie and Ripley don't play with me. All the playing is done by me. I have \$600 in my bank. That would pay for food and stuff for our dog for ages.

Love from

your lonely daughter

Amy

P.S. I will give you time to think about it.

PASSAGE B

Haemophilia B is an inherited disease that affects eight people in Dunedin, and one in every ten thousand New Zealanders. While the disease has been around for a long time (members of both the Russian and British royal families suffered from the disease last century) it is receiving a great deal of public attention. Haemophilia is caused by a deficiency of part of the protein in blood plasma called antihemophilic globulin (factor VIII). The lack of clotting factors in the blood causes spontaneous bleeding in sufferers. In the past having haemophilia meant years of suffering and an early death. Quality of life has improved since the late sixties, when methods of treatment became available, thus increasing the life expectancy of sufferers. The treatment itself is causing the most disastrous side effects, the threat of contracting the HIV virus through contaminated blood products. While the treatment and quality of life of hemophilic sufferers is improving, their treatment by community is worsening. Many people see hemophiliacs in the same way they see drug addicts and homosexuals, that is, as potential carriers of AIDS.

- a) Above are samples of written texts. Comment on the way the writers have structured the texts, chosen words to suit their purpose and meaning. 10 marks
- b) Discuss five major differences between written and spoken discourse. 10 marks

QUESTION 2

- a) What are the characteristics of a conversation? 10 marks
- b) How are turns allocated in conversational interaction? 10 marks

QUESTION 3

- a) Discuss Grice's (1975) conversational maxims and the way in which these are useful in constructing meaning. (10)
- b) In the exchange below, what speech act does A's utterance represent. In terms of the Gricean's conversational maxims, in what sense is B's response inappropriate?

A: Have you seen my jacket?

B: Yes! (10)

QUESTION 4

What is discourse analysis? In what way is it important in text linguistics?

QUESTION 5

What do we need to know in order to understand this text? What text links do we need to make?

TEXT

'The parents of seven year old Australian boy woke up to find a giant python crushing and trying to swallow him.

The incident occurred in Cains, Queensland and the boy's mother, Mrs Kathy Dryden said:

'It was like a horror movie. It was a hot night and Barthalomew was lying under a mosquito net. He suddenly started screaming. We rushed to the bedroom to find a huge python coiled around his arms and neck and was going down his body'.

Mrs. Dryden and her husband, Peter, tried to stab the creature with knives, but the python bit the boy several times before escaping!.

QUESTION 6

Which cohesion phenomena are present in the following excerpt from Alice in the Wonderland?

- a) (1) The last word in a long bleat, so like a sheep that Alice quite started. (2) She looked at the Queen, who seemed to have wrapped herself up in a wool. (3) Alice rubbed her eyes, and looked again. (4) She couldn't make out what had happened at all. (5) Was she in a shop? (6) And was that really - was it really a sheep that was sitting on the other side of the corner? (7) Rub as she would, she could make nothing more of it...

15 marks

- b) Using your examples, show that the conjunction 'and' can express relationships other than addition.

5 marks