

Final Portfolio

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Assignment 1 Phonetics Comparison – Using Gettysburg Address

The Speech “Gettysburg Address” was delivered by Abraham Lincoln in 1863. From my recording, several differences can be noticed by comparing it with the original.

Fourscore(1) and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth(2) on this continent(3), a new nation, conceived in Liberty(4), and dedicated to the proposition(5) that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war(6), testing whether(7) that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated(8), can long endure(9). We are met on a great battle-field of that war(10). We have(11) come to(12) dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether(13) fitting and proper(14) that we should do(15) this. But, in a larger sense(16), we can not(17) dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow(18) this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here(19), have consecrated it, far above(20) our poor power to add or detract. The world(21) will little(21) note, nor(23) long remember what we say here(24), but it can never forget(25) what they did here. It is for us the living, rather(26), to be dedicated here(27) to the unfinished work(28) which they who fought(29) here have thus far so nobly advanced(30). It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task(31) remaining before us that from these honored dead (32) we take increased devotion to that cause (33) for which they gave the last full measure of devotion that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth (34) of freedom, and that government of (35) the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

(1) A difference between American and British accents, I pronounce without the full rhoticity while the one in the video has a clear [r] sound in the end.

(2) I pronounce “Brought” shorter with [ɔ], while the video is a relatively longer [ɔ:]. My version also misses the [r] in the word “Forth”, sounding more like [fɔ:θ] instead of [fɔ:rθ].

(3) In this word, I stress only on “con” while “con” and “nent” share equal stress in the video.

(4) Still the difference in the [r], I say [ˈlɪbəti], the video says [ˈlɪbərti].

(5) I say [prəpəˈzɪʃn], the video says [ˌprɑ:pəˈzɪʃn]. A pronunciation difference in the first “o”. Also, the video version has an additional stress in “pro”, making it more flat than my version which only has one stress.

(6) I pronounce this word [wɔ:], a bit like [wə:], the video pronounces [wɔ:r] longer, with a more open mouth position.

(7) For “Whether”, I pronounce [ˈweðə] with a falling tone, the video pronounces [ˈweðər] with a rising tone.

(8) Different stress. My version is [dedɪˈkertɪd], which is wrong according to the dictionary. The video version is [ˈdedɪkertɪd].

(9) My version is [ɪnˈdʒʊə], the “ure” is pronounced as [jʊə]. While the video’s version is [ɪnˈdʊr], with “ure” pronounced like [ʊə] and inclined to [ɔə].

(10) “Battle” is pronounced differently with me pronouncing “a” as a mixture of [æ] and [e], while the video version is absolutely standard [æ]. “War” sounds different like the previous case in (6).

(11) My version is [hæv], while the video version is [həv]. However, both [hæv] and [həv] work in American and British English.

(12) I pronounce the “to” loud and clear as [tu]. The video version pronounces the word as [tə] and in the meantime weakened the vowel, making it sound like only [t].

(13) My version is [ˌɔ:lʔəˈgeðə]. The video version is [ˌɔ:lʔəˈgeðər] with two stresses. However, my pronunciation is in accordance with the dictionary.

(14) An obvious difference between American and British English. My version is ['prɒpə] with the "o" pronounced as [ɒ]. While the video version is ['pra:pər], with the "o" pronounced as [a:] or [ʌ] and the iconic [r] in the end.

(15) In this "Should do", a "Modal verbs + verb" model. My stress is on "should" while the video stresses "do".

(16) There is no difference in pronunciation but there is in the tone of the word. I use a flat tone while in the video there is a rising tone in the word "sense".

(17) There is a noticeable difference in "can" with me pronouncing [kən] and the video displaying [kæn].

(18) There are the same differences in "can" as (17) and huge discrepancies in the word "hallow". My version sounds like ['hæləʊ], flat and fast. While the video version is standard pronunciation ['hæləʊ]. Not only the "a" in "hallow" is pronounced with [ʌ] and [æ] respectively, but distinct duration as well.

(19) I pronounce [hiə], the video pronounces [hɪr]. Also, in my version, it sounds like [diə] because the previous word ends with letter "d" and the linking of "d" plus "here" reduces the [h], making it sound like [diə].

(20) "Far" is pronounced [fa:] and [fa:r] respectively. However, due to the American accent there is a full rhoticity in the word "far" and the next word "above" starts with a vowel [ə]. The video version has a linking (a linking R or a liaison) in these two words, sounding like [fa:r ə'baʊ], while my version doesn't and has a clear pause between "far" and "above".

(21) In my version, "world" is [wɜ:d]. In the video, "World" is [wɜ:ld]. We pronounce the "or" part differently and I lose the consonant "L".

(22) "Little" is pronounced ['lɪt] in my version, very fast, which makes it sound like the word "litter". While in the video, it is pronounced ['lɪtl]. Even though it ends with an [l], it sounds like an [r].

(23) There is a strong stress on "nor" in my version but that is not the case in the video version.

(24) In "say here", I stress "here" while the video stresses "say".

(25) My version is [fə'get], the video version is [fɜ'get]. Different pronunciation of "or".

(26) "Rather" is pronounced ['ra:ðə] in my tape, with the video pronouncing ['ra:ðər].

(27) The same situation as (19). I pronounce it like [diə] due to the previous word "dedicated".

(28) "Work" is [wɜ:k] in my version, while it is [wɜ:rk] in the video, sounding completely different with a different vowel and an additional consonant [r].

(29) My version for "fought" is [fɔ:t] and the video version is [fɒt].

(30) A huge difference in "advanced" with me pronouncing [əd'vɑ:nsd] and the video pronouncing [əd'vænst].

(31) "Task" is [ta:sk] in my version but [tæsk] in the video. Same difference with "a" pronounced differently in (30).

(32) I stress "from", while the video stresses the object "these honored dead"

(33) "Cause" is absolutely [kɜ:z] in my version. However, in the video, it sounds like a mixture of [kɜ:z] and [kə:z], and with a rising tone.

(34) Rhoticity difference in "Birth". [bɜ:θ] versus [bɜ:rθ].

(35) A really strong stress of "of" in the video version but not in my version. Meanwhile, I pronounce it [əv], not [ɒv] in the video.

In general, the differences between the two recordings are mainly the pronunciation, accent and linking sounds. The difference in pronunciation mainly lies in the difference between the American accent and the British accent. At the same time, there are also changes in the length of vowels in the pronunciation.

My mother tongue is Chinese. The pronunciation pattern of Chinese would greatly influence the pronunciation of English. There are significant differences between Chinese and English in terms of sound position, tone changes, pauses and linking. The sound position of English mainly relies on the vibration of the back of the cavity, and its small changes are used to distinguish the pronunciation. The sound position of

Chinese is more forward and is distinguished by a series of changes in the tongue and the closure of the lips and teeth (Han, 2019). This does not mean that English pronunciation does not have tongue and lip changes, but that the number of changes that rely on lips and teeth are fewer than in Chinese pronunciation. At the same time, Chinese has four tones, while English only has two tones in general (five tones at most if classifying carefully) (Chen, 1974). Tone variations in short sentences are not obvious enough, and the monotonous change of tones in complex sentences can easily cause trouble for native Chinese speakers. In speaking pauses, because the grammatical structure of Chinese is not as complex as that of English, Chinese tends to split the complex structure into multiple short sentences, adding vocabulary to repeat it to deliver clear meanings. English usually delivers meanings through various clauses (such as attributive clauses and apposition clauses). Therefore, compared with Chinese which only needs to pause based on punctuation (Wang & Li, 2015), English pauses require the study of relative pronouns and adverbs, as well as introductory words, which is very challenging for Chinese speakers. Finally, linking sounds is a phenomenon that rarely occurs in Chinese, but is routine in English (such as the linking of prepositions and objects, the linking of definite articles and nouns), and this is also a huge challenge for native Chinese speakers.

My second foreign language is Spanish. Although I studied the British accent before, Spanish has also had a huge impact on my English pronunciation. Spanish has much fewer vowels than English. For example, it does not have the vowel [æ] that is often used in English. For many reasons, it is closer to the British accent when it comes to making comparisons between British and American accents, such as [a:] and [ɔ:]¹, like (30) and (31). Other basic vowels such as [a], [i], [o] use higher rates than English. In addition, Spanish is faster than English, which will aggravate the linking sounds when speaking English (Erichsen, 2021), like (19) and (27). Since there are so many homophones in Chinese, each word must be pronounced sonorously and the pronunciation of vowels is usually stressed. This is exactly the same as Spanish (Erickson, 2010), which will lead to (18), (20) and (33).

One of the biggest differences between British English and American English is the pronunciation of R. In British English, R is only pronounced before the vowel and stays silent in other situations. In American English, R can be pronounced no matter where it is, such as (1), (14), (20). Therefore, American English requires more tongue rollings and British English feels smoother. Besides, [r] is a consonant that could be used in liaison if the following word starts with a vowel, like (20), which seldom happens in British English. Nevertheless, the linking R is widely used in American English, while in other parts of the word, an intrusive R would be used to separate two vowels (Wells, 1970).

In terms of stress, British English usually stress the first syllable of the word while American English preferred stressing the end of the word. But there are exceptions, like the word “dedicate”, “hospital” and “advertisement” (Jacqueline, 2015), such as (8), and could explain why there is only one stress in my version in (3). Also, words with multiple syllables in American English tend to be pronounced with an “average stress” (Fry, 1958), that is to say, one stress on the first syllable and one stress on the second last syllable, which could fully illustrate the situation in (13) and (18). Concerning stress on sentences, there are many reasons to stress different words. For example, in (32), “these honored dead” is a prosodic unit that the speaker aims to emphasize. However, in (24), it is very confusing that the speaker tries to focus on “say” instead of “here” because in my opinion, “here” refers to the speech and the importance of it, which should have been drawn with more colour.

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¹ For example, “hot” in British accent is [hɒt], in American accent is [hɑ:t]. According to Spanish pronunciation rules, it would go along with [hot].

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Assignment 2

Gendered Language in News – Two news reports from the Daily Mail and NME

Society treats men and women unequally, as a result, language use reflects the phenomenon and the society's common view of gender differences. English is not a gendered language. However, when it comes to internet news, gendered identities in the usages of vocabulary and syntax can be discovered. Stories, especially internet stories, hugely depend on gendered language and male metaphors and analogies. They emphasize the notion that these stories are normal in the range of male standard and exclude female presence outside this range by using writing skills and constructing frameworks (Burke, 2008). This ^{essay}work aims to examine the gendered content in two internet news that report the same issue and make comparisons. Madonna is chosen in this article because she is an international celebrity who always stands up for marginalized groups and bravely expresses her political views. Besides, gun control is a controversial topic that arouses heated discussions. It would be interesting to discover the language used in these news, especially their word choices for the icon who may be more influential than most men in the world.

Gendered language often shows characteristics of inclining to a particular sex or social gender. English is not a gendered language, but when it comes to addressing people, there are four aspects that could be seen as stereotypes of gendered language.

First, the noun used to identify an occupation such as "Policeman" or "Businessman", or the use of masculine pronouns like "the doctor finished his work" to refer to the overall population ignores female members of the population (Prior, 2017). In the news, a total of 3 police officers appeared. The frequently used titles are "police officer" or simply "police". The two online news articles modified the word "policeman" which is commonly used with a sense of gender. These neutral words for occupation strengthen the profession and identity of the police itself and make "the police" more specific as a whole. Although one of the three police officers is a woman, using "police" or "police officer" is better than using "policeman" and "policewoman" respectively. The use of "policewoman" will have a specific referring, bringing inappropriate gender metaphors. Besides, the female police officer, Kimberly Potter, has not been mentioned specifically as a woman at all in the news - a good choice for maintaining the seriousness and political correctness of the report.

Second, addressing males first or only titling males is a feature that could not be ignored in gendered language, such as "brothers and sisters", "boys and girls", "Sir and the rest of the group" and "Mr. Obama and his wife" (Prior, 2017). These locutions not only potentially state that men are more important than women in terms of information order, but also put females in a position of servitude to males by default. When the society tacitly consents to these language habits and does not propose to change them, women will gradually lose their status and opportunities for fair competition in society because it conveys the message that women are behind men, and women have nothing to do with titles (Hire, 2019). There were two police officers involved in the death of Daunte Wright. The female officer, Kimberly Potter, was first introduced as a "veteran officer". However, together with another officer, she was introduced as "Potter and Police Chief Tim Gannon". Although Potter is still at the front, she has lost her given name and title. The most conspicuous part of the subject of this sentence is still the Police Chief. The story in NME said nothing concerning these two officers. Meanwhile, the news from the Daily Mail gave Madonna tons of titles that would actually make readers feel uneasy. Detailed information and too much adjective use would have the effect of making people feel omitted and confusing the readers' understanding of the female's identity, which is also a feature of gendered language (Galer, 2021).

Apart from her real name Madonna, the Daily Mail used a total of 12 titles to address her². Some of them are **totally** inappropriate and mixed with too many personal details. Fans might be excited or happy to read the news, but for the public, it would be very confusing. “The Material Girl” has long been used to address her since the 1980s. However, it would not fit the seriousness of the content of the news. Besides, the word “material” is already a negative adjective to describe a female. “Michigan native” is another unpleasant title because it is not related to the story. “Rebel Heart singer” would be the worst address here. The topic of the story is that Madonna calls for gun control. It is a serious political issue that requires thought, **not a rebellious red-blooded protest**. She does have a track titled “Rebel Heart” which talks about being resilient and believing in yourself. Among all her works, the “Rebel Heart” used here seems like a sarcasm of the writer’s disapproval of Madonna’s action. From my perspective, Madonna is enough. In accordance with the content of the report, the word choices should be serious and formal. Madonna is a pop star, but she stood out as an icon who wanted to use her enormous influence to change the current situation. The whole report used colourful names to address her as if the whole story was a joke for entertainment, making it very disrespectful. In addition, there was an Instagram user, Karen Gayler, who called Madonna a “Hypocrite” and Madonna refuted her. The two subjects in NME were “Madonna” and “an Instagram commenter”. Interestingly, these two were “Madonna” and “online troll” in the Daily News report. “Hit back” and “Fired Back” were used as the verb respectively. The NME article made their little conflict a serious matter, while the Daily Mail presented it as animal-like madness and primitive violent conflict. These choices of names and verbs were undoubtedly full of ridicule and contempt for women, not a good reflection on a large publication like the Daily Mail.

Third, gendered language contributes to the view count of internet reports which are more likely to contain personal information on females (Burke, 2008). The Daily Mail news used nearly 15% of the whole word count to describe Madonna’s personal attributes. Along with the news pictures, the report even detailed the precise vocabulary of women’s clothing such as a beanie cap. On several occasions, these details were very inappropriate, even offensive. “The Michigan native, 62, hit the streets looking fashionable in an all-black outfit that included a t-shirt that read: ‘Wake up America’ on the front and black-patterned leggings.” This line was the most unpleasant one from the report. It offended the reader and the main figure of the report, Madonna, in two ways. To repeatedly mention her age is disrespectful and suggests doubt about Madonna’s social status as a female public figure. It is ageism towards females. Older individuals are treated as less competent at work. For elderly females, it would be worse because they suffer from discriminations both in terms of physical appearance and working efficiency (DePillis, 2015). The point of mentioning her age again and again³ may aim to remind the reader that Madonna is too old to be involved in political activities like this and a woman of her age ought to stay home with her grandchildren or relax in retirement. This report also overemphasized Madonna’s clothing⁴, which objectifies women. These descriptions were detailed to the following precise, feminine vocabulary: leggings, platinum blonde tresses, boots. The news writer even evaluates her appearance by saying: “The Borderline star looked stylish in an all black ensemble consisting of patterned leggings, long coat”. These writings would be less annoying if there were no pictures attached to the news page. However, along with pictures that could deliver accurate information, these elaborate descriptions were redundant and full of discrimination and disdain for women.

² The 12 titles are : Material Girl; Legendary pop superstar; Michigan native; Rebel Heart singer; singer-song writer; pop superstar; Bordline star; True Blue star; entertainer; superstar; Rock and Roll Hall of Fame inductee; star

³ A total of 4 times mentioning that she is 62 years old.

⁴ The report used 4 paragraphs respectively to describe her appearance.

Fourth, there is the use of passive voice, a language expression that absolutely weakens female identity. The use of passive voice usually intensifies the consequences of women as objects, omitting the subject (usually men) in the sentence (Galer, 2021). For example, "A man raped her" and "She was raped" present distinct language effects. In fact, in previous rape reports, the passive voice was frequently used to perceive the responsibilities of the victims (Bohner, 2001). The passive voice used in these two reports were mainly for the victims of the unfortunate gun shots.⁵ The Daily Mail used two passive voice sentences at the end of the report: "Madonna was called a Karen" and "Her post was flagged by Instagram." The latter one had a subject while the formal one did not. On the one hand, the word "Karen" is quite sexist and racist. It is a woman-hating adjective-noun according to memes. The word "Karen" itself is a disgrace for women. On the other hand, if the writers did their homework, they would have found out that the person who called Madonna a "Karen" was an Instagram user "Jujubrown". There is a very large suspicion that the omission is just to emphasize Karen's ambiguous term this time.

Generally speaking, the news ~~from~~ the Daily Mail had more gendered content than the one from NME. NME's report is shorter and used more direct quotes. The NME report presented itself in a more serious and fair angle, with less radical and exaggerated vocabulary. However, it did mention another thing that was not relevant to the whole story, which is extremely sexist and lowered the overall level of the news.⁶ While the Daily Mail article may top the NME one in terms of entertainment, it actually had numerous gendered details that could not be overlooked. To analyse the gendering of online news, it is essential to know that these news are "frames" or "constructed" (Burke, 2008) by selected vocabulary and skilled grammar to deliver "construct meaning" in political and social issues (Vainapel, S. et al., 2015). In terms of vocabulary, the Daily Mail used many excessive and decorative expressions such as "dress up her feelings", "In favour of this policy", "snapped at a troll", "unarmed blacks", "make her pitch for a change". This vocabulary was very exaggerated, the words were just eye-catching and are not capable of accurately conveying information, and were more or less mixed with the author's own attitudes. At the same time, in terms of the language features of this news, the language of the Daily Mail also appeared to be very sharp. Through a series of unnecessary details and seemingly joking title changes, the whole article became overly casual. Not only was there no sense of seriousness that the topic demands but the article actually had a playful and joking attitude. It was very unprofessional and disrespectful to the protagonist of the news, a woman. It is precisely because the protagonist of the news was a public female figure that this article was written in this way, putting emphasis on dramatic materials and using tricky words other than those of the female public figure herself, to reduce her influence and status in the entire political event. In addition to fitting the model with *of constructed?* "construct meaning", this article also complies with the previously mentioned theory, that is, to use language to alienate women's behaviour and to strengthen and deepen the public's impression of this view. The Daily Mail certainly used a different tone when John Legend showed his support for gun control, even though he shares his view on the subject alongside Rihanna, a woman.⁷

⁵ For the two african american, which is very racist. Also, Dailymail directly used the word "Black" instead of "Coloured " or "African American".

⁶ Finally this news mentioned that Madonna was sued by a Tiktok user for photoshopping, which happened years ago and had nothing to do with this news.

⁷ See news: 'The President regularly inspires killers. He is part of the problem': John Legend and Rihanna both vent online at Donald Trump's response to the double mass shooting in El Paso and Dayton" at <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-7320515/The-President-regularly-inspires-killers-John-Legend-slams-Donald-Trump-gun-massacres.html>

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Assignment 3 Three tasks from "Vocabulary and Invention Early Modern English 1"

Part 1

1. Bemonster: Verb, be(prefix)+monster(noun), it has the same structure as "bewitch". It means to make someone or something vicious or evil. In this sentence, thou means you, thy means yours. My understanding of this sentence is: it is a shame that you change and disguise yourself, making yourself evil and bad is not a good colour on you.
2. Enwheel: Verb, en(prefix)+wheel(noun), "en" is the prefix that contributes to the transformation from noun to verb, like "enlight" and "encourage", means to make the subject has the state of the noun that goes after. This sentence means: The grace of heaven surrounds you from all angles.
3. Fishify: Verb, fish(noun)+ify(suffix), "ify" is the suffix that goes after a noun, aiming to make the object reach the state of the meaning of the noun, like "justify" and "testify". This line means: oh my dear body, you are transforming like a fish. "fishied" is the past participle of the verb, an adjective.
4. lieutenantry: Noun, lieutenant(noun) + ry(suffix), "ry" is a suffix that usually goes after a verb to make it a noun or is used to identify a unified and aggregative concept of the verb. Occasionally, it refers to the outcomes of the verb. This word arrangement can be found in other words like "pastry", "bakery" and "fishery". I think lieutenantry here refers to a kind of upright sense of duty - and presumably, the person is a lieutenant - which is in danger of being stripped away - or removed - by his unworthy tricks. Since strip out means to take away and to deprive, this line would mean: these tricks are not very nice, it would make you, a lieutenant, degraded and shameful.
5. Oathable: Adjective, oath(verb)+able(suffix), "able" is a suffix that often goes after a verb, transforming the verb to an adjective which hints that the subject of the verb is "doable", like "drinkable" or "touchable". Since oath is a noun, it is being used as a verb, meaning to pledge or to vow or to promise. In this line, it means being able to keep one's word. This line means, you make your promise, but you will not keep it, your word means nothing. "Oath" actually equals "swear" in this case, a writing method to avoid vocabulary repetition.
6. Outstorm: Verb, out(prefix)+storm(verb), "out" is a prefix that usually put ahead of another verb, indicating an act that goes beyond or over the original verb. Generally, it could be understood as "extra" or "over", such as "outrun" and "outstand". In this line, it means that the subject is trying to keep the promise of becoming a man by experiencing constant challenges, even though his words are insignificant.
7. Razorable: Adjective, razor(verb)+able(suffix). "able" is a suffix like the previous one. "Razor" works both as a noun or a verb. It has a functional shift from a noun to a verb, a tool used for shaving to the act of shaving, like "water" from "drinking water" to "water the flowers", or "knife" from "I use a knife" to "I knifed him last night". Therefore, "razorable" here refers to "being able to shave". This line here means to have the moustache grow out again, thus to have a strong chin with thick whiskers that draws attentions and appears masculine enough to look like a warrior.
8. Rumourer: Noun, Rumour(verb)+er(suffix), "er" is a suffix used for humanization, usually sits behind a verb to create a new noun meaning a person or subject that operate the act of the verb, like "teacher" and "painter". Here, "rumourer" refers to the individual that rumour. So in this case, it means: Let's go and see this person who spread the rumour being whipped and punished.

9. Under-honest: Adjective, under(prefix)+honest(adjective). Usually, under is a prefix that locates ahead of a noun or a verb. When in front of a noun, it has its original meaning, like "underground" and "underwear". When in front of a verb, it means a negative side or a reduction or insufficiency of the original verb, like "underappreciate" and "underestimate". Honest is an adjective, since under is always being used as a negative prefix, "under-honest" means not honest and deceptive, You actually consider him arrogant and pretentious, and untruthful.

10. Unscissor'd: Adjective, un(prefix)+scissor(verb)+ed. "scissor" is the root in this word and is used as a verb, referring "to cut certain thing with sharp metal tools." Normally, the past participle means a transformation from a verb to an adjective, which means a status of the verb already being done. Therefore, scissor'd (scissored) means already cut. "Un" is a negative prefix to negate this status, like "undenied" and "untouchable". Thus, unscissor'd indicates the status of not being cut or shaved. This line means that my hair will remain uncut, The modern order of this line would be "This hair of mine shall remain unscissor'd", which is easier to understand.

11. Unfool: Verb, un(prefix)+fool(verb). Normally, "un" is a negative prefix to indicate the opposite action of the following verb. Here, it is used for a special purpose as to use the negative form of the verb to emphasize the original verb, as the line ought to be, "have you had any way to fool me again?" "Unfool" maybe sarcasm or a warning to the Master Page's unauthentic explanation. Also, this form of use can be seen among African Americans, such as "I don't have nothing"

Part 2

a) "Lip" is a noun that has been shifted to an adjective. "Wanton" is a noun, means an archaic form for a sexually unrestrained woman

-Oh! This is the spite of hell, the fiend's arch mock. To lip a wanton woman in a secure couch and to suppose her to behave chastely. (Men want to taste women's danger and seduction in their safe zone and want women to behave like a doll.)

b) "Duke" is a noun used as a verb here. It means "act like a duke". The word "Police" is another example. The line "The police don't have time to police every driver". The first "police" is a noun and the second "police" is a verb.

-Lord Angelo plays his part as a Duke well in Vincentio's absence.

c) "Urn" is a noun used as a verb. Originally an urn means a container to hold ashes. In this line, it means the act of putting ashes into the urn.

-To deliver the ashes into the urn.

d) "Commotion" is a noun used as an adjective. Commotion means chaos and turmoils. Being used as an adjective, it elevates the level of rage. Such usages can often be seen, such as "ivory white" or "paprika red". Kingdome is a noun and switched to adjective "kingdomed" with the suffix -ed.

-Kingdomed Achilles is in bursting rages.

e) Both "grace" and "uncle" are nouns used as verbs. "Grace" has been used as "showing respect", while "uncle" has been shifted to "addressing someone uncle". Nowadays, the most classic similar usage is the word "friend", like "He friended me on Facebook yesterday." Also, there should have had a "neither" ahead of "Grace" to correspond to the "nor".

-Tut, tut! Don't show your grace to me, and don't call me uncle!

f) "Herod" is a noun used as a verb. The prefix "out" means "more than", so "out-herod" refers to "behaves more like a herod", "someone plays an upgraded version of Herod"

-It acts like Herod more than himself: pray you, avoid it.

g) "Scissor", a noun used as a verb. Originally, it is a tool with sharp edges to cut or shape certain things. It is used as a verb, meaning "the act of cutting or shaping". With the past participle, it becomes an adjective, referring to the noun being "already cut or shaved".

"Favourite", an adjective used as a noun because of the genitive. Here it refers to "the thing that is most favoured"

- My poor chin too, because it is not shaved to be everyone's favourite.

h) "Furnace" is a noun used as a verb. It originally means a stove. Here it refers to "developing heat from the furnace, a cultivating process".

-A Gallian girl at home. He gazes at her, with passion.

i) "True" is an adjective used as an adverb here, which equals "truly" or "sincerely". However, according to the dictionary, the word "true" can also be used as an adverb, just rarely. Also, "safe" is an adjective used as a verb here, refers to "keeping someone safe".

-I tell you sincerely, it's best for you to keep the bringer safe until he's out of the host's reach.

j) "Window" is a noun used as a verb, which equals "keeping someone inside a window(prison)", "windowed" means being displayed to the public as a captive.

-Would you like to be prisoned and taken to Rome and see your master submissive, docile, and subjugated?



Part 3

a) Down-fallen: adjective, **partical+** past participle, instead of indicating a status of decline, it refers to a serious condition that is already descended, a status of being reduced in power or circumstance. To add a "down" ahead is to echo with the previous verb "bestride".

- Hold fast the mortal sword, like good men.

And strive to save our dying native land.

b) Snow-broth: adjective, noun+noun. Snow arouses two impressions, pure and cold. Apparently in this situation, it is the latter. One who is numb to the reversals and passions of life. Broth is a meat soup, a liquid, echos with blood. Therefore, this word is a variation of "cold-blooded" or "emotionless".

- Lord Angelo, a man who is cold-hearted and indifferent.

The wanton stings and the motions of the sense.

c) Mouth-honour: noun, noun+noun. Mouth equals oral, and honour equals promise or reputation. An oral promise is easier to understand, which indicates that "mouth-honour" means a promise or an agreement only given by mouth, not by heart, an insincere behaviour, tributes given in words but not sincere.

- And what will accompany me in my old age,

Is honour, love, obedience, and troops of friends.

I should not expect too much from them,

They will curse me, not harsh but bitter, in their disguised honour

My poor heart will accept that with an easy mind and not hurt

(enotes,2021)

d) Care-crazed: Adjective, noun + past participle. This word is a compound of "crazily caring", which equals "overprotected". Such word combinations are often seen, like "ill-mannered" and "heart-shaped".

Beauty-waning: adjective, noun + present participle. A compound of "beauty" and "wane", which means a loss or a fading of youth and glamour. Similar compound inventions are "Star-glowing" and "River-running".

Meanwhile, "a many sons" is a wrong expression in modern English. In this case, "a" is redundant.

- A mother who cares too much to her sons,

Is a widow whose beauty is fading away and afflicted with troubles.

(Litcharts,2021)

e) Out-storm: Verb, partial+ noun. Out is a prefix usually adds before a verb, meaning "over" or "more than". Storm as a verb means to have rage towards someone or behave violently. Here, the "out" prefix also offers a comparative.

To-and-fro conflicting: Adjective, partial+ present participle. To and fro means constantly, equals "come and go". Conflicting means something in disagreement or in bad conditions. Together, they refer to the wind and rain being "very frequently and tough"

Cub-drawn: Adjective, noun+past participle. Cub means a young generation of a wild beast. Draw as a verb, equals focus to some extent. The cub-drawn bear may indicate a mommy bear that has to look after her cub, a metaphor for a severe and dangerous condition.

Belly-pinched: Adjective, noun+ past participle. Belly, a body part, as stomach. Pinch means "to squeeze" or "to make the object in agony". Pinched means an "in pain" condition. Therefore, a belly-pinched wolf refers to a wolf with belly pain, a hungry wolf.

- (He) strives in his little word to overcome (win)

the constantly heavy wind and rain.

In a night with such a horrible storm

a fierce mommy bear, a lion, or a hungry wolf would go into hiding.

(Shmoop, 2021)

Assignment 4 Tasks from Early Modern English (2) Grammar and Rhetoric

Part 1

Group 1 - Misuses of “who” and “which”

a) “The first of gold who this inscription bears,” describing a casket, not a person so “who” would be “that” or “which” in modern English. The following line in quote marks is actually an explanation of the “inscription” Therefore, a relative pronoun(that) is missing here. The full version would be: The first one, the gold one, bears an inscription that “whoever chooses me shall gain what men desire.” Also, “chooseth” is “chooses” in Present-Day English, like “hath” to “has”.

b) John Mortimer is a person, the subject, the following “which” indicates him. It would be a “who” in Present-Day English because the relative clause “now is dead” is additional information of the subject, John Mortimer. Therefore, this “which” can also be omitted. “John Mortimer, who is dead now” or “John Mortimer is dead now” are all accepted versions in Present-Day English.

c) “who hath write me down” is the relative clause. “Hath” refers to “has”, “writ” refers to nowadays “written”. “Rotten opinion” is not a person, so “who” would be replaced by “which” in Present-Day English. As “me” is the object, both “Rotten opinion, which has written me down” and “Rotten opinion, which has me written down” are admissible in Present-Day English.

Group 2 - Misuses of “that” and “which”

d) “that all hunt after” is the relative clause, “in their lives” is an adverbial modifier. With “fame” as the subject, the following “that” would be “which” in Present-Day English. In addition, if “let” is considered a verb, then “all” would be the subject and “fame” would be the object, but there would be no relative clause in this line. Therefore, “Let all hunt after fame in their lives” or “Let fame, which all hunt after, (be) in their lives” would all be considerably correct in Present-Day English. In the latter one, “which all hunt after” as the relative clause would be seen as less important as it only explains what fame is.

e) “all which it inherit” is the relative clause with “all” as the adverb and “it” as the object. “which” refers to “what the great globe inherit”. So, in Present-Day English, it would be “The great globe | Yea, all that it inherit”.

Group 3 - Lacks of “which” and “who”

f) “and should you fall” is the adverbial clause of condition, it aims to make assumptions. “he is the next” is a complete sentence, “will mount” is the relative clause which misses a relative pronoun (who) because it provides additional information for the “he”. Therefore,

“And if you fall, he is the next (person) who will mount” would be the acceptable version in Present-Day English.

g) “I have a brother” is a holonomic sentence, “is condemned to die” would be the relative clause here, having considered “is condemned” as the verb in passive voice. Therefore, the relative pronoun for this clause is missing as it aims to offer specific information for the “brother”, the object of the main sentence. “I have a brother who is condemned to die” is the appropriate expression in Present-Day English.

h) “I have a mind” is a full sentence, “presages me such thrift ” is the relative clause to extent the “mind”. As the relative pronoun which is supposed to be the subject in the clause is missing, the acceptable version in Present-Day English ought to be “I have a mind which presages me such thrift”. Meanwhile, the next line “that I should questionless be fortunate” is also a relative clause (appositive clause) which means to explain the “thrift”. However, the “that” here can not be omitted in any case as “I should questionless be fortunate” is a full sentence and it is not a relative pronoun but a linking word for the appositive clause where it does not play the part of either subject or object.

Group 4- Wrong use of the appositive

i) “This island’s mine” is a full sentence. Two genetives are used to emphasize the island’s belonging. ”Sycorax” and “my mother” are appositives. “which thou takest from me” is the relative clause. “Thou” and “takest” are old English equals “you” and “takes” in Present-Day English. Meanwhile, “my mother” is a person and the object in the relative clause, so “which” would be replaced by “whom” at present. Therefore, “This island is mine, by Sycorax, my mother, whom you takes from me.”

j) “Thee” is old English referring to “you” nowadays. “Who am myself attached with weariness” would be “I am the person who attached with weariness” in Present-Day English. “who” is the relative pronoun of the relative clause “attached with weariness”. “am myself” is not correct in Present-Day English. This line omits the subject which is “I”. “I am myself” is also incorrect grammarly. Therefore, “Who am myself attached with weariness” would be “I am the person who attached with weariness” or “It is me who attached with weariness” in Present-Day English.

k) In Present-Day English, “were” is incorrect and would be placed by “was”. “that did the first murder” is the relative clause. “That” refers to Cain’s jawbone, which is not a person who could “did a murder”. Thus, in Present-Day English, this line would be put “As if it was Cain’s jawbone who did the first murder.”

Part 2

(a) Negative sentence. Because “did not” is not the main verb here, the main verb is “draw” and “did not” here is to provide the tense. This line is in accordance with Present-Day English.

(b) Negative sentence. The original line omits a “do” and put the verb in different word order and only uses a “not” to negate the verb “like”, which is rarely seen or is considered grammatically wrong at present. It would be “Or else you do not like my company” would be proper in Present-Day English. The “do not” part is fundamental as an auxiliary verb.

(c) Interrogative sentence. In Present-Day English, if the verb is not a linking verb, an auxiliary verb “do” or its variations is necessary for a question, and the verb comes after it should be put in base form. The original line misses an auxiliary verb, making the verb “come” into “came”, which is the past tense. So the Present Day form of this line ought to be “Signor Gremio, did you come from the church?”

(d) Interrogative sentence. This is the same case as (c). However, this line not only short of an auxiliary verb but also misses a subject. Since the genitive is “our”, I make the assumption that the subject is “He/she” or “you”. Therefore, this line would be appropriate as “Do you revolt our subjects” or “Does he/she revolt our subjects” in Present-Day English.

(e) Interrogative sentence. “Why did you laugh” is the main part in this line, the rest is an adverbial modifier of “when”. From “Why did you laugh, when I said”, it is obvious that this line is past tense. “Man delights me not” is not grammarily correct nowadays. “Not” cannot directly negate the verb “delight” and “delights” doesn’t fit the previous past tense as it is present tense. Two versions would be considered acceptable in Present-Day English, “Why did you laugh, when I said Man did not delight me” or “Why did you laugh, when I said ‘Man does not delight me’”. The difference is the clause “Man does not delight me ” being a quote or not.

(f) Negative sentence. “to hear” is the infinitive led by “came”. As “come” is not a linking word, to negate it, a “do not” is necessary. “Tut, I did not come to hear this” is a commonly used version in Present-Day English.

(g) Negative sentence. “Please” is the main verb here and in base form due to the “does not” ahead. This line is appropriate in Present-Day English.

(h) Interrogative sentence . Grammarily, this line is correct in Present-Day English. “Does” is a variation of “do” for the third person “your business”, and “follow” is in base form. However, since there is a “now” in the beginning, this line could also be put as “Now, fair one, is your business following us?” in Present-Day English.

Part 3

Line 1-5:

1) Oft: would be “often” in modern English, as an adverb.

2) Chance: a noun used as a verb here, adding “-s” because the subject is “it”. It means “taking the chances to do”, “befallen”, “occur”.

3) That: a relative pronoun, referring the previous “it”

4) Some: here it means “certain”, a specific indication. Because “vicious mole of nature” is not a plural. This usage can also be seen in modern English, such as “you stood me up again, you are some friend”.

5) Mole: a black spot on the skin. Here it means a nature-born defect. From the view of metaphor, mole is a concept, it entails that mole is a black spot on the skin, a stain that could not be washed away, which entails that a defect is naturally born and cannot be wiped out. This is also a creative metaphor as it is one element of the system of associated commonplaces. As defect is a shortage within, mole is the blemish on appearance.

6) Wherein: an adverb, because the following “they are not guilty” is a clause referring to the previous “in their birth”. “Guilty” is a case of polysemy. As we usually use “guilty” to accuse someone who has committed a crime. Here, it means “compunctious”

7) O’ergrowth: “overgrowth” in Present-Day English.

8) Complexion: skin tone, appearance on the face. It means “characteristic”, “figure” here.

Line 6-10:

9) Pales: an adjective used as a noun here. “pale” originally means the colour “whitest white”, it refers to “a disadvantage”, “a defect” here. Thus, “Pales and forts” means “the shortages”, “the weaknesses”

12

10) O’er-leavens: overleavens in modern English. Over(prefix) + leaven(verb). It means “pervade”. In this line, “too much” and the prefix “over” are actually iterant. I assume it’s a writing skill for emphasis. “that too much o’er-leavens” is a relative clause, giving additional information to “habit”.

11) That: a relative pronoun, indicating “manners”. A linking word (are) is missing in the next line for the rhyme of the poem. “these men are carrying” would be the full version in modern English and the relative clause.

13

12) Be: linking verb, should be “are” in modern English, the following “they” refers to “his virtues”. With the subject being “virtue”, this line should be “His virtues are as pure as grace”

13) Fortune’s star: a genitive, which can also be written as “star of fortune”. Here, it means “A lucky star”, “a rare opportunity”. Also a concept in metaphor. As fortune entails luck and star entails for special article or wish.

14

Line 11-14:

14) They: referring to the previous “virtues”

15) As pure as grace: comparison view in metaphor, it describes one thing “pure” to another clear object: “grace”.

16) Censure: noun. The original meaning would be “blame” or “condemnation”. Here it means the surroundings or the environment the “virtues” living in. By using the word “censure” which apparently is a derogatory term. It indicates that the surrounding is bad and offering negative vibes. This is also a creative metaphor. Meanwhile, “take” is the verb,

Sp.

in Present-Day English, the adverbial would be put afterwards, making it “shall take corruption in the general censure.”

Paraphrasing:

15

It is so often to occur in men
Their natural-born defects
Which come with birth
And not to be chosen by men themselves
Because they are natural-born
Men cannot promote their specific strengths
Or minimize their weaknesses by depending hugely on their habits.
The manners which these men carrying and please others
Are always reflections of their defects.
And instinctive behaviours or rare phenomena
His virtues, as pure as grace
As limitless as men can experience
Will be corrupted in the social surroundings
Starting from their natural-born defects
(Sparknotes, 2021)

Syntax Analysis:

So oft it [subject] chances [verb] in particular men [adverbial phrase]
That - for some vicious mole of nature in them [adverbial phrase]
As in their birth[adverbial phrase], wherein they are not guilty[adverbial phrase],
Since nature [subject] cannot choose[verb] his origin [object] -
By the o’ergrowth of some complexion[adverbial phrase],
Oft breaking down the pales and forts of reason [clause],
Or by some habit that too much o’er-leavens[adverbial phrase]
The form of plausible manners[subject] - that these men,
Carrying [clause], I say, the stamp of one defect [object],
Being nature’s livery or fortune’s star[adverbial phrase] ,
His virtues [subject] else, be [linking verb]they as pure as grace,
As infinite as man may undergo [clause],
Shall in the general censure [adverbial phrase] take [verb] corruption [object]
From that particular fault [adverbial phrase].

From above, it is obvious that this sonnet uses Transitive verbs a lot, in addition to many adverbial phrases. The use of adverbial phrase aims to offer an environment for the main

clause to develop or adding less important information. Here, the adverbial phrases all indicating the background which supports the idea that the defect is inevitable and could not be underestimated. The constant use of the adverbial phrase is a reminder for the readers that the subject is soaked in this environment. Nearly all the adverbial phrases are put ahead of the main clause, suggesting that the subject's action is restricted. The very few clauses in this sonnet are all about "men", as "men" is the appendant. The subjects are "nature", "virtues", "manners", which are always used as objects. Therefore, it is apparent that the sonnet's syntax echos with its theme that men's defects are powerless and is an internal weakness.

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Final Portfolio

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

70/100

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructor

Assignment 1: Gettysburg Address

You provide a good word list and a clear rationale for differences. In your account you position yourself as both a British (accented) speaker and (native) Chinese; whilst you account for general differences between the two it would have been nice to see a little more discussion on how your position might have directly affected specific pronunciation choices here.

Well written in the main.

75

Assignment 2: Gender and news

A good comparative account of 2 well-chosen stories, making good use of secondary materials and presenting your own clear views.

You might give some thought to the nature of tabloid writing outside of questions of gender per se in your analysis.

One or two slips in expression.

70

Assignment 3: Vocabulary and Invention: Early Modern English

You provide intelligent and analytical comments and explanation of the neologisms in the first part of the assignment. There are small number of errors, but the work is still excellent.

73

Assignment 4: Grammar & Rhetoric: Early Modern English

Once again, you have written thorough, analytical explanations, with a relatively small number of errors. Most of these occur in the quite challenging passage from *Hamlet* that you were asked to analyse in part 3. Your syntactical analysis ignores subordinate clauses and has led to some errors in understanding the passage. In many respects, however, you have a good understanding of the grammatical shifts between Early Modern and Present Day English.

64

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3



Comment 1

You mean are more commonly used in Spanish?

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

Text Comment. of

Text Comment. essay

Strikethrough.

Strikethrough.



Comment 4

does she?

Text Comment. socially constructed?



Comment 5

don't repeat yourself

PAGE 6

Strikethrough.

Strikethrough.



Comment 8

Some of the tone issues here might be as much about tabloid writing as they are about gender specifically

Text Comment. women

PAGE 7

Text Comment. story

Text Comment. s

Text Comment. of constructed?

PAGE 8

PAGE 9



Comment 9

being able to be shaved

PAGE 10



Comment 10

I can see how you have done this, but the analysis is mistaken. Commotion is being used as a noun. The sentence could be written: 'Kingdomed Achilles rages in commotion.'

PAGE 11



Sp.

Spelling error

Additional Comment

particle

PAGE 12

PAGE 13



Comment 11

In Present Day English, this would be 'all that it inherits'. 'It' is the subject of the clause.

PAGE 14

PAGE 15

PAGE 16



Comment 12

'Pale' has an archaic meaning, which is 'fence'. Together with 'forts', the meaning here is the 'defences' of reason.



Comment 13

The relative pronoun 'that' continues the main clause begun on the first line: 'So oft it chances in particular men / That - ... / ... that these men'. 'Carrying' begins another subordinate clause.



Comment 14

In this context, 'fortune's star' denotes bad fortune or destiny. It is related to the 'vicious mole of nature'.



Sp.

Spelling error



Comment 15

The paraphrase is not accurate, mostly because of errors in your analysis of the syntax of the passage.