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Question 1: Cohesion

The text is about the use of tobacco in public places and the law. This is because on the topic sentence it is written that the penalties are no joke when disobeying the law. With regard to tobacco in public places, on bullet point 3 it is written that the smoking area should be isolated from the interior. The aim of this text is to inform people about the law regarding tobacco and the consequences for not obeying the law.

Lexical cohesion is the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary. It is basically created by general nouns of the same lexeme or the use of other lexical relations as cohesive patterns. The writer does not use only one cohesive device. Firstly the writer uses synonym cohesion in the topic sentence where the phrase "legislation" has the same meaning as "law". Furthermore on bullet point 3, the phrase kid is the same as the phrase children. Outside and outdoors are also synonyms. Then writer used synonyms in order to help give a richer understanding of the subject matter to the readers through categorization. Synonyms help to avoid boring and repetitive texts.

Secondly the writer used antonym cohesion, which include words that have opposite meanings. In the first bullet point, it is written that you cannot buy or sell tobacco if you are under 18. Buy and sell are antonyms.

Lastly the writer used repetition cohesion. This involves the repetition of key words to help create cohesion in a text. Bullet point 3, the writer finished a sentence with 'smoking area' then started the next sentence with 'that area' which means the writer is still on the same subject. This is also to show that the ideas connect. Repetition helps convey meaning in cohesion because it helps strengthen the reader's memory. The role of repetition cohesion is to serve the purpose of facilitating comprehension by providing

less complicated discourse, while also establishing connection with earlier discourse.

Good work engaging with the texts and discussing the meaning implications.

Question 2: language and meaning

2.1 Homonyms and ambiguity

Does your wife cook well?

This is an interrogative statement as it is a question that needs to be answered. The homonyms here are cook and wife because there is no further clarity about what is being cooked. Wife is a homonym because it could be a female or what will be cooked (meal). The first interpretation is understood as a husband is being asked if his wife can cook good and tasty food. Is she able to prepare good meal? The second interpretation will be that a husband is asked if his wife can be prepared as a meal and cook well. Can your wife literally be put in a pot and be cooked?

Rash on baby mushrooms overnight

This is an informative statement because it informs the readers on what is happening overnight. Mushroom is the homonym in this statement because it can be interpreted in more than one way. Firstly the statement is understood as that a baby has got rash and the rash increases or grows overnight. Mushrooms are standing for growth or an increase. Secondly it could mean that a baby got rash on his or her buttocks overnight. This would mean that buttocks are referred to as mushrooms.

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Question 2.2: Language Systems

Starting with the first sentence, the writer used the adverb 'thousands' and the verb 'die' to convince the reader that many people die from alcohol-related diseases which make them worse than those of smoking cigarette. The writer also used alcohol-related which is a combination of a noun and adjective to inform the reader of the type of disease. Secondly, the adjective 'personal' to explain the noun degradation in which the writer inform the reader that with tobacco, such a process does not often occur. Generally is

used as an adjective in the text to show the readers that even though the effects of cigarettes may include personal degradation, they do not usually happen in most cases.

The adverb 'markedly' is used by the writer to explain the verb 'reduced'. The writer used the words to inform the readers that banning cigarette advertisement was an effective campaign because the results of reduced smoking were noticeable. Smoking-related is a combination of a noun and adjective in which they explain the type of illness.

Contextualize the analysis.

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Question 3: Rhetorical analysis

3.1 Comparative analysis of the writer's use of structure to convey purpose of the texts.

Both text C and D focus primarily on alcohol consumption. Going through the texts is where the two texts start to differ because they do not have the same message about alcohol consumption. One is in favor of alcohol whereas the other is against alcohol addiction.

Text C is a print advertisement that falls under the genre of advertising. The purpose of this text is to promote the rehabilitation clinic and provide help to people who are addicted to alcohol and drug abuse. The text used interrogative structure for the headline and followed by an imperative one. The answer given to the headline question will determine whether the reader needs help or not. While text C is a print advert, text D is a lyric poetry. The text expresses personal emotions and is spoken in first person. The purpose of this text is to encourage girls to be strong and drink away the pains they have. It is made up of paragraphs where each paragraph introduces a new idea. The physical aspects of text C are mixed because the writer uses small and capital letters in the text. The opening sentence in text C is in a larger font and other words are highlighted so that the reader can quickly get an idea of what the text is about without reading the entire text. On the other hand, text D uses one font for the whole text to influence the reader to go through it all.

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The two texts are in present tense rather than past tense. This shows that what is on

the texts is continuing and its not an old story.

3.2 Comparative analysis of the use of diction in the given texts.

There is a link between text C and D because their main focus os on alcohol. The connection is that one tur2to alcohol when in pain to a point that they become addicted and should get help at a rehabilitation center.

Remember that this is a comparative analysis.

Engage with the texts in detail.
Firstly text C used words like 'you or your loved one' to show the readers that alcohol and drug abuse does not only affect the addict, but it also affect the loved ones. These words also show a direct conversation between the writern the reader. The diction is formal because it is straight forward and it does not use slang. Readers will not hesitate to call the rehabilitation clinic because of its formality. On the other hand, text D is a metaphor for partying to excess. The first line the writer used the words 'party girls' to inform the reader that the whole text is about girls going to parties and consuming alcohol. The writers attitude towards alcohol in text C is sad and angry because alcohol abuse destroy people whereas in text D the writer sees pleasure in drinking alcohol because the writer turns to alcohol when in pain and faced with challenges. The writer used anecdote for text D as she is speaking from experience. She drinks and parties like there is no tomorrow.

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It is clear from the above discussion that frequently drinking alcohol can turn a person into an addict. And once a person is an addict, he or she has to go the rehabilitation clinic to get help with the addition.

DECLARATION REGARDING PLAGIARISM

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ASSIGNMENT TOPIC: Cohesion, language and meaning and rhetorical analysis

ASSIGNMENT NUMBER: 1 semester 2

UNIQUE NUMBER: 776402

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Signature : Rasakanya em

Date: 27 August 2018

