

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Tuesday 19 May 2026

Morning (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 **both** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Plan your answers in the spaces provided. Plans will not be marked unless no other response is provided.

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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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- You should consider:

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

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



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Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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English Phonemic Reference Sheet

Vowels

kit	dress	trap	lot	strut	foot
ɪ	e	æ	ɒ	ʌ	ʊ
letter	fleece	cart	thought	goose	nurse
ə	i:	a:	ɔ:	u:	ɜ:

Diacritics /:/ = length mark. These vowels may be shorter in some accents and will be transcribed without the length mark /:/ in this case.

Diphthongs

face	goat	price	mouth	choice	near	square	cure
eɪ	əʊ	aɪ	aʊ	ɔɪ	ɪə	eə	ʊə

Consonants

pip	bid	tack	door	cake	good
p	b	t	d	k	g
chain	jam	fly	vase	thing	this
tʃ	dʒ	f	v	θ	ð
say	zoo	shoe	treasure	house	mark
s	z	ʃ	ʒ	h	m
not	sing	lot	rose	yet	witch
n	ŋ	l	r	j	w
Glottal stop		Syllabic /l/ bottle		Syllabic /n/ fatten	
ʔ		ɫ		ŋ̩	

Text A is a transcript of a speaker named Mikey Bustos (MB). It is adapted from a video uploaded to YouTube in 2012. Mikey is explaining some features of English as it is used in the Philippines. He adopts different accents and roles to exemplify his points.

Key

(.) micro pause timed pause	{ } paralinguistic feature
/_ / phonemic transcription	Bold = stressed word or syllable

MB {sitting behind desk, speaking to camera}: what's going on bekimon (.) this is your Pinoy boy Mikey Bustos again bringing you another **tutorial** (.) this /dis/ time about Pinoy English (.) the Philippines /pɪlɪpiːnz/ is considered the second best English speaking country in **Asia** /eɪʃə/ (.) next to India (.) that /dæt/ is why there are a lot /lʌt/ of / ɒp/ successful Pinoys in North America and other /ʌdʌ/ English-speaking **countries** /kʌntriːs/ (.) {mimics an American accent and winks at camera, accompanied by bell pinging sound effect} we can even adopt other accents (.) but it must be noted that the Pinoy way of /ʌp/ speaking English is (.) a little bit different /dɪprent/ from the standard North American way of course we have our own way of conveying our thoughts /tɔːts/ when speaking **English** /ɪŋɡlɪs/ there are certain Pinoy English expressions that are actually direct /dɪrekt/ translations of their Tagalog /tæɡəːlɒɡ/ counterparts (.) for example when a Pinoy says I'll go **ahead** the typical North American might say something like

MB {pretending to be American}: huh (.) you'll go ahead **where**

MB {sitting behind desk}: actually /aktʃʊəliː/ I'll go ahead is the Pinoy way of saying excuse me (.) I have to go /gəʊː/ (.) it comes from the Tagalog expression mauna na ako (.) mauna na ako (.) I'll go ahead (.) then there's the expression for a while (.) you answer the phone /pəʊn/

MB {pretending to answer the telephone}: hello

MB {sitting behind desk}: and the person who is calling you is looking for your mother /mʌdeəːr/ so you say

MB {acting out a telephone conversation}: for a while

MB {pretending to be American}: huh (.) for a while **what**

MB {sitting behind desk}: every /ɛberi/ North American will not understand this (.) for a while is simply a translation of the Filipino expression sandali (.) for a while (.) there /deər/ are many more examples of Pinoy English (.) we say things like open and close the light (.) your shirt is tucked out and (.) in extreme cases (.) wow (.) so **blurred** (.) that's just the way Pinoys speak English (.) if you don't understand (.) it means you're not Pinoy (.) the important thing is that we Pinoys understand each other (.) that's why when Pinoys get together we talk in our own way and share stories /stɔːriːs/

Glossary

bekimon – a lexeme from a Filipino sociolect meaning 'guys'

Pinoy – Filipino

Tagalog – a native language of the Philippines which forms the basis of the Filipino language



Text B is adapted from a blog called *Pulse of Asia*, published in 2021. The blogger is discussing Taglish, an evolving creole used in the Philippines. Taglish blends elements of the native language Tagalog and English.

Taglish — the mastery of code-switching

What is Tagalog?

Let's refresh some memories by indulging in the beauty of Tagalog. The name of the language really sounds exotic and most people do not really know that it originates from an exotic place, as well. Tagalog is the language of the Tagalog people, who make up a quarter of the population of the Philippines. Tagalog is one of the languages spoken in the Philippines and it has years and years of history. The language is spoken by approximately 17 million people and is used as the base of one of the official languages of the Philippines – Filipino (the other official language being English).

Taglish and code-switching

For those of you who had been with us for a longer time, you have probably come across our articles related to code-switching. Such examples are the phenomenon of Japlish, Konglish, Hinglish, etc. Code-switching is a language alternation that occurs when two or more languages or language varieties get mixed up in the course of a single conversation.

Taglish is the mixture of Tagalog and English. Taglish is mainly spoken in the area of Metro Manila but it has also spread to overseas Filipino communities, too. It comes very naturally to Filipinos who are fluent in more languages and it's, for the most part, easy to understand by other Filipinos. As with all other dialects or slang, some are crazy about Taglish, some simply do not understand it, and then there are some who detest it.

How does it work?

Since Taglish is simply a code-switching urban dialect, it is not standardized. This makes it very hard, almost impossible to lay out how it really works. Elderly people and teachers disapprove of it, mainly because it is informal, but for young people this is a normal everyday communication form. In the example sentences below, you will see that there is no specific amount of vocabulary that has to be borrowed from each language – as long as it sounds natural, you're on the right path.

Tagalog: Kumain tayo sa Wendy's.

English: Let's eat at Wendy's.

Taglish: **Eat tayo sa Wendy's.**

Tagalog: Maaaring ipaunawa mo sa akin?

English: Can you explain it to me?

Taglish: **Maaaring i-explain mo sa akin?**

As you can see, there are no rules to a "language of the young". An interesting question to ponder over, however, is if Taglish is an evolving form of Tagalog or just another modern type of slang. Does it deserve more attention as something that would stay, or is it just a fleeting occurrence?

Glossary

Metro Manila – the urban area surrounding Manila, the capital of the Philippines

Text C is adapted from an academic paper published in 2021 in which the writer explores the development of Taglish.

Taglish: A Future Filipino-English Creole?

There are thirty-two dying languages in the Philippines. Many of these dying languages were stomped out by English and Filipino. Growing up in the Philippines, I often observed first language Tagalog speakers ridicule those who learned it as a second language due to the way their mother tongue accent affects the way they speak English. I also experienced teachers and classmates alike praise those who spoke English fluently, especially ones with very little “Filipino” accent.

Though Filipino is the official language of the Philippines, English is taught alongside Filipino in schools. The government, business, and academia use English as means of communication. Many of the media, both printed and broadcast, as well as literature, are mostly in English. With the rapid globalization of the Philippines, magnified by the colonial mentality that those who speak English are smarter and better, more and more Filipinos are favoring English over Tagalog. In fact, according to the 2016 census, out of 103.7 million population, there are roughly 50 million English as second language speakers and 28,700 English L1 speakers. I became curious if there was a possibility that Tagalog will disappear in fifty to one hundred years if this trend continues...I have found that Tagalog is not disappearing; it is giving birth to a creole language: Taglish.

Taglish is not only the contraction of the names of two main languages in the Philippines, Tagalog and English, but more importantly, it is the code-switching system of these two languages as it involves “the mixing of two or more language varieties within a single utterance or conversation” (Lesada). Though some may brush it off as simply a form of linguistic creativity, Lesada argues that it is not merely “the borrowing and Taglicization of English terms; it involves frequent, patterned, systematic alternation between the two languages, including blending characterized by affixation of Tagalog grammatical elements to English lexical items and vice versa”. Taglish is prevalent not only in the Tagalog-speaking regions in the Philippines but has spread throughout the country wherever the Filipino-English bilingualism is taught in schools and anywhere mass media can reach.

Glossary

census – national survey of the population

L1 speakers – speakers of English as a first language



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Sources taken/adapted from:

Text A: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UqIFT8zT8V8>

Text B: <https://www.1stopasia.com/blog/taglish-the-mastery-of-code-switching/>

Text C: https://cedar.wvu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1005&context=anthropology_scholarsweek

