



# Eng510 Final

# Compilation

## Objectives

1. The knowledge and ability to use language appropriately in any given social context is

known as.....

Linguistic competence.  
**competence**

Sociolinguistic performance

**Sociolinguistic**

None of these

2. A newspaper reporter she always wanted to get information "as first hand" express the idiom.

**Direct.**

Easily.

Slowly.

Quickly

3. A language variety is learnt as a

Third lang.

Foreign.

Second lang.

**Mother tongue**

4. The role of media in processes of linguistic change is one of the most contested issues

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in sociolinguistics.

**Contemporary.** Traditional. Old Archaic

5. Types of relation that comes from mothers blood line.

**Matrilineal** Patrilineal Matrilocal patriotic

6. Types of relation that comes from father's blood line.

Matrilineal **Patrilineal** Matrilocal patriotic

7. following network is defined by the activities like, "who your friends are, who you live near, who you have dinner, or have drinks with,"

**Social** Dense Loose Movable

8. the scope of research in sociolinguistics is

Restricted Narrow Limited **Immense**

9. Sociolinguistics provides the possibilities of exploring ..... Context and making comparisons and contrasts.

**Local and international** American and British Local and regional

10. English is compulsory lang from class VI to B.A in all schools, the exception being sindh and .....

**Punjab** Peshawar Balochistan. All of these

11. in Pakistan the hierarchy of languages English comes on the top, second position goes to .

**Urdu** Punjab Sindhi. Pashto

12. There are various regional languages but ..... Has a unique status in pakistan.

**Urdu** English. Punjabi Sindhi

13. The creation of standard variety of language is very much a ..... One

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Social                      **Sociopolitical.**                      Sociocultural                      Cultural

14. We regret to inform u relate to which politeness

Bald on record                      **Negative politeness.**                      Positive politeness.                      Off record

15. instagram stories accured more than ..... millions daily users

270                      **250**                      300                      400

16. Every literature text is considerd with.....

**Language**                      Culture                      Society.                      Identity

17. language is determiner of.....

**Power**                      Age.                      Sex                      Gender

18. In which policies the focus was Islamisation

1972 policy                      **1979 policy.**                      1992 policy.                      1970 policy

19. A word phrase or topic that is popular on twitter at a given moment

**trending**

20. " watch out " is the example of....

positive politeness.                      **bald on record.**                      negative politeness.                      off\_ record

21. English has the status .....

**lingua Franca**                      Creole pidgin

22. Acquisition is a ..... Process

**Subconscious**                      Unconscious                      Conscious                      Hypothetical

23. in which the following the policies was laid on ideological aspects

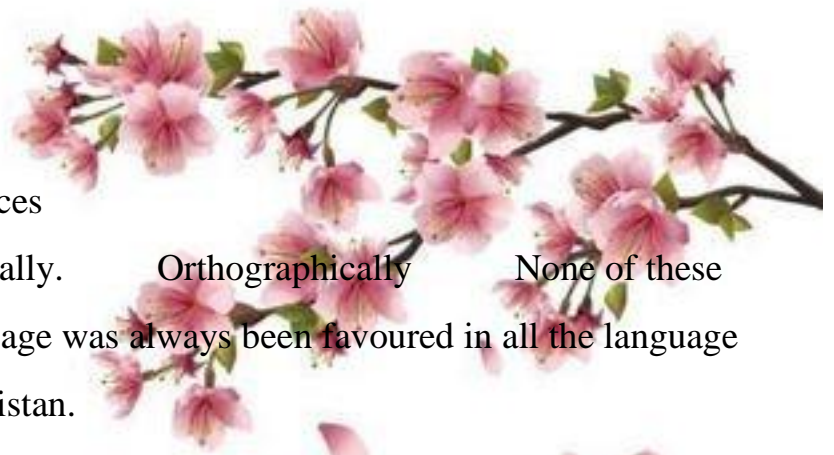
1992.                      **1970**                      1979                      1972 policy

24. According to Crystal, there are more speakers of eng as second or other language than as a ..... Lang.

Fifth.                      Forth.                      Third.                      **First**

25. Internet chat room and social networking likes are encouraging children to

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write..... Incorrect sentences

**Syntactically** Phonologically. Orthographically None of these

26. which of the following language was always been favoured in all the language policies and constitutions of Pakistan.

French Arabic Eng **Urdu**

27. Which of the following is major determining factor while addressing someone?

Gender Age Class. **Culture**

28. lang change can be defined as variation over time in lang and is studied by

**Historical ling** Computational ling Applied ling. Psycholinguistics

29. To understand the lang shift process in Pakistan , we need to understand the ..... Factors attached to it

Identity **Prestige** Economic. Political

30. Media has ..... The lang choice in pak

Broadened. Narrowed. **Influenced** Motivated

31. eng lang in pak has proved to be more of a weapon of ling

Change Diversity **Imperialism** Variety

32. In Pakistan, as far as the education system is concerned, ..... Variety of lang is used as an accepted variety everywhere.

**British** American Pakistani Korean

33. Being a native speaker gives a sense of community and with that a sense of.....

**identity**

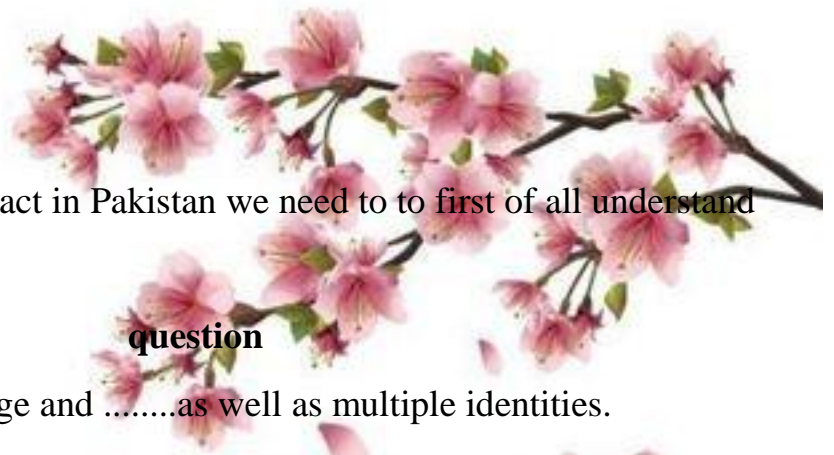
34. Every literary text is constructed with.....

Context **language**

35. Urdu is written in a modified version of the..... script , from left to right.

Punjabi. English **Persian**

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36. To understand language contact in Pakistan we need to first of all understand certain .....

Context                      language                      **question**

37. Pakistan has multiple language and .....as well as multiple identities.

**dialect**

38. The first and foremost problem is of the availability of .....

Natural                      **setting**

39. "His arrogant behaviour left him high and dry " sentence main sy idiom high and dry ka mean btana tha .

plentiness                      **isolate**

40. Twitter users have **140** characters to express

41. Being a native speaker gives a sense of community and with that sense of

**IDENTITY**

42. Multilingualism is a **SOCIAL** norm

43. Urbanisation can be taken as a positive **SOCIOECONOMIC** factor

44. General practices of **CODEMIXING** in Pakistan are reflected in names and titles.

45. Women use more **TAG QUESTIONS** which show social positioning

46. Scope of research in social linguistics relate to most up-to-date and most rapidly advancing areas of research including language and **IDENTITY**.

48. Sociolinguistics provides possibilities of exploring **LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL** contexts.

49. Gesture sticking out tongue stands for anger in **INDIA**.

50. the common greetings khush amdid, aslam o alaikum, Hi, hello

**pakistan**                      Japanese                      German                      Brazil

51. heer ranjha from jhung is very famous is the folklore of

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panjabi .                  Sindhi                  balochi                  pakhtun

52. L2 acquisition is the process by which people learn a **SECOND** language

53. the media that use electronic and electromechanical audience to access the content is

known as ----- media

**electronic**                  print

54. the race for individual prosperity and ----- development at the national level seems

to have overtaken issues of colonial language

**Economic**                  social linguistics

55. modern sociolinguistics originated in the ----- 1960 as an interdisciplinary subfield

interesting sociology, anthropology and linguistics

**1960**                  1970                  1980                  1990

56. how many daily users of snap chat

**173**                  140                  180                  150

57. Which of the following is the study of voice and how words are said?

**Paralinguistic communication.**                  Nonverbal comm.                  Verbal comm.

Complex comm

58. Secondary education in Pakistan begins from grade **9** and lasts for four years decent type

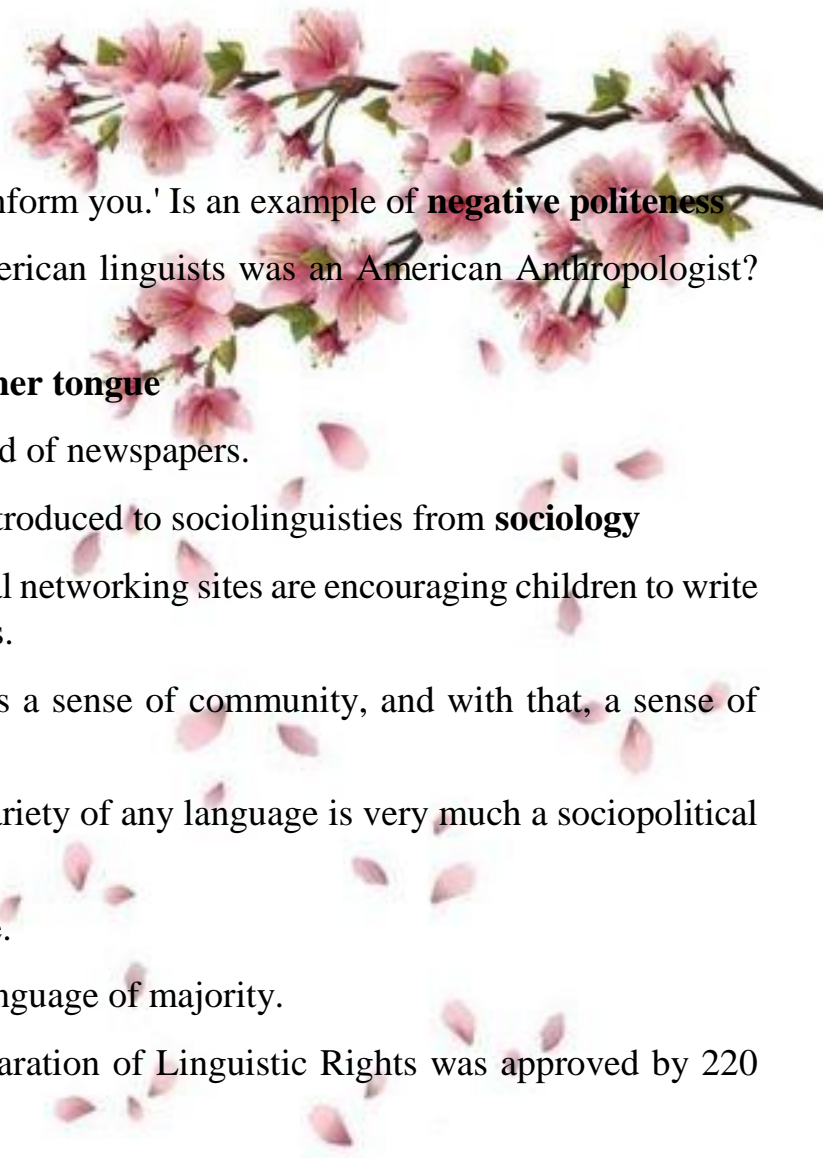
kinship two

60. **Matrilineal** are the relations that come from the mother's blood line. Baginst regional

languages urdu.

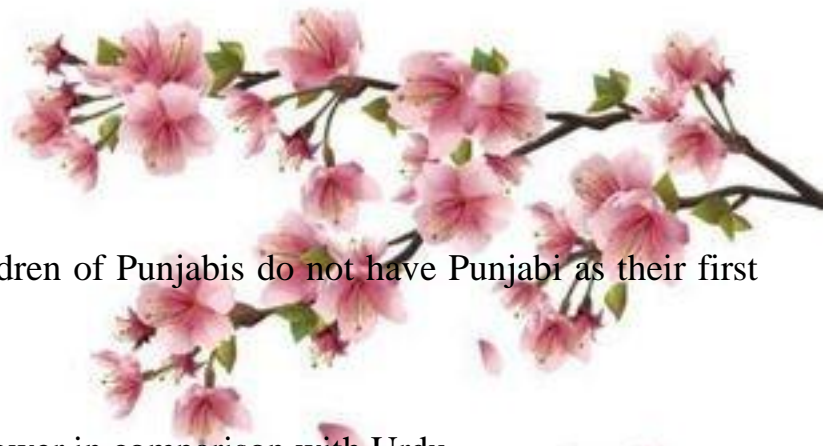
61. The term communication comes from the **Latin** 'comunicare' meaning to transmit.

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62. The sentence, 'We regret to inform you.' Is an example of **negative politeness**
63. Which of the following American linguists was an American Anthropologist?  
**Edward Sapir**
64. Low variety is learnt as **mother tongue**
65. The **print media** is composed of newspapers.
66. Social network theory was introduced to sociolinguistics from **sociology**
67. Internet chat-rooms and social networking sites are encouraging children to write **syntactically** incorrect sentences.
68. Being a native speaker gives a sense of community, and with that, a sense of **identity**
69. The creation of a standard variety of any language is very much a sociopolitical one. **Milroy & Milroy, 1998.**
70. **Urdu** is the official language.
71. In N.W.F.P. **Pashto** is the language of majority.
72. In 1996, the Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights was approved by 220 people from almost **90** states worldwide.
73. the knowledge and ability to use language appropriately in any given social context is known as **sociolinguistic competence.**
74. **English** is playing a fundamental role in the promotion of global inequalities and structures of dependency
75. Media in all its forms and shapes has a very strong control over **ideology.**
76. Instagram stories accrued more than **250** million daily users.
77. Twitter users only have **140** characters to express themselves per tweet.
78. Standard language is disseminated via the media and the **school.**
79. I dreamed of that last night vs. I dreamt of that last night is an example of

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### **English grammatical** variation

80. During the recent years children of Punjabis do not have Punjabi as their first language.

And **Urdu** has taken its place.

81. **English** is the language of power in comparison with Urdu.

82. the scope of research in sociolinguistics is concerned is **immense**

83. Sociolinguistics provides the possibilities of exploring **local and international** contexts and to make comparisons and contrasts.

84. In Pakistani context include aslam-o-alikom, khosh-amdid, Hello and Hi are **common greetings**.

85. In Pakistani context include khoda-bab, Allab hafiz, Bye, Goodbye, Take care are **de- greetings**.

86. The race for individual prosperity and economic development at the national level seems to

have overtaken issues of **class, identity and fear of cultural invasion** from an erstwhile colonial language.

87. Every literary text is constructed with **language**

88. sticking out tongue stands for teasing by Europeans, a threat among the Chinese, anger in

**India** and wisdom in Ancient Maya.

89. a word or phrase that is popular in twitter on given moment is called **trending**

90. According to Instagram, at least **80%** of its users already follow a brand on the network

91. Spontaneous gestures are divided into **four** groups.

# SUBJECTIVE



## **Q. Linguistic performance**

Linguistic performance is the ability to produce and comprehend sentences in a language. Since the publication of Noam Chomsky's *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax* in 1965, most linguists have made a distinction between linguistic competence, a speaker's tacit knowledge of the structure of a language, and linguistic performance, which is what a speaker actually does with this knowledge.

## **Q. Define reduplication.**

In linguistics, reduplication is a morphological process in which the root or stem of a word (or part of it) or even the whole word is repeated exactly or with a slight change. Reduplication is used in inflections to convey a grammatical function, such as plurality, intensification, etc., and in lexical derivation to create new words. It is often used when a speaker adopts a tone more "expressive" or figurative than ordinary speech and is also often, but not exclusively, iconic in meaning. Reduplication is found in a wide range of languages and language groups, though its level of linguistic productivity varies.

## **Q. Modes of electronic media**

In fact the media that use electronics or electromechanical audience to access the content is known as electronic media. This is in contrast to static media mainly print media. There are various electronic media types:

1. Television
2. Radio
3. Internet
4. Smart phones

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5. Electronic display advertising
6. Audio/video tape

### **Q. Emerging Social Media Trends.**

Ans. Higher engagement of emerging social media rates between brands and customers. Brands are suddenly realizing the impact of social media engagement and creating lasting. According to Instagram, at least 80% of its users already follow a brand on the network. Customizable Chatbots.

- Incoming social messages to your brand need a response.
- An organization receives hundreds or thousands of similar customer service questions
- Solution is chatbots. In-Platform messaging and Instagram stories
- Instagram stories
- Snapchat
- Instagram stories accrued more than 250 million daily users.
- 173 million daily active Snapchat users Today, it is through emerging media more augmented reality and face filters. Face filters have grown in popularity over the years..

### **Q. Issues of linguistic unity in Pakistan.**

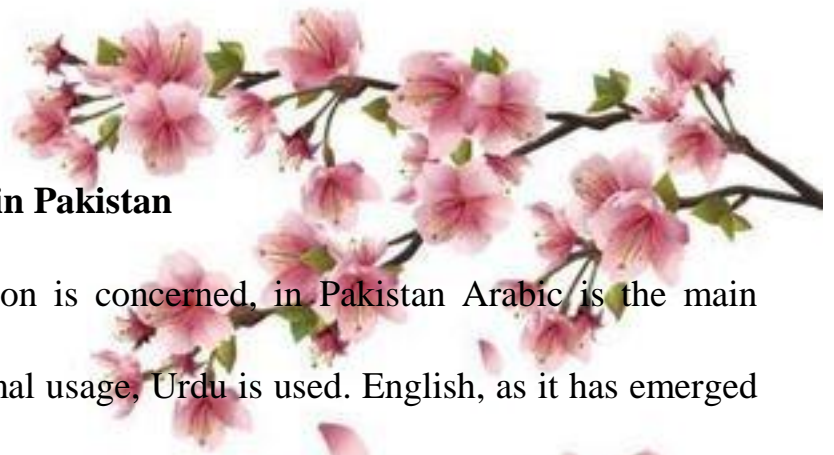
Ans. Pakistan is multi-cultural and multilingual. To understand these dimensions, we need to think of “unity in diversity” and “diversity in unity”. Language is a dividing power and simultaneously language is a unifying force.

There are various issues and aspects of identity such as

- Cultural
- Political
- Linguistic
- Ethnic/ Racial

### **Q. Function of Proverb**

Proverbs are oral traditional and folk wisdom. They pass them through time with a little change in form. Proverbs function as general advice about how to act, how to live, reflect the culture values and physical environment from which they arise



### **Q. Domain religions language in Pakistan**

As far as the domain of religion is concerned, in Pakistan Arabic is the main language.

However, for everyday less formal usage, Urdu is used. English, as it has emerged as a more

common medium of code mixing, it has also found its way into modern religious discourse. In this regard, we need to think about the 'religion and media' relationship, and the contribution of media. Language choices on media have a strong influence on the society.

### **Q. Visual communication**

Visual communication is the conveyance of ideas and information in forms that can be seen.

Visual communication in part or whole relies on eyesight. Visual communication is a broad

spectrum that includes signs, typography, drawing, graphic design, illustration, industrial design, advertising, animation, color, and electronic resources.

### **Q. Causes of code mixing**

Code-mixing takes place when the speaker has restricted vocabulary. When the speaker uses a

particular language, he/she finds himself/herself in such a position that he/she does not have an appropriate word to express in that language. Therefore, he/she uses code-mixing because of his restricted vocabulary.

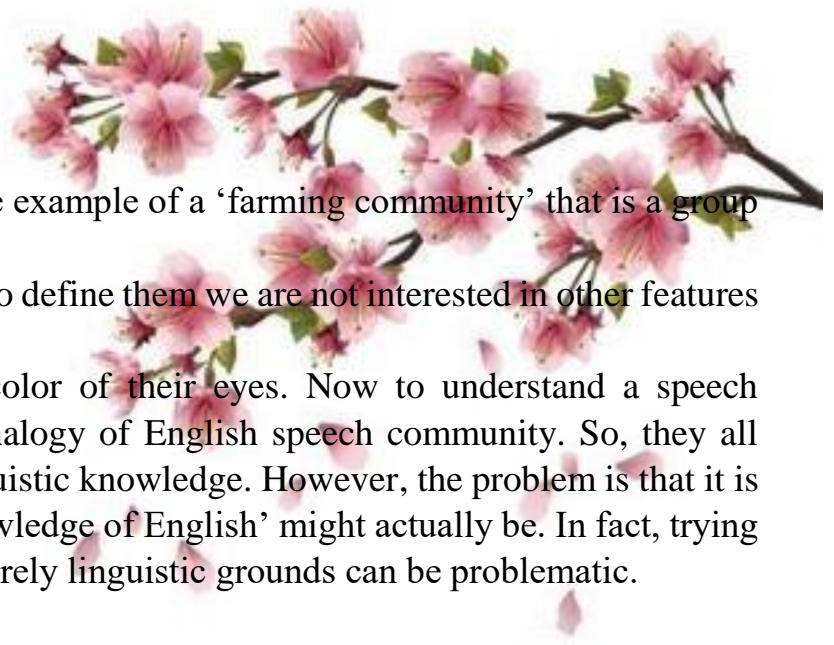
### **Q. Drawbacks in the education system**

Drawbacks in the education system include

1. Little understanding of curricular objectives
2. Inexperienced teachers
3. Defective methods

### **Q. English speech community.**

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To understand this let us take the example of a ‘farming community’ that is a group of people who have farming in common. To define them we are not interested in other features such as interest in rock music or the color of their eyes. Now to understand a speech community we may draw an analogy of English speech community. So, they all share some sort of common linguistic knowledge. However, the problem is that it is hard to agree on what such ‘knowledge of English’ might actually be. In fact, trying to define what ‘English’ is on purely linguistic grounds can be problematic.

### **Q. What is language desertion**

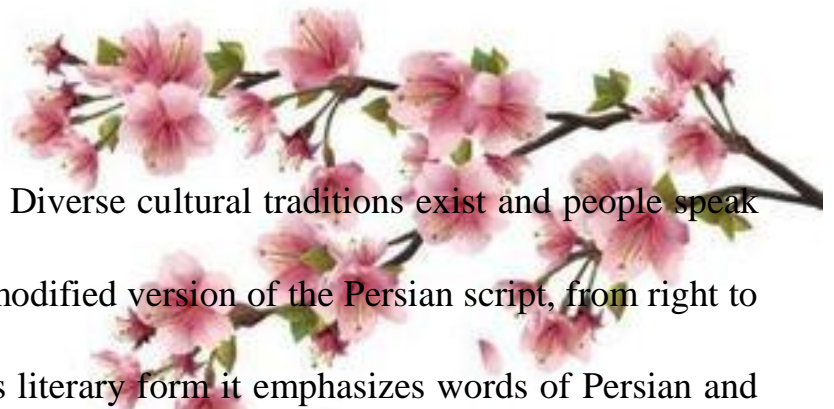
Language desertion is the act of deserting, or willful abandonment. Language desertion or code desertion is a term that refers to the phenomenon of abandoning the use of one language in favor of another which may ultimately result in the death of the deserted language.

Language alternation and hybridization generate desertion. Attitude of the speakers towards the mixed variety correlates with the attitude towards the language they desert. There are various linguistic and socio- cultural reasons for this. Sometimes due to the influence of a stronger language in a bi/ multilingual society, there is a shift from the weak language towards the strong language, but sometimes the weak language is gradually completely left or disowned by the speakers. This process of language desertion is very much evident in South Asian countries. Due to the spread of English the local and regional languages are gradually losing their identity as they are being abandoned by the speakers. To get a better position in this hierarchy every language strives hard to extend the range of its total functional roles. The more is the number of the total functional roles the greater is the power of the language.

### **Q. National languages in Pakistan.**

The linguistic situation of Pakistan is a highly complex arena with several regional languages, a national language (Urdu) and English as an international language/ as a foreign/as second language. There is immense regional and linguistic diversity in Pakistan. We have Pakhtuns,

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Balochis, Punjabis, and Sindhis. Diverse cultural traditions exist and people speak different

languages. Urdu is written in a modified version of the Persian script, from right to left. It is not

indigenous to Pakistan and in its literary form it emphasizes words of Persian and Arabic origin. It enjoys great prestige as a symbol of the Pakistan movement and as the national language of Pakistan. The greatest concentration of speakers of Urdu is in Punjab and Karachi.

Urdu is preferred against all the regional and local languages for use in all the formal situations,

though with the passage of time English is taking its place in the formal sphere of life. In spite of

its status as the national language, however, only a few percent of Pakistanis speak Urdu as their first language. Since independence it has the status as a national language, but there has always been a demand for cultural autonomy in other provinces, and resentment against discriminating govt. policies. There is a tension between Urdu and local languages on one level, and Urdu and English on the other level. But Urdu has always been favored in all the language policies.

### **Q. Social factors influence in SLA.**

Sociolinguistic setting refers to the role of the second language in society. Specific social factors

that can affect second language acquisition include age, gender, social class, and ethnic identity. Situational factors are those which vary between each social interaction.

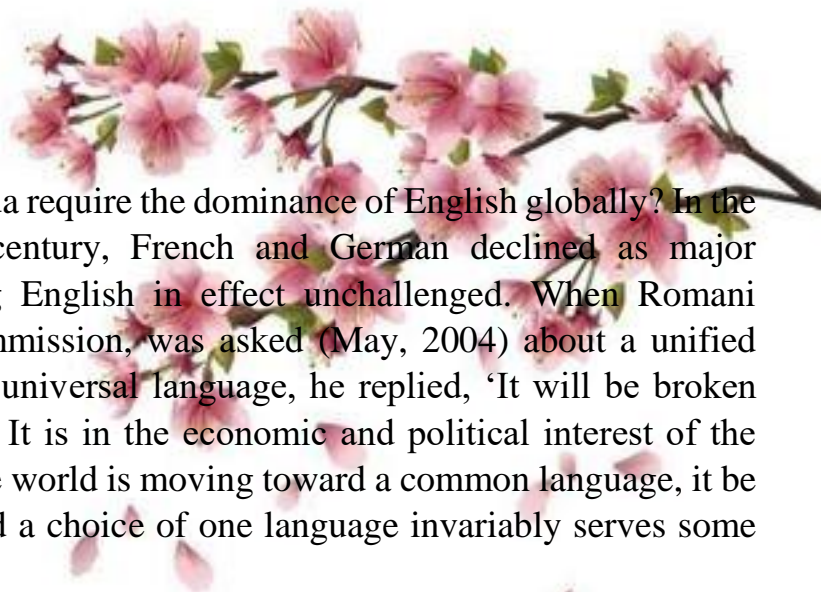
### **Q. Define idiom.**

An idiom is a phrase or expression whose meaning can't be understood from the ordinary

meanings of the words in it. For example, "Get off my back!" is an idiom meaning "Stop bothering me!" The idiom "You hit the nail on the head" means "You're exactly right."

English as global language. When we think of English Language amongst global languages the first important question is:

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Does the American empire agenda require the dominance of English globally? In the second half of the twentieth century, French and German declined as major international languages, leaving English in effect unchallenged. When Romani Prodi, President of the EU Commission, was asked (May, 2004) about a unified Europe in which English is the universal language, he replied, 'It will be broken English, but it will be English.' It is in the economic and political interest of the United States to ensure that if the world is moving toward a common language, it be English. Language is power, and a choice of one language invariably serves some interests better than others.

### **Q. Why people move to the cities.**

There are many reasons why one move to a city. Three of the top reasons are jobs, education and lifestyle. The difference between the three reasons is vast, with town life and city life having almost nothing in common when it comes to commerce, schooling and way of life.

1. Job market: Where there are more people, there are more jobs. This is the main reason so many people leave towns to live in big cities.
2. Educational opportunities: All major and affluent colleges/universities are located in or near a big city. These influential institutions offer more majors and draw famous professors which students prefer to study under.
3. Lifestyle: Cities draw ethnically diverse individual, and the collective cultures create an exciting cultural backdrop. Many move to a big city to experience a melting pot of things such as foods, activities and movies -- from places that they have never imagined visiting.

### **Q. Subjects related to linguists**

Linguistics is concerned with the nature of language and communication. It deals both with the study of particular languages, and the search for general properties common to all languages or

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large groups of languages. It includes the following subareas :

- phonetics (the study of the production, acoustics and hearing of speech sounds)
- phonology (the patterning of sounds)
- morphology (the structure of words)
- syntax (the structure of sentences)
- semantics (meaning)
- pragmatics (language in context)

### **Q. Language competence**

Language competence is a broad term which includes linguistic or grammatical competence,

\* discourse competence, \* sociolinguistic or socio-cultural competence, \* and what might be

called textual competence. The specific learning outcomes under the heading Language

Competence deal with knowledge of the language and the ability to use that knowledge to interpret and produce meaningful texts appropriate to the situation in which they are used.

Language competence is best developed in the context of learning activities or tasks where the

language is used for real purposes, in other words, in practical applications. The various

components of language competence are grouped under four cluster headings (see illustration).

Under each of these cluster headings there are several strands (identified by strand headings for the bulleted SLOs) that show the developmental flow of learning from level to level. Each strand deals with a single aspect of language competence.

### **Q. What factor that should be consider in the selection of target language.**

Factors that contribute or are to be considered in the selection of target language:

1. To develop the learner's intellectual power through it
2. To enhance the learner's cultural values, literature and philosophy
3. To be able to communicate orally in their second language
4. To help acquiring reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills
5. To deepen knowledge and appreciation of target language cultural experiences.



### **Q. Three features of kinship**

Morgan identified six basic patterns of kinship terminologies:

#### **1. Hawaiian kinship**

Only distinguishes between sex and generation. Thus, siblings and cousins are not distinguished

the same terms are used for both types of relatives.

#### **2. Sudanese kinship**

No two types of relatives share the same term. Siblings are distinguished from cousins, and

different terms are used for each type of cousin i.e. father's brother's children, father's sister's

children, etc.

#### **3. Eskimo kinship**

In addition to sex and generation, it also distinguishes between lineal relatives those related

directly by a line of descent and collateral relatives those related by blood, but not directly in the line of descent

#### **4. Iroquois kinship**

In addition to sex and generation, it also distinguishes between siblings of opposite sexes in the

parental generation. A genealogical relationship traced through a pair of siblings of the same sex is classed as a blood relationship but one traced through a pair of siblings of the opposite sex can be considered an in-law relationship. In other words, siblings are grouped together with parallel cousins, while separate terms are used for cross-cousins. Also, one calls one's mother's sister "mother" and one's father's brother "father".

#### **5. Crow kinship**

Like Iroquois, but further distinguishes between one's mother's side and one's father's side. Number of relatives belonging to one's father's matrilineage are grouped together, ignoring generational differences, so that the same term is used for both one's father's sister and one's father's sister's daughter, etc

#### **6. Omaha kinship**

Like Iroquois, with the addition that a number of relatives belonging to one's mother's patrilineage are grouped together, ignoring generational differences, so that

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the same term is used for both one's mother's brother and one's mother's brother's son.

### **Q. Define language change.**

Language change is the phenomenon by which permanent alterations are made in the features and those of a language over time. All-natural languages change, and language change affects all areas of language use.

### **Q. Social media impact on English or Influence of media on language Pakistan**

Dimensions of impact of English language are multiple such as: Time Space Speed Placement Levels of impact of English language are also multiple such as: Grammar Syntax Vocabulary Morphology Phonology There is also a considerable significance of appropriating existing vocabulary. One of the most notable ways that social media has influenced the English language, is through the appropriation of existing vocabulary. Words that had existing meanings, have now been given other meanings in an online context.

Wall = ones in your house, or the ones outside in the street

In social media context = homepage of your social media profile, where you can share aspects of your life/work in a public forum. Other words re-purposed for social media:

- Tablet: portable screens
- Troll: an internet user who seeks attention by making outrageous or unreasonable comments.
- Stream(ing)= transmission of data as a steady continuous flow
- Catfish= an internet user who poses as someone other than themselves online.
- “DM”, (Direct Message)
- “FOMO” (Fear of Missing Out)
- “TBT” (Throwback Thursday)

The speed at which new vocabulary is introduced online, used, quickly over-used and then discarded is phenomenal. Examples of ‘antique’ text speak include OMG, TXT, GR8, M8 and

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L8R. Now, the development of the English language is accelerating at an unprecedented rate, and dictionary publishers are scrambling to strike the right balance between relevancy and credibility.

Social media is at the center of the struggle, increasing the speed at which new words are adopted and creating new words for possible inclusion in the modern English dictionary.

“straight” is now written as “Str8”,

- “first” as “fess”;
- “house” is now “haus” “help” is “epp”;
- “kind of”, what you get is “kinda”,
- “money” is simply “moni”
- “the computer sign” @” has effectively replaced the word “at”
- “come” is now “cum” • the conjunction “and” is represented with an “n”
- “that” is now “dat”,

### **Q. Chomsky notion of linguistic competence.**

Chomsky presented the notion of 'linguistic competence', by which he means a person's

specifically linguistic knowledge — roughly, knowledge about words and word combinations. He also presented generative grammar theory; and defined competence as the grammar one knows without being necessarily aware of it (linguistic knowledge); whereas performance as the way people use that linguistic knowledge when communicating (Coupland, et al 1997). In terms of sociolinguistics, competence and performance could be defined as follows: Competence is the knowledge of a language grammar as well as the factors behind it (connotation, levels of formality, style, and register, among others).

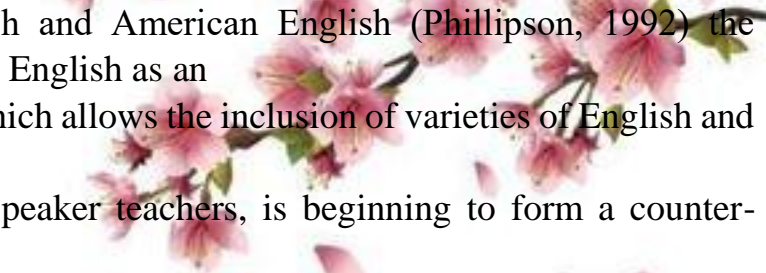
### **Q. Linguistics rights.**

Linguistic rights are the human and civil rights concerning the individual and collective right

to choose the language or languages for communication in a private or public atmosphere.

Linguistic rights were first included as an international human right in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. Across the globe, there is a perceptible shift in the analysis of the form and use of the English language. Against the notion of the

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'linguistic imperialism' of British and American English (Phillipson, 1992) the development of bilingualism and English as an International Language (EIL), which allows the inclusion of varieties of English and recognizes the contribution of non-native speaker teachers, is beginning to form a counter-offensive. In addition, the growth of English has not continued at the predicted pace. The television news channel CNN has failed to reach a mass market and has had to produce different editions of news programs in different languages because English has not spread as far as the corporation had believed or expected (Morley and Robins, 1995). At the same time, there is an increasing acknowledgement of the linguistic and cultural rights of communities. In 1996, the Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights was approved by 220 people from almost 90 states worldwide. In Article 24, it states that all language.

### **Q. Linguistics relativity.**

The principle of linguistic relativity holds that the structure of a language affects its speakers' world view or cognition. It is popularly known as the Sapir–Whorf hypothesis, or Whorfianism. It was first discussed by Sapir in 1929, the hypothesis became popular in the 1950s following the posthumous publication of Whorf's writings on the subject. However, it was attacked by followers of Noam Chomsky in the following decades. Two versions of Sapir–Whorf hypothesis:

1. The strong version asserts that the language determines thought, and linguistic categories limit and determine cognitive categories.
2. The weak version believes that the linguistic categories and usage only influence thought and decisions.

### **Q. Inter sentential code switching and examples:**

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Inter sentential (or inter-sentential) code switching refers to a type of code switching: the alternation in a single discourse between two languages, where the switching occurs after a sentence in the first language has been completed and the next sentence starts with a new language

### **Example**

The following example shows inter sentential switching from Turkish to Dutch (Backus (1992:91)):

Niye ora-ya gönder-iyor-lar? Arm man why there-DAT send-PROG-3PL poor man  
Why are the sending him there? the poor man'

### **Q. Techniques of data collection.**

Data collection in sociolinguistics is of crucial significance and due to its significance, the issues attached to it also become significant. Various data collection techniques are employed in analyzing social variation and language use.

There are various options available such as:

1. Working with the existing data
2. Generating new data
3. The sociolinguistic interview
4. Free conversation
5. Issues

### **Q. What is relationship between blessing, curses and sociolinguistics**

Blessings and curses are common in all languages. They are social and culture specific

expressions which play an important role in communication. Blessing and cursing are very diverse in nature and serve several functions in social interactions. They reflect the speaker's emotional attitude to the topic of conversation.

Blessings are expressions of gratitude or wishes for others. Generally, elders use blessing. On the contrary, cursing is considered as verbal act of threatening through

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which the speaker wishes evil or misfortune to befall on others. They are used to blame others.

### **Q . Shorthand English is becoming a social norm:**

People bring these habits into their everyday lives; and shorthand English is becoming a social norm. Adults are using shorthand in their emails and students are using it in their writing assignments. As far as the future of spellings is concerned there is a huge question mark. What can be positively stated is that social media and technology are here to stay. Spellings and grammar are important for coherent expression. So, what about future in this context?

### **Q. Shorthand English is becoming a social norm. Discuss with reference to social media.**

Twitter users only have 140 characters to express themselves per tweet. As such, they have created their own shorthand language, full of abbreviations and hashtags. Grammar and spellings are losing their value because technology and social media are making things too convenient for us. For twitter, what matters the most, is that you say what you want in as few words as possible. People bring these habits into their everyday lives; and shorthand English is becoming a social norm. Adults are using shorthand in their emails and students are using it in their writing assignments. As far as the future of spellings is concerned there is a huge question mark. What can be positively stated is that social media and technology are here to stay.

### **Q. Role of English in Law, Politics and Government in Pakistan.**

English has dominated the political and official landscape in Pakistan as in other developing countries for a long time as the language for development. It is also the language of government, law, and politics. English as a language of government has an everyday usage at higher levels and for official documentation as well as for formal meetings. As far as English as a language of law is concerned, it has a colonial heritage; and the availability of legal documents is mostly in only English language. When it comes to English as language of politics the emblematic status of English

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due to its historical association with the elite has helped in making it a language associated with prestige. There are various political factors that also play a significant role.

### **Q. High and low variety of language:**

- High and low varieties should belong to the same language.
- Low variety is learnt as mother tongue
- High variety is learnt at school.
- Speakers of H variety explicitly know the grammar of H variety.
- Don't know the grammar of L variety. But speak L variety in informal situations.
- Consider it a corrupted form of H variety. H variety uses:
  - Higher Education
  - Business
  - Newspapers
  - Media Broadcasts
  - Sermons
  - Formal Lectures
  - Writing
- L variety uses:
  - Everyday life
  - Home
  - Family
  - Street
  - Marketplace
  - Friends

### **Q. Linguistic relativism**

The hypothesis of linguistic relativity, part of relativism, also known as the Sapir–Whorf

hypothesis /səˈpiər ˈhwɔːrf/, the Whorf hypothesis, or Whorfianism is a principle claiming that the structure of a language affects its speakers' world view or cognition, and thus people's perceptions are relative to their spoken language.

### **Q. Semantic change.**

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In semantics and historical linguistics, semantic change refers to any change in the meaning(s) of a word over the course of time. Also called semantic shift, lexical change, and semantic progression. Common types of semantic change include amelioration, pejoration, broadening, semantic narrowing, bleaching, metaphor, and metonymy.

### **Q. Media linguistics**

Significance of media in today's world is unprecedented. One of the consequences of this spread of media is the emergence of 'Media Linguistics'. There is a lot of cutting-edge research from variationist and interactional sociolinguistics; Media linguistics, and language ideology research as well as minority language studies. Media linguistics has evolved in various ways with the emergence of digital media. "Media linguistics" studies how language is used in the media" (Schmitz, 2015). Its focal point is similar to sociolinguistics that the use of language in actual communicative situations. Specific focus of media linguistics is medium-specific processing of signs and their semiotic materialities.

### **Q. Scope of teaching sociolinguistics.**

The issue of concern is the significance and scope of teaching of sociolinguistics. After all, why to teach sociolinguistics? Significance and scope are evident from the fact that it helps to understand the following the patterns of multilingualism in the global context. It also helps to identify the shape of new language varieties, helping to define ethnicity and identity in various contexts. And, finer gradations can be made between core sociolinguistics and social linguistics and the sociology of language from the point of view of teaching. Its scope includes the international and interdisciplinary diversity of the field in representing the broad view of sociolinguistics. Together with second language

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research and teaching (which itself owes much to sociolinguistic work), sociolinguistics is the central discipline of applied linguistics.

It has practical outcomes for education policy, government spending, social affairs, constitutional arrangements, international relations, debates on ethnicity, nationalism, multiculturalism and cultural values. Significance and scope of teaching sociolinguistics in relation to other disciplines

can be understood by relating it to the following disciplines:

- Discourse Analysis
- Pragmatics
- Ethnography

### **Q Linguistic diversity.**

Linguistic diversity is sometimes a specific measure of the density of language, or concentration of unique languages together. This diversity covers varied types of traits including language family, grammar, and vocabulary. The linguistic diversity of a place, like a country or locale, can be rendered as a numerical measurement, called the linguistic diversity index. The index gives the probability that any given people will not share a first language. The number then ranges from meaning everyone speaks the same language, to 1, meaning no languages are shared.

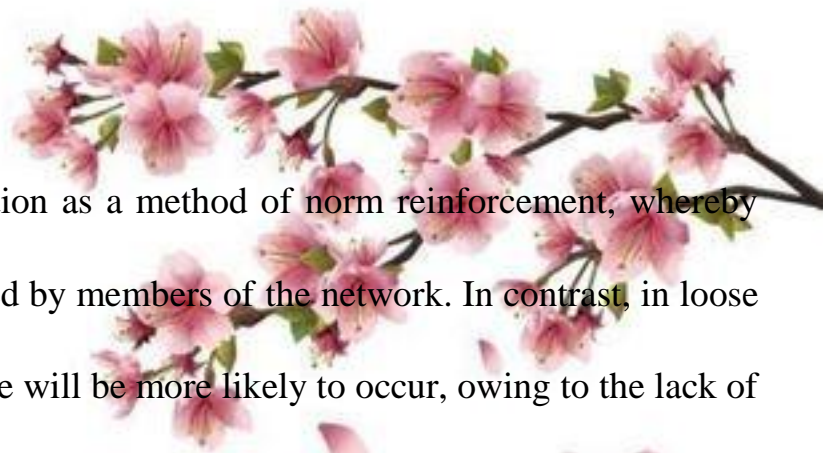
### **Q. Social networks.**

The social networks model offers a far less abstract framework than that of the speech community. It focuses on the social ties that specific speakers have with each other, and examines how these ties affect speakers' linguistic usage. A key component of the social network model is measuring its strength, calculated by classifying whether networks are 'dense' or 'loose', as well as whether they are 'uniplex' or 'multiplex' (Milroy, 2001, p. 550). A network is dense if members that you interact with each other otherwise, it is loose. If members know each other in more than one way,

for example, they work together and are members of the same family, and then the links are

multiplex as opposed to uniplex. Dense and multiplex social networks tend to support localized

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linguistic norms, and they function as a method of norm reinforcement, whereby linguistic and other social norms are maintained by members of the network. In contrast, in loose and uniplex social networks, language change will be more likely to occur, owing to the lack of norm reinforcement. Milroy and Gordon (2003) argue that migration, war, industrialization and urbanization have caused disruption of close-knit, localized networks.

### **Q .Sapir whorf Hypothesis.**

The hypothesis of linguistic relativity, part of relativism, also known as the Sapir–Whorf

hypothesis /səˈpiər ˈhwɔːrf/, the Whorf hypothesis, or Whorfianism is a principle claiming that the structure of a language affects its speakers' world view or cognition, and thus people's perceptions are relative to their spoken language. The idea was however not created by Edward Sapir or Benjamin Lee Whorf, but imported from German humanistic thinking by various American authors. It is in particular a core tenet of Völkerpsychologie.

The principle is often defined in one of two versions: the strong hypothesis, which was held by some of the early linguists before World War II, and the weak hypothesis, mostly held by some of the modern linguists.

### **Q. Politeness strategies**

#### **Positive Politeness Strategies.**

Positive politeness strategies are intended to avoid giving offense by highlighting friendliness.

These strategies include juxtaposing criticism with compliments, establishing common ground, and using jokes, nicknames, honorifics, tag questions, special discourse markers (please), and ingroup jargon and slang.

#### **Negative Politeness Strategies.**

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Negative political strategies are intended to avoid giving offense by showing deference. These strategies include questioning, hedging, and presenting disagreements as opinions.

### **Q. Ethnography of communication**

The ethnography of communication is a term that is meant to be descriptive of the characteristics that an approach towards language from an anthropological standpoint must take. According to Hymes, (1962, 1964):

1. It must "investigate directly the use of language in contexts of situations so as to discern patterns proper to speech activity".
2. It must "take as context a community, investigating its communicative habits as a whole."
3. Rather than divorcing linguistic form from its function, the analysis of a culture's or community's communication, linguistic and otherwise, must occur with respect to the sociocultural context of its use.
4. It is used as a methodological tool.
5. Empirical studies

### **Q. What is slang?**

Slang is very informal language or specific words used by a particular group of people. You'll usually hear slang spoken more often than you'll see it put in writing, though emails and texts often contain many conversational slang words. Though slang sometimes gets a bad rap for being inappropriate or incorrect, it's also highly creative and shows that the English language is constantly evolving over time.

Slang consists of words that are non-standard in a given language and is generally spoken to show inclusion in a certain social group. Social groups can be very small—from just a few friends—to very large, e.g., millions of people who frequent a website. Slang is usually considered informal, and thus is common in speech but not in writing (unless that writing is texting or internet chatting). The usage of slang often implies a certain familiarity between those who use it together, and may show certain attitudes on the part of the speaker.

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### **Q. Define language change**

Language change is the phenomenon by which permanent alterations are made in the features and the use of a language over time. All-natural languages change, and language change affects all areas of language use.

### **Q. Write two factors of Sindhi folklore**

Sindh folklore

Manifestations of traditional

Watayo Faqir tales Legend of Moriro

Epic tale of Dodo Chanesar

The love story of Sassui and Punhu, is known and sung in every Sindhi settlement. Stories of Umar Marui and Suhuni Mehar.

### **Q. Horizontal and vertical channels.**

. Network analyses also ask how often the members of all these groups are the same, and how

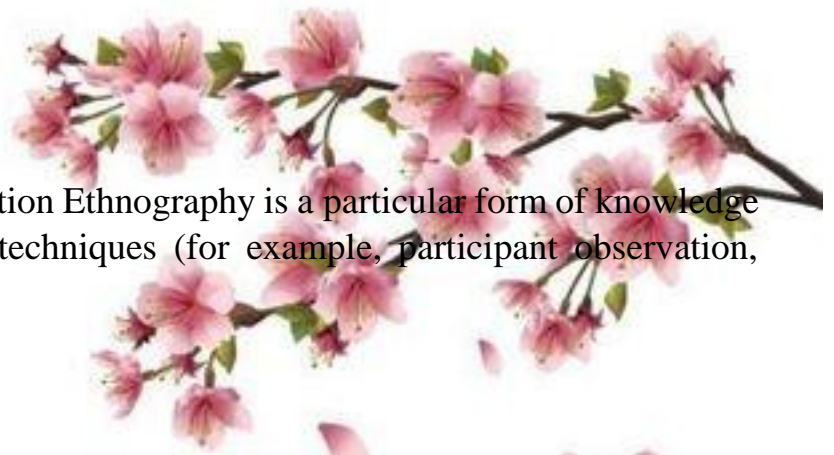
often they are completely different. It is very important for sociolinguists to have a sense of what the patterns of associations are between people who are friends or roughly social equals within a community. This is because the diffusion of linguistic change happens relatively fast and very efficiently along what we might call horizontal channels e.g., within one age group and a social cohort. What we might call vertical channels e.g., channels between generations or across big social divides are a comparatively slow and inefficient means of transmitting innovation. So, it is common knowledge that kids talk like their friends, not their parents.

### **Q. Ethnography of education.**

Gestures are not universal and are unique to a given language group for example, sticking out

tongue stands for teasing by Europeans, a threat among the Chinese, anger in India and wisdom in Ancient Maya. Nonlinguistic means of communication may accompany ordinary speech

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Research Methodology in Education Ethnography is a particular form of knowledge that develops through specific techniques (for example, participant observation, fieldwork, and case studies)

### **Q. Diglossia.**

In linguistics, diglossia (/dar'glɒsiə/) is a situation in which two dialects or languages are used by a single language community. In addition to the community's everyday or vernacular language variety (labeled "L" or "low" variety), a second, highly codified lect (labeled "H" or "high") is used in certain situations such as literature, formal education, or other specific settings, but not used normally for ordinary conversation.[1] In most cases, the H variety has no native speakers but various degrees of fluency of the community in which the two languages exist.

### **Q. Language and power**

When we think of language and power, we need to think how they both inter-relate. Language use does not take place in vacuum. In the same way power exertion also does not happen in vacuum. Regarding the Pakistani social context, we also need to keep in mind the changing social scenario and political aspect of this social context. In fact, language is as a determiner of power. It is a dividing and a unifying force. Ideological power, linguistic power, economic power and power of media all interrelate.

### **Q. Two types of code switching with example**

- tag switching
- intra sentential
- inter-sentential

Examples

for tag switching: woh bohat achi hai. Isn't she? She is very nice. Hai na? Examples for Intra

sentential switching:

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woh bohat intelligent hai; Khana bohat tasty hai. Examples of Inter-sentential switching: Khana bohat acha hai but I don't feel like eating; woh bohat zaheen hai and I like intelligent people.

### **Q. Difference between technological variables and situational variables**

1. Technological variables such as synchronicity, size of message buffer, anonymous messaging, persistence of transcript, channels of communication e.g., text, audio, video, automatic filtering.
2. Situational variables such as participation structure e.g., public/private, number of participants, demographics, setting, purpose, topic, tone, norms of participation, linguistic code.

### **Q. Name the discipline that related to sociolinguistics?**

Second language acquisition (L2) is the discipline that related to sociolinguistics

### **Q. Why people reject mother tongue**

Four out of six key informants believed that the disadvantage of using Mother is that some students rely on their mother tongue. They may have the tendency to forget and may decrease their capacity to learn other languages, more importantly the English language.

### **Q. linguistic human rights in education:**

There are two main linguistic human rights in education:

1. To learn the standard form of an official language in the country of residence
2. And to learn and use your mother tongue (Skutnabb-kangas and Phillipson 1994, p.71).

### **Q. Native speakers.**

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There are more speakers of English as second or other language than as a 1st or native

language (Crystal, 2003). A question to be considered is: What precisely does it mean to be a native speaker of a language? Common-sense view is that one who is born in a community of other speakers of English, and acquires his language from parents. Others may turn to them for guidance. The question is what is acceptable or not; and whether a particular grammatical construction is better or worse than another. The 'arbitration' role of the native speaker is problematized when one considers communities. For example: In India non-native speakers use English for such a wide variety of purposes that the views of the native speaker become less and less relevant; and more local norms of usage emerge. Being a native speaker gives a sense of community, and with that, a sense of identity. Being a native speaker of English gives you a different identity from the group of individuals who are native speakers of French. An interesting issue in this regard is of bilinguals:

For example, individuals from Montreal in Canada who are bilingual speakers of French and

English. The question arises whether they are members of both groups simultaneously, or form

instead a group of their own? Some speakers align themselves with what they perceive as a

particular local variety. Within England, for example, this might be as a 'northerner', or more

locally as a 'north-westerner. So, there are issues of identity.

### **Q. Factors of human communication:**

The 6 Key Factors to Successful Communication

Listening.

Verbal Communication.

Nonverbal Communication.

Emotional Awareness.

Written Communication.

Communicating in Difficult Situations.

### **Q. Spontaneous gestures in four groups.**

Spontaneous gestures are divided into four groups:

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1. pointing gestures,
2. gestures that convey or reveal emotions
3. emphatic gestures,
4. Rhythmical gestures

Gestures are not universal and are unique to a given language group. For example, sticking out

tongue stands for teasing by Europeans, a threat among the Chinese, anger in India and wisdom in Ancient Maya.

Nonlinguistic means of communication may accompany ordinary speech.

### **Q. Types of social networks**

WhatsApp

Twitter

Facebook

Messenger

Snapchat

Instagram

### **Q. How non standard language different from standard language.**

A standard language is a variety of language that is used by governments, in the media, in schools and for international communication. There are different standard varieties of English in the world, such as North American English, Australian English and Indian English. Although these standard varieties differ in terms of their pronunciation, there are few differences in grammar between them. In contrast, there are non-standard forms of a language that are used, for example, in different regional dialects and these non-standard varieties are different from each other.

### **Q. English speech community.**

To understand this let us take the example of a 'farming community' that is a group of people who have farming in common. To define them we are not interested in other features such as interest in rock

music or the color of their eyes. Now to understand a speech community we may draw an analogy of English speech community. So, they all share some sort of common linguistic knowledge. However, the problem is that it is hard to agree on

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what such 'knowledge of English' might actually be. In fact, trying to define what 'English' is on purely linguistic grounds can be problematic.

### **Q. Three major steps included in second language teaching.**

The process of any second or foreign language teaching includes 1 'selection,' 2 'grading,' and 3 'presentation' as the major steps.

### **Q. Diglossic speech community**

A diglossic speech community is not characterized by the use of two language varieties only.

There may be more than two language varieties used within a diglossic community

### **Q. Term trending.**

Trending: A word, phrase or topic that is popular on Twitter at a given moment.

### **Standard language**

Writing normally uses a generally acceptable standard variety of the language, whereas speech may sometimes be in a regional or other limited-context dialect. In some languages (Chinese, for example), the various spoken dialects may even be mutually incomprehensible, while the written language is universally understood..

### **Verbal communication**

Verbal communication is about language, both written and spoken. In general, verbal communication refers to our use of words while nonverbal communication refers to communication that occurs through means other than words, such as body language, gestures, and silence.

### **Q. Code mixing global phenomenon.**

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Code mixing is a global phenomenon. It is found in many countries of the world where more

than one language is used. In Pakistan we have: English, Urdu and various regional languages. Apart from mixing of English and Urdu:

- Regional languages and English are mixed.
- Sometimes three languages are mixed.
- Local and regional identities and code mixing
- National Identity
- Identity as educated
- Identity as well-off

### **Q. Status of English in Pakistan.**

There are various factors and multiple reasons that contribute towards the role and status of English in Pakistan. The multi-cultural and multi-lingual context of Pakistan is not very simple to understand. To understand the role and status of English in Pakistan following aspects need to be considered:

- Place of English in linguistic hierarchy
- Language power and social context
- Social status ladder
- Historical background of English
- Colonial experience
- Language of the rulers
- Placement of English in the language policy of Pakistan
- Placement of English in the education policy of Pakistan
- English and economic power
- English and power of media

### **Q. Define emotions**

Emotion is the situation of a funeral, beauty of voice, her sobs, facial expression, vocal

expressiveness and movements indicating the sincerity of grief.

### **Q. Repetition Note**

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Societies where speakers have more than one language available, speakers use different

conversational strategies to serve specific linguistic functions. Repetitions in the process of code mixing are one of the strategies used by speakers to achieve certain linguistic goals. Functions of repetition include to reemphasize their idea, to ensure that they have conveyed to the listener exactly what they wanted to convey, to facilitate understanding on listener's part, to convey certain socio-cultural connotations attached to the linguistic choice of the repeated item etc. A variety of ways are used by Pakistani speakers to create repetitions in the process of code mixing of Urdu/ English. For example, a word used in one language is immediately repeated for instance: nisbatan comparatively, or north shūmāl. Sometimes a connector/ conjunction is inserted between the linguistic item and its repetition in the other language: peace aur aman, aman yā peace etc. Other examples are: is war maen is jung maen aur itni powerful ūnki āwāz honi chāhiay itni tāqatwar ūnki āwāz honi chāhiay' developed jo taraqiyaftā mūmālik meritorious lāiq buchā in these examples within a noun phrase repetition of adjective in L2 is made however the noun is not repeated. For instance, look at the examples sub saey richest, and sub saey jo latest. Her superlative degrees of adjectives are used. And, only the superlative degree marker is repeated instead of the whole word.

### **Q. Define the names of two programs of bachelor in Pakistan.**

There are two types of Bachelor courses in Pakistan: Pass or Honors. Pass degree requires

two years of study. Language choices and related language issues are involved in this regard. There are various cultural aspects of language issues and linguistic consequences as well as social consequences

### **Q. Status of oral literature in Pakistan.**

There are various famous forms of oral literature in Pakistan which include folklore, tappa,

lori, qisa, geet etc. As far as folklore in Pakistan is concerned, there is a lot of oral literature

available in the regional languages of Pakistan. Here are some details:

Sindh folklore Manifestations of traditiona

Watayo Faqir tales

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Legend of Moriro

Epic tale of Dodo Chanesar

The love story of Sassui and Punhu, is known and sung in every Sindhi settlement.

Stories of Umar

Marui and Suhuni Mehar

Balochi folklore

Stories of Hani and Shah Murad Chakar,

Shahdad and Mahnaz Lallah and Granaz Mast and Sammo

War tales are equally stirring. Pakhtun folklore

Songs sung with Khattak dance

The romantic tale of Adam Khan and Durkhanai features a lute-player (rabab) whose music earns her love.

Punjabi folklore

Heer and Ranjha from Jhang is very famous. Today it is celebrated in songs, movies and theatre

### **Q. Social media unusual spellings?**

Twitter users only have 140 characters to express themselves per tweet. As such, they have created their own shorthand language, full of abbreviations and hashtags. Grammar and spellings are losing their value because technology and social media are making things too convenient for us. For twitter, what matters the most, is that you say what you want in as few words as possible. People bring these habits into their everyday lives; and shorthand English is becoming a social norm. Adults are using shorthand in their emails and students are using it in their writing assignments. As far as the future of spellings is concerned there is a huge question mark. What can be positively stated is that social media and technology are here to stay.

### **Q. Issues of primary education in Pakistan**

Issues related to primary education in Pakistan include low level of public investment as public expenditure on education has been 2.2 percent of GNP in recent years. There has been more focus offunds on higher education. Another issue is of lower income class and particularly it is related to the issues of private education where there is always a compromise on quality.



### **Q. Language contact.**

We need to consider certain concepts: What is language contact? How does it happen? What are the consequences? As a general observation and experience we know that different groups of speakers using different languages come into contact. Language contact occurs when speakers of two or more languages or varieties interact and influence each other. The study of language contact is called contact linguistics.

Sometimes unrelated languages that are typical of creole language formation come in contact. We also look at a variable spreading due to contact between different varieties of English. A new variant is introduced into a relatively stable and elaborate system. The question that arises is whether variation is free or structured. Before the 1960s, the general feeling in Western linguistics was that some of the variation observed in language was “free” and “unconstrained”. There are some constraints on the outcomes of language contact other than the principle of localization. A constraint relates to the aspect of space. Another constraint is concerned with speaker’s attitudes. Another constraint is of social factors. Yet another is social rigidity in which an innovation is being introduced. So, language contact occurs in a variety of phenomena, including language convergence, borrowing and relexification. The most common products are pidgins, creoles, codeswitching, and mixed languages. So, language contact is not as free as it seems to be..

### **Q. English and education in Pakistan Note.**

To understand the status of English in relation to education in Pakistan, we need to think of the historical background of English in the sub-continent. Even after independence, the language policy issue in higher education in Pakistan has not been adequately addressed by the various education commissions. English has been regarded as an official language, and as a medium of instruction in higher education in Pakistan. However, every policy is seen as an interim arrangement. The long-term language policy as laid down in all the reports of educational policies as well as education

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commissions and committees has been throughout to introduce Urdu as the official medium of instruction. Urdu was declared the official medium of instruction for schooling (class 1-12) in the public sector soon after the country's independence. The period assigned to the transfer has varied in various reports. For example: Fifteen years in the 1950s (Sharif Commission); and five to seven years in the 1970s (University Grants Commission, 1982).

The Report of the Education Sector Reforms (2001) and the Task Force on Higher Education (2002) set up by General Musharraf have also not addressed the issue of language policy in higher education.

### **Q. Input hypothesis.**

The input hypothesis developed by linguist Stephen Krashen makes a distinction between language acquisition and language learning (acquisition–learning distinction), claiming that acquisition is a subconscious process, whereas learning is a conscious one. According to this hypothesis, the acquisition process in L2 (Language 2) is the same as L1 (Language 1) acquisition.

The learning process is consciously learning and inputting the language being learned. However, this goes as far as to state that input is all that is required for acquisition. Sociocultural approaches reject the notion that SLA is a purely psychological phenomenon, and attempt to explain it in a social context. Some key social factors that influence SLA are the level of immersion, connection to the L2 community, and gender.

### **Q. Secondary education in Pakistan**

Urdu is taught in schools. Most of the Pakistani students have Punjabi, Saraiki, Balochi, Pushto, Sindhi as their first or mother tongues and they are well-versed in their use. They have to learn Urdu and English as a second language.

