

Bilingual women make choice of a language to several reasons? Discuss (5)

Bilingual women make language choices to:

- 1) meet the needs of their speech community.
- 2) Ensure better future for themselves and their families .
- 3) Strengthen the status of English in world communities.

English-speaking bilingual women are considered as innovators of language change. They help in advancing the progress of Eng & gaining acceptance and importance along with regional dialects. Women play a key role in the transmission of Eng in world contexts & in constructing new identities.

Ethnic varieties involves language shift by a minority groups Justify? (5)

- A result of immigration
- Produced by language contact
- Involves language shift on by a minority group from an ethnic language to English
- Involve modification of the dominant language
- Example: African American English (AAE),
- Perceived as homogeneous
- A strong degree of mixing, mutual accommodation, and koinéization
- Dialect studies show a great deal of phonetic, lexical, and grammatical variability
- No nationally uniform standard accent of American English
- Diversity has replaced homogeneity

Write few lines on CPEC (3)

A collection of infrastructure projects that are currently under construction. Modernize Pakistani infrastructure strengthens economy by the construction of modern transportation networks numerous energy projects, and special economic zones.

How can you deal with the disadvantages of not owning English language explain(3)**Dealing with disadvantages of not owing English (IMP)**

- Proper Learning:
- Early exposure to English
- Continued Maintenance
- Availability of good resources
- Difficult to achieve a high degree of competence

Approach, Method or Technique(3)

Method	APPROACH	TECHNIQUE
Consistent with approaches plans for linking theory with practice choices about skills, contents and sequencing.	The broadest level. Theoretical view of what language is and of how it can be learnt.	Most concrete level. Comprise the activities used to implement method.

What is the role of world English's in the outer and expanding circle classrooms(3)

Outer and expanding circle classrooms:

- Textbooks focus on inner circle varieties
- Research studies to raise awareness of students about the differences in local and international standards
- Local dialects to be part of English language classrooms

Codification(3)

- Codification and the acceptance of outer and expanding circle varieties
- Need for codification for prestige in inner and outer circles
- Local models as alternatives to British and American models
- The characteristics of local models need to be presented in dictionaries and grammar reference books

Q: Explain the codification of IVEs in the inner and outer circle.

The process of codification in the outer circle and the inner circle is very different for example in the inner circle countries the codifiers his job is not as challenging as that of the outer circle in the native english-speaking countries the codifiers have to select from one language whereas in case of the outer circle English the codifiers have to function or have to take decisions in a multilingual context so what they need to do is to develop a set of criteria for selection of standardized versions of indigenous varieties of English so they cannot really pick and choose whimsically or based on the judgment of an individual or some individuals. They should develop a criteria against which they should evaluate the degree of formal formality or the degree to which those indigenous varieties meet international standards so the focus should be on local educated varieties rather than looking towards the native English models or the varieties used by inner circle countries or by native english-speaking countries or native English speakers they

have to now focus on local educated varieties. Need to combine local features performing functions needed by inter and intra national communities with modifications for acceptance for international communication.

Need of spelling Standardization. It seeks to change English *spelling* so that it is more consistent, matches pronunciation better, and follows the alphabetic principle. ... Many of the *spellings* preferred by Noah Webster *have* become standard in the United States, but *have* not been adopted elsewhere (see American and British English *spelling* differences For example, for "debt" early Middle English wrote det/dette, with the b being *standardized* in *spelling* in the 16th century.

How can you deal with the disadvantages of not owning English Language? Explain

Availability of good resources, Financial implications, native like competence achieved (by only a minority of nonnative learners of English)

Lexicography

- The process of writing, editing and compiling a dictionary. An author or editor of a dictionary is called a lexicographer

What is the power of dictionary (3)

Publishing of a language's dictionary allows the users to develop the notion of a standard

- The idea of correctness linked with the dictionary
- Affects the public perception of the validity of a variety than many words spent

Five major function of dictionary (5)

- A reference book/source
- Authority on almost all aspects of a language
- Source of confidence for the users of the language
- Source of reassurance about the legitimacy of a variety
- Does not provide recognition to the people as users of English
- Acknowledges the variety of English used by these people

Benefit of Regional Dictionary

- To serve the average educated speaker of English
- To present all the material (both old and new entries) from a regional point of view
- Phonemic pronunciation system may be used to enable users to read entry words as their varieties lead them to

Needs of regional dictionary

Macquarie Regional Asian English Dictionary co-published as the Grolier International Dictionary: World English in an Asian Context

- Aims to meet the needs of the English speakers in the region
- Includes items of international currency along with local words which have never appeared in a dictionary before
- Recognizes inter and intra national needs of IVE speakers

Role of mother tongue in classroom

- Appeals from the inner circle English language teaching establishment for more use of the mother tongue in the classroom
- The use of the mother tongue in the classroom considered one dimension of linguistic human rights

Proximity agreement (not in handouts)

When a verb agrees with the nearest noun rather than with the sentence's more distant subject. The practice of relying on the noun that is closest to the verb to determine whether the verb should be singular or plural.

"Sometimes syntax itself makes it impossible to follow the agreement rule. In a sentence like Either John or his brothers are bringing the dessert, the verb can't agree with both parts of the subject. Some people believe that the verb should agree with the closer of the two subjects. This is called agreement by proximity."

Define foreign language.

Ans: A **foreign language** is a **language** originally from another country than the speaker. ... It is also a **language** not spoken in the native country of the person referred to, i.e., an English speaker living in Spain can say that Spanish is a **foreign language** to him or her.

Difference between ESP and ELT.

Ans: **ESP** is defined to meet specific needs of the learner; **ESP** makes use of the underlying methodology and activities of the disciplines it serves; **ESP** is centered on the language (grammar, lexis), skills, and discourse appropriate to these activities.

ELT is the teaching of English to people whose first language is not English. **ELT** is an abbreviation for 'English Language Teaching'. ... English Language Teaching: the teaching of English specifically to students whose native language is not English.

Aim of Colonial policy (3)

- To maintain British rule

- Fulfill the economic purpose of the colonies
- Avoidance of disruption to the empire

Colonial impact. Colonial actions and their impacts. European colonizers engaged in various actions around the world that had both short term and long term consequences for the colonized. Numerous scholars have attempted to analyze and categorize **colonial** activities by determining if they have positive or negative outcomes. (not sure)

Difference between Regional and Social dialect.

Ans: A social dialect is really called a "social REGISTER" of a specific language. It refers to the type of speech, pronunciation, and vocabulary used to communicate in the language with a specific social class or group within the greater society. A regional dialect, on the other hand, is one that is strictly defined by geography, and as such, is used among all people of all social classes/groups within that geography. It's a natural deviation from the standard dialect through a long process of language evolution, rather than a social construction used to more effectively communicate between those of different socio-economic status within a given area sharing the same standard language.

code switching intentional and unintentional. Comment.

Speakers may engage in code-mixing as a natural and unconscious language act and there could be no apparent reason. Example: They are planning to go to Hardwar on Monday. I will tell you *pucca* tomorrow.

Define Syntax.

Ans: **Syntax** is the grammatical structure of sentences. The format in which words and phrases are arranged to create sentences is called **syntax**. Let's look at an example of how a sentence can be rearranged to create varied **syntax**. Examples of **Syntax** in a Sentence: The boy jumped happily.

Renaissance?

Ans: The **Renaissance** is a period from the 14th to the 17th century, considered the bridge between the Middle Ages and Modern history. It started as a cultural movement in Italy in the Late Medieval period and later spread to the rest of Europe.

Lingua franca?

Ans; The term *English as a lingua franca (ELF)* refers to the teaching, learning, and use of the English language as a common means of communication (or contact language) for speakers of different native languages.

Name first five speaker countries of English.

Ans: Anguilla
 Antigua
 Barbuda
 The British
 Bermuda

Discuss the European ideology of contempt for other languages. (5)

Three roles of English in Europe: native, foreign and international language Adaptations and innovations that show the European influence on the spread of English.

European English

- Intra-European communication
- Distinctly European uses of English
- Distinguish European English speakers from speakers of other varieties

Explain the term American English (5)

American English and world Englishes

- Inner circle English
- A reference accent
- First colonial variety of British English

American English and world Englishes

- Has undergone a process of linguistic and cultural appropriation
- A result of colonial expansion of the British Empire.

American English and world Englishes

- Stable and influential because of longer association with sociopolitical developments
- A history of in-migration
- Shows effects of language contact

Three characteristics of Aboriginal Australian English (3)

- In phonology many vowel sounds are reduced
- Stress shift to the initial syllabus
- Fricatives are replaced by stops at the same place of articulation e.g.

Father = pata

English the language of anticolonial movements comments (3)

- English from a means of exploitation to a means of resistance

- Empowerment of indigenous populations by learning English to oppose the empire
- English as an instrument of liberation
- Societal acquisition of English

How Spanish is emerging as global language

Total number of Spanish speakers 470-500 million. Increasing importance in America and Europe

- Increase in demand in Europe with increasing number of travellers
- Spanish speaking countries becoming popular tourist destination: Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic
- Increase in teaching/learning of Spanish as a foreign language
- Spanish government trying to promote a pan-Hispanic community across the world
- 41 million native and 11 million second language users
- Second largest L1 group in the US
- Second international language of business with an increasing importance in the US
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History of English in China (3)

- English reached China in 1637 with British traders
- The term Chinese Pidgin English appeared in 1859
- Canton was the centre of world trade
- Opium wars and spread of English
- The role of treaty ports in the spread of English
- Opening up of the country to missionaries, merchants and colonial officials

African English status and use; (3)

- The range and depth differs from context to context
- Used by a small number of people despite being the official language (e.g. Namibia) in some cases
- In others used by a large number of population (Liberia, Zimbabwe, South Africa)
- Has made a mark on the language use in Africa, despite relatively shorter period of colonization
- Enjoys a lot of power and prestige
- Used in the domains of government, education and commerce of several African countries

(Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa and Tanzania)

Semantics shifts of African language.

African English semantic shift means change meanings and functions of the existing words so when you use the existing words in different meanings changed meanings for example the word machine in African English may only mean sewing machine and not any other machine. Similarly minerals in African English

refers to soft drink so any soft drink is referred to as minerals. Then serviceable in African English means

somebody who's willing to serve. Similarly Guested it a very unique innovation here guested means to have a guest.

Coinage in African Language: We see a lot of coinage taking place in African English.

Coinage in African English shows this rich derivational morphology which is characteristic of African languages.

so facing a lot of hard cap in place of hardship so hard cap is new word we do not have it in English. he has give nothing coinable means no money.

Compounding in African Language:we also see compounding overs in African English for example these *been-two-boys* which we do not see in any other variety of English but only in African English so It means boys or people who've been abroad who have traveled abroad especially to Britain or America

to native english-speaking countries. Similarly 'a me and-my-darling' is actually a small sofa and then chicken-parlor is a commercial place where chicken fish and drinks are sold so we see this unique distinctive compounding of nouns taking place in African English.

We also see it is **reverse compounding** in African English for example in English we have this word bread knife in African English the compounding of these two words is reversed and we have a knife bread in African English similarly a bedsheet in native English is reversed and is a sheet bed.

Many of these innovations can be attributed to African writers and African writers justify these innovations on the basis of a need to transmit various cultures in English and also various functions which are not found in local in native English.

Impact of WWII on Australian Eng. On the home front, **Australia** increased its industrial output to support the war effort. With the National Security Act of 1939, the **Australian** government increased its power to mandate industrial production of military

goods and supplies. The war had many long-term **effects** on **Australia**. World War II: 1939–45. Over **993,000 Australians** served in the armed forces during World War II. Of those on active service, 27,073 were killed in action or died, 23,477 were wounded, and 30,560 were taken prisoner of war.

What is the current status of English language in Japan(3)

- A cline of proficiency in English in Japan from people who 'know a few words' to a relatively small segment who are fluent in the language
- The new government policy of 'cultivating "Japanese with English Abilities" '
- Elements of English have been made an integral part of the Japanese language
- A large number of borrowings from English
- English has become nativized in various respects

Characteristics:

- Insertion of a vowel to simplify consonant clusters
- Addition of -u as a final syllabic in all other cases;

Stool sutuuru

- Addition of -o and -i as a final

gray

zonegureezoon

Feature of New Zealand English .

Distinguishing features: Pronunciation

The New Zealand /ɪ/ has gone in the opposite direction, centralizing to /ʌ/

sit = sut

The merger of the vowels

/eə/ and /ɪə/ in NZE

ear = air

Distinguishing features: Lexicon in NZE

Thank you = no worries

bach = a holiday home

Egg = mild insult (fool)

Waka = any means of transport

Barbie = shortened version

of barbecue

Feature of Australian English .

Distinguishing features: pronunciation

The pronunciation of vowels:

The vowel /ɪ/ as in bit

In Australia, /ɪ/ has been
raised and fronted

It now appears to the front of /i/

sit = seat

Distinguishing features

Use of Hypocoristics in AusE:

- Tendency to use a diminutive form of a name
- Tendency to generally modify names and other terms

Barry = Bazza or Bazz

afternoon = arvo

Distinguishing features: Discourse

- In Australia, the service provider will name the total due followed by thanks:

That'll be two dollars, thanks

Sociolinguistic varieties in English of new Zealand and Australia.

Sociolinguistic variations in NZE and AusE are caused by several factors. First is the social class

- Lower classes tend to use the distinguishing features
- Upper classes tend to use the RP standard

Age is also a factor. Younger speakers demonstrate more distinguishing features than older speakers.

Then comes the gender

- Women use more new variants in changes from below (means a changes taking place unconsciously)
- Women will use more of the distinguishing properties than men of similar ages and classes

Variation in AusE

- Broad Associated with more working-class speech
- General The most common type of English spoken in Australia
- Cultivated

Sociolinguistic variations in NZE and AusE

- Cultivated: is associated with Prestige variety. It is Closer to the British Received Pronunciation

What is meant by the term Malaysianisation.

- Malay made mandatory to qualify for civil servants and university students
- Scholarly works translated and original works and textbooks produced in Malay
- Process completed by 1983 after reaching university level
- English as a subject from Grade 1 to 12

Gender studies in linguistics. 1970s, was completely devoted to exposing the distinctions: a male-female biases in societies. During 1980s-1990s, it was believed that this power is shared between genders and women's language also showed this sharing of power in some ways now the contemporary developments. In this field have included multilingual communities post-colonial context and diagnostic linguistic situations. The gender studies have now increased in scope and now they also include how in multilingual communities use the language or use of more than one languages by women. How does it impact the role and the status of women similarly a what role has language played in the post-colonial context in defining the role of women in society. How in a diagnostic linguistic situations women perform or what is the relationship between language and women in a diagnostic society or situation. The latest developments in this field have now started looking at this notion of femaleness and maleness as social constructions. What role language is playing in constructing gender in different global and local multilinguistic communities. How is language being used to construct gender not only in monolingual countries but in multilingual contexts both international and local.

Convert to modern eng . sartin, consarn, divert, clark, and smert

Ans: In modern English the words are certain, concern, clerk and smart respectively.

Role of bureaucracy in language policy.

Role of bureaucracy in language policy

- Policy decisions are taken by government bodies
- Implementation regulations are framed by bureaucrats
- Decision-makers are from the elite with vested interest in maintaining the role and status of English
- The elite make policies oriented toward English
- These policies further the hegemony of English

Language policy Thailand (5)

English in Thailand

- About 99 percent of Thai students study English at school
- Not many succeed in acquiring much English proficiency

English language policy in Thailand

- Has the longest record of English language teaching
- Began the teaching of English from Grade 1 in private schools and Grade 5 in government schools

English language policy in Thailand

- The policy was changed due to unavailability of teachers
- English was introduced in higher grades
- In 1996, English was reintroduced as a subject
- Taught from Grade 1 to 12

Inner circle outer circle

Language policy in Inner Circle:

- English is the language of the majority
- The issues is the role to be given to minority languages
- Status planning involves different dialects of English. Language policy in outer circle countries
- Only a minority of population is proficient in English
- Despite being a minority language, English is powerful

Language policy in outer circle countries

- Used by the elite
- Language policy revolves around the role of English
- The functionality of English is recognized and accepted

After independence declaration about national and official language in Pakistan.

Language policy

- Pakistan is a multilingual country with six major and 58 minor languages
- At independence, Urdu was declared the national and English the official language
- English to continue as the official language till such time that Urdu replaced it

Language policy of philippines?

Ans: Quite clearly, despite the bilingual **language policy** set forth in the 1987 Constitution which emphasises the use "(f) or purposes of communication and instruction, the official **languages** of the **Philippines** are **Filipino**, and until otherwise provided by law, English"

Language policy in Africa.

The history of British colonization in Africa and Asian colonies demonstrates how language policy served the economic ends of empire.

Language policy and economic structure

- .The connection between language policy and economic and class structure of the British Empire.
- . Promotion of the socioeconomic stratification of the population.

Language policy and economic concerns

.South African mines provided the economic ministry of British southern Africa .it determined colonial policy throughout Africa

- Economic concerns controlled the educational philosophy of the colonial administrators of Southern Africa
- The goal of the imperial functionaries was to ensure secure labor for the mines
- Education was kept highly restricted

comparison and contrast of non native and native English speakers (5) Non native and native in inner and outer circle.

Native speakers as teachers

- Confusion between ENL and the teaching of English as a second language
- A native speaker assumed to have the expertise to teach English

Native speakers as teachers

- Lack the experience of having learned a language
- Lack pedagogical training

Non-native teachers

- Non-native speakers share the language learning experience with their students
- Awareness about appropriating and adapting a foreign language

Non-native teachers (world Englishes)

- The learning experience is a useful resource for non-native teacher
- Having learned the English language is considered a weakness of non-native teachers
- The learning experience is a useful resource for non-native teacher
- Having learned the English language is considered a weakness of non-native teachers

Misconceptions about native speakers as teachers

The perpetuating image of native speaker as:

- The authority in language ability
- Expertise in teaching

The native speaker status assumes credibility and authenticity of an individual as a:

- Teacher
- Language expert
- Teacher education

Nativeness assumes:

- Primacy over pedagogic expertise
- Competence in the language

Myth of native speaker as ideal teacher.

The myth of a native speaker as the ideal teacher

- Research findings do not support the necessity of a native teacher
- The assumption has been questioned by many scholars
- A policy to grant native English speaking teacher & the mother tongue Eng speaker with authority in ELT
- Grants authority to native English speaking teacher and the mother tongue English speaker in ELT
- Gives native speakers control over the spread of English spread in the twenty-first century

Teaching of English in Singapore.

Language teaching and use in Singapore

- English is the dominant language in education and business
- Use of Mandarin, Malay, and Tamil limited to the elementary level
- Use of English as the dominant language in education and business
- Singapore's efforts to become a centre of academic excellence in research and a knowledge society.
- English is now acquired as a first language by many Singaporeans

Explain testing of language in ELT.

Ans: The very term '**Test**', in **ELT**, refers to a process of measuring learners' knowledge or skill in a particular issue through some oral or written procedures. ... "A **test** is seen as a natural extension of classroom work, providing teacher and students with useful information that can serve each as a basis for improvement."

Need for a global view of assessment

- Increasing numbers of English language users
- Inevitability of varieties of English

- An international language to promote inter and intra cultural communication in linguistically diverse situations
- Irrelevance of native speaker criterion in measuring second/foreign language

Explain the phenomenon of linguistic imperialism in details(5)

Spread of English is equated with linguistic imperialism. It is a sort of imposition of one language on speakers of other languages. "Linguistic imperialism assumes the active promotion of the language by the dominant class as an active expression of power of the powerful over the powerless." (**Phillipson, 1992**). "The dominance asserted and maintained by the establishment and continuous reconstitution of structural and cultural inequalities between English and other languages." (**Phillipson, 2006**). Dominance of English is considered as letting or facilitating cultural, economic, and sociopolitical hegemony of Anglo- and Eurocentric views over the rest of the world

Paradox of linguistic imperialism:

- Linguistic imperialism as an outdated concept
- English as a tool empowerment and emancipation
- Widespread demand for more access to English

Linguistic imperialism and testing

- Expanding & outer circle countries seeking the professional expertise of countries located in the inner circle
- Prevalent imperialism of major international tests of English (TOEFL, IELTS)
- International tests support and serve the variety of English prevalent in their source countries
- Use of international language tests in making high-stakes decisions
- Increasing demand for TOEFL preparation material and courses
- High profits yielded to publishers of test preparation material
- The purpose of EIL is to facilitate communication amongst native and non-native English speaking countries
- Irrelevance of tests based on one or two varieties of English
- International tests should be based on evidence from EIL interaction

Testing and hegemony of the inner circle

- Majority of the English language users come from the expanding circle
- Hegemony of inner circle over English language educational management

Hegemony

“Power and control exerted by a dominant class in society is sustainable if it gains support through ‘consent’ of the masses.”

Difference between IELTS and TOEFL? The IELTS and TOEFL exams are two of the most accepted English proficiency exams around the world. However, both of these tests are different in their exam structure, their approach, and the teaching criteria. The IELTS uses many different accents while the TOEFL uses only American English

IVEs are rejected because of the following SLA assumptions:

- Goal of SLA is native like competence
- Availability of native speaker input leads to full competence
- SLA processes can be learned independent of the functions of L2 in society
- L1 interferes rather than facilitates L2 learning
- Motivation for L2 learning is integrative

Define term pragmatic function. (lectures/ handout don't discuss about the definition)

They are

- Politeness
- Face-saving
- Increasing or decreasing distance from speakers

Explain regional dialect with the help of an example.

A regional dialect is a distinct form of a language spoken in a particular geographical area.

Examples:

- Some dialects of English are characterized by the lack of a postvocalic /r/
- Lengthening and breaking of vowels: [Iə] in bit

Some dialects of English vary in their Lexis: Examples:

mosquito hawk = dragonfly, granny woman = midwife, jackleg = unprofessional, dishonest

Q. what is meant by immigrant English.

Immigrant English's with a large number of people from all around the world immigrating to entry speaking countries the emergence of this variety is inevitable and of course this is also a variety which results as a result of contact between these immigrant people and the native English speakers and then

Hybrid English's the Englishes which are a result of code mixing. Hybrid English's can also be found within different varieties of English.

Reasons of emergence of different varieties in English in bilingual context.

The varieties of English have emerged as a result of the use of English in bilingual or multilingual context. It is obvious that we see the influence of local languages on these varieties in the use of English. For example if you have to use English in Pakistani context to talk about Eid celebrations; this is a festival which is unique to our context and other Islamic countries so this festival is completely alien to the native english-speaking cultural context. Hence Pakistani speakers of English will have to make certain accommodations and borrow from their own local other local languages etc so in this way.

The history of cinema has its significant role in the development of English. How will you justify logically?

English as the dominant language of film world. Out of 44 studios listed, 32 were American or British

Out of 2,466 artistes listed, only 85(3 per cent) made movies in languages other than English. Of the 340 directors, 318 (94 per cent) made films only in English language. English dominates most film festivals and awards

- The USA controls about 85per cent of the world film market
- Eighty per cent of all feature films are in English

Influence of films on people

'People increasingly believe in what they see and they buy what they believe in . . . People use, drive, wear, eat and buy what they see in the movies.

Unanswered

Q: Name three ways by which English has exercised its power in different strata of society?

Q. Types of learning English language.