

# **(03) Marks Questions**

## **Q. Comprehensibility**

### **Involves:**

Assigning meaning to utterances

Recognizing an utterance's referents

## **Q. Factors which cause variation in language (imp)**

- i. Demographic factor
- ii. Geographical factor
- iii. Authoritative factor
- iv. Codification
- v. Acceptability factor

## **Q. Evidence against baby talk? (imp)**

Pidgins are far more frequently used among non-Europeans than between Europeans and non-Europeans.

## **Q. Name of the countries where preferred variety of British English is used.**

- North America (USA and Canada),
- Australia,
- New Zealand,
- South Africa

## **Q. Interoperability**

- To understand the purpose and intent of an utterance
- Most complex and most important

## **Q. Communicative competence**

Communicative competence is a term in linguistics which refers to a language user's grammatical knowledge of syntax, morphology, phonology and the like, as well as social knowledge about how and when to use utterances appropriately.

## **Q. Process of the creolization (imp)**

Most pidgins are lingua francas, existing to meet temporary local needs

Very few pidgins undergo the process of creolisation.

## **Q. Functions and use of articles?**

A singular countable noun must be preceded by an article

a/an: with a singular countable noun indicates the generic nature of the noun

- A horse runs very fast.
- The: with both singular and plural countable nouns indicate the specific nature of the noun
- The boys are naughty.
- They boys is tall.

With mass nouns to indicate the specific nature of the noun

### Q. Misunderstandings about the success of English as an international language.

- Perceived aesthetic qualities
- Clarity of expression
- Literary power
- Religious influence
- Simple structure and grammar

### Q. Global vs. standard language

**Global language:** A language achieves a global status when it develops a special role recognized in every country.

**Standard Language:** The form of the English language widely accepted as the usual correct form

### Q. Lexifer

- Locally coined words and expressions.
- Considered the creativity of New English speakers by many world Englishes scholars.

### Q. Name three types of intelligibilities (imp)

- i. Intelligibility.
- ii. Comprehensibility.
- iii. Interpretability.

### Q. Define a 'native speaker' in your own words

- The monolingual tenet was central to the colonial agenda
- It marginalizes the English language learners and privileges native speakers
- Extends the colonial agenda of economic exploitation and cultural domination.

### Q. What are the advantages and disadvantages of reconceptualization?

- MES is less favorable than BES
- BES removes the distinction between L1 and L2 speakers of English

Determining the difference between bilingual and non-bilingual competence

### Q. Write about Conflation of Consonants?

The process of reducing inflected words to their word stem, base or root form. Examples (Caribbean Creoles) /t/ = /θ/ /d/ = /ð/ /tʃ/ = /ʃ/

Examples (Pacific Pidgin: Tok Pisin Creoles)

/f/ = /p/ friend = pren /s/, /ʃ/ = /tʃ/

### Q. Note of Kachru Inner Circle?

This classification is in accordance with the three-way categorization of ENL, ESL and EFL. Inner circle includes the following countries:

- USA
- UK
- Canada
- Australia
- New Zealand

English reached these countries as a result of its first diaspora. Diaspora: The movement or migration of a group of people away from their established or ancestral homeland. English diaspora: First diaspora. English speakers from Britain carried the language to Australia, New Zealand, and North America. They established substantial settlements and displaced the indigenous population. Features of the inner circle:

- Traditional monolingual native speakers of English are found
- English is the first and sometimes the only language
- Dominant culture is based around English.

### Q. Contact literature?

Contact with non-Western cultures and languages enables English to express new linguistic and cultural functions. Nativized varieties of English are produced through contact of English with new cultures and surrounding languages. The literature written in distinctive varieties of English is often called contact literature. As English becomes institutionalized in nations that do not share its Western cultural traditions, the language is broadening. Beliefs of contact literature writers:

- Some aspects of non-English culture is inexpressible in English.
- Cultural material in contact literature stretches or reshapes the expressive qualities of English.
- Provides an exposure to the literary effort of international writers.

### Q. Define Creole?

The word comes from the Portuguese word 'criar' meaning 'to nurse', 'breed', 'bring up'. Pidgins gave rise to Creole English. A pidgin that has become the first language of a new generation of speakers is called Creole. Creoles arise when pidgins become mother tongues. Creole: It has native speakers (the children learn the pidgin as their first language).

### Process of creolization

- Opposed to the process of pidginization
- Used for a wide range of functions
- Has a larger vocabulary

### Q. Internal factors?

- Lexicon

- Grammar
- Text organization patterns.

### Q. Style

It is generally defined in terms of text-internal factors.

- a typically individual use of language
- It can demonstrate
- a typically functional use of language

### Q. Define Intelligibility?

It means Understanding or Making sense. It refers to Level of sound- when you hear an utterance you are able to distinguish between different sounds-recognize sounds according to different categories assigned to them-you hear a sound and you're able to identify them as different words. Intelligibility is not an abstract idea. It can be considered only in a particular context that may include:

- The speaker
- The listener
- Situation

For example, if a person is speaking english and you understand it but you do not understand intention of speaker. Listener may not understand speaker, due to rate or volume, voice difference or speaker is telling how some computer equipment works and listener does not know jargon of computer they do not understand each other.

### Q. Define Variety of English?

International English IE refers to particular variety of English e.g. Australian English, Singaporean English, Chinese English etc. Depending on the cultural and social context, varieties differ in:

- Formal characteristics
- Thought patterns
- Discoursal features

### Range of varieties

- Use of a range of varieties in or across utterances
- The choice of variety is linked with identity
- Different educational levels

### Q. Define Standard language?

The term 'standard' began to be applied to language and literature in the 18th century. It was historically used for the battle/war flag of England in a battle in the 12th century. It was used in the armies to refer to the flag of a unit or regiment. Language standardization is the process by which conventional forms of a language are established and maintained. The variety of a language, that is considered the norm. It is used for educational purposes. A yard stick for measuring the other varieties. It is spoken by a minority of people with power and position in a society.

### Q. Define Codification?

The term was popularized in the early 1970s by linguist Einar Haugen. He defined it as a process that leads to "minimal variation in form". The methods used to complete the process of standardization. These methods include the creation and use of:

- Dictionaries
- Style and usage guides
- Traditional grammar textbooks

### Q. Explain the word expert for native speaker?

Use of the term 'expert' to describe accomplished users of English Advantages of the term 'expert'

- Expertise is not identity
- Expertise is learned not innate
- Expertise is relative
- Expertise is partial
- Expertise goes through testing and evaluation

### Q. Define the term Linguistic Complacency?

Linguistic Complacency means being satisfied with one's language and lack of motivation for learning other languages. The following factors are involved in linguistic complacency.

- Lack of money
- Lack of opportunity
- Lack of interest .

### Q. Three types of "overlap" were ignored in Graddol's Modifications of three circle model.

- Countries
- Speakers
- varieties

### Q. Name two types of English speaking nowadays?

**North American English** is what people in the U.S. and Canada speak. **Standard British English** is spoken in the U.K. These are the two most common types of English used in the ESL classroom. Of course, both types of English have their own sub-divisions (for example, the English spoken in the southern states of the U.S.). But there are some underlying qualities for each that English learners should recognize. The biggest differences between North American English and British English involves: pronunciation and spelling.

#### Spelling differences:

When it comes to spelling, it's mostly the U.S. that spells words differently. Although Canada uses North American English, it generally follows British English spelling. Most words that end in -or in American English have an -our ending in British English.

**Pronunciation differences:** When people talk about British English, they're really talking about Received Pronunciation (RP). Understanding RP can help you distinguish between British and American accents.

# (05) Marks Questions

**Q. How does Global language DANGERS to Other languages?**

- A new hegemony of English
- An elite monolingual class
- Overly self satisfied
- Looking down upon other languages
- Gap between Social classes

**Q. How do English varieties integrate with SLA Paradigm? (Imp) OR What is SLA Paradigm?**

- 1) The goal of SLA is to acquire native-like competence in the target language, i.e., be as proficient and fluent as a native speaker in pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary, and also in the sociocultural conventions of language use.
- 2) The entire range and depth of input is or ought to be available to the learners so that they can achieve the goals of language acquisition defined above.
- 3) What functions the target language serves in the learners' community is irrelevant to SLA.
- 4) Learners' previous language(s) are not relevant to SLA except as a source of negative transfer, which is undesirable, or a source of positive transfer, which is acceptable.
- 5) Success in SLA depends crucially upon integrative motivation, i.e., the desire to become a part of the sociocultural milieu of the native speakers of the target language.

**Q. Explain borrowings in languages.**

**Locally coined words and expressions**

- Considered the creativity of New English speakers by many world Englishes scholars
- Coinage
- Addition of a prefix or suffix to an existing English word
- Compounding local concepts with English items
- Adding a prefix or suffix

**Examples:**

- **Stingko:** Smelly (Singaporean English)
- **Spacy:** Spacious (Indian English)

**Q. Explain Reduplication and Repetition along with examples or along three examples. (imp)**

**Repetition**

- He sells different different things
- She cut it into small small pieces
- She drove slowly slowly
- I don't like this type of dress – all frill frill, gather gather

**Reduplication**

The use of double words for one:

- Flower bouquet
- Young kid
- Cost price
- Proceed to go on

### Q. Explain linguistic consequences of industrialization.

#### Linguistic consequences

- Most research being done by English speaking countries or by their collaboration
- Between 1700 – 1900 most of the scientific research had been documented in English

#### Linguistic consequences of industrialization

- Addition in the English lexicon
- Need of English for borrowing or buying this technology
- Exchange/hiring of expertise

### Q. Explain the word 'expert' for a native speaker.

- Alternatives to native non-native distinction
- Use of the term 'expert' to describe accomplished users of English
- Advantages of the term 'expert'
- Expertise is not identity
- Expertise is learned not innate
- Expertise is relative
- Expertise is partial
- Expertise goes through testing and evaluation

Disadvantage of the term 'expert'

- Implies value judgement when contrasted with non-expert

### Q. Explain 2 types of intelligibility. Or explain Comprehensibility, Interpretability. (imp)

#### Comprehensibility

The next level in Smith's complexity continuum of intelligibility Involves: assigning meaning to utterances, Recognizing an utterance's referents

**Example:** Table

- Please put the package on the table.
- Invite guests of the committee to the table.
- Table a motion.
- Insert data into cells in a table.

#### Interpretability

To understand the purpose and intent of an utterance.

Most complex and most important.

### Example:

Masterji must have heard.... He biked all the way ... his white beard rolled spiffily tight and his long hair tucked under a crisp chartreuse turban.... He was even carrying a kirpan.... Masterji was a Sikh... but very few went around with their ceremonial daggers strapped to their chests all day long.

### Q. What is afrogenesis. Explain . Afrogenesis hypothesis:

Presented by Mc Whorter in 1995

- Monogenetic
- A single source accounts for the perceived similarities among pidgins

### Slave trade as the origin:

- Existence of English and French slave forts
- Development of contact languages in slave forts
- Contact languages are the bases of most pidgins

### Evidence for the hypothesis:

- Relative paucity of Spanish based creoles in the New World
- Spain did not have large slave forts and settlements in Africa
- It did not use labour-based cultivation systems

### Q. Explain 1st ,2nd and 3rd Diaspora. (imp)

#### Diaspora

- The movement or migration of a group of people away from their established or ancestral homeland

#### First diaspora

- English speakers from Britain carried the language to Australia, New Zealand, and North America
- They established substantial settlements and displaced the indigenous population

#### Second diaspora

- The second diaspora spread the language through colonization in Asia and Africa
- Settlements were fewer
- Maintained the indigenous population in subjugation
- Allowed a section of population to learn English as a second language
- English continued to be used even after the departure of the British

#### Third Diaspora

- Distinct manner of dispersal of English from the other two Diasporas
- Has a more recent history
- English was not transplanted through speaker migration

- The political and economic influence of Britain and the USA in East Asia, Middle East and Latin America and Europe
- Spread by individuals acquiring it as an additional language for international or international communication

**Q12. Give two classification of English language. (imp)**

new englishes	New Englishes
Resulting from the first Diaspora	Resulting from the second Diaspora.
It was comprised from the following countries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ North America (USA and Canada),</li> <li>▪ Australia,</li> <li>▪ New Zealand,</li> <li>▪ South Africa</li> </ul>	It was comprised from the following countries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pakistani English,</li> <li>▪ Indian English,</li> <li>▪ Nigerian English,</li> <li>▪ Singapore English</li> </ul>
Developing independently of the British English.	Being used as second languages by bilingual or multilingual people.
It was native.	It was non-native.
Independent status of 'new' and 'New' Englishes:	Independent status of 'new' and 'New' Englishes
It should be considered in their own right.	It should not be compared with other varieties of Englishes.
It was an acceptance of American English.	It was the reluctance to accept other varieties.

**Q. Give five Advantages of being native speakers in terms for linguistic diversity.**

1. The monolingual tenet was central to the colonial agenda
2. It marginalizes the English language learners and privileges native speakers
3. Extends the colonial agenda of economic exploitation and cultural domination
4. "Economy is the engine that drives ELT"
5. Native speakerism unveils ELT as a tool for economic exploitation

**Q. Write a detail note on 'Baby Talk'.**

**Origin**

- Proposed in 1876 by Charles Leland
- Considered the earliest pidgin generation theory
- Compares pidgin speakers to young children first learning to speak
- Rationale.

**Similarities identified between early speech of children and certain pidgins:**

- Use of a high proportion of content
- Lack of structural words
- Lack of morphological change
- Approximation of standard pronunciation

**Use of the baby-talk**

- The subordinate class perceived as unable to master the dominant class's language
- Masters try to imitate their servants' incorrect speech patterns
- Results from intentional simplification of speech

### Q. Limitations of kachru's model (imp)

Based on geography and history

Actual use of English by speakers in these regions overlooked.

Based on the basic distinction between native speakers and non-native speakers.

Native speakers being considered superior regardless of the quality of their language.

Pidgins and creoles do not fit into the categorisation.

### Q. locally defined standards for language codification need the approval and support for 3 bodies name them.

- Experts and professionals
- General population
- Institutions

### Q. Name three forms of interaction in the context of globalization.

It is a process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments of different nations. This interaction can take various forms. for example

1. Political cooperation among countries with the hope that this kind of co-operation will help prevent disputes or in case of a dispute will help resolve such disputes. Some examples are SAARC, European Union and NATO.
2. Another form that this interaction can take is through sharing of ideas and information.
3. In today's world sharing of information takes place through social media and internet. This can also take place with the help of TV programs, films and books.

### Q. State two factors which influenced the English used by the Australian people:

- Settlers included convicts from London and Ireland
- Cockney accent of London and brogue of Ireland
- Aboriginal languages
- American English
- Immigrants

### Q. explain two ways of creating compound lexeme by process of word formation

Word formation occurs when compounding, clipping or blending existing words to create new words.

**Compounding:** Compound words may be written as one word or as two words joined with a hyphen.

**For example:**

- noun-noun compound: note + book → notebook
- adjective-noun compound: blue + berry → blueberry
- verb-noun compound: work + room → workroom

**Clipping** is the word formation process in which a word is reduced or shortened without changing the meaning of the word. Clipping differs from back-formation in that the new word retains the meaning of the original word.

**For example:**

- tablet-tab
- examination – exam
- professor- prof

### Q. list two types of decision which involved while language codification in outer circle:

Codification in the outer circle involves two kinds of decision:

- i. Selecting models and pedagogical norms
- ii. Focusing on the cultural context of uses and users

### Q. Explain Recreolization

Recreolization The movement of a creole language towards the more-creole end of the continuum Recreolization of Jamaican Creole Post-creole continuum

- A situation where a creole language consists of a spectrum of varieties arranged on a continuum according to level of formality and prestige Post-Creole Continuum Features of London Jamaican Creole
- Interchangeable use of pronouns
- ‘i’ and ‘me’ both used for I and me
- ‘im’ and ‘i’ both used for he, she, it , him, her, its, his, hers
- Use of present tense for both present and past
- ‘an I se’ (and I said)

### Q. English used as a primary language?

English is used as a primary language by those who grow up in an English speaking environment. English is used as a secondary language by those who use it for the purposes of business, education and diplomacy. It is the Inner circle of Kachru’s model which use English as a primary language and includes the following countries:

- USA
- UK
- Canada
- Australia

### Q. What are the 4 stages in the process of standardization of a standard language?

- Selection
- Codification
- Elaboration of functions
- Acceptance

### Q. Explain Bantu Education Act was controversial language ?

Imposition of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction in black schools. Resistance from Black students resulted in bloody uprising. Afrikaans perceived by the black as the language of oppression and English as the language of liberation. Blacks viewed English as a tool for achieving an international voice. The Bantu Education Act had the opposite effect than desired for it.

### Q. Explain theory of Relexification?

All European-language-based pidgins derive from a single source: A pidgin called Sabir. Sabir was used as a lingua franca by traders on trade routes in the Mediterranean Sea in the Middle ages. Portuguese relexified Sabir. Relexification is a mechanism of language change. One language changes its vocabulary with the vocabulary of another language. Not much change occurs in the relexified language's grammar.

### Process of relexification

- This pidgin was relexified into pidginized French, English, and Spanish
- Vocabulary was replaced
- Grammar remained intact Sabir Portuguese Pidgin Atlantic Indian-Pacific Portuguese Portuguese Pidgin

### Pidgin Classification

- Atlantic Portuguese Pidgin
- Portuguese varieties (Guiné Crioule)
- Hispanic varieties (Papiamentu)

### Q. Explain scope of English users?

- Formation of countless multinational organisations
- Rapid increase in international marketing and advertising
- Empowerment first of press and then of broadcast media Economic empowerment and communication technologies Growth of new mass entertainment industry in the form of movies and music, e.g. availability of movies on computer screens, USB drives, discs, etc.
- Desire for progress in science and technology has resulted in the development of an international intellectual and research environment.
- Economic supremacy of English speaking countries
- Countries at the centre of this plethora of activities were USA and Great Britain.
- Economic supremacy of English speaking countries Britain
- The world's leading industrial and trading country by the beginning of the 19th century

### Q. Institutionalization of English in Europe?

The official recognition and acceptance of English, and the status is explicitly recognized. Africa In Kenya, English is the second national language after Swahili

- In Nigeria and Zambia English is one of the state languages Caribbean
- English is the official by law
- Used in addition to the English-based creole and immigrant languages
- It is the official language in Pakistan used in several domains
- In India, English is an associate official language with Hindi
- It is one of the four official languages in Singapore along with Malay, Mandarin and Tamil and the most common home language Europe
- Emergence of Euro-English variety
- English is working language of the European Union along with French

### Q. What are concentric circle models?

The most influential model of the spread of English is Braj Kachru's model of World Englishes. In this model the diffusion of English is captured in terms of three Concentric

**Circles of the language:** The Inner Circle, the Outer Circle, and the Expanding Circle. Concentric means 'a group of circles containing the same center'. These concentric circles are based on the development and spread of English Language in the world.

Later models were based on concentric circles.

These included:

- McArthur's Model
- Gorlarch's Model
- Kachru's Model

Concentric circles reflect the cline of intelligibility that all varieties of English (native and nonnative) demonstrate. The distance from the center of the circle decreases the mutual intelligibility of the variety.

### **Q. What are the five fields of English speakers?**

As language is an instrument of action and power, the mother tongue speakers of English get empowerment in professional fields such as:

- Science and technology
- Business
- Academics
- Entertainment
- Social media

### **Q. Differentiate between an acrolect and Basilect?**

#### **Acrolect (High speech)**

- Shift toward standard form of the language
- Educated variety
- Has very few differences from the standard language

#### **Basilect (Low speech)**

- The variety at the other extreme of the continuum
- Least comprehensible to a speaker of the standard language

### **Q. Note on globalization ?**

World Englishes is a term coined by Braj Kachru (an Indian-American linguist) initially to refer to the institutionalized varieties of English. Now the term refers to various varieties of English across the world.

The pluralization of World English in the title refers to the large number of varieties that English is accrued as a result of its contact with sociolinguistic context. It means that English is no longer used by native English speakers in native English speaking countries like America, Australia, New Zealand, etc. Now English is also used by non-native English speakers in non-native English speaking countries for various professional, official and educational purposes. These countries include Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, etc. These distinct varieties are grouped together under the heading of World Englishes.

Globalization refers to a great number of things taking place in the world and their interconnectedness. It is a process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments of different nations. This interaction can take various forms, e.g. political cooperation among countries with the hope that this kind of cooperation will help prevent disputes or in case of a dispute will help resolve such disputes.

Globalization is not a new phenomenon. For thousands of years countries and later corporation have been selling and buying things from far off lands. Similarly, for centuries, countries have been investing in enterprises in foreign countries. It increased as result of technological development.

Globalization has also led to cultural exchange among different countries and this cultural exchange may lead to harmonization of world cultures with the result that one day all the people of the world maybe eating the same food, listening to the same music and speaking the same language.

### **Q. Note on global language?**

A language achieves a global status when it develops a special role recognized in every country. Now the question arises what determines a special role? If the mother tongue status of a language makes it global then Spanish should be the global language as it is the mother tongue of over 20 countries around the world. If the speakers' number determines it then English is spoken by millions of people around the world. However, it is neither the mother tongue status nor the number of speakers which determine the global status of a language. It is, in fact, identities of the speakers which determine the global status of a language. Millions of people around the world speak English as a first language. Even a great number of speakers speak it as their second language. Today, total 1.5 billion speakers of English exist around the world. No other language can match this degree of growth and development. A global language essentially refers to a language that is learned and spoken internationally, and is characterized not only by the number of its native and second language speakers, but also by its geographical distribution, and its use in international organizations and in diplomatic relations. A global language is a language taken up by people in countries in which it is not the mother tongue. It can be done in two ways:

- By making it the official language of the country (second language)
- By making it a priority in foreign-language teaching e.g. Russian is popular in former Soviet Union countries

### **Q. Write about two orthodox review of SLA?**

- Native-like competence as L2 learning goal.
- Deviations from NS norms are believed to result from limited linguistic competence.

### **Q. English after world war 1?**

#### **Consolidation of English after WWI**

- Role as a mediating language
- Spread through colonial cultural legacies
- Expansion due to technological revolution Role of English in international relations
- Sole or co-official language of most international organizations
- Role in restricted membership organizations
- Scientific organizations
- The African Association of Science Editors
- The Cairo Demographic Centre

### **Q. Note on borrowing from other languages with examples?**

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The spread of English Influences the structure of other languages and provides loan words. Loan words from other languages enter the lexicon regularly. Familiar vocabulary because thousands of words are borrowed from various languages e.g Germanic French or Latin. A language takes on new meanings when it is used to describe settings originally construed in a different language. **It does so by:**

- Borrowing
- Reconstructing old words

**English has enriched English and the indigenous languages through:**

- Processes of borrowing
- Coinage of new words and expressions
- Semantic shifts

**Examples:**

- Chai: tea (East African, Pakistani, Indian English)
- Crore: Ten million