

Topic 190: Codification of Indigenized Variety of Englishes 3

Attempts at codifying IVEs

- ❖ Macquarie Regional Asian English Dictionary co-published as the Grolier International Dictionary: World English in an Asian Context
- ❖ Documents the English of South Asia and Southeast Asia
- ❖ 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

Lesson 33 Power, Ideology and Attitudes

Topic 193 Linguistic Imperialism

Linguistic imperialism

- ❖ Spread of English is equated with linguistic imperialism
- ❖ The imposition of one language on speakers of other languages
- ❖ 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 cited in Kachru and Nelson, 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- ❖ Linguistic imperialism as an outdated concept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

Lesson 34

World Englishes and Gender

Topic 202 Bilingual Women's Creativity

Women and English

- ❖ Bilingual women make language choices to:
- ❖ meet the needs of their speech community
- ❖ Ensure better future for themselves and their families
- ❖ Strengthen the status of English in world communities
- ❖ English-speaking bilingual women are considered as innovators of language change
- ❖ Advancing the progress of English
- ❖ Help it to gain acceptance and importance along with regional dialects
- ❖ Play a key role in the transmission of English in world contexts and in constructing new identities

Lesson 35

The Pedagogy of World Englishes

Topic 207: Implications of English language varieties for language pedagogy 2

World Englishes in the Classroom

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

Topic 208 Native Vs. Non-Native Teachers

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

Lesson 36 Teaching World Englishes Courses

Topic 216 L2 in the Classroom and Non-Native Educators II

Use 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

Lesson 38 Testing and Assessment in World Englishes Context

Topic 223: The Issue of Language Testing and World Englishes

World Englishes and language tests

- ❖ Disconnect between language tests and insights into English in the world context
- ❖ Language tests do not represent English varieties spoken and used in contact situations
- ❖ Inappropriacy of target norms in local contexts
- ❖ Language tests do not represent English varieties spoken and used in contact situations
- ❖ Tests developed in one setting may be invalid for another setting

- ❖ The 'correctness' of language test items may vary from context to context
- ❖ What is wrong in one setting may be considered right in another

Example: Choose the correct sentence from the following list:

1. Our company is buying some new equipment.
2. Our company is buying a new equipment.
3. Our company is buying some new equipments.
4. Our company is buying three new equipments

Lesson 40

World Englishes and Lexicography

Topic 235: Lexicography and World Englishes

Lexicography

- ❖ The process of writing, editing and compiling a dictionary
- ❖ An author or editor of a dictionary is called a lexicographer Lexicography vs. linguists
- ❖ The subject field of linguistics is language, whereas the subject field of lexicography is dictionaries

Topic 236: Language Legitimacy and the Dictionary

Legitimacy: "Legitimacy can be understood as a shorthand for identifying and establishing the varieties of Englishes that are used in various locations around the world"

Functions of a dictionary

- ❖ 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

Topic 237: Dictionary and the Notion of Standard

Power of the dictionary

- ❖ 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

Lesson 44

Future of World Englishes

Topic 260: Linguistic Shift

Orthography

- ❖ Different ways of pronouncing the sequence 'ea' bead, head, bear, fear, pearl
- ❖ Different ways of pronouncing the sequence 'ough' cough, bough, dough, through, thorough Inherent difficulties of English language
- ❖ Silent letters at the beginning of words psychology, pneumonia, knife, know
- ❖ Silent letters at the end of words: thumb, limb, climb, bomb
- ❖ Silent medial letters

Muscle, fasten, castle, whistle

Inherent difficulties of English language

Pronunciation

- ❖ A large number of vowel phonemes: (Twenty)
- ❖ Extensive use of the central vowel schwa regardless of the spelling in prepositions, auxiliaries and pronouns:
- ❖ To, of, from, her, them, was, are, has

Inherent difficulties of English language

Grammar

- ❖ Verb forms and functions
- ❖ Link with time reference
- ❖ Modal verbs: may, might, can, could, will, would

Lesson 45

Future Directions: Research in World Englishes

Topic 267: Research in World Englishes: Changes in Grammar

Proximity agreement

- ❖ 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

Examples: - A majority of the voters support the amendments

- A flock of goats were seen grazing in the planes Subject-Verb agreement: rule

Compounding of noun

Examples: - Leftover macaroni and cheese is in the refrigerator

- Haider and Taha are coming to the party tonight

More on ENG506

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.

Code-Mixing and Code-Switching

- **Code-mixing (CM)** refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (morphemes, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses, and sentences) from two participating grammatical systems **within a sentence**. CM is **intrasentential** and is constrained by grammatical principles and motivated by **sociopsychological motivations**.
- **Code-Switching (CS)** refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (words, phrases, clauses, and sentences) from two participating grammatical systems **across sentence boundaries** within a speech event. CS is **intersentential** and subject to some discourse principles. It is motivated by **social and psychological motivations**. ami.ro