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Eng506 Final Compilation

Objectives

1.Singapore's efforts became a centre of _____ excellence. **(Academic)**

3. The term Chinese Pidgin English first appeared in _____ **(1959)**

4.There are _____ functions of dictionary.

a: many (b) few **(c) major** (d) none of the given option

5.The total number of English language in the world____. **(7097)**

6.regional English dictionary published as the _____ dictionary

(a) international (b) national (c) native (d) non native

7. Total number of Spanish speakers_____ **(470-500 millions)**

8.British colonialism started in _____ century. **(18th)**

9.The total number of international 258 million which is ----- of global. **(3.4%)**

10.Expansion of cities in Europe is one of the reason of-----population.. (Not confirm)

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11. In colonial era of the possible reason for language loss was European ideology of----- **(contempt)**

12. may,might and will are the ---- verbs in English language. **(Model Verbs)**

13. of the reason for English loss power lost the------- (not confirm)

14. Expansion of cities of Europe is one of reasons of _____ of population. **(increase)**

15.one of the reason of English loss of power was that it lost _____role. **(international)**

16. due to the henomenon of linguistic imperealisim people have become aware of _____of dominant language. **(hegemony)**

17. continuous effort are made to _____English in subcontinent. **(standardize)**

18. chinese eng is evidence of expansion of English beyond the_____colonies. **(British)**

19. east Asian countries fall in____circle. **(expanding)**

20. the practice of learning eng in Africaa has increased ____times than Africans. **(twice)**

21. south Asian countries fall in ____circle regarding use of eng. **(outer)**

22. In AUs and NZ the prestigious variety is close to _____ pronunciation. **Rp(British)**

23 with reference to varieties AE ,dialect study shows a great deal of phonetics lexical and _____. **(grammatical)**

24. Territories where English is spoken as first and unofficial second language.. A. 75 b.85 c. 95 D. 105 Download More Files from VUAnswer.com

25. Term linguistic imperialism proposed by **Robert Philips**

26. IVE stands for. **Indigenous variety of English**

27. In Australia, service provider will name the total due **thanks**.

28…… can be understood as a shorthand for identifying and establishing the varieties of englishes that are used in various locations around the world. **(Legitimacy)**

29. American English is stable and influential because of longer association with **(sociopolitical development)**

30.It has been noticed that the practice of learning English in Africa has increased **(twice)** in comparison of Afrikaans.

31. The field of ELT still undergoing a period of **(absorption)**

32. Australia was colonized as a **(penal)** colony in 1788

33. In chinese English, no distinction is made between tense and lax**(vowels)**

34.Women are believed to be more senstive to **(prestige)** forms of speech

35. Kachru described the sub-continents variety of English as _____ variety.

36. Due to the phenomenon of linguistic imperialism, people have become aware of_____ of dominant language.

37. A major controversy faced by world Englishes is the availability of _____ for indigenized varieties of English.

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Subjective

Q: Difference between Regional and Social dialect.

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 with in 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.

Q: Define Syntax.

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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.

Q; Renaissance?

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.

Q: 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.

Q: semantics shifts of African language.

In this article the phenomenon of semantic change as it manifests itself in a variety of loanwords or adoptives from different Bantu languages is investigated. After a discussion of the notion 'semantic change' several factors which play a role in such changes are considered, e.g. ellipsis, analogy, metonymy, metaphor, folk etymology, etc. It is shown that meaning change may result in the generalization, specialization or radical change in a word's meaning, as well as in changes in the emotive content of words. As far as the latter is concerned, the important role played by taboo and euphemism is focussed upon.

Q: Language policy of phillippines?

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

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Q: 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.

Q: Gender studies in linguistics.

It crosses disciplinary boundaries, and, as a bare minimum, could be said to encompass work notionally housed within applied linguistics, linguistic anthropology, conversation analysis, cultural studies, feminist media studies, feminist psychology, gender studies, interactional sociolinguistics, linguistics, mediated stylistics, sociolinguistics and media studies.

Q: Impact of WWII on Australian Eng.

Ans: 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.

Q. code switching intentIONAl and unintenTIONAtl:

Code mixing may be intentional or unintentional

•**Intentional** – sometimes speaker undertake code mixing with definite purpose in mind

Unintentional – sometimes speaker do code mixing without realizing

What necessitates code mixing: Representation of cultural elements of a situation e.g She was absolutely free of any obligation from anyone — no one had the time to do sewa for her

What prompts code mixing:

Participant relationships (talking with same level person)
Situational factors
Language attitudes
Message intrinsic factors (interjections and quotations)

Q. What Prompts of Code Switching?

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Speakers may engage in code-mixing as a natural and unconscious language act

• No apparent reason Example: They are planning to go to Hardwar on Monday. I will tell you pucca tomorrow.

What necessitates code mixing?

• Representation of cultural elements of a situation. For example, she was absolutely free of any obligation from anyone — no one had the time to do sewa for her.

What prompts code mixing?

• Participant relationships
• Situational factors
• Language attitudes
• Message intrinsic factors
• Interjections
• Quotations

Q. Colonial language policy in context of world English's discuss

• Role of speech communities in language planning during the height of modern colonialism
• Exclusion of the aspect of indigenous self determination by top down models of language policy
• Role of the indigenous population in the development of world Englishes
• Imperial language policy was not unidirectional
• Was a response to the actions of the local populations who made demands on the colonial administration
• English as part of the anticolonial struggle
• Spread of English as a result of struggle against imperialism
• Containment policy - a response to the inclusion of English to the anticolonial struggle

Q. English the language of anti colonial 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

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English as an instrument of liberation
Societal acquisition of English

Name first five speaker countries of English.

Anguilla
Antigua
Barbuda
The British
Bermuda

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

Power of English

- Ideological
- Cultural
- Elitist

The political, economic, and cultural power of people associated with English
Use of English in a number of important domains
Roles and functions English performs

Q: Explain the codification of IVEs in the inner and outer circle.
Q: Define term pragmatic function.
Q: Explain regional dialect with the help of an example.

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Q: Difference between IELTS and TOEFL?

The **TOEFL is** a language test for non-native English speakers, and **is** commonly used as an entrance exam at universities and graduate schools. ... But while the **TOEFL** only tests academic subjects, the **IELTS** academic option will have academic reading and writing sections combined with general listening and speaking sections

Q. How Spanish is emerging as global language

Total number of Spanish speakers 470-500 million.

Q: Define foreign language.

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.

Q: difference between ESP and ELT.

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.

Q: **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.

Q. Aim of Colonial language policy (3)

To maintain British rule
Fulfill the economic purpose of the colonies
Avoidance of disruption to the empire

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Language policy in Africa. 142

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 African .it determined colonial policy throughout Africa

Language policy and economic concerns

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

Q 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

Used by the elite

Language policy revolves around the role of English

The functionality of English is recognized and accepted

Q. 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

Q. After independence declaration about national and official language in Pakistan:

The 1973 constitution includes the following two clauses:

The English language may be used for official purposes until arrangements are made for its replacement by Urdu.

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A Provincial Assembly may by law prescribe measures for the teaching, promotion and use of a provincial language in addition to the national language (Rahman, 2003)

General Zia's Urduization policy:

Implementation of Urdu as the medium of instruction in all government schools from class one. Political influence led to the continuation of the elite English medium schools.

General Musharraf's policy:

English language was made compulsory from class one onwards. English was introduces as medium of instruction for science, Mathematics, Computer sciences and other selected subjects. The policy faced a deadlock due to the unavailability of English teachers. English widely spread and is almost like the first language of all Pakistanis. The choice of language- in- education in our country is a result of political expediency rather than of educational effectiveness.

Q. Explain the term American English (5)

American English and world Englishes

Inner circle English
A reference accent
First colonial variety of British English
Has undergone a process of linguistic and cultural appropriation
A result of colonial expansion of the British Empire.
Stable and influential because of longer association with sociopolitical developments
A history of in-migration
Shows effects of language contact.

Q. 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

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

Role of the Cinema in the spread of English

English as the dominant language of film

- The introduction of sound to films
- English language dominated the 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

Hollywood aiming at large number of international audience through such films as:

- Titanic, Star Wars
- **Unusual to find a blockbuster in other languages**
- 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

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'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.'

Q. 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.

Q. How can you deal with the disadvantages of not owning English language explain(3)

Dealing with disadvantages of not owning English Proper learning

Early exposure to English
Continued maintenance
Availability of good resources

Difficulties Proper learning

Availability of good resources
Difficult to achieve a high degree of competence
Financial implications

Limited success Proper learning

• Native-like competence achieved by only a minority of non-native learners of English

• Difficult but achievable (as evidenced repeatedly by English speakers from all around the world)

• The disadvantaged scenario can be altered

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Q. Three difficulties of English language learning (3) Or Spelling standardization? Or orthography or pronunciation or Grammar

Orthography
Phonological
Grammatical

Inherent difficulties of English language

Orthography:

• Different ways of pronouncing the sequence 'ea' for example: bead, head, bear, fear, pearl

• Different ways of pronouncing the sequence 'ough' for example cough, bough, dough, through

• Silent letters at the beginning of words example psychology, pneumonia, knife, know

• Silent letters at the end of words: example thumb, limb, climb, bomb

• Silent medial letters example Muscle, fasten, castle, whistle

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

Grammar:

• Verb forms and functions

• Link with time reference

• Modal verbs: may, might, can, could, will, would

Q. How Spanish is emerging as global language

• Total number of Spanish speakers: 470-500 million

• Increasing importance in America and Europe

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• Increase in demand in Europe with increasing number of travellers
• Spanish speaking countries becoming popular tourist destination: Mexico, Cuba, Dominical 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
• Resurgence of cultural pride and confidence
• Popularity of Latino stars

Q. 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
Subject-Verb agreement: rule
Examples:
- A majority of the voters support the amendments
- A flock of goats were seen grazing in the planes

Q. Define foreign language .3

English achieves a special role when it is made a priority in a country's foreign-language teaching policy; it has no official status, but it is nonetheless the foreign language which children are most likely to encounter when they arrive at school. Over 100 countries treat English as a foreign language (chiefly in Europe, Asia, North Africa, and Latin America).
The circle where English is learned and used as a foreign language is known as the expanding circle. It encompasses large parts of the world where English is learned as a foreign language because it is found useful, or indeed indispensable, for international contacts.

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Q Comparison and contrast of non native and native English speakers (5)

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

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

Q. 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

Q. 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 and the mother tongue English 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

Q. Define 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.

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Q. Explain Testing of language in Elt...5

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."

OR

• 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

World Englishes and language tests

• 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.

• Language testing reflects the 'deficit linguistics' view. Testing is based on how close the language use is to the native speaker norms Example:

Choose the correct sentence from the following list:

Our company is buying some new equipment. (Correct in native English context)

Our company is buying a new equipment.

Our company is buying some new equipments. (Correct in outer circle)

Our company is buying three new equipments.

Q: linguistic imperialism and testing in world Englishes.

A: linguistic imperialism and testing in World Englishes includes:

Need for a global view of assessment

Increasing numbers of English language users

Inevitability of varieties of English

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An international language to promote inter and intra cultural communication in linguistically diverse situations

Irrelevance of native speaker criterion in measuring second/foreign language 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

"Power and control exerted by a dominant class in society is sustainable if it gains support through
'consent' of the masses."
Gramsci cited in Khan, 2008, p. 1

Expanding and 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

Q30 . Lexicographer define.3

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

The sources of data for a lexicographer include the following aspects of language users:

Linguistic
Cultural
Political

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Q21. 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

Q. 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

Q. 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: Sound

Insertion of a vowel to simplify consonant clusters

Addition of –u as a final syllabic in all other cases;

Stool sutuuru Download More Files from VUAnswer.com

Addition of –o and –i as a final gray zone gureezoon

Q# 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

Q. Status 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

Q17. 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 Needs of regional dictionary

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

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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

Q. 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

Q. Explain Linguistic imperialism in not more than three line.(3)

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)

Q. Philippines division of speakers

Phillipson's division of English speakers Divides English into two groups:

Core: Comprises the same countries as the inner circle
Periphery: periphery subdivide it into
Countries that use English as an international link language, such as Japan and Korea
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Countries that use English for various international purposes in several domains, such as India, Pakistan.
English considered a desirable commodity and linked with social advantage.
English replaces and 'displaces' other languages, in both core and periphery countries by taking over serious domains as education or government.

Q. Gender studies in linguistics

In 1980s-1990s the notion of gender inequity replaced by the power based view. Women's language was a result of the existing power relationship between women and men. Power as commodity shared between genders.

Contemporary developments:

The scope of gender studies broadened to include:

- Multilingual communities
- Postcolonial contexts
- Diglossic linguistic situations
- Femaleness and maleness as social constructions.
- Language helping to constitute gender in global and local multilinguistic contexts.

Q.Bilingual women make choice of a language to severel reasons? Discuss (5)

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

They help in advancing the progress of English and gaining acceptance and importance along with regional dialects. Women play a key role in the transmission of English in world contexts and in constructing new identities.

Q. 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

Q.New Zealand eng features 5:

Distinguishing features:

Pronunciation of vowels: the New Zealand / ɪ / has gone in the opposite direction, centralizing to / ʌ / sit = sut

The merger of the vowels /eə / and / ɪə / in ZE ear = air

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

Q: Sociolinguistic varieties in english of new Zealand and Australia.

A: Sociolinguistic variations in NZE and AusE

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Social class
- Lower classes tend to use the distinguishing features
- Upper classes tend to use the RP standard
- Younger speakers demonstrate more distinguishing features than older speakers Gender
- Women use more new variants in changes from below
- Women will use more of the distinguishing properties than men of similar ages and classes
- Broad
- General
- Cultivated
- The most common type of English spoken in Australia.
- Associated with more working-class speech
- Cultivated
- Prestige varieties
- Closer to the British Received Pronunciation

Q. 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

Q. 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

Q: Feature of New zealand English .

Varieties of New Zealand English Maori English

Southland Dialect

Maori English

Use new or vernacular features studied more frequently Examples:
- Use of HRT
- Merging of *ear-air* sound

Use of New Zealand tag *eh*

The Southland dialect

Based on the early settlement patterns of settlers of Scottish background
Has a rhotic /r/
Variable use of rhoticizing
Strongly retained in sounds like: *nurse, curse(not sure)*

Q. how teaching of English 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

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Q. 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

Q20. 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
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
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

Q16. 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

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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)

Q. Semantic shift of African English

Semantic extension:

Adds meanings to English lexical items:

Some 'amount' means 'money' or 'cash'
'an arrangement man' is someone who usually gets his way'.
someone who bluffs may be dressed 'ornately or fashionably'.

Semantic shifts:

Change meanings and functions of the existing words:

machine may mean specifically sewing machine
minerals — soft drinks
serviceable — 'willing to serve'
guested 'to have a guest'

Q. Difference between Regional and Social dialect.3:

Regional Dialect	Social Dialect
Regional dialect differences are based on different pronunciation patterns and lexical choices	Variations based on location
The inland northern region comes closest to an "unmarked" accent globally perceived as "typically American.	Variations based on social status.
A small number of features of their own and an increasing number of northern or southern features.	Acceptability of the use of regional words and regional accents. Unacceptability of nonstandard grammatical use (like multiple negation, the use of ain't)

Q. Ethnic varities involves language shift by a minorty 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

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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

Q. Features of Australian eng.5

Distinguishing features:

1) Pronunciation: The vowel /ɪ/ as in bit, In Australia, / ɪ / has been raised and fronted. It now appears to the front of /i/ sit = seat

2) 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

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3) Discourse:

• In Australia, the service provider will name the total due followed by thanks: That'll be two dollars, thanks

• In most other Englishes thanks is postponed until the customer offers the money and/or change is given.

Code switching

• The alternation between languages or varieties in the utterances of individuals

• The practice of moving back and forth between two languages or between two dialects

• Alternation between varieties or codes, across sentences or clause boundaries

Examples

• Why don"t we all go together to New Delhi? N1 ki shaddi ki shopping bhi ho jaye

• Very soon, I will be a big star in Bollywood; main naumeed nahin hougni.

Code mixing

• Alternations between languages or varieties within a clause or phrase

• Have aqua please (Have water please). (Spanish/English)

Is code mixing is intentional or unintentional ?

• Intentional – sometimes speaker undertake code mixing with definite purpose in mind

• Unintentional – sometimes speaker do code mixing without realizing

• Representation of cultural elements of a situation

• Participant relationships (talking with same level person)

• Situational factors

• Language attitudes

• Message intrinsic factors (interjections and quotations)

Lexicography

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

Define two distinctive features of Chinese language in terms of grammar

Delection of articles,especially the definite article.
No distinction in made between adjective and adverbs

.Define orientalism ?

• Scholarly knowledge of the language and culture of the east
• Recognition and deep respect for ancient cultures both of east and west

Misconceptions about the realities of ELT

• English is a means of becoming involved in the cultures of Inner-Circle
• Inner circle users have a large amount of contribution in ELT in the Outer and Expanding Circles

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• Global users of English desire to speak or write like native speakers

Approach (Broader term)

The level at which assumptions and beliefs about language and language learning are specified
is called approach.

Method

The level at which theory is put into practice, and the decisions about skills and content to be
taught and the order in which these will be taught are made is called method.

Technique (concrete level)

The level at which classroom procedures are described

Free morpheme

A morpheme (or word element) that can stand alone as a word. Also called an unbound
morpheme or a free-standing morpheme
Free morpheme
Examples:
I need to go now.

• Are
• This
• Eat
• Let

• Want

QStatus of English in India

A government Act in 1967 made English co-equal with Hindi for:

• All official purposes of the union
• Parliament
• Communications between the union and the states

British English

The action signaled by the main clause ceases when the action signaled by the until-clause occurs. For instance; He will keep disturbing me until the lecture is over

QBrief history of African Americans

• They cultivated cash crops i.e. rice and tobacco
• Invention of cotton gin in 1793 increased demand for the slaves
• In 1790, 650,000 slaves worked with rice and tobacco
• By 1850, the country had 3.2 million slaves

Q. Colonial Language Policy

• Subjugation of the colonized people to the ideological control of the colonizers even after freedom
• Power rests with those exercising imperial power
• Role of speech communities in language planning during the height of modern colonialism
• Exclusion of the aspect of indigenous self determination by top down models of language policy

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• Role of the indigenous population in the development of world Englishes

Q. History of English in China

• • 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

Q. Vocabulary

Semantic shifts in single and compound lexical items: intellectual a class rather than an academic big pot egalitarianism running dog a lackey

Q. 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 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

• The learning experience is a useful resource for non-native teacher

• Having learned the English language is considered a weakness of non-native teachers

Q. Linguistic imperialism

• Link between World English and imperialist domination of the world by the US and UK

• Emergence of a linguistic form of imperialism or political, economical and cultural

subjugation of some peop

• A separate type of imperialism that includes a conscious language policy by the imperial

power to impose its language

• The spread of English represents a culturally imperialistic policy of enforcing English

language culture on its second language learners

"The fact that… no uniform British empire-wide language policy developed tends to disconfirm

the hypothesis of linguistic imperialism as responsible for the spread of English…"

(Brutt-Griffler, 2002,

• No evidence of a distinctive ideology concerned with spreading English in the colonial

dependencies for cultural or linguistic reasons

• There is evidence of the existence of advocacy of a linguistic imperialist policy

A linguistic imperialist policy should display to at least some extent the following features:

i. Universal and exclusive education in English

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ii. Replacement of the indigenous languages with English

Q. Nativization IN Japan

- 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
- English is now acquired as a first language by many Singaporeans

Q. Language policy in Malaysia

Malay declared the national language for national unity and language of instruction at all levels

National Language Act of 1976 declared Malay the official and only language of government

Malaysianization

- 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

Q. Rationale for privileging of Urdu

- Widely spread and is almost like the first language of all Pakistanis
- Most jobs available through Urdu
- A symbol of unity
- Serves the political purpose of resisting ethnicity

Q. De facto independence (1900 -1960)

- Establishment of de facto nations
- Development of further changes
- Considering (RP) standard of England as the norm to compare the local Englishes
- Rising of national and linguistic identity

Awareness about national standards (1960-present)

- Awareness about the two Englishes being national varieties
- Need for having their own standards
- Serious scholarly work conducted

The development of dictionaries (the Macquarie Dictionary in Australia)

- Codification of the local varieties as standards
- Expansion of the linguistic diversity due to migration from all over the world

Q. Sociolinguistic variation in Australia and newxeland variety

Social class

- Lower classes tend to use the distinguishing features

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• Upper classes tend to use the RP standard
• Younger speakers demonstrate more distinguishing features than older speakers

Age

• Younger speakers demonstrate more distinguishing features than older speakers

Gender

• Women use more new variants in changes from below
• Women will use more of the distinguishing properties than men of similar ages and

classes

• Broad
• General
• Cultivated

General

• The most common type of English spoken in Australia.

Broad

• Associated with more working-class speech
• Cultivated

Cultivated

• Prestige variety s
• Closer to the British Received Pronunciation

Q. Discuss the development of ELT in the world

• English is a means of becoming involved in the cultures of Inner-Circle
• Inner circle users have a large amount of contribution in ELT in the Outer and Expanding

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Circles

• Global users of English desire to speak or write like native speakers
• Knowledge of World Englishes allows for accommodation with the speakers of different

varieties

• ELT professionals to accept and encourage the use of different varieties of English
• have a

responsibility not to limit their students‟ creativity, but to help to shape it, through increased awareness of others and ever less complacency about „my English

• Encourage students to use English creatively according to their own context
• ELT professionals to accept and encourage the use of different varieties of English
• Need to be aware of others‟ varieities of Engliiiish
• Not to consider their variety satisfactory

Q. Reasons to force english in subcontinent South asian english

English of the Sub-Continent: Status

Modern South Asian English

• Educated variety with varieties within

• Comparable to educated British or American variety

Status

• Treated as a foreign language for the next several decades

• Use became more prevalent in the post-independence social and political climate

• Has attained a noticeable place in the languages of the Sub-Continent

• English has the following uses:

• Lingua franca

• Government

• Education

• Literature

• Influence

• Development

Q. Vocabulary of chinese English

Vocabulary

Semantic shifts in single and compound lexical items:

intellectual a class rather than

an academic

big pot egalitarianism

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running dog a lackey

Validity of dictionary:

 The authority of the English language communities in the region

 Users should acknowledge and have confidence in their language

 Users should accept the dictionary as representative of their region‟s English

The dictionary has the power to reveal to people something that they already know but do

not acknowledge that they have an English of their own.

Gender studies:

 Language shapes the understanding of the world

 Language raises awareness about women‟s place in the world

 The notion of gender inequity replaced by the power based view

 Male domination in the form and function of language

 Women‟s language was a result of the existing power relationship between women and
men
 Power as a commodity shared between genders

 Women‟s language was a result of the existing power relationship between women and
men

Semantics:

The meaning and interpretation of sign, words and sentence structure is called semantics.

Semantics can also refer to the study branch of linguistics that deals with language and
how we understand meaning.

Foreign language:

A foreign language is a language originally from another country than the speaker. It is

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also the language not spoken the native country of the person.

For instance: an English speaker living in Spain can say that Spanish is a foreign language for him or her.

English as a native language:

A "native speaker of English" refers to someone who has learned and used English from
early childhood. It does not necessarily mean that it is the speaker's only language, but it
means it is and has been the primary means of concept formation and communication. It
means having lived in a truly English-speaking culture during one's formative years, so
that English has been absorbed effortlessly as by osmosis.

For example: Canadians from Quebec cannot automatically be considered native English
speakers even though many speak English quite well, they were brought up speaking French as a first language and think in French.

English in china:

 English reached China in 1637 with British traders
 The term Chinese Pidgin English appeared in 1859
 Canton was the Centre of world trade

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- 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

Development of ELT:

Development of ELT is not a result of migration of English speaking population to North America and Australia and also not a result of immigration into the UK or USA. Theories and practices not developed in the UK or USA. Colonies were the central testing ground for the development of ELT.

English by Philipson:

Philipson divides English into two groups:

Core: comprises the same countries as the inner circle.

Periphery: English considered a desirable commodity. It linked with social advantage.

Legitimate:

Something legitimate is the real deal according to the law. Legitimate has other variations of meaning. To legitimate something is to make it legal either by passing a law or publicly recognizing it as in accordance with the law.

Vocabulary of Chinese English:

Semantics shifts in single and compound lexical items:

Intellectual: a class rather than an academic

Big pot: egalitarianism

Running dog: a lackey

Top five universities:

- University of Oxford.
- University of Cambridge
- Stanford University
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- California Institute of Technology

Current status of English:

- A lingua franca
- Used in diverse settings
- Used between non-native speakers

 Multicultural identities

Sociolinguistic variations in Australia and New Zealand:

In New Zealand:

 Social class: lower classes tend to use the distinguishing features. Upper classes tend to use the RP standard.

 Age: younger speakers demonstrate more distinguishing features than older speakers.

 Gender: women use more new variants in changes from below. They will use more
of the distinguishing properties than men of similar ages and classes.

In Australia:

 General: the most common type of English spoken in Australia.

 Broad: it associated with more working-class speech. It is cultivated.

 Cultivated: prestige variety is "S". It is closer to the British Received Pronunciation.

Rationale for privileging of Urdu:

 Widely spread and is almost like the first language of all Pakistanis

 Most jobs available through Urdu

 A symbol of unity

 Serves the political purpose of resisting ethnicity