ENG506 our finals

Objectives:

1. The Swedish group (Abba) recorded all its songs in English.
2. The total number of languages in the world (7097)
3. Urbanization developing countries of Pakistan (39.7%)
4. The population of Pakistan in 2017 (4.27%)
5. In proximity agreement verb agrees with (noun) rather than with the sentences more distant subject.
6. African American English is (similar) to American English.

Subjectives:

1. 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

2. Bilingual women make choice of a language to severel 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 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.

3. 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• Linguistic imperialism as an outdated concept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

4. 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

• A strong degree of mixing, mutual accommodation, and koinéization

• Dialect studies show a great deal of phonetic, lexical, and grammatical variability

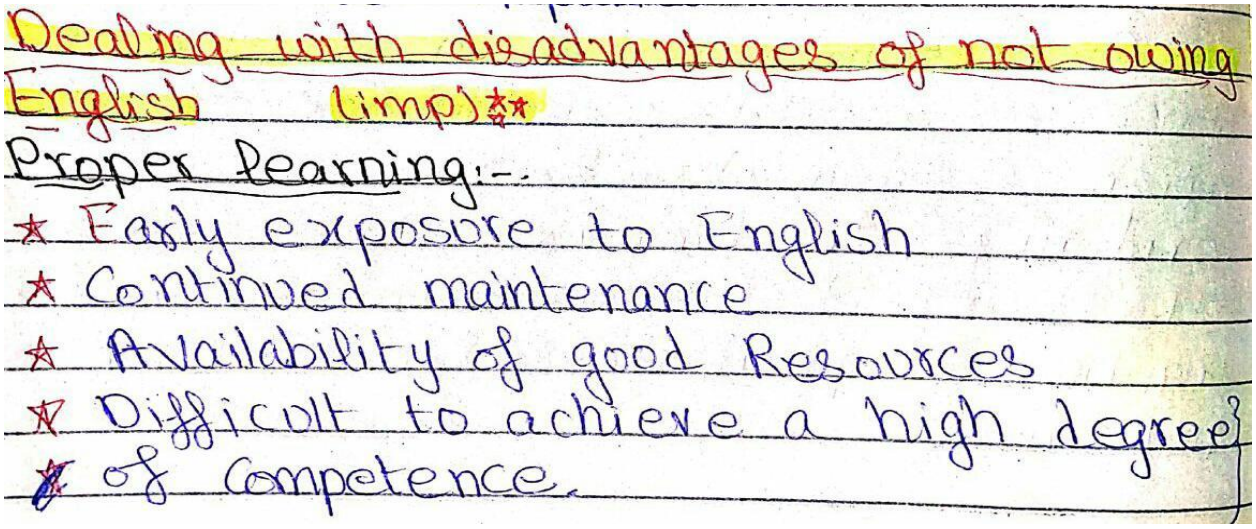
• No nationally uniform standard accent of American English

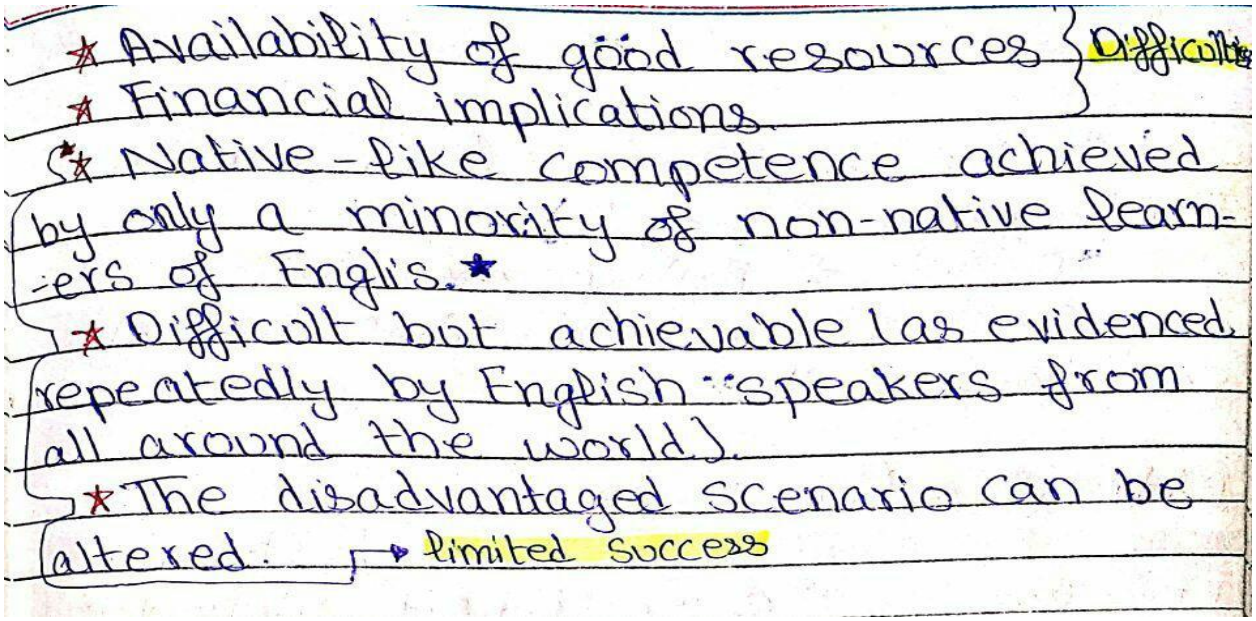
• Diversity has replaced homogeneity

5. 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.

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





7. <u>Define approach, Method or Technique(3)</u>

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.

8. <u>what is the role of world English's in the outer and expanding circle classrooms(3)</u>

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

9. 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)

10. 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 zone gureezoon

11. 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

12. English the language of anticlonial movements comments (3)

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

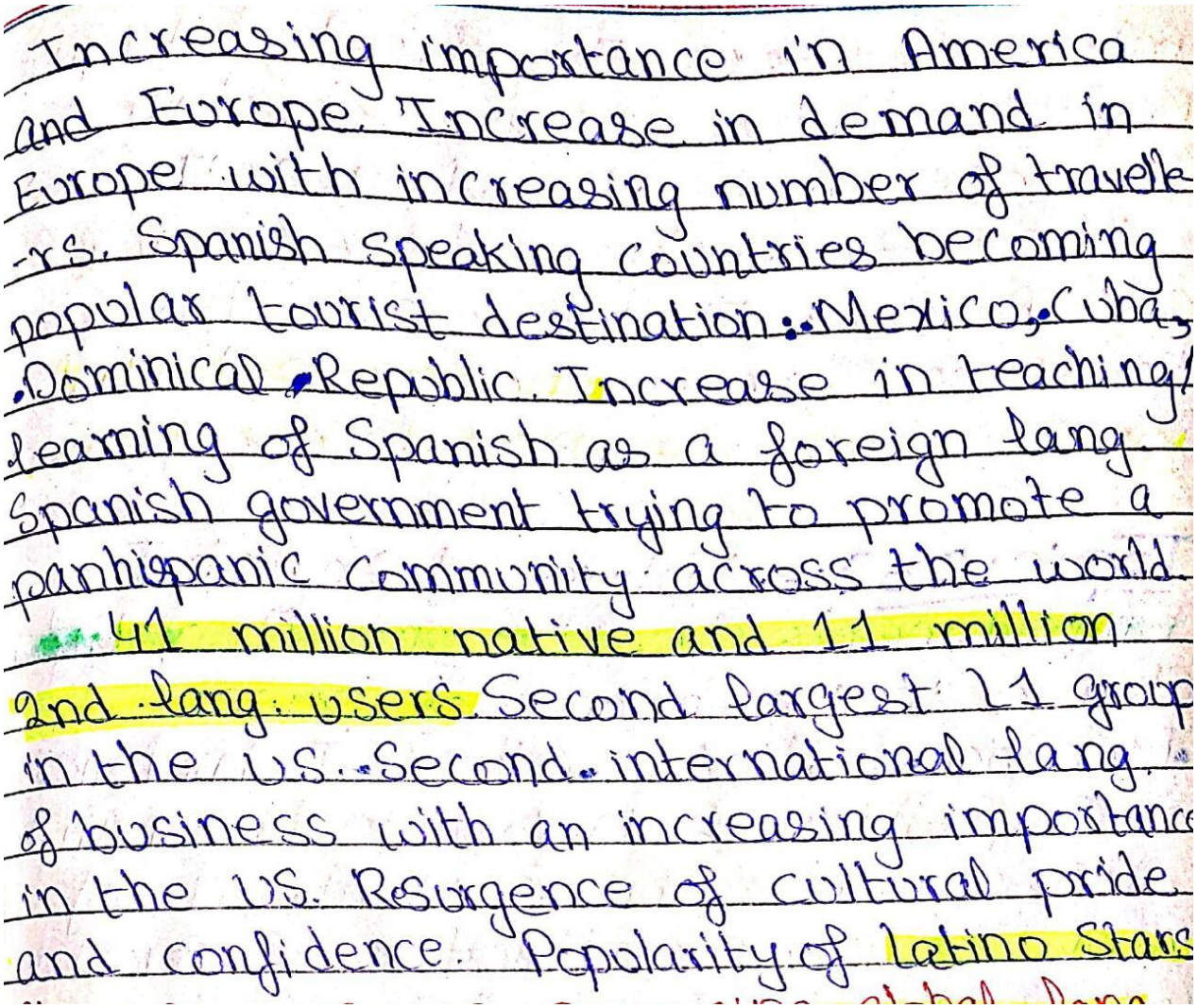
• Empowerment of indigenous populations by learning English to oppose the empire

• English as an instrument of liberation

• Societal acquisition of English

Q. 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 travelers. Spanish speaking countries becoming popular tourist destination: Mexico, Cuba, Dominical Republic. Increase in teaching/learning of Spanish as a foreign lang. Spanish government trying to promote a panhispanic community across the world. 41 million native and 11 million 2nd lang. users. Second largest L1 group in the US. Second international lang. of business with an increasing importance in the US. Resurgence of cultural pride and confidence. Popularity of latino stars

Q. 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

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

Q. 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)

Q3. 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

Q7. 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

Q2 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

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

Q3. 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

Q. 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. 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

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. 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

Q. Aim of Colonial policy (3)

• To maintain British rule

• Fulfill the economic purpose of the colonies

• Avoidance of disruption to the empire

Q power of 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

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

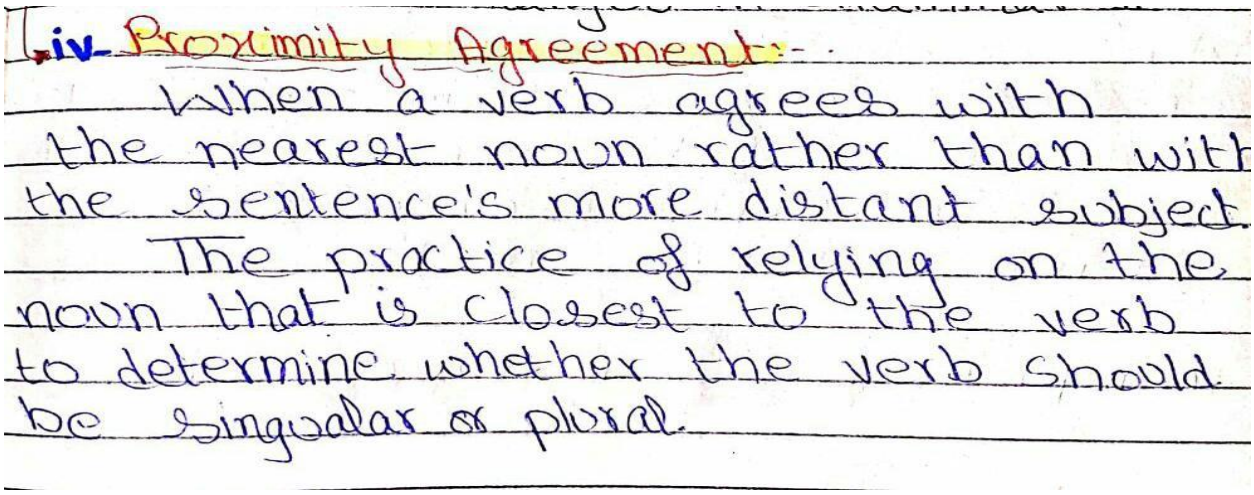
Language policy in outer circle countries

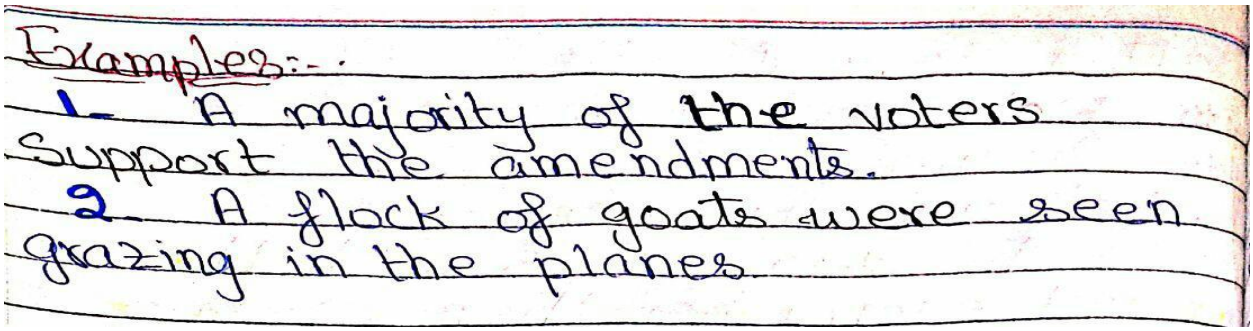
• Used by the elite

• Language policy revolves around the role of English

• The functionality of English is recognized and accepted

Q Proximity agreement


iv. 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:-
1. A majority of the voters support the amendments.
2. A flock of goats were seen grazing in the planes.

Three difficulties of English language learning (3)

Or

Q: Spelling standardization? Or orthography or pronunciation or Grammar

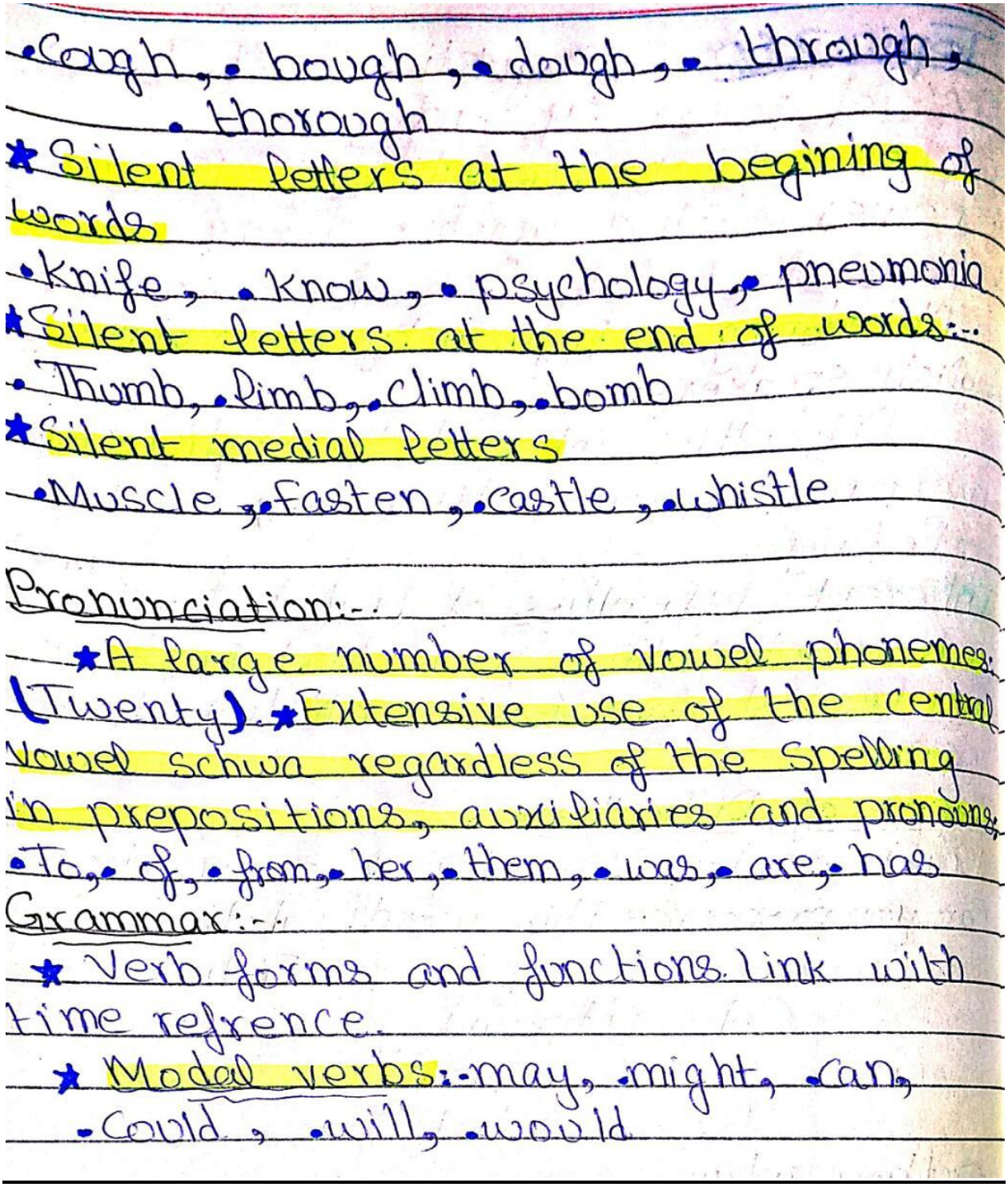
1) Orthography
2) Phonological
3) Grammatical

Orthography :

- Different ways of pronouncing te sequence “ea”

Example: bead, head, pearl, bear and fear

- Different ways of pronouncing the sequence ‘ough’



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.

Q. 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

Q. Features of Australian eng.5

1) Pronunciation:

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

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

That'll be two dollars, thanks.

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 non-standard grammatical use (like multiple negation, the use of ain't)

Q. New Zealand eng features 5:

Pronunciation of vowels:

The vowel /ɪ/ as in bit

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

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. Explain Testing of language in Elt...5

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. 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:

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

2. Our company is buying a new equipment.

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

4. Our company is buying three new equipments.

Q. code switching intentIONAl and unintenTIONAtl:

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)

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

The 1973 constitution includes the following two clauses:

1. The English language may be used for official purposes until arrangements are made for its replacement by Urdu.
2. 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:

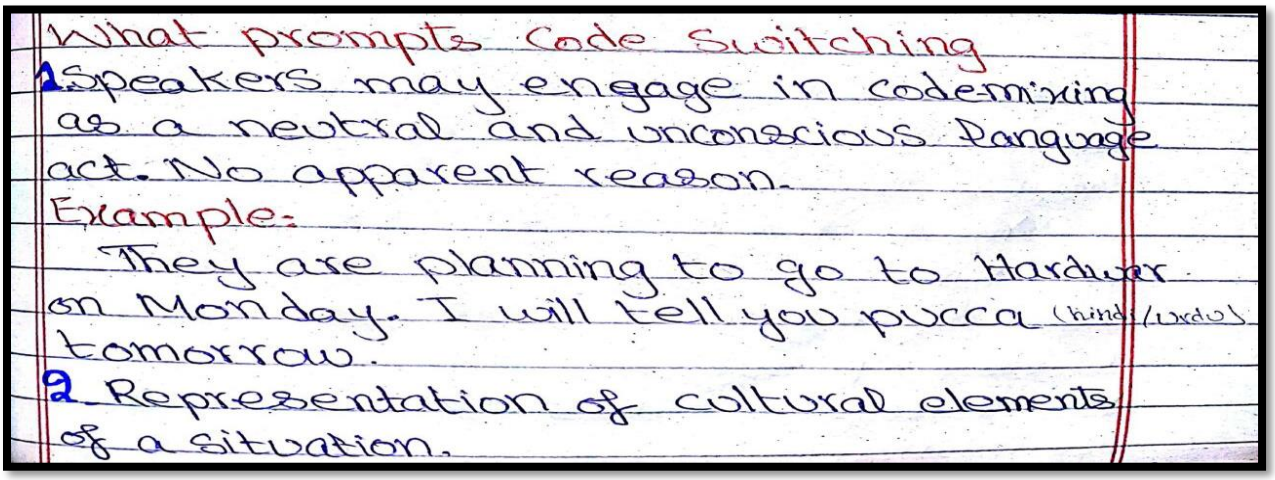
Implementation of Urdu as the medium of instruction in all government schools from class one. Political influence led to the continuation of the elite English medium schools.

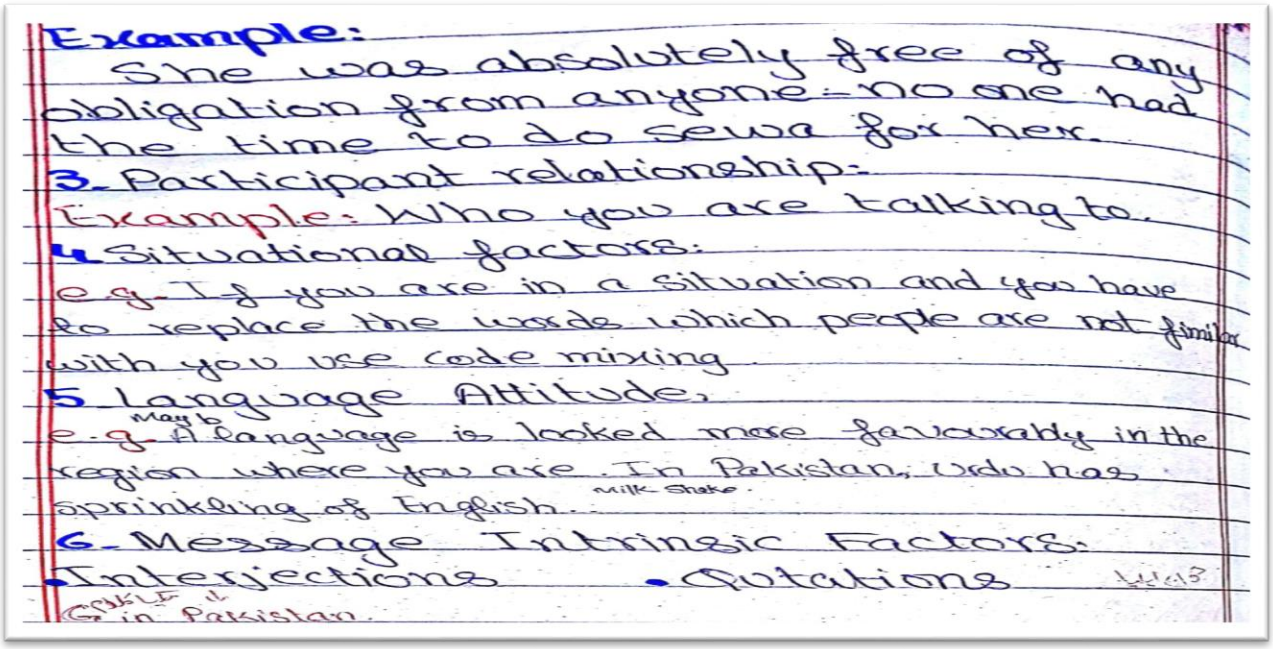
General Musharraf's policy:

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.What Prompts of Code Switching?





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. 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:

i. Multilingual communities
ii. Postcolonial contexts
iii. Diglossic linguistic situations

Femaleness and maleness as social constructions. Language helping to constitute gender in global and local multilinguistic contexts.

Q. Philippines division of speakers

Divides English into two groups:

• Core: Comprises the same countries as the inner circle

• Periphery: it is divided as:

1. Countries that use English as an international link language, such as Japan and Korea
2. Countries that use English for various intranational 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. 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.