

ENG510

Final-Term (Solved)

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Spring2025

ENG510_Spring2025
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1. Secondary education from grade 9
2. Assalam o alikum, hi, hello...Greeting
3. Relatives from mother...._Metrilineal
4. Language die after every _2weak_
5. 90% Languages might be extinct by the end of century
6. tag, inter, intra switching are the types of code switching
7. Folklore, tappa, Lori .... Etc.....oral literature
8. Communication means transmit message
9. cliche sentence.... I'm sick as my sister
10. watch out.....bald on record
11. Twitter....140 character
12. native speaker gives a sense of community and with that sense of identity
13. Sociolinguistics provides possibilities of exploring local and international context.
14. To understand the language shift we need to understand the factors attached to its Prestige
15. English.....lingua franca

Topics for Blanks

1. Topic 152....Urdu English in Pakistan
2. Topic 96... pidgin
3. Topic 108... politeness strategies
4. Topic 172.... Blessings, curse
5. Topic 97.... Creole
6. Topic 143 standard English

1. High variety of a language

Used in formal situations such as education, media, law, and religion. Example: Modern Standard Arabic.
✓ Found in your book: **Used in formal domains like education, media, sermons** .

2. Low variety of a language

Used in informal, everyday conversation within the community. Example: Egyptian Colloquial Arabic.
✓ Defined: **Used for everyday personal interactions** .

3. Language maintenance

Efforts to continue using a language despite pressure to shift to another language.

4. Language contact

When speakers of different languages interact, often leading to borrowing, code-switching, or new language forms (e.g., pidgins).

5. Media linguistics

The study of how language is used in media forms like TV, radio, internet, and print.

6. Diglossic speech community

A community where two varieties (high and low) of the same language are used for different functions.

7. Gestures

Body movements (especially hands/arms) used to communicate non-verbally.

8. Paralinguistic communication

Non-verbal aspects of communication like tone, pitch, volume, pauses.

9. Native speaker

A person who has spoken a particular language since early childhood.

10. Input hypothesis

Stephen Krashen's theory that learners acquire language when they receive comprehensible input slightly beyond their current level (i+1).

11. Language death

Occurs when a language has no more speakers and ceases to be used.

12. Decreolisation

When a creole language gradually becomes more like the standard language from which it was derived.

13. Language accommodation

Speakers change their language/speech style to match or diverge from their interlocutor.

14. Trend

A general direction in which something is developing or changing—applied in linguistics to shifts in usage or form.

15. Communicative competence

Ability not just to form correct sentences but to use them appropriately in context (Hymes' concept).

16. Desertion of language

A situation where a speech community stops using their native language (linked with language shift/death).

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17. Scope of sociolinguistics

It studies the relationship between language and society—includes language variation, change, identity, power, and policy.
✓ Covered in your book under **"Introduction to Sociolinguistics"** .

18. Issues in data collection in sociolinguistics

- Observer's paradox
- Speaker bias
- Reliability of self-reports
- Small sample size

✓ Mentioned under **methodological concerns** .

19. Relationship between oral literature and culture

Oral literature reflects and preserves the traditions, beliefs, and values of a culture.

20. Relationship between oral literature and sociolinguistics

Shows how language use conveys social roles, identity, and community norms through narratives, folklore, etc.

21. Social networks in relation to language

Social relationships influence linguistic choices; dense and multiplex networks often resist language change.

22. Types of social networks

- Dense vs. Loose
- Multiplex vs. Uniplex

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23. Language change

Modification in structure, vocabulary, or pronunciation over time.

24. Why does language change? (4 reasons)

1. Contact with other languages
2. Social identity and prestige
3. Internal linguistic evolution
4. Technological or cultural developments

25. Types of language change

1. Phonological
2. Syntactic
3. Lexical

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26. Two major varieties of English in Pakistan

1. Pakistani Standard English
2. Pakistani Urdu-English code-mixed variety

27. Status of English in Pakistan

It holds an official status; used in law, education, and elite communication.

28. 4 sociolinguistic aspects of English in Pakistan

1. Role in education
2. Class-based access
3. Regional variation
4. Language attitude

29. Factors to understand the status of English in Pakistan

- Colonial history
- Policy documents
- Educational institutions

- Urban vs. rural usage patterns

30. 4 aspects considered for the status of English in Pakistan

1. Institutional use
2. Media use
3. Employment demand
4. Academic requirements

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31. English as a global language

English serves as a lingua franca in international business, education, and diplomacy.

32. Role of English in Pakistan

Used as a second language, in government, courts, and higher education.

33. Five factors that affect language shift

1. Economic advantage
2. Social mobility
3. Education policies
4. Urbanization
5. Intermarriage

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34. Factors that cause code-mixing

1. Bilingual proficiency
2. Topic shift
3. Prestige
4. Lexical need
5. Habitual usage

35. & 36. Three major steps of Second Language Teaching (SLT)

1. Presentation
2. Practice
3. Production

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37. Two factors that cause failure in English exams in Pakistan

1. Poor teaching methods
2. Lack of exposure outside classroom

38. Teaching sociolinguistics and its relevance

Helps students understand language in its social context; improves awareness of variation and language policy.

39. Major drawbacks of education system in Pakistan

- Rote learning
- Inequitable access
- Outdated curriculum
- Underqualified teachers

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40. Two bachelor-level courses

Example:

1. BA in English Language
2. BA in Linguistics

41. 5 factors of code-mixing

(Same as Q34 above) + Media influence

42. 5 factors literature via language

1. Imagery
2. Symbolism
3. Diction
4. Syntax
5. Cultural context

43. How language affects life through literature

Language in literature shapes perspectives, reflects society, and deepens emotional expression.

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44. External factors in politeness

- Social distance
- Power relations
- Setting/context

45. Internal factors of politeness (5)

1. Personality
2. Intention
3. Cultural norms
4. Gender
5. Age

46. Three maxims of politeness

1. Tact maxim
2. Generosity maxim
3. Approbation maxim

47. Three politeness strategies

1. Positive politeness
2. Negative politeness
3. Bald on-record

48. Five politeness strategies

(Above 3 +)
4. Off-record
5. Avoidance

49. Lack of maxims of politeness

Leads to impolite, face-threatening, or offensive communication.

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50. Two descents of kinship relationships

1. Patrilineal
2. Matrilineal

51. Morgan’s six basic kinship patterns (any four)

1. Hawaiian
2. Eskimo

3. Iroquois
4. Sudanese

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52. Three examples of common de-greeting in Pakistan

1. Allah Hafiz
2. Khuda Hafiz
3. Phir miltay hain

53. Common greeting words in Pakistan

1. Assalamualaikum
2. Salam
3. Hello

54. Two examples of tag questions

1. You're coming, **aren't you?**
2. She can't drive, **can she?**

55. Two types of traditional media

1. Radio
2. Television

56. Five social media websites

1. Facebook
2. Twitter (X)
3. Instagram
4. TikTok
5. YouTube

57. Three emerging trends on social media

1. Short video content (e.g., reels, TikToks)
2. Influencer marketing
3. Livestreaming

58. Four uses of social media in Pakistan

1. News and information
2. Business marketing

3. Education and online classes
4. Entertainment

59. Role of media in Pakistan

Disseminates information, shapes public opinion, promotes language use and cultural norms.

60. Functions of non-standard language

1. Express identity
2. Indicate group membership
3. Informal communication

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61. Two human rights regarding English in Pakistan

1. Right to access education in English
2. Right to participate in English-dominated job markets

62. Why are people moving to cities?

1. Better job opportunities
2. Access to education and healthcare

63. Why are people giving up their mother languages?

1. Urban migration
2. Pressure to assimilate
3. Prestige of dominant languages like English/Urdu

64. & 65. Three characteristics of pidgins

1. Simplified grammar
2. Limited vocabulary
3. No native speakers

66. Pidgin

A simplified language that develops as a means of communication between speakers of different native languages.

67. Three names of language change

1. Lexical change

2. Semantic shift
3. Phonological change

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68. Three types of non-linguistic communication

1. Gestures
2. Facial expressions
3. Eye contact

69. Three types of code-switching

1. Inter-sentential
2. Intra-sentential
3. Tag-switching

70. Types of language change

1. Phonological
2. Morphological
3. Semantic
4. Syntactic

71. & 72. Five shortened words used on social media

1. LOL
2. BRB
3. IDK
4. TBH
5. DM

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73. Examples of reduplication

1. Bye-bye
2. Chit-chat
3. Tik-tok

74. Three spontaneous gestures

1. Pointing
2. Nodding
3. Shrugging

75. Grouping of spontaneous gestures

Grouped as **iconic**, **deictic**, and **metaphoric**

76. Three types of gestures

1. Iconic
2. Deictic
3. Beats

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77. & 78. Five features/parameters of paralinguistics

1. Tone
2. Pitch
3. Volume
4. Stress
5. Pauses

79. Standard language

A prestigious and codified variety of a language used in formal settings like education and government.

80. De-greetings in Pakistani context

1. Khuda Hafiz
2. Allah Hafiz
3. Chaltay hain

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81. Language contact in Pakistan

Occurs due to multilingualism; leads to code-switching, code-mixing, and borrowing between Urdu, English, regional languages.

82. Three provincial languages of Pakistan

1. Punjabi
2. Sindhi
3. Pashto

83. Four provincial languages of Pakistan

1. Punjabi
2. Sindhi
3. Pashto
4. Balochi

84. Horizontal and vertical channels of communication

- **Horizontal**: communication among peers
- **Vertical**: communication between different levels of hierarchy

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85. Difference between horizontal and vertical channels

- **Horizontal**: same rank; informal/faster
- **Vertical**: superior-subordinate; formal

86. Status of Urdu, English, and Balochi in Pakistan

- **Urdu**: National language
- **English**: Official language
- **Balochi**: Regional/provincial language

87. Dominant religious language in Pakistan

Arabic (used in religious practices and texts)

88. Short question on diglossia

Q: What is diglossia?
A: Use of two distinct language varieties in a community, each with a specific function.

89. Acronyms: OMG, LOL, DM

- **OMG** – Oh My God
- **LOL** – Laugh Out Loud
- **DM** – Direct Message

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90. Define blessing/curse

Blessing: Positive outcome or benefit
Curse: Harmful or negative consequence
In language: English can be a blessing (opportunity) or curse (barrier).

91. Five examples of electronic media

1. TV
2. Radio
3. Internet
4. Podcasts
5. Online newspapers

92. Other disciplines related to sociolinguistics

1. Anthropology
2. Psychology
3. Communication studies
4. Education
5. Media studies

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Maha Malik's Compilation