ENG512

LANGUAGING AND LANGUAGE

1. **Languaging and Language**
   "Languaging" refers to how people use language creatively to make meaning and express themselves in different situations. It's about how we think and communicate with language as a tool.
2. **Languages in Education**
   This term deals with how different languages are used as mediums of instruction in schools and the impact on students' learning and development.
3. **Imposition of Standard Language: Reasons**
   A standard language is often imposed for reasons like national identity, easier communication, or administrative convenience. However, it may disadvantage speakers of other languages.

BILINGUALISM AND TRANSLANGUAGING

4. **Bilingualism and Translanguaging**
   Bilingualism is the ability to speak and understand two languages. Translanguaging involves using both languages interchangeably to aid understanding and expression, such as explaining a concept in one language while using terms from another.
5. **Translanguaging Framework**
   This framework is a way of teaching that allows students to use both their languages flexibly for better learning and understanding.
6. **Models of Bilingualism**
   Models of bilingualism explain how individuals or societies manage two languages. For example, **additive bilingualism** promotes learning a second language without losing the first, while **subtractive bilingualism** may lead to the loss of one language.
7. **Questioning Assumptions**
   This involves challenging traditional ideas about language learning, such as the belief that one language must be mastered before learning another.
8. **Bilingual Abilities and Bilingual Development**
   Bilingual abilities refer to skills in two languages, which develop over time through exposure, practice, and context.
9. **Adult Vs. Child Bilingualism**
   Adults often learn languages consciously and with more effort, while children acquire them naturally through immersion.

10. **Bilingualism: Language Maintenance and Shift**
    Language maintenance happens when a community keeps using its native language over time. A language shift occurs when people stop using their native language in favor of another.

LANGUAGE POLICY AND RIGHTS

11. **Language Policy and Language Rights**
    Language policy refers to decisions made by governments or institutions about which languages should be used and promoted. Language rights ensure that people can use their native languages freely in education, work, and daily life.
12. **Bilingualism in the Curriculum**
    Incorporating bilingualism into school curricula means using two languages for instruction to help students learn and succeed.
13. **Bilingual Arrangements**
    These are teaching setups where two languages are used for instruction in flexible ways.
14. **Bilingual Arrangements: Flexible Convergent**
    In this arrangement, two languages converge and are used together to teach subjects.
15. **Flexible Multiplicity**
    This approach allows multiple languages to be used interchangeably based on the learners' needs and the teaching context.
16. **Responsible Code-Switching: Two Ways**
    Code-switching involves switching between two languages during communication. Responsible code-switching in classrooms is used to help students better understand content and feel included.
17. **Other Bilingual Strategies**
    These include techniques like translating, providing context in the native language, or explaining concepts using both languages.
18. **More Bilingual Strategies for Classrooms**
    Additional methods include group discussions in both languages, language pairing, and creative activities like storytelling in multiple languages.

BILINGUAL TEACHING AND EDUCATION

19. **Bilingual Practices: Translanguaging**
    This involves encouraging students to use both languages seamlessly to enhance learning and communication.
20. **Models of Bilingual Teaching**
    These models include **immersion programs** (teaching entirely in one language), **dual-language programs** (using both languages equally), and **transitional programs** (moving from one language to another).

21. **Bilingual Education - Approach and Methods**
    This refers to teaching methods like using visual aids, role-playing, or bilingual textbooks to support learning in two languages.
22. **Principles and Practices of Bilingualism: 21st Century Skills**
    Effective bilingual education today focuses on critical thinking, communication, collaboration, and digital literacy.

LANGUAGE POLICIES AND SOCIOLINGUISTIC IMPACTS

23. **Language Policies and Their Consequences**
    Decisions about which language to promote in schools and society can affect social inclusion, national unity, and opportunities for minority language speakers.
24. **Paradigm Shift in Localization**
    Localization refers to adapting content or policies to local languages and contexts. A paradigm shift highlights the growing recognition of local languages in education and media.
25. **Politics of Languages in Education: Issues of Access, Social Participation, and Inequality in the Multilingual Context of Pakistan**
    This highlights how the choice of a dominant language in education can limit access to learning, marginalize certain groups, and create inequalities in society.
26. **The Study: Methods and Findings**
    This typically refers to how research is conducted to explore the role of language in education and its societal impacts.
27. **Finding: Language-Based Discriminatory Practices in Education and Issues of Participation**
    This refers to biases and inequalities faced by students whose native language differs from the medium of instruction, affecting their ability to participate and succeed.

SAIRA MALIK'S Compilation