



ENG512

Solved Mid-Term_Spring2026

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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Solved Mid-Term

Short Questions

1. Enlist two approaches of family domain

1. **Family members approach** (father, mother, child, tutor, etc.)
2. **Dyadic approach** (father→mother, mother→child, grandfather→father, etc.)

2. Differentiate between additive and subtractive bilingualism

- **Additive bilingualism:** Both languages are encouraged equally; provides cognitive advantages.
- **Subtractive bilingualism:** One language is promoted at the expense of the other; may lead to cognitive disadvantages.

3. Five domains of family

Common family-domain participants:

- Father
- Mother
- Child
- Governess
- Tutor

4. How to investigate the family domain in terms of speaker?

Investigate through:

- Family-member approach (individual speakers)
- Dyadic approach (speaker-hearer pairs/role relations)

5. What is meant by Indexicality in linguistics?

Indexicality refers to the social meanings conveyed by language forms, linking speech to social identity, group membership, status, or context.

6. Difference between balanced bilingualism and dominant bilingualism

- **Balanced bilingualism:** Equal proficiency in both languages.
- **Dominant bilingualism:** Greater proficiency in one language.

7. Enlist domain levels of socio-psychological analysis

- Setting
- Situation

- Event

8. Factors affecting alternation

- Topic
- Person
- Tension

9. Factors of internal aptitude (names only)

- Sex
- Age
- Intelligence
- Memory
- Attitude
- Motivation

10. What is the concept of triggering?

Triggering refers to the activation of language learning and use through positive language valorization and motivation.

11. Define Bilinguality

Bilinguality is the psychological state of an individual who has access to more than one linguistic code for social communication.

12. What is language processing?

Language processing is the mental handling of language at:

- Functional level (meanings and intentions)
- Formal level (surface linguistic forms)

13. Name three levels of setting

- Setting
- Situation
- Event

14. Name two levels of multilingualism

- Individual level (bilinguality)
- Societal level (bilingualism)

15. Define Relative Competence

Relative competence refers to proficiency in both languages, either balanced or dominant.

16. Define Institutional competence with reference to bilingualism

Institutional competence is the ability to use languages appropriately within institutional domains such as school, government, courts, and administration.

17. Define language contact

Language contact occurs when speakers of different languages interact and communicate with one another.

18. Three time periods of sociolinguistics in bilingualism

- Childhood bilingualism
- Adolescent bilingualism
- Adult bilingualism

19. Swain's common storage model

Swain proposed that bilinguals possess separate language stores linked to a common conceptual store.

20. How language is stored in a bilingual brain?

Languages are stored in separate language systems connected to a common conceptual store through translation and association links.

21. Bilingual competitive job market

Bilingualism increases employability by providing access to a wider range of jobs and international opportunities.

Long Questions (5 Marks)

1. Five Domains of Family

The family domain is a crucial area of language behavior because multilingualism often begins in the family. Researchers analyze language use among family members such as father, mother, child, tutor, and governess. Family interactions strongly influence language maintenance and language shift. The family domain provides encouragement and protection for multilingual development.

2. How to Investigate the Family Domain in Terms of Speaker?

Researchers use two approaches:

1. Family-member approach (father, mother, child, tutor, etc.).
2. Dyadic approach, examining speaker-hearer relations such as father-to-mother, mother-to-child, grandfather-to-father, etc.

The second approach is more comprehensive because it studies role relations and communication patterns.

3. Problems Researchers Face Due to Their Identity While Researching Language Shifting

Researchers may face:

- Bias due to social identity.
- Difficulty gaining trust.
- Influence of cultural background.
- Problems interpreting language choices objectively.
- Challenges in maintaining neutrality during data collection.

4 & 7. Multilingualism as an Important Resource at Personal and Societal Levels

At the societal level, multilingualism promotes national unity while preserving ethnic languages. It enriches cultural diversity and social interaction. At the personal level, multilingual speakers enjoy broader communication opportunities, cognitive benefits, social mobility, and increased employment prospects. Different languages also serve different functions in society such as family, education, and government.

5. History of Bilingual Education

Bilingual education developed to provide instruction through two languages. Initially, many systems favored the dominant language, but later approaches recognized the value of maintaining minority languages. Modern bilingual education promotes multilingual competence, cultural identity, and equal educational opportunities.

6. Key Problems Researchers Face in Conducting Research in Bilingualism

- Defining bilingualism accurately.
- Measuring proficiency in two languages.
- Operationalizing concepts.
- Comparing bilinguals with monolinguals.
- Accounting for social, psychological, and cultural variables.

8. Factors Researchers Consider for Language Variation

Researchers consider:

- Media variance
- Role variance
- Situational variance
- Domain variance

9. Difficulties Interpreted in Code Mixing (Five Reasons)

1. Vocabulary limitations.
2. Different proficiency levels.
3. Topic-specific language use.
4. Social identity expression.
5. Contextual communication needs.

10. Multilingualism at Societal and Personal Levels

Multilingualism benefits society through cultural diversity, national integration, and communication across groups. Personally, it provides cognitive, educational, economic, and social advantages. It also increases employment opportunities and cross-cultural understanding.

Language Valorization

- Positive value attached to a language.
- Influences motivation.
- Promotes language maintenance.

Literacy

- Reading and writing.
- Creates new cognitive functions.
- Leads to development of institutions like schools.

Volterra's Three Stages

1. One lexical system – one syntactic system.
2. Two lexical systems – one syntactic system.
3. Two lexical systems – two syntactic systems.

BS English

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