



ENG506

Final-Term

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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Spring2026

Short Questions

1. Standard language is a social dialect. Do you agree?

Yes. A standard language is considered a **social dialect** because it is associated with educated and prestigious social groups rather than a particular geographical region. It gains acceptance through education, government, media, and literature.

2. Stands for ESL, ENL, EFL?

- **ESL:** English as a Second Language
- **ENL:** English as a Native Language
- **EFL:** English as a Foreign Language

3. Two features of a Pidgin

- It has **no native speakers** (no one's first language).
- It has a **simplified grammar and limited vocabulary** for restricted communication.

4. Define Globalization

Globalization is the **process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments of different nations** through trade, technology, communication, politics, and culture.

5. Two features of the Outer Circle

- English serves as an **official or institutional language**.
- English is used in **government, education, law, and administration**.

6. Dangers of using the term "expert" instead of native speaker

- It may create **linguistic discrimination** and privilege certain speakers.
- It can **undervalue competent non-native speakers** and reinforce native-speaker superiority.

7. Any African term (e.g., South African English)

South African English (SAE) is a recognized variety of English influenced by **British English, Afrikaans, and African languages**. Major varieties include White SAE, Black SAE, Indian SAE, and Coloured SAE.

8. History of America (in context of English)

- First permanent English settlement: **Jamestown (1607)**.

- Immigration from Britain and Ireland spread English.
- American English developed through settlement, migration, and dialect contact, becoming one of the world's major English varieties.

9. What is the Outer Circle?

The **Outer Circle** consists of countries where English is an **institutionalized second language** and is used in education, government, law, and official communication (e.g., Pakistan, India, Nigeria, Singapore).

10. Name any two Linguistic Change Responses

- **Hypercreolization**
- **Recreolization**

Long Questions

1. Two Distinct Features of Native Speakers and Non-Native Speakers with respect to English Language

Native Speakers

- Learn English naturally from early childhood as their first language.
- Possess intuitive knowledge of grammar and use English creatively.

Non-Native Speakers

- Learn English after acquiring another first language.
- May have different pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar influenced by their mother tongue.

2. Institutionalization in Europe

Institutionalization refers to the process through which English becomes an established language in education, administration, law, business, and media. In Europe, globalization, the European Union, scientific research, tourism, and international trade have increased the institutional use of English. It functions as a common language among speakers of different native languages and serves as the principal language of international communication.

3. Codification in the Outer Circle involves five challenges (Only Names)

1. Standardization
2. Codification
3. Acceptability
4. Modernization

5. Institutionalization

4. Difference between New English and Old English

Old English

Spoken from approximately 450–1150 AD

Germanic language with complex grammar

Difficult for modern speakers to understand

Used in early England

New English

Modern/Post-colonial varieties of English

Simpler grammar and vocabulary

Easily understood by modern English users

Includes Indian English, Pakistani English, Singaporean English, etc.

5. Varieties of South African English

The major varieties are:

- White South African English
- Black South African English
- Indian South African English
- Coloured South African English

These varieties are influenced by British English, Afrikaans, and African languages.

6. Difference between English as an International Language (EIL) and International English (IE)

English as an International Language (EIL)

A concept for global communication

Focuses on communication among people from different cultures

Accepts all World Englishes

Does not privilege native speakers

International English (IE)

Refers to a particular variety of English

Usually associated with a standardized variety

Often emphasizes one standard form

May favor standard native varieties

Compilation

7. Types of Consequences of Politeness

Politeness generally has the following consequences:

- Maintains harmonious social relationships.
- Reduces conflict and misunderstanding.
- Shows respect and consideration.
- Promotes successful communication.
- Protects the speaker's and listener's social image (face).

8. Challenges of Compiling a Dictionary

- Selecting standard vocabulary.
- Recording new words and meanings.
- Including regional and World English varieties.
- Maintaining consistent spelling and pronunciation.
- Keeping the dictionary updated with language change.

9. What is "World Englishes"?

World Englishes refers to the different varieties of English used around the world. The term, introduced by **Braj Kachru**, recognizes that English has developed distinct forms in different social, cultural, and historical contexts and is no longer limited to native-speaking countries.

10. Lord Macaulay's Minutes on English (Any Two Points)

1. Introduced **English as the medium of higher education** in British India (1835).
2. Aimed to educate a class of people who would assist the British administration by promoting English education.

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Compilation