



ENG511

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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Short Questions

1. Define Lateralization

Lateralization is the specialization of the two brain hemispheres for different functions. In language, the **left hemisphere** is primarily responsible for language processing.

2. Define Aphasia

Aphasia is a language disorder caused by brain damage that affects a person's ability to speak, understand, read, or write language.

3. Define Cultural Transmission

Cultural transmission is the process by which language is learned from other members of society rather than being inherited biologically.

4. Define Language Strategies

Language strategies are conscious techniques or actions learners use to improve language learning, communication, and problem-solving.

5. Define Language Bioprogram Theory

Language Bioprogram Theory (Derek Bickerton) states that humans are born with an innate biological capacity that enables children to acquire language naturally.

6. Define Inhibition

Inhibition is the tendency to hold back or avoid speaking because of fear, anxiety, embarrassment, or lack of confidence in language learning.

7. Define Language Learning

Language learning is the conscious process of acquiring a language through instruction, study, practice, and experience.

8. Define Applied Linguistics

Applied Linguistics is the branch of linguistics that applies linguistic theories to solve real-world language problems such as language teaching, translation, testing, and language policy.

Compilation

9. Define Acquisition

Language acquisition is the natural and subconscious process through which children develop their first language by exposure and interaction.

10. What is Dichotic Listening?

Dichotic listening is a technique in which different sounds are presented simultaneously to each ear to study how the brain processes language.

11. What is meant by Field Independence in Language Learning?

Field independence is a learning style in which learners can separate important information from surrounding details and analyze language independently.

12. What is Hemispherectomy?

Hemispherectomy is the surgical removal or disconnection of one cerebral hemisphere, often used to study brain plasticity and language functions.

13. What is meant by 'Arrangements of Context' in Writing?

It refers to organizing ideas according to the purpose, audience, and situation so that the writing becomes meaningful and coherent.

14. Explain Innate by Derek Bickerton

Derek Bickerton believed that humans possess an **innate language bioprogram**, meaning the ability to acquire language is biologically inborn.

15. What are the three inadequacies of the idea that "Language is essential for thought"?

1. Infants can think before acquiring language.
2. Animals solve problems without language.
3. Non-verbal thinking (images and reasoning) is possible.

16. Write three symptoms/disorders of Reading Disorder

- Dyslexia
- Phonological Dyslexia
- Surface Dyslexia

17. Which category/branch of Linguistics deals with disorders of language?

Neurolinguistics deals with language disorders caused by brain damage.

18. Difference between Mass Noun and Count Noun

Count Noun	Mass Noun
Can be counted	Cannot be counted individually
Has singular and plural forms	Usually no plural form
Example: book, chair	Example: water, milk

Long Questions

1. Enlist four theories of First Language Acquisition (L1 Learning)

1. Behaviorist Theory (Skinner)
2. Nativist Theory (Chomsky)
3. Cognitive Theory (Piaget)
4. Social Interactionist Theory (Vygotsky/Bruner)

2. Enlist three characteristics of development of Affectivity

- Development of self-esteem
- Reduction of inhibition
- Increased motivation and willingness to communicate

3. Enlist four characteristics of children in Language Learning

- Natural language acquisition
- High curiosity
- Strong imitation ability
- Low inhibition and fear of making mistakes

4. Explain the characteristics of the Modular Model

- Language is processed by specialized brain modules.
- Modules operate independently.
- Processing is automatic.
- Each module performs a specific language function.

5. Does a child learn language or acquire language? Give points on both.

Acquisition

- Natural and unconscious.
- Occurs through interaction.

- No formal instruction.
- Typical for first language.

Learning

- Conscious process.
- Requires formal instruction.
- Focuses on grammar and rules.
- Typical for second language.

6. What is Language Patterning?

Language patterning is the systematic organization of sounds, words, grammar, and meanings according to the rules of a language.

7. Critical Period Hypothesis – Explain

The **Critical Period Hypothesis** states that there is an optimal period during childhood for acquiring language naturally. After puberty, native-like language acquisition becomes much more difficult.

8. Why are Language Policies important for a country?

- Promote national unity.
- Protect minority languages.
- Improve education.
- Guide official communication.
- Support economic and social development.

9. Difference between ESL and EFL

ESL

English is used in daily life.

Greater exposure.

Learned in English-speaking environments.

EFL

English is a foreign language.

Limited exposure.

Learned in non-English-speaking countries.

10. Difference between Learning and Acquisition

Learning

Conscious

Acquisition

Unconscious

Learning	Acquisition
Formal instruction	Natural exposure
Rule-based	Communication-based
Usually L2	Usually L1

11. Explain Positive and Negative Evidence in Language Learning

Positive Evidence

- Correct language examples provided to learners.
- Helps learners understand grammar and vocabulary.

Negative Evidence

- Feedback showing that a language form is incorrect.
- Helps learners avoid errors.

12. What is the role of the Affective Domain in Language Learning?

The affective domain influences language learning through emotions and attitudes. It includes:

- Self-esteem
- Motivation
- Anxiety
- Inhibition
- Empathy
- Willingness to communicate
- Risk-taking

13. Explain the five objections of the theory "Speech is Essential for Thought"

1. Deaf people can think without speech.
2. Infants think before speaking.
3. Animals solve problems without speech.
4. People often think using images rather than words.
5. Brain-damaged individuals may think despite speech impairment.

14. Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis – Criticism

- Language does not completely determine thought.
- People can think beyond language.

- Cross-cultural evidence weakens strong determinism.
- Universal cognitive processes exist.
- Scientific evidence does not fully support the hypothesis.

15. Briefly describe SBI

Strategy-Based Instruction (SBI) is a teaching approach that explicitly teaches learners how to use effective language learning strategies to become independent and successful learners.

16. Plasticity

Plasticity is the brain's ability to reorganize and adapt after injury or during learning. It is strongest in childhood and supports language acquisition and recovery from brain damage.

17. What is John Locke's idea about Language and Thought?

John Locke believed that **thought comes before language**. Ideas originate through experience, and language is used to express those ideas.

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Compilation