



ENG512

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. Name two kinds of language systems.

- **Formal language system** and **Functional language system**.

2. Concept of Cross Linguistic Awareness.

- Understanding similarities and differences between two or more languages to improve learning.

3. What are the key conditions for studying Language Maintenance and Language Shift?

- **Media variance, Role variance, Situational variance, and Domain variance.**

4. What should scholars keep in mind while developing teaching materials for Bilingual Education?

- Materials should value **both languages and cultures**, and support bilingual learning.

5. Name the goals of Language Policy by Ager.

- **Identity, Unity, Image, and Efficiency.**

6. Significance of Micro-alternation.

- It allows **flexible movement between languages** to improve communication and learning.

7. What is the role of Language Academies in Language Construction?

- They **standardize, develop, and preserve languages** through dictionaries, grammar, and terminology.

8. What is meant by Flexible Multiplicity?

- A bilingual arrangement where **multiple languages are used flexibly** according to classroom needs.

9. What is meant by Review in the Bilingual Arrangement Classroom?

- Revising concepts using **both languages** to strengthen understanding.

10. Enlist the factors involved in shaping Ideologies.

- Culture, politics, religion, education, media, and society.

11. School categories on the basis of Language.

- Monolingual schools, Bilingual schools, and Multilingual schools.

12. Significance of Elective Bilingualism.

- Learning a second language **by personal choice**, increasing educational and career opportunities.

13. How frequently do teachers use Random Code Switching?

- Very rarely; effective teachers prefer **responsible code switching**.

14. Brief note on Flexible Convergent and Flexible Multiplicity.

- **Flexible Convergent:** Uses one main language with support from another.
- **Flexible Multiplicity:** Freely uses several languages for learning.

15. Two forms of Communicative Approach.

- **Functional Communication Activities** and **Social Interaction Activities**.

16. Significance of Flexible Bilingual Arrangement.

- Encourages **effective bilingual learning, participation, and inclusion**.

17. What does Hegemony of Language mean?

- The **dominance of one language** over others because of political or social power.

18. What are the elements of Sign Language?

- Hand shapes, movement, location, palm orientation, and facial expressions.

19. What is Responsible Code Switching?

- Switching languages **purposefully** to improve understanding and communication.

20. Define Translanguaging.

- The strategic use of **all linguistic resources** to communicate and learn.

21. Define Transtarformation (Trans-formation).

- The process of **transforming learning by integrating multiple languages and meaning-making resources.**

22. Define Identity and Language.

- Language helps people **express and construct personal, cultural, and social identity.**

23. What is Language Processing?

- The **mental process** of understanding and producing language.

24. Name three levels of Setting.

- **Setting, Situation, and Event.**

25. Name two levels of Multilingualism.

- **Individual multilingualism and Societal multilingualism.**

27. Importance of creating Code Switching awareness in Teacher Programs.

- Helps teachers use code switching **effectively and appropriately** for learning.

28. Define Semilingualism.

- Limited proficiency in **both languages**, without full competence in either.

29. Language and Sociopolitical: Imposing a language by State.

- The government promotes or enforces **one language** through laws and education.

30. Provide names of five Models of Bilingualism.

- 1. **Transitional**
 2. **Maintenance**
 3. **Immersion**

Compilation

- 4. Two-Way (Dual Language)
- 5. Heritage Language

31. How does Translanguaging help in Bilingual Acquisition?

- It allows learners to use **both languages** to understand concepts and develop proficiency.

32. What is Recursive Bilingualism?

- Reviving or strengthening a **heritage language** while learning another language.

33. Difference between Learning and Acquisition.

- **Learning:** Conscious classroom study.
- **Acquisition:** Natural language development through communication.

34. Immersion Bilingual Teaching / Immersion Program.

- Students learn subjects **through the target language** while maintaining the first language.

35. Researchers' view on L2.

- L2 is developed through **meaningful communication, interaction, and exposure.**

36. Five factors of Language Practice.

- **Topic, Person, Setting, Purpose, and Language Choice.**

Long Questions

1. GIDS – Explain the first two stages.

Stage 1

- Minority language is used in higher education, government, and national institutions.

Stage 2

- Minority language is used in local government, media, and regional administration.

2. Difference between Standard Language and Vernacular.

Standard Language	Vernacular
Official and formal	Informal everyday language
Used in education and media	Used at home and community
Standard grammar	Local varieties
High prestige	Lower prestige

3. How does Baker (2001) differentiate Translanguaging from Code-switching?

Translanguaging

- Uses the learner's complete linguistic repertoire.
- Learning strategy.
- Integrates all language resources.

Code-switching

- Alternates between separate languages.
- Mainly for communication.
- Languages remain distinct.

4. Dimensions of Language Policy (LP)

- **Status Planning**
- **Corpus Planning**
- **Acquisition Planning**

5. Types of Language Borrowing

Lexical Borrowing

- Borrowing words.
- Example: *Computer, Mobile.*

Structural Borrowing

- Borrowing grammar, pronunciation, or sentence structure.

6. Significance of Micro-alternation

- Improves classroom interaction.
- Supports bilingual learning.
- Clarifies difficult concepts.
- Encourages participation.
- Strengthens language development.

7. Home–School Cooperation

- Parents support bilingual learning.
- Teachers communicate with families.
- Home language is respected.
- Better academic achievement.
- Stronger language maintenance.

8. Role of School in Standardized Language

- Teaches the standard language.
- Develops literacy.
- Standardizes pronunciation and grammar.
- Promotes national communication.
- Preserves language norms.

9. Explain Co-languaging.

Co-languaging is the collaborative use of **two or more languages** during communication and learning. Learners use all available linguistic resources together to understand concepts, solve problems, and interact effectively.

10. Importance of Multilingualism at Personal and Societal Level

Personal

- Better communication.
- Cognitive advantages.
- More career opportunities.
- Cultural awareness.

Societal

- National unity.
- Cultural diversity.
- Social inclusion.
- Economic development.

11. What factors do researchers consider for Language Variation?

- Topic
- Person
- Setting
- Social status
- Culture
- Age
- Gender
- Community norms

12. Explain Flexible Bilingual Arrangements.

Flexible bilingual arrangements allow teachers and learners to use **more than one language** according to classroom needs. They promote understanding, participation, and multilingual competence instead of restricting instruction to a single language.

13. Social Injustice

Social injustice in language education occurs when one language is given greater power and prestige than others. This may lead to discrimination, unequal educational opportunities, language loss, and the marginalization of minority-language speakers.

14. Transformative Pedagogy

Transformative pedagogy is a learner-centered approach that promotes **critical thinking, social justice, multilingualism, and active participation**. It values students' languages and cultures and encourages them to become empowered, reflective learners.

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Compilation