



ENG527

Final-Term (Important Terms)

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.

Maha Malik

Language and Gender

MCQs / Short-answer Questions

1. **Hip-hop is identified in language gender as...**
Hyper-masculinity / masculine identity — the handout discusses hip-hop in relation to hyper-masculinity, toughness, rage and the “pimp/mack” persona.
2. **The distinctive use of one or more languages is called...**
Bilingualism / multilingualism (*depending on the exact options*).
The handout specifically discusses **gender and bilingualism** and the use of linguistic resources in different contexts.
3. **Who introduced "dictionaries grammar"?**
Hellinger and Pauwels (2007) — they argue that “dictionaries, like grammars, are sites of codification and normative language.”
4. **Whose writer identified the term "they" as a singular gender?**
The handout supports “**they**” as a **gender-neutral/generic pronoun**, but the specific writer credited with introducing singular *they* is **not clearly identified in the supplied handout section**. The handout does state that feminists promoted “**they**” instead of generic “**he**.”
Exam tip: If your MCQ options include “they = gender-neutral pronoun,” choose that.
5. **In detergent ads, women are seen while men are absent. What type of stereotype does it show?**
Gender stereotyping / traditional gender-role stereotype — women are associated with domestic work and household responsibilities.
6. **The habits of women using rising and falling tones in speech shows...**
Gender differences in intonation / sex-differentiated speaking styles. Lakoff particularly associated women's speech with rising/question intonation.
7. **Butler's theory described performance is done by...**
Gender is performed through repeated social practices/acts. Butler's approach treats gender as **performance**, rather than something simply possessed.
8. **In traditional movies, the female style is commonly shown in plot...**
Submissive/domestic roles, while men are portrayed as dominant. Traditional Pakistani TV productions are described as using **androcentric plots** in which women occupy secondary roles.
9. **Which is used to act power?**
Language / discourse. Language can be used to construct, maintain or challenge power relations.
10. **English is used as ___ language in advanced educational areas of Pakistan.**
A language of higher/advanced education (*the wording of this question appears abbreviated*).
The handout discusses English in relation to education and linguistic capital, but the exact sentence in your question is not clearly reproduced in the searchable handout.
11. **Safe emojis shown as in culture...**
Emojis that are less sensitive to different cultures. These are specifically called “**safe emojis**.”
12. **Who introduced linguistic governmentality of neoliberalism?**
Inoue (2007).

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13. In movies, video performer use... [trait]

Most likely **hyper-masculinity / toughness / aggression**, particularly in the hip-hop/media discussion.

Short Questions

1. What approach do workplace discourse analysts use to study the enactment of gender identity, and why is it preferred?

They use a micro-analytic, discursive approach based on naturally occurring/authentic workplace data. It is preferred because it shows **what people actually do in workplace communication**, rather than relying on what people report they do. Authentic recordings also capture the nuances of identity work in situated interaction.

2. State two main demands of secular feminists in the Muslim context.

Two important demands are:

1. **Reform/repeal discriminatory Islamic laws and promote equality and secular principles.**
2. **A secular state that remains neutral toward religions and guarantees freedom of worship and non-practice.**

3. Which framework in feminist sociolinguistic research focuses on phonological variation?

Community of Practice (CoP) framework.

The handout specifically says phonological variation is at the heart of much feminist sociolinguistic research using the **community of practice framework**.

4. Give three examples that show women's invisibility in textbooks.

1. Women are less represented **as speakers in dialogues.**
2. Women are less represented **as people referred to in texts.**
3. Women are less represented **in visuals/images.**

5. Enlist three categories/examples of hurtful jokes.

The handout identifies hurtful humour such as:

1. **Sarcasm**
2. **Put-downs**
3. **Ethnic/anti-group jokes**, including anti-men or anti-women jokes.

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6. What difference does Tannen describe between men's and women's communication organization?

According to **Deborah Tannen**:

- Women tend toward **cooperative, egalitarian, rapport talk** — emotion-, connection- and relationship-oriented.
- Men tend toward **competitive, hierarchical, report talk** — fact- and information-oriented.

7. What law in 1979 was strictly challenged by Pakistani feminists?

The Hudood Ordinances of 1979. Pakistani feminists also challenged the Council of Islamic Ideology, the Federal Shariat Court and state-backed clerical structures.

8. True/False — Corpus linguistics methodology

1. **To ensure corpus linguistics is representative of research focus — True**
2. **To ensure validity and credibility of research findings — True**
3. **To make corpus research as much as possible, regardless of relevance — False**
4. **To eliminate data collection and analysis — False**

The handout emphasizes generalisability, reduced subjectivity and triangulation, while also warning against simply “counting what is easy to count” and ignoring context.

Long Questions

1. Holmes (2006): classify the workplace traits

Trait	Associated with
Providing supportive feedback	Femininity
Competitiveness	Masculinity
Being conciliatory	Femininity
Person/process-oriented	Femininity
Task/outcome-oriented	Masculinity

The handout gives these almost exactly in Holmes's list.

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2. According to Wolf's study on Korean students, why do women use emojis?

The handout gives the explanation that women:

1. Have a greater ability to **infer other people's emotions and consider their perspectives.**
2. Are more likely to use emoticons to **express emotions/intimacy and manage message meaning.**

Women in Korea were also reported to use emojis more frequently than men.

3. What is the general goal of feminist psychology?

The general goal of feminist psychology is to understand and challenge social practices that endorse and perpetuate the existing patriarchal social order.

4. What is language, gender and sexuality scholarship in language feminism?

Language, Gender and Sexuality (LGS) scholarship examines the relationships among language, gender, sexuality and society, including how language both reflects and constructs social identities, relationships, inequalities and power.

The field has a feminist commitment to understanding and challenging gender- and sexuality-related social inequalities.

5. Blanks about intonation and sex difference

The important terms are:

- **Speech melodies**
- **Word choices**
- **Stereotypes**
- **Pauses and hesitation**
- **Falls and rising of speech**
- **Biological method** (*where the question specifically concerns physiological explanations*)

The handout says speech melodies can become sex-typed and can convey culturally associated femininity and masculinity.

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6. Do men and women use language differently? — 5 marks

Yes, men and women may use language differently in some contexts, but these differences should not be treated as universal or biologically fixed. Research has identified differences in interactional styles, such as women's greater tendency toward cooperative and rapport-oriented communication and men's tendency toward competitive and report-oriented communication. Differences may also occur in intonation, word choice, politeness, hedging and conversational strategies. However, language use varies according to context, community, identity, social status and activity. Therefore, gender differences are better understood as **socially and culturally constructed practices rather than fixed characteristics of all men and women.**

7. What do contextualization and complication mean in academic contribution to media discourse?

Contextualization: Drawing attention to the **larger patterns** represented by a current newsworthy case.

Complication: Using expert knowledge to provide a **more complex, nuanced understanding** rather than accepting a simple explanation.

Easy memory:

Contextualization = wider context

Complication = deeper/nuanced explanation

8. Who is credited with coining “intersectionality”?

The handout says the term was originally coined by **legal theorists and Black feminists**. The concept is associated most famously with **Kimberlé Crenshaw**.

Exam answer: Kimberlé Crenshaw.

9. Three feminist concerns in discursive research

Three important concerns mentioned in the handout are:

1. **Domestic violence**
2. **Sexual abuse**
3. **Reproductive rights**

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Childcare is another concern explicitly mentioned, so if the question asks for any three, the first three are safe choices.

10. Three stereotyped phrases/ideas attached to women

Possible answers from the handout include:

1. **Women are more talkative.**
2. **Women are less intelligent.**
3. **Women are confused.**

Other stereotypes listed include women being capricious, inquisitive, cowardly, boring as wives, etc.

Classical Islamic view about marriage

Focus on **marriage, consent, agency, cultural norms and the relationship between individual choice and social expectations**. The handout specifically has a section on “**The Notion of Consent in Marriage.**”

Sexist language and sexism

Remember two major types:

- **Institutionalized sexism**
- **Creative sexism**

Sexism can be institutionalized through dictionaries, grammar books, policy documents and government reports, particularly through generic pronouns and gendered terminology.

Cross-cultural couple differences

The course discusses **cross-cultural marriages, national identities and the development of shared/transnational identities**. Language and cultural differences influence how couples construct their identities.

Traditional stories

Traditional stories/fairy tales can **construct and reinforce gender stereotypes**. For example, women may be associated with beauty, goodness, domesticity and dependence, while men are associated with action and authority.

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Digital communication

Emojis and social media are important because emojis compensate for interpersonal cues that are unavailable in written digital communication. Their meanings can vary across cultures and contexts.

How Western media represented Sharbat Gula

The handout discusses Sharbat Gula through the “Afghan Girl” / “Afghan Alibi” rescue **narrative**. The representation places her within a **post-9/11 neo-imperial/War on Terror framework**, including the problematic representation of **white men “saving” brown women from brown men**.

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