DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

ICOLL 2019

Feb. 26 - 28, 2019

3rd

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

ON LINGUISTICS & LITERATURE

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



COMPILED BY

Prof. Dr. Mamuna Ghani | Dr. M. Ayub Jajja | Dr. Riaz Hussain

Dr. Shahid Nawaz | Dr. Tahira Asgher | Zeeshan Khan

ICOLL 2019

Book of Abstracts

3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LINGUISTICS & LITERATURE

February 26-28, 2019

Compiled by:

Prof. Dr. Mamuna Ghani, Dr. Muhammad Ayub Jajja

Dr. Riaz Hussain, Dr. Shahid Nawaz, Dr. Tahira Asgher & Zeeshan Khan

Department of English

The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

Conference Organizing Committee

ICOLL 2019

Engr. Prof. Dr. Aamir Ijaz
Conference Chief Patron
Vice Chancellor, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

Prof. Dr Mamuna Ghani,
Focal Person/ Chief Organizer / General Chair
Director AS & RB
Dean Faculty of Arts & Management Sciences

Conference Vice-Chair
Dr. Muhammad Ayub Jajja
Chairman, Department of English

Research and Information Chair,
Dr. Saeed Ahmad Buzdar,
Director, Quality Enhancement Cell,

Conference Advisory Board
Prof. Dr. Naveed Akhtar
Incharge, Faculty of Pharmacy & Alternative Medicine
Prof. Dr. Akhtar Ali
Incharge, Faculty of Education
Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ashfaq
Incharge, Faculty of Science
Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ijaz Latif
Chairman, Department of International Relations

Conference Secretaries:
Dr. Riaz Hussain
Dr. Shahid Nawaz
Dr. Tahira Asgher

Coordinators:
Mr. Zeeshan Khan
Ms. Zarnab Ahmad
Ms. Shahida Parveen
Ms. Ayesha Ilyas
Ms. Rabia Rehman
Mr. Shahbaz Hussain

Table of Contents

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
1	**"Bring your Parents Tomorrow". Feedback on Students' Writings: A Reaction or Direction?** Prof. Dr. Saiqa Asif Imtiaz	1
2	**"Eventful" History, Migration and Social Mutation: Exit West and Snuffing Out the Moon** Prof. Dr. David Waterman	1
3	**Corpus-Based Study of Transferred Epithets Used in Intermediate EFL Textbooks in Pakistan** Prof. Dr. Mamuna Ghani & Muhammad Din	1
4	**Shifting Paradigms for English Language Teaching** Prof Dr. Sajida Zaki	2
5	**Role of Motivation for Learning English in Digital Age** Dr Habibullah Pathan	2
6	**Neo-Colonialism as Global Postcoloniality: A Neocolonial Critique of Selected Pakistani Postcolonial Fiction** Dr. Zia Ahmed	3
7	**Das Kapital: Empowering Rural Sindhi Women with Functional Literacy Skills in English Language** Dr. Shumaila Memon	3
8	**Verb Particle Constructions in Pakistani English: A Case Study** Prof. Dr. Asim Mehmood	4
9	**(Dis)Allowing ELF in Today's ELT Classroom: Reconsidering the Reality** Dr. Yusop Boonsuk	4
10	**A Corpus Based Study of Completed and Finished** Dr. Muhammad Akram	4
11	**A Remedy for Genre Mutation: Is There One?** Dr. Pavel Hlazko	5
12	**Seeking Social Justice: Do English Textbooks Teach Only English?** Dr. Liaquat A. Channa	5
13	**A Very Timely Question: How Representative are International Tests of English of the Demographics of English Users and of the Ways they Use English?** Dr. Ali Karakas	5

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
14	**The Role of Chrono-Tope and Gestures in Second Language Learning: Communication, Retentions and Acquisitions** Dr. Asma Kashif Shahzad	6
15	**A Constant Tussle of The Psychic Apparatus In Garcia Lorca's Blood Wedding** Raheen Fatimah Khan Dr. Muhammad Ayub Jajja	6
16	**Textbook Analysis of Grade 9 for Developing Reading Comprehension in the Context of Barrett's Taxonomy of Reading Comprehension** Dr. Muhammad Javed & Dr. Akhtar Ali	7
17	**Willingness of School Teachers in Second Language as a Medium of Communication; A Comparative Study of Public and Private school Teachers** Dr. Noshaba Younus, Sobia Rasheed & Somia Habib	7
18	**Gender Representation in SMS Jokes** Dr. Yasmeen Sultana Farooqui & Muhammad Wasif Khan	8
19	**Mining Opinion Mining** Dr. Shahid Nawaz	8
20	**Learners' Perceptions of CALL Pronunciation Software: A Study Conducted among Master Level Students at ISP in Multan** Dr. Riaz Hussain & Sehrish Iftikhar	8
21	**A Pragmastylistic Study of "Death of Salesman"** Dr. Tahira Asgher & Shumaila Waris	9
22	**Assessing Effects of Varieties on Acoustic Implosives of Saraiki Language Speakers** Dr. Muhammad Mumtaz Khan, Dr. Muhammad Asif Nadeem & Nargis Rasheed	9
23	**Explorations into the Use of Mobile Phone for English Learning among College Students of District Vehari** Shokat Hayat Khan & Dr. Riaz Hussain	9
24	**The Father Glorified: Adoration of Father's Image in "Daughter of the East"** Mujahid Abbas, Dr. Mirza Muhammad Zubair Baig & Muhammad Riaz	10
25	**Role of Gender in Second Language Learning Motivation among Intermediate Students at District Rajanpur** Shahid Ullah	10
26	**Structure in Fiction: A Study of Cohesive Devices in the Short Stories of Ernest Miller Hemingway** Qurat ul Ain & Dr. Tahira Asgher	11

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
27	**The Concept of Postcolonial 'Othering' in the Reluctant Fundamentalist and Exit West** Muzafar Qadir Bhatti	11
28	**English Medium Instruction: An Insight into Students' and Teachers' Perspectives in the Universities of Quetta, BUITEMS, and UOB** Salman Khan Kakar & Qadarmana Kasi	12
29	**The English-Medium Delimma in Quetta** Abdul Wakeel Kakar, Habibullah Achakzai and Hikmatullah Durani	12
30	**The Teacher is a Person: Professional Qualifications and Humane Characteristics** Nadia Naureen	12
31	**Fiction and Medicine as Metanarratives: A Postmodern Reading of Saad Shafqat's Breath of Death** Ayesha Ashraf	13
32	**Elif Shafak's Propensity for Atavism** Samrah Tayyab	13
33	**The Diaspora of Punjabi Language and Literature in 18th Century** Dr. Sobia Aslam	13
35	**Representation of Masculinities in Things Fall Apart and The White Tiger: A Comparative Textual Analysis** Tanveer Baig	15
36	**Language Maintenance and Shift: A Case Study of Rohtaki Language in District Layyah, Pakistan** Abdul Rashid & Zahoor Hussain	15
37	**Teachers' Attitude towards Intercultural Communicative Competence in the Teaching/Learning of English as a Second Language** Dr. Shahida Naz & Prof. Dr. Mamuna Ghani	15
38	**Emotional and Physical Displacement: A Diasporic study of *The Lost Pearl*** Fatima Saleem & Khishar Sadaf	16
39	**Analyzing the Inclination among Individuals of South Punjab towards English Teaching** Waqar Mahmood Khan	16

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
40	**One More Language! A Pathway or a Burden? As Maintained by Novices: A Survey on the attitudes of undergraduate students towards Chinese Language** Noor Ashraf & Javeria Binth e Shakeel	17
41	**Gender Differences in Portrayal of Protagonist(s) in Fiction: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Pakistani English Novelists** Yusra Waheed, Shameela Tariq, Mahwish Arif, & Areesha Rizwan	17
42	**"Analyzing the Academic English Language Needs of the Students of BS Program Studying in Autonomous Colleges of Bahawalpur"** Hammad Javed	18
43	**Epitomizing Staffroom Discourse: An Ethnographic Perspective Vis-à-vis Multilingual Practices and Juxtaposition of Linguistic Choices Apropos of Proximity and Remoteness** Faisal Khan & Sadia Saeed	18
44	**A Feminist Stylistic Analysis of Shakespeare's The Taming of the Shrew and King Lear** Syeda Rubab Sarfraz	18
45	**Impact of Parents' Education & Favourite Subject on Academic Achievement of Intermediate Level Students** Dr Samina Sarwat & Dr Bushra Shokat	19
46	**Investigating Semiotic Resources as Means of Interactivity and Constructing Positive Identity by the Websites of Top Rated HEC Recognized Public and Private Universities of Pakistan** Yusra Niaz	19
47	**The Impact of Positive Reinforcement on Students While English Language Learning at Elementary Level in District Layyah** Muhammad Riaz Khan Dasti	20
48	**Distance between Cognition and Second Language: Internalization of English Among ESL Learners at Graduate Level** Fomiha Muzamil	20
49	**On the Highway: A Sociolinguistic Study of Patrolling Register** Muhammad Saleem Ghauri	20
50	**Digital Stories for Digital Natives: Exploring New Dimensions in CALL** Muhammad Zeeshan Khan	21
51	**Assessing the Use of Argumentation in Research Writing: A Case Study of IUB Academic Community** Zarnab Ahmed	21

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
52	**Burnt Shadows: A Study of the Quest of New Life and Identity after Wars** Farheen Akhtar Qadri	22
53	**Attitude of Secondary School Students in Government Institutes towards Learning English Language** Hira Jalil	22
54	**The Effects of Parenting Styles Academic Self-Efficacy on Academic Achievements of the Post Graduate level students of Bahawalpur** Asia Iqbal & Dr. Jabeen Bhutto	23
55	**Exploring the Teaching of Reading in a Foreign Language Classroom at High Schools in Pakistan** Zaheer Ahmed Bango, Ashfaque Hussain Soomro, Prof. Dr. Syed Zulfiqar Ali Shah & Imran Khan Mahesar	23
56	**The Effect of L2 Learning on L1 Reading, Vocabulary and Translation skills: Students' and Teachers' perspectives at Master's Level in Pakistan** Samina Amin	24
57	**A Feminist Review of 'Maleficent'** Wafa Iqbal	24
58	**Kinship in Proverbs: Revisiting Linguistic Relativity** Wafa Iqbal	24
59	**Affect, Judgment and Appreciation: An Appraisal of Pakistani Journalese** Shazia Bukhari, Nazia Bukahri & Dr. Muhammad Akbar Sajid	25
60	**Role of Gender in Second Language Learning Motivation among Intermediate Students at District Rajanpur** Shahid Ullah	25
61	**Assessment of Learning of Grade One Students in the Subject of English** Naheed Ishtiaq Rao	26
62	**Teaching Values and Morals through Cartoons in Particular 'JAN'** Naheed Ashfaq, Faiza Abid, Rida Sarfraz, Anila Khan, Sadia Riaz & Aisha Niazi	26
63	**An Analysis of the Symbolic Use of Food Vocabulary in the Novel, "The Bastard of Istanbul"** Rafia Sarwat	27
64	**Language Policy and Planning in Multilingual Instructive Milieu of Pakistan** Dr. Muhammad Arfan Lodhi	27

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
65	**Internet Usage for English Language Learning in the Light of Technology Acceptance Theories : A Study Conducted at Postgraduate Level in District Layyah.** Muhammad Amjid	27
66	**Comparison between Spoken and Written Discourse in Print Media (Newspapers) and its implication in Teaching English as Second Language/Foreign Language** Altaf Ali Jakhar & Ashfaque Hussain Soomro	28
67	**Translanguaging: An inevitable Phenomenon in Pakistani English as a Foreign Language (EFL) Classrooms, Idealism vs Reality** Muhammad Shahid Gulzar	28
68	**Impact of Motivation in the Classroom Life** Kaleem Ur Rehman	29
69	**Willingness to Communicate: An Investigation of the Factors Affecting ESL Learners' WTC at Graduation Level** Sadia Javeed	29
70	**Construction of Urbanization in Urdu Literature** Waqar Mustafa Sipra	30
71	**Demystifying English Spelling System: A Historical Perspective** Muhammad Amjid	30
72	**Is Urdu Scriptvillain in Construction of English Pronuciation? Study of Transliteation Errors in Pakistani L2 Learners** Faiza Mushtaq & Fasiha Maryam	30
73	**Butlerian Approach on Yerma by Federico Garcia Lorca** Maryam Imtiaz	31
74	**The Relationship between the MBTI Personality Traits and Learning and Development of Students** Sara Fatima	31
75	**A Semantic Analysis of William Blake's Metaphors employed in Songs of Experience** Muhammad Hassan Shaikh	32
76	**Thematic analysis of English Translation of Two Selected 'Kafis' from Baba Bully Shah' Poetry: A Hallidian approach** Farzana Ismail & Dr. M. Arfan Lodhi	32

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
77	**Deconstructing Bond of Signifier and Signified: A Corpus-Based Study of Variation in Meanings** Marghoob Ahmad	32
78	**The Comparative Study of Nicknames Used in Bahawalpur & Ghotki** Masood Hussain Kalwar	33
79	**Perceptions and Practices: A Study of Corrective Feedback at School Level in Bahawalpur** Dr. Tahira Asgher & Tehreem Khan	33
80	**The Effectiveness of Task-Based Language Teaching in Developing Motivation among L2 Learners of English** Noveen Javed	33
81	**Socio-economic Factors Faced by Students of Pakistan in Learning English as a Second Language** Alina Shahzad	34
82	**A Stylistic Analysis of the Novel Season of the Rainbirds by Nadeem Aslam** Tooba Saeed	34
83	**Genre Analysis of Civil Engineering's Research Article Introductions** Hina Manzoor, Aisha Majeed & Madiha Munaf	34
84	**Intersectionality and Multiplicity of Oppressions: A Study of Intersecting Oppressions in Roy's The God of Small Things** Zulaikha Rehman & Munazzah Rabbani	35
85	**An Analysis of the Rise of Identity Crisis and the Complexity of Socio-Political Conflicts in Post Partition Globalized India in Arundhati Roy's "The Ministry of Utmost Happiness."** Hadiqa Mahboob & Maryam Amjad Ali	35
86	**An Investigation of Role Play as a Medium to Improve Communication Skills of Students at Elementary Level** Sania Jabeen	35
87	**The Sacred and the Secular in Bullah Shah's Poetry** Qaiser Sajjad	36
88	**Representation of Voices in Claustrophobic Spatial Constructs in Exit West, A Novel by Mohsin Hamid** Maryam Amjad Ali	36
89	**National Allegory and Contemporary Pakistani Fiction: A Study of Polycentric History in Kamila Shamsie's A God in Every Stone** Munazzah Rabbani	36

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
90	**A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Language of Slogans of Vendors** Nadia Sadaf & Quratul Ain	37
91	**A Study of Grice Principle of Conversation in Language of Advertising of Pakistan** Waheed Shahzad, Javed Hussain & Quratulain	37
92	**Refugee Camps: The Absurd Recuperation of Wars** Shaffaq Fatima	37
93	**Impact of Patriarchal Coercive Control on the Psyche of Women from *Typhoon*** Shaheen Malik, Ms. Sabahat Anwar & Musarat Shaheen	38
94	**A Transitivity Analysis of Pakistani President Imran Khan's Inaugural Address** Quratul Ain & Nadia Sadaf	38
95	**Use of Semiotics in Classic Pakistani Commercial** Muhammad Wasif Khan	39
96	**Language Variations in an Urdu and English interaction in an E-Discourse** Sania Jabeen	39
97	**Impact of Ethical Leadership on Whistle Blowing Intention through Mediating Role of Moral Attentiveness: Moderating Role of Collectivism** Awais Tariq	39
98	**The Influence of SMS Language on Academic Writing: A Study at University Level in South Punjab, Pakistan** Dr. Abdul Khaliq	40
99	**The Effect of Emotional Literacy on Communication Competence of ESL Learners at Graduate Level** Samreen Iqbal	40
100	**Analysis of the Problems in Acquisition of Writing Skill at Grade 7 in Rahim Yar Khan** Ms. Noor ul Ain	40
101	**Bakhtin's Polyphony and a Daughter's Memoir: Fatima Bhutto's Apology for the Misrepresentation of Her Father** Mujahid Abbas & Dr. Mirza Muhammad Zubair Baig	41
102	**Role of Progressive Aspect in the Definitions of Stative and Dynamic Verb** Muhammad Imran	41
103	**The Impact of Students' Use of Language Learning Strategies on Grade Point Average: An Exploratory Study** Imran Bajwa	41

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
104	**Growing Trends of Using Mobile in English Language Learning** Asma Abdul Aziz & Mehmood Ul Hassan	42
105	**Persuasion and Resistance: Contesting Tradition in Salt and Saffron by Kamila Shamsie** Ms. Aliyah Hussain	42
106	**Developing Strategies for Improving Reading Skill to Comprehend the Text** Nargis Rashid	43
107	**Double Consciousness of Settler Protagonists of the Reluctant Fundamentalist and the Buddha of Suburbia in Diaspora** Fauzia Shafi	43
108	**Stumbling Blocks Encountered By Pakistani Learners in Vocabulary Development Process** Sadia Parveen	44
109	**A Corpus-based Study of Metadiscourse Features of Travelogue Discourse Published in Pakistani English Newspapers** Aamir Aziz & Dr. Asim Mehmood	44
110	**Gender Politics in Pakistani and African Culture: A Study of the Pakistani Bride and Things Fall Apart** Sunila Rashid	45
111	**Existential Authenticity in the Holy Woman** Romana Jabeen Bukhari	45
112	**Female Abuse and Sexual Harassment; A Feminist Analysis of Short Story "I Will Follow You" by Roxane Gay** Amna Azam, Fareeha Aazam & Maimona Khan	45
113	**Critical Discourse Analysis of Selected Presidential Speeches by Mamnoon Hussain and Dr Arif Alvi** Fareeha Aazam & Amna Azam	46
114	**Significance and Use of Corpus in Applied Linguistics: A Brief Review for Insight into the Future Research** Rahila Huma Anwar, Muhammad Naeem Qaiser & Ashfaque Ahmed Mashori	46
115	**An Empirical Study of Dictionary Usage among EFL Learners at Graduate Level** Qurat-Ul-Ain, Fareeha Aazam & Amna Azam	47
116	**The Effect of Collaborative Strategic Reading on the Reading Comprehension at Secondary School Level** Shamaila Roohi	47

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
117	**Learners' Perceptions on Non-Verbal Communication of English Teachers** Aisha Ilyas	47
118	**Elif Shafak is the South Asia's Paulo Coelho: A Comparative Discourse Analysis** Shahida Parveen	48
119	**Loss of Identity in the Novels of V. S. Naipaul** Aqsa Sarwar	48
120	**Hybridization of English and Urdu in Pakistani Urdu Newspapers** Sadia Qamar	49
121	**Investigate the Relationship between ESL Teachers' Emotional-Social Intelligence and their Pedagogical Success in an English Language Classroom** Shamaila Roohi	49
122	**Portrayal of Females in Mirza Waheed Novels: A Comparative Analysis of *The Collaborator* & *The Book of the Gold Leaves*** Sanniya Sara Batool	49
123	**K-Pop soft masculinity: Reception of Indonesian Adult Female Fans** Aryati Dewi Hadin	50
124	**Diasporic elements in Zulfiqar Ghose's "The Murder of Aziz Khan"** Komal Khan	50
125	**Learner Autonomy in L2 Learning at M.A. Level: An Empirical Investigation** Almas Fatima	51
126	**Rhetorical Patterns of Advertisement Letters by Pakistani Companies A Hofstede's Cultural Perspective** Muhammad Saqib Zafar & Dr. M. Asim Mahmood	51
127	**Refugee Camps: The Absurd Recuperation of Wars** Shaffaq Fatima	52
128	**Foreign Language Teachers Identity Development: A Qualitative Inquiry** Dr. Muhammad Shahbaz	52
129	**The Interplay of Speech and Thought Presentation in James Joyce's The Dead** Muhammad Ajmal	53
130	**Ethnic Stratification in Mohsin Hamid's The Reluctant Fundamentalist** Ayesha Akhtar Pirzada	53

"Bring your Parents Tomorrow". Feedback on Students' Writings: A Reaction or Direction?

Prof. Dr. Saiqa Asif Imtiaz
Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan.

Effective feedback leads to effective writing as it can impact students in revision and eventually learning process. This study aims to investigate the nature of corrective feedback given by teachers on the writings of students from secondary, higher secondary and undergraduate levels. Adopting triangulation strategy for data collection, the data for this research was obtained from analyzing the feedback given by English language teachers on the writings of students from the above-mentioned levels by categorizing them into Directive, Expressive and Judgmental classifications. Questionnaire adapted from Kahraman and Yalvac (2015) was administered on sixty students to elicit their opinions about their attitudes and preferences regarding teachers' corrective feedback. Fifteen teachers teaching at the secondary, higher secondary and undergraduate levels were also interviewed in this connection. The findings reveal that even though corrective feedback reduces the gap between the performance of the students and how the teachers actually want their students to perform, it is not generally being effectively given despite the students' desire for a directive feedback. In most of the cases it is sketchy and judgmental. The study recommends developing and using taxonomy of good feedback practices which in turn would be beneficial for students.

"Eventful" History, Migration and Social Mutation: Exit West and Snuffing Out the Moon

Prof. Dr. David Waterman
University of La Rochelle, France

William H. Sewell, in his book Logics of History: Social Theory and Social Transformation, argues for a theoretical engagement between social theory and history, focusing especially on events which can radically alter social structures. Using Wallerstein's world system, rather than the nation-state, as his model of structure, Sewell contends: "an eventful concept of temporality assumes that contingency is global […] Contingent, unexpected, and inherently unpredictable events, this view assumes, can undo or alter the most apparently durable trends of history" (102). Societies are sites of overlapping structures which govern human conduct, and structural transformation on a small scale can result in new values and meanings being attributed to larger, older categories, implying that both local and global transformations may result from the same causes (Sewell 85-6). I will apply Sewell's insights to Mohsin Hamid's most recent novel, Exit West, which addresses the issue of forced migration (due to war, oppression, economic hardship), and to Osama Siddique's Snuffing Out the Moon, which looks at social mutation across four millennia. The genuine events which are represented highlight the long-term pattern of global migration and movement across space and time, while contingency is the arrival of newcomers whose presence will force a reassessment of existing structures, of values, of human conduct.

Corpus-Based Study of Transferred Epithets Used in Intermediate EFL Textbooks in Pakistan

Prof. Dr. Mamuna Ghani & Muhammad Din
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

Transferred epithet is an adjective or participle that qualifies not the appropriate noun, but one associated with it. There is also a reversal of the expected syntactic or semantic relation between two words. This study aims to identify the different semantic types with the transferred epithets and render examples of these epithets and explore and discuss different grammatical patterns and construction types in which transferred epithets are used. To achieve the set objectives, the researcher has gleaned transferred epithets from the Intermediate EFL textbooks and analysed them. This study has also resorted to British National Corpus (BNC) to further explore and analyse the stylistic potential of the selected transferred epithets.

Shifting Paradigms for English Language Teaching

Prof Dr. Sajida Zaki
NED University of Engineering and Technology Karachi

English Language teaching has always remained a constantly evolving and vibrant profession owing to the theoretical and methodological developments put forth by an equally dynamic community of English Language, linguistics and language teaching experts, practitioners and researchers. The impetus for these theoretical and methodological developments came from an interest in improving ELT practices and outcomes owing to the ever-changing socio-economic landscape locally and globally. The socio-economic changes taking place in the world and their resulting implications to ELT may be illustrated by citing numerous examples including the expansion of foreign language teaching post World War II, large scale adoption of English language as a global contact language owing to globalization and because of the advent of computer and the world wide web, and the very recent virtual speech communities connected through all forms of social networking platforms resulting in the creation of a very different English and its usage. Thus, ELT as a field has come a long way from what it was like in the 50's to 90's time-frame and how it has evolved in the twenty-first century.

Unfortunately, English Language Teaching in Pakistan largely remains unaffected by the developments and changes that have transformed the curriculum, materials, pedagogy, classroom routines, the teachers' and learners' approach to teaching-learning as well as the teacher preparation globally. Any attempt in revamping the traditional English Language teaching scene rests heavily with the teacher who must possess an updated and rich knowledge-base about the central conceptions that need to be focused while taking up ELT activity. This knowledge implies analyzing the outmoded and irrational ideals or theories, which govern the entire teaching-learning routine at any academic level, and replacing them with a logical and authentic ELT framework for a inducing greater meaning and usefulness. This framework combines the knowledge of the language that needs to be taught and learnt, the needs of the learners about their present and future use of the learnt language, the pedagogical options that are available and the ones that will prove more effective in achieving the desired and real language proficiency standards.

This plenary will highlight some important developments and how they are ignored in the local ELT settings by teachers. It directs attention of young English language practitioners towards the needed changes in their knowledge, outlook and methods for targeting the right language for teaching –learning based one the needs of the language users and the result-driven pedagogy to make ELT activity a real success instead of a mere formality.

Role of Motivation for Learning English in Digital Age

Dr Habibullah Pathan
English Language Development Centre MUET Jamshoro

This study investigates factors influencing the motivation of students in Pakistan to learn English. In particular, the study attempts to examine the shifting role of integrative motivation in Pakistan by looking at motivational change in the students over the period of time. In the light of the research, practical recommendations for what teachers can do to increase learner motivation and strategies to engage the 21st Century Digital learner will be shared.

Neo-Colonialism as Global Postcoloniality: A Neocolonial Critique of Selected Pakistani Postcolonial Fiction

Dr. Zia Ahmed
Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan

This paper aims at exploring post colonialism in the post 9/11 world in selected fiction by Kamila Shamsie and Mohsin Hamid and attempts to determine the level of response exhibited in their Post 9/11 Novels: Burnt Shadows and Exit West under the lens of Modern Postcoloniality termed as Global Postcoloniality. Postcolonial fiction, assumed to be representative of the indigenous culture, has broadened its canvass after the Multi-polar World Order established during and after War on terror. It raises the question about the working of post-colonial theory of orientalism in the post 9/11 world and calls for understanding of this complicated representation in postcolonial fiction, which has gradually come to terms with the Neocolonialism established through American writings. Pakistani postcolonial fiction has also gradually expanded its writings from indigenousness to Global level of the representation of the other. The selected chunks of both the novels are critically analyzed to measure this extension in Pakistani fiction and to develop an understanding about the level of change in the responses of postcolonial writers from postcolonial to neocolonial world.

Das Kapital: Empowering Rural Sindhi Women with Functional Literacy Skills in English Language

Dr. Shumaila Memon
Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro

This talk discusses part of the project I recently have initiated 'Adult Functional Literacy Skills in English Language for Rural Women of Sindh'. The motivation behind this study is to empower the rural women who run home based business of handicrafts or other related business. These women are those who come in the loop of illiteracy and lack literacy skills in English. On the one hand, illiteracy troubles them and on the other hand, there is another factor which adds to their trouble: that is use of ICT. In today's modern world, almost all aspects of life are driven by ICT. May it be mobile banking, business promotion, online shopping or selling. People use internet to facilitate life and reach out to the world. But most of the apps are operated in English language. So, it limits the benefits to an English language user. In the backdrop of this ICT driven society, rural women suffer double pains. In the patriarchal society, they stand up for themselves and run business, but they depend on their male members of home to operate bank accounts/ATMs, mobile or any other relevant app on mobile. In the absence of an able male family member, they even depend on any other male member of society who sells their handicrafts in cities at the cost and benefit decided by him. This cycle keeps them far behind in full economic independence. By enabling them with functional literacy skills in English language, this study aims to empower them economically. Strong literacy in English may bring not only economic growth but may bring gender balanced society in literacy- a goal millennium goal which Pakistan aims to deliver. In the current talk, the researcher will illuminate on the need analysis related to English Language and the barriers they suffer in communication and language use.

Verb Particle Constructions in Pakistani English: A Case Study

Prof. Dr. Asim Mehmood
Government College University Faisalabad

The use of verb particles is generally considered a feature of native varieties of English and in the nativised varieties acquiring proficiency in the use of the verb particles is considered a difficult task. In the non native environments teachers feel difficulty in teaching verb particle constructions. Pakistani English is a nativised variety of English. This paper addresses the issue of the use of verb particle constructions in Pakistani English. A corpus based study of three varieties of English, namely British, American and Pakistani, have been conducted to find the use of verb particles in these varieties. The results reveal that unlike the British and American, verb particle constructions are not preferred in Pakistani English. The frequency of verb particles in Pakistani English is significantly lower than the native varieties. Pakistani users tend to avoid using verb particle combinations. The particles which are redundant and generally do not add any significant semantic information in the text are missed and the meaning is tried to be conveyed by the verb alone. In certain cases the synonym of the phrasal verb is used instead of the verb particle combination. Ease is one of the chief reasons to avoid using particles.

(Dis)Allowing ELF in Today's ELT Classroom: Reconsidering the Reality

Dr. Yusop Boonsuk
Prince of Songkla University

Although English as a lingua franca (ELF) has shifted its functions and scopes to bridge multilingual and multicultural groups of people beyond geographical, social and racial boundaries, British and American English language teaching (ELT) has still been widely accepted and promoted. In past decades, these standard English varieties have been the only internationally acceptable pedagogical models in ELT contexts worldwide. In the 21st century, however, the ELF phenomenon has shed new light on whether English should be taught and used based on mainstream English or other Englishes. The increasing diversity of English has lately led some scholars to have ELT-associated implications. It seems that ELF affects ELT in several dimensions: teacher education, curriculum designs, textbooks, assessment, and English pedagogies for intercultural and lingua franca communication. In Asian countries, where English is used as a lingua franca with approximately 812 million English users, the primary English interlocutors are not essentially from Kachru's Inner Circle. Focusing solely on mainstream English schemas seem impractical and unrealistic since learners are likely to come across English in multilingual and multicultural communications. In this light, some integration practicality of ELF in ELT classroom needs to be reconsidered.

A Corpus Based Study of Completed and Finished

Dr. Muhammad Akram
Govt. Postgraduate College Burewala.

This research presents an exploratory corpus based study into the terms *completed* and *finished.* The study focuses on their referential meaning, compares their usage and finds out similarities and differences between apparently synonymous words. The data were extracted from BNC (British National Corpus) and COCA (the Corpus of Contemporary American English).O'Donnell's (2008) procedure of sampling has been adopted. The corpus based study of *completed* and *finished* indicates that while both these terms are synonymous many ways, some distinct differences are also there. Consequent upon the findings,

these words are not interchangeable and replaceable in certain contexts. The findings of the study highlight the pedagogical implications as well.

A Remedy for Genre Mutation: Is There One?

Dr. Pavel Hlazko
Minsk State Linguistic University

As argued in the early works of M. McLuhan, the media shape, to a high degree, the context of our existence, hence the presupposition about the contemporary global culture being "media-centric" and media-driven. The study of media is challenging due to their dynamic and erratic nature. First and foremost, it concerns mass media genre system in which some genres die out while others mutate and merge. In such circumstances none of the conventional methods of media genres identification and analysis prove to be effective insofar as they focus on one dimension, be it the structure, pragmatics or inherent language features. The given abstract argues that cognitive-communicative approach to media genres identification and differentiation is the solution. This approach is built on a number of principles. First of all, it takes into account the author's intention, i.e. it aims to elucidate the leading communicative strategy, since all texts with no exception are created in accordance with a certain communicative need which the writer / speaker is planning to fill in the process of communication. Secondly, it subjects to close examination the semantic structure of texts which is defined by T. van Dijk as a set of semantic components constituting this or that genre. The semantic structure doesn't correlate with the composition of the text, but focuses on its contents rather than the position of text units. Thirdly, the given approach complements the first two principles with lists of specific morphological, lexical and syntactical means of their manifestation. Thus, when analyzed according to the above mentioned model, any text inevitably demonstrates which cognitive, structural, communicative, and linguistic idiosyncrasies it possesses. This data in its turn sheds light on the similarities and differences between the media text under scrutiny and other texts.

Seeking Social Justice: Do English Textbooks Teach Only English?

Dr. Liaquat A. Channa
BUITEMS, Quetta

This talk presents a study that draws upon the Kress and van Leeuwen's (1996) ideas about pictures. The study problematizes Pakistani English textbooks teach only English. The study aimed to explore the identities an adult female was shown in the images of the English textbook for Grade 4 in the province of Sindh Pakistan. The researcher thematically categorized all the images of an adult female found in the book by following the thematic analysis procedure suggested by Braun and Clarke (2006). Findings revealed that an adult female was shown in only three identities: as a housewife, as a nurse or doctor, and as a teacher. The study implied that showing an adult female in only three identities in the pictures of the book was not only promoting and prescribing ghettoizing female ideologies but also homogenizing the female identities. The study discusses pertinent implications.

A Very Timely Question: How Representative are International Tests of English of the Demographics of English Users and of the Ways they Use English?

Dr. Ali Karakas
Mehmet Akif Ersoy University Istiklal Campus, Turkey

The current sociolinguistic reality of English being the major lingua franca of the world and the current profile of English users, the majority of whom are NNES individuals from the Expanding and the Outer Circles (Kachru, 1992) is rather important to bear in mind in teaching English as well as assessment of individuals' English proficiency. Recently, the number of test-takers of international tests of English has

grown at an exponential rate. The predominant majority of these test-takers are constituted by non-native English speakers (NNES). As stated by Arik and Arik (2014), "[t]he legitimacy of using standardized tests, which take Inner Circle varieties of English as the norm for local institutions, has been highly criticized in recent years" (p. 8). One of the criticisms is that these international tests of English assess students' English "proficiency in native British or American English" (Jenkins, 2014, p. 12). Another point of criticism centres on the argument that "the scores of large-scale standardized language tests such as IELTS and TOEFL are not necessarily reliable and sensitive predictors of future academic performance" (Leung, Lewkowicz& Jenkins, 2016, p. 57). From a fairness and justice perspective, some researchers, such as Davies, Hamp-Lyons and Kemp (2003), find these tests "discriminatory" as students are forced into using English in conformity with particular native English norms in order to avoid being penalized for likely divergent uses.

In sum, the state of whether the international tests are fit for purpose and reflect the realities of language users and their English use, especially in higher education institutions, has become a matter of serious concern. Hence, in my presentation, I will analyse the websites and language documents of the major international tests of English boards in relation to the kind of Englishes against which they judge their test-takers' English proficiency - either by implication or by explicit expression. In this respect, I will analyse the websites and language documents of the following examination boards: TOEFL, IELTS, TOEIC, Cambridge English, e.g. FCE, Pearson Test of English, and ECPE (Michigan Language Assessment). The analysis will be done via a multimodal analysis, mainly focusing on the textual and visual materials on the websites. Additionally, I will use a mixture of frameworks to analyse the websites, such as Pauwel's (2012) negative analysis and Knox's (2007) three-dimension modal consisting of 'Macro-Theme-Rheme, Head-Tail and Primary-Secondary dimensions. Through these frameworks, we will better understand the multimodal nature of the websites and better see whether the interface between visual materials and textual materials support or contradict each other in respect of representation of the profile of the test-takers and their ways of English use.

The Role of Chrono-Tope and Gestures in Second Language Learning: Communication, Retentions and Acquisitions

Dr. Asma Kashif Shahzad
COMSATS University Islamabad, Vehari Campus

This current study inspects the inter-relationship between gestures and the significance of Chrono-tope in developing the meaning in the second language acquisitions. Chrono-tope is the configuration of space and time are represented in discourse and language. It has been applied to the study of Master classrooms in the field of English linguistics through the proviso of specific stipulation regarding identification complications (Brown & Renshaw, 2009). Through the use of Vygotskian sociocultural psychology (Vygotsky, 1978, 1986), the present study reveals how gestures used as a sensible carrier, materializes and embodies Chrono-topes. The study also focused precisely that how a teacher and second language learners displayed and created gestures, helping them apparently to visually analyze new potentials and concepts in their learning path, giving support and continuity to their learning. The study of L2 learning and Chrono-Tope donates to the understanding of how meaning making and transformations emerge in a new language. Inferences include the pedagogical importance for teachers to classify Chrono-tope gestures diverge and relations from pre-scripted curriculum in meeting the needs of second language learners.

A Constant Tussle of The Psychic Apparatus In Garcia Lorca's Blood Wedding

Raheen Fatimah Khan
Dr. Muhammad Ayub Jajja

The paper dilates on the idea that the desires diligently forbidden by the social convention and the conscious, self inherently find their way out, far more explosively and forcefully, destroying the order maintained by the super ego in the most vicious manner imagined. The working of the super ego, and the natural programming of the society in case of solemn, polite and extremely laconic bride makes her feel ashamed of falling in love with anyone other than the one betrothed to, it being a sin of the major kind. This pours sufficient light on her expression of love for the bridegroom in the initial acts and the condemnation of Leonardo. Therefore, the terms of psychoanalysis she suffers from denial at first and projection later, until it was all over. She at first was successfully able to ward off the pressuring libido and the gratification of the prohibited desires till she wasn't anymore, and the struggling ego failed to play the referee between the two, leading towards the evil and disaster of the immense kind. Annihilation of the family honor left her barren and vulnerable at the hands of the society to deal with her as it pleases, with her ego ever more shattered and broken. Key Words: Freud, Psychoanalysis, Id, Ego, Super Ego.

Textbook Analysis of Grade 9 for Developing Reading Comprehension in the Context of Barrett's Taxonomy of Reading Comprehension

Dr. Muhammad Javed & Dr. Akhtar Ali
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

Textbooks are significantly important to develop students' reading comprehension abilities. The contents and exercise given in the textbooks should be convincing and thought provoking. The key objectives of the study were to identify the nature and types of comprehension questions given at the end of each lesson in the light of Barrett's (1968) Taxonomy of Reading Comprehension. The current study was a qualitative study and content analyses method was adopted and it was delimited to the English textbook of Grade 9 published by Punjab textbook board Pakistan for the academic year 2017-2018. In addition, only the comprehension questions were focused in the study. The findings of the study reveal that the majority of the comprehension questions are merely literal questions, while some of the comprehension questions are reorganization. Contrarily, the textbooks severely have a dearth of last three skill categories, namely; inferential, evaluation, and appreciation. Therefore, it is recommended that comprehension questions regarding last three skills categories should be constructed so that students' critical thinking skills can be enhanced.

Willingness of School Teachers in Second Language as a Medium of Communication; A Comparative Study of Public and Private school Teachers

Dr. Noshaba Younus, Sobia Rasheed & Somia Habib
Riphah International University, Faisalabad Campus

English is the second language is Pakistan but it is not commonly used as a mean of communication in Pakistan. Pakistani people learn second language for the special purposes only. As, English language is internationally accepted that is why it is also important in Pakistan to get job and keep the living standard high. English is taught in Private and Public schools of Pakistan formally but not used frequently for communication. The current study is based on finding out, the interest and willingness of teachers form Public and Private sector, to communicate in second language. There is a great difference between Pakistani Public and Private school systems. So, this study focuses on the differences between private and public schools teachers' interest to communicate in second language. This is a comparative study on quantitative basis. This research is conducted in the Public and Private Schools in Faisalabad to collect data from the English language teachers. Data is collected from 20 teachers through the questionnaires that is analyzed through SPSS. There is not enough research done on this aspect of second language in Faisalabad that is why this study would be a novel task and it would discover the level of interest and willingness of the teachers to communicate in English language that would result into finding the problems regarding second language teaching/learning and communicative usage in Pakistan.

Gender Representation in SMS Jokes

Dr. Yasmeen Sultana Farooqui and M. Wasif Khan
SMIU, Karachi.

The aim of this research is to explore how language is used through a new medium of communication in SMS jokes in portraying different roles of gender. What is their effect on the minds of the people and how they perceive it. Some kind of ideology is constructed using certain expressions by criticizing the roles of both the genders in a humorous way that helps in reinforcing the already existing stereotypes against them. The study adopted qualitative research paradigm. Purposive sampling technique is used for the selection of SMS jokes. Through this sampling technique, 30 different gender-bias SMS jokes have been selected that had been received on cell phone number through different contacts. It is believed that only the gender of female becomes the target of humor but this study proves that the roles assign to both male and female are being humiliated in jokes. The findings of the research show that jokes occupy a pivotal role in constructing the overall image of both the genders. The language that is used in portraying both male and female is highly subjective, derogatory, abusive, and prejudiced.

Mining Opinion Mining

Dr. Shahid Nawaz
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

It is one of the most active and popular research areas in natural language processing and text mining. Its popularity rests mainly on two distinct drives. It has a wide range of applications because opinions are central to almost all human activities and are key influencers of our conducts and behaviors. Our beliefs and perceptions of reality, and the choices we make, are largely conditioned on how others see and evaluate the world. It presents many challenging research problems, which had never been attempted before. Now we have a huge volume of opinionated data recorded in digital form easily accessible for analysis. This rising field accords with the growth of social media such as reviews, forum discussions, blogs, micro-blogs, Twitter, and social networks. In my talk I'll try to introduce opinion mining and its related fields with methods involved therein. This talk will also explore some future avenues of the field

Learners' Perceptions of CALL Pronunciation Software: A Study Conducted among Master Level Students at ISP in Multan

Dr. Riaz Hussain & Sehrish Iftikhar
The Islamia University Bahawalpur
Institute of Southern Punjab Multan.

This study has been conducted among the students of Institute of Southern Punjab in Multan. The aim of this study was to learn about the Students' perceptions of CALL Pronunciation software. This study was based on the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) by Davis (1989). The model deals with the acceptance of technology among the users for its certain features. The use of Computer Mediated Technologies (CMC) has been popular in this field of Second Language Acquisition among the English language learners. The advent of Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) added to field of technology and language. This study investigates the impact of modern technologies and multiple language software packages on the language learning of M.A level students of Institute of Southern Punjab Multan. The results of the study show that students have positive perceptions about CALL pronunciation learning materials and they consider them useful for English language in future. This study sheds light on the possible future roles of CALL software like MyET, Pronunciation Coach, Dictionary.com and SpeakPipe voice recording software as learning devices.

A Pragmastylistic Study of "Death of Salesman"

Dr. Tahira Asgher & Shumaila Waris
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

In any conversation, pragmatics and stylistics play a vital role in reflecting the speaker's intentions because it is about the language and its style. Analysis which combines insights from pragmatics and stylistics is called pragmastylistics. When we explore words and sentences and constitute any piece of literature, with the help of language and grammatical arrangements of expressions, it provides a way of research in linguistics and literature.

Therefore, the purpose of the present research is to explore conversational implicatures in the Death of a Salesman with the perspective of pragmastylistics. The researcher employed Grice's model of conversational implicature to make it clear how the author has manipulated the text in favor of his objectives as well as the pragmatic meaning of conversation and its style in a play.

This model helps to find out the role of conversational mechanism in dramatic discourse and also helps to find out the mental behavior of a character. Firstly, it observes how conversational rules are flouted and then investigates how to calculate implicature; their impact on character, action, plot and interpersonal relations. The final results show importance of these concepts to understand as well as to appreciate dialogic pattern properly.

The researcher has found 223 flouts out of 401 lines related to the violation of quantity, quality, manner and relation. This study has extended the scope of knowledge in the area of pragmatics and stylistics. The research validates the dissertation which states that each style, form and context give in equal measure to understand any knowledge gained within the course of reading a text.

Assessing Effects of Varieties on Acoustic Implosives of Saraiki Language Speakers

Dr. Muhammad Mumtaz Khan, Dr. Muhammad Asif Nadeem & Nargis Rasheed
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

The present research study assesses effects of language verities on acoustic implosives of language speakers. There is a controversy about the number of acoustic implosives in Saraiki language as some of the phoneticians count them 9 while others take them to be 5. Such controversial situation forms disarray in the minds of Saraiki language learners and speakers. The present research deals with the controversy and tries to bring home the idea that there are five acoustic implosives that are spoken by the Saraiki speakers. The controversy arises as Saraiki shares its history with Sindhi language where nine implosives are used in Sindhi language. It was identified that in different areas of the Saraiki speaking belt number of implosives varies but, generally, it seems that the number of implosives spoken in majority of the areas are five in number.

Explorations into the Use of Mobile Phone for English Learning among College Students of District Vehari

Shokat Hayat Khan & Dr. Riaz Hussain
Institute of Southern Punjab
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

This is the age of modern technology and every sphere of life is directly or indirectly has been revolutionized by these innovative technologies. Mobile phone has been one of the most important innovative among these technology gadgets that have enhanced the students' academic success in learning languages and enhancing their educational abilities especially in English language and has

become very popular among students in general and college going teenager students in particular. That is why it is need of the hour to learn about the perceptions of college students in using mobile phone for their English language learning.

In the same way this study examines the students' behavior towards the use of mobile phone for their language learning by using Technology Acceptance Model of Davis (1989). Two hundred and fifty students of various colleges of Vehari District participated in questionnaire based survey to measure their perceived usefulness(PU), perceived ease of use (PEOU), attitude towards usage(ATU) and behavioral intention to use the mobile phone (BIU) in their English language learning and performance at their college level.The result of study shows that college students have positive perceptions about the use of mobile phone and they consider it useful for English language in future.

The Father Glorified: Adoration of Father's Image in "Daughter of the East"

Mujahid Abbas, Dr. Mirza Muhammad Zubair Baig and Muhammad Riaz
COMSATS, Vehari
Royal Commission Yanbu Colleges & Institutes Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Government College of Commerce Lodhran Pakistan

The present research study is conducted on a Pakistani autobiography, Daughter of the East (1989),written by the former Prime Minister of Pakistan Benazir Bhutto to examine how the narrator celebrates her father's political achievements while defending his vulnerable political image. Benazir is proud of her father's political accomplishments and stands up to them. In the traditional patriarchal culture, a father is expected to be the "protector" of his family's respect and honor but Benazir, the Eastern daughter, defends the image of father in her political autobiography (Tunaboylu-Ikiz, Ertem-Vehid, Düşgör&Yavuz, 2008, p. 304;De Sousa Bastos, Volkmer-Pontes, Brasilerio & Serra, 2013, p. 231). Her convincing voice for the adoration of her father's image makes her the heir to her father's political legacy. She fights for her father's cause of democracy and substantializes his dreams in the form of her own premiership. She raises her voice against Zia's military regime that hanged her father, and remains strong willed to tell about her determination to revive democracy in Pakistan. Textual analysis has been used as a research method to interpret and analyze the text with the help of extra-textual knowledge such as historical and cross references, feminist perspectives, narrative strategies and secondary resources. Benazir's narrative encapsulates the unconditional love of a daughter for her father. She follows the footsteps of her father and tries to live through his dreams. She has inverted the traditional maxim "like father, like son" to "like father, like daughter." The research findings guide that though the daughter idealizes her father yet she does not construct her identity completely subservient to him. Benazir makes the reader realize that she has sacrificed for her father's choices and to have an independent existence.

Role of Gender in Second Language Learning Motivation among Intermediate Students at District Rajanpur

Shahid Ullah
Higher Education Department Punjab

Motivation is an important factor behind second language learning achievement .In this paper researcher has tried to measure the role of gender in motivation towards second language learning among intermediate students at district Rajanpur. Gender may have positive or negative impact on our behavior towards achievement of our goals .Learning English as second language is an important goal for Pakistani male or female students. Researcher has endeavored to measure effect of gender on motivation towards learning English as second language in intermediate students of district Rajanpur. From 10 colleges of district Rajanpur, 300 students (232 male & 268 female) were randomly selected. Likert scale questionnaire adapted from AMTB was used in this study. Data was analyzed with the help of SPSS

(version 20). ANOVA and T-test were applied for quantification of data. Results thus gained can help practicing teachers in improving second language learning scenario in underdeveloped areas of Pakistan.

Structure in Fiction: A Study of Cohesive Devices in the Short Stories of Ernest Miller Hemingway

Qurat ul Ain & Dr. Tahira Asgher
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

The current study investigates the types of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices in short stories of Ernest Miller Hemmingway. The objectives of the study are: to discover different kinds of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices in short stories of Ernest Miller Hemingway and to explore the usage of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices in short stories of Ernest Miller Hemingway. The methodology which is used for investigation of cohesive devices is descriptive and quantitative in nature. The present study is descriptive analysis in two ways as it makes use of identification and investigation of both grammatical and lexical cohesive devices and also finds out at what frequencies grammatical and lexical cohesive devices are used by the author in his selected short stories. The sample of the study consists of three short stories of Ernest Miller Hemingway, A Clean Well-Lighted Place, Hills Like White Elephants and The Light of the World. The percentages of the usage of different cohesive devices in these three short stories are: reference 61.8%, substitution 2.39%, ellipsis 15.92%, conjunction 25.90% and lexical cohesion 4.58%. The highest percentage of cohesive devices used by the author is reference and conjunction. This shows that cohesive devices play an important role in understanding of text. It is suggested that the English teachers should put emphasis on the students' understanding of lexical and grammatical form of sentences.

The Concept of Postcolonial 'Othering' in the Reluctant Fundamentalist and Exit West

Muzafar Qadir Bhatti
Bahauddian Zakariya University, Sub Campus Layyah

This research explored Post-Colonial 'Othering' in The Reluctant Fundamentalist and Exit West where other Post-Colonial elements as mimicry, ambivalence, stereotyping, hegemony, diaspora and alienation were found to be working. Mohsin Hamid (Pakistani writer) secured a dominant position among the Post-Colonial writers through his pen. He became the mouthpiece of Post-Colonial 'Othering 'in his novels. Pakistani people experienced marginalization and 'Othering' where in other parts of the world, they also experienced this marginalization in their own country on the basis of sects, money and beliefs. They were looked as 'Others' in their own homeland. This 'Othering' was traced in The Reluctant Fundamentalist and Exit West. First, this research strived to make general perusal of the concept of Post-Colonial Othering. It gave its definition, uncovered various types of Othering, and discussed the major points in the light of the scholar's viewpoints and theorists. In The Reluctant Fundamentalist, this research explored Changez as an 'Orient' on the basis of his Muslim identity. It also explored that Changez's ambivalence lead him to complete alienation and 'Otherness' in West after 9/11 (America). This thesis also attempted to unravel the voice of the unvoiced (Changez). In Exit West, this study unfolded the cruel incidents faced by the diaspora because of their migration from one place to another causing the alienation to be working in the core of the text. Diaspora also shook the identity of both the characters Saleem and Nadia leading them to be identified as 'Others' in an alien land with uncertain future. The study explored the divided self of and double consciousness in the characters due to their successive migrations and how they found their selves fragmented. It also explored the reasons of character's estrangement from the environment and their relations. The characters' fight against the boundaries and after entanglement the search of their selves was also lime lighted.

English Medium Instruction: An Insight into Students' and Teachers' Perspectives in the Universities of Quetta, BUITEMS, and UOB

Salman Khan Kakar & Qadarmana Kasi

The main aim of this study is to examine the language teaching methodologies among the teachers of Quetta universities as well as the study focuses upon the students of targeted universities to explore their perspective about the use of EMI inside the class room. In this study we mainly focuses upon the teachers that rather they are strictly following the medium of instruction inside the class during the lectures or not. Or do they switch their code from English to Urdu. In this study we also involved the students to explore their perspective about the use of EMI. We explore the student's ideas that if they got lecture easily entirely in English language or if they want their teachers to switch their code from English to Urdu for their better understanding. This research study gives a special emphasis on the use of English as a Medium of Instruction inside the class room. Therefor the study uses the methodology of comparing language objective and learning outcomes between teachers and students.

The English-Medium Delimma in Quetta

Abdul Wakeel Kakar, Habibullah Achakzai and Hikmatullah Durani

Elite class English medium schools claim a large amount of money per-month and parents are more than willing to pay them their asked amount with the going around English medium fever. "English is perceived as a passport to better employment and upward mobility in Pakistan" (Manan 2010). The purposes of this study were to explore and understand the medium of instruction and perspectives of teachers of elite class English medium schools in Quetta, Balochistan about the medium of instruction. We have interviewed 20 teachers of various elite English medium schools of Quetta city. Thematic analysis has been used for data analysis because of pure qualitative research. The study found School administration's policy about medium of instruction that Urdu and English both are allowed inside the classes but less number of schools are strict about English, Teachers' use of languages in the class that teachers use English and Urdu (code-switching) for the ease of the students, The consequences teachers face in case of violating school's policy that administration punish them in the shape of deduction of the salary or scolding the teacher and most of schools in case of violation of the language policy have no strict rules because the school administration knew that they use it in compulsion to make students understand the lecture better in other languages, About Teacher's desired language as medium of instruction in the class, teachers had two views (a) purely English as medium of instruction (b) English is not solely enough as medium of instruction for students.

The Teacher is a Person: Professional Qualifications and Humane Characteristics

Nadia Naureen
University of Lahore

Teaching is a profession which requires certain qualities and skills from the persons who intend to enter into it and opt as their future. A major concern of applied linguistics and foreign language methodology is to highlight what makes "the good language teacher". Lengthy lists of qualities may be proposed to teachers to draw their attention on what they should search for. No matter what the classroom situation is, there are certain qualifications and qualities that most efficient teachers seem to have. This paper concentrates on the humane side of the teacher as a highly influential factor in the success/failure of a classroom experience. Teaching excellence is an ongoing engagement with the scholarship of learning and teaching, an understanding of how students learn, a promotion of interactivity, and an all-round enhancement of student learning.(Gibbs&Habeshaw,2003) In order to better comprehend what is at stake when debating the question of "the good teacher", two (02) groups of students (92 BS, and 44Master) of the English department, University of Lahore have been questioned. On the basis of the findings of the

present paper examined two characteristics that appeared to be best valued by our students and that to a large extent determine our personality type, namely empathy and generosity. This paper follows quantitative and qualitative analysis and offers some pedagogical suggestions to ameliorate the situation.

Fiction and Medicine as Metanarratives: A Postmodern Reading of Saad Shafqat's Breath of Death

Ayesha Ashraf
The University of Lahore

This research explores and demonstrates the relationship between postmodern English fiction and medicine, with reference to the medical thriller novel Breath of Death. The setting of the text is based in Karachi, and it is an intriguing tale of a young neurologist Asad Mirza, who writes down his experience of dealing with patients suffering with a mysterious brain illness. The novel is written by Pakistan based writer Saad Shafqat, who is himself a neurologist by profession. The study illustrates the fact that fiction; directly or indirectly, promotes community development and well-being. This study will help to improve the perceptions about reading literature and make it more relevant to the world and create a general awareness in the reader. In the past, many doctors have become fiction writers to impart medical knowledge by recording their own experiences with different patients with various diseases. Saad Shafqat combines medicine in his fiction in order to generate the awareness of ongoing and possible terrorism that the world may face through unconventional ways such as biological threats. The selected text deconstructs the modern division between fiction and medical sciences as both the mediums need language to narrate, express and construct or deconstruct. The present study is descriptive and qualitative. The theoretical framework is based on postmodernism, a recent trend in fiction. The study ends with the conclusion, findings and recommendations for future research.

Elif Shafak's Propensity for Atavism

Samrah Tayyab

In this era when the world is in the hands of machines, one cannot have a time to think about the past and its events. The generation is constantly thinking about the future and leaving the past behind them. But literature does the work of a historian in the hands of writers who have atavistic attitude to make the past a part of future. Elif Shafak is one of them. She is determined to exhibit the forgone happenings in her novels in order to make a connection between the bygone and the time yet to come. The study of her novels publicizes that being an atavist in terms of history; she avows and re-imagines the past. Her atavism blooms in her artistic writing and its fragrance spreads around the world. Her writing deals with description of history, cultural pattern, politics and Sufism that unbound the conventions of that particular era. Her writing creates a bridge between past and present and embellishes it with the hope of good future. This study deals with Elif Shafak and her art of revising and divulging the past in her literary work.

The Diaspora of Punjabi Language and Literature in 18th Century

Dr. Sobia Aslam
Govt. College University Faisalabad

Man to man communication required language and script. The historian of language named Punjabi language as Hindvi, Lahori, Multani, Alhindiya, Hindi, Jattaki, Zuban Jattan Punjab.Actually, Pakistan is a multi-lingual state that national language of which Urdu, is the mother tongue of only a minority 7.6%. Moreover, this minority (the Muhajirs) migrated from India after the country was carved out British India in 1947. According to the latest census in Punjab 44.15% population existed speaking different dialects, which have not yet been properly documented and more than dozen languages are spoken through the length and breadth of the country and it can be rightly eluded to a vase with different flowers, which have a typical fragrance of each flower. But collectively this fragrance is responsible for

the coexistence of the indigenous people. The different languages present different cultures of the indigenous people. Sindhi, Gojri, Siraiki, Hindko, Punjabi, Kohistani and Paharai are also a different flower which are banded with the ribbon of script i.e. Naskh.

The contribution of the indigenous people in their mother tongue is so important as most of the literature are available during the Akbar era e.g. Bara Anwa, By Abdullah Abdi, in the poetic form which was the remarkable milestone in the Punjabi literature and number of booklets are available in indigenous languages about the Islamic beliefs.

Punjabi was not taught for itself but facilitated the learning of Persian. It was the means of an educational and the learning of Persian. Most of the books mentioned in this article were the standard text in Arabic and Persian taught in the Madrasas. Out of these Muhammad Shafi, the informant of Sufi, places only Anwa Baran among the Punjabi books. Both Shafi and Sabir place Raziq Bari, Wahid Bari and Nam e Haq among Persian books but there is a copy of certain Wahid Bari, the name of whose author is lost, in the British library. It was probably written in 1621-22 in order to teach Persian to students on the pattern of the well-known Khaliq e Bari. The meanings of Persian words were conveyed through their Punjabi equivalent. The difference was that in Khaliq Bari, the lexicon within Hindvi (old Urdu), Persian and Arabic while in Wahid Bari the facilitating language is Punjabi. The Punjabi Islamic literature contributes a lot as in our villages in Punjab. There is no proper educational system existed except Madrasas, which were established in the Mosques of villages. Most of the literature is in poetry which was learnt by heart by the children of the villages. Normally, Paish Imam was a poet, calligrapher and also a preacher. It was due to this literature, mother sing this literature all the time and shift the same to another generation. Through this research one can recall his memory as most of the literature has been reached their generation through their mothers.

The classical Punjabi poetry in 18^{th}– 19^{th} century is also based on the universal truths, which we can compare with western philosophers Moliere, Keats, Shakespeare, and we could feel that Shah Hussain, Bullhay Shah, Waris Shah, Mian Muhammad Bakhsh, Khawaja Ghulam Farid, Maulvi Ghulam Rasool Alampuri, Molay Shahare important in their philosophical thoughts. Even today their poetry is everlasting and compel to everyone to think over these thoughts and feels everyone that he could survive within the restorative effect on ones' mind.

Representation of Masculinities in Things Fall Apart and The White Tiger: A Comparative Textual Analysis

Tanveer Baig
Bahaudin Zakariya University, Sub-Campus, Lodhran

The objective of this study is to explore the ways in which Masculinities have been represented in the novels Things Fall Apart by Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe and The White Tiger by an Indian writer Aravind Adiga through using Stuart Hall's theory of Representation as the basic framework for the study. The present research will predominantly be qualitative in nature as the data are based on the texts of the novels, so in order to get the meanings and interpretations of the text; Textual Analysis is selected as a technique for data analysis. The study is important in the sense that it provides us with an alternative insight into the notion of masculinity and the ways it is represented through language. The significance of the present study lies in the fact that it is an attempt to learn more about African and Indian English Literature which are being taken as a new vista in Pakistani Universities and in language study centers all over the world. The study will prove to be a reasonable addition to the existing knowledge about comparative understanding of Afro-English and Indian English Literature and culture.

Language Maintenance and Shift: A Case Study of Rohtaki Language in District Layyah, Pakistan

Abdul Rashid & Zahoor Hussain
BZU, Bahadur Sub Campus Layyah

This paper is the linguistic survey of language maintenance and shift of Rohtaki Language in district Layyah, Pakistan. The study was conducted in Chak No. 166/T.D.A and 339/T.D.A- surrounding areas of district Layyah. It deals with the attitudes of the Rohtaki speakers towards their mother tongue and the phenomenon of language shift and erosion. The data was collected by mixed method approach. A questionnaire was distributed among Rohtaki speakers- age groups ranging from 18 to 70 years- to measure the phenomenon of language shift. Interviews of the selected population were also conducted. The findings of the study reveal that the Rohtaki language has no written script for its speakers. It has no written literature. It is also not being taught in any educational institution like Punjabi or Saraiki- the other two regional languages. The speakers of the first two generations are very loyal to their mother tongue while the third generation is shifting from mother tongue i.e Rohtaki to the national language Urdu or other regional languages like Punjabi or Saraiki. The third generation is also feeling a strong sense of shame and identity towards their mother tongue in public domains i.e educational institutions. It has been found that 30% of the selected population is facing the problem of language shift. The dominant reasons which the respondents reported as the cause of linguistic shift are status of their language as the language of ethnic minority and social taboos. Furthermore, the other reasons of language shift include higher education and social mobilization among the speakers of Rohtaki language. If this ratio of language shift continued, Rohtaki language would be endangered in the time to come. The only form of this language -the oral transmission- is being denied by the third generation. So, there is the dire need to document this language.

Teachers' Attitude towards Intercultural Communicative Competence in the Teaching/Learning of English as a Second Language

Dr. Shahida Naz & Prof. Dr. Mamuna Ghani
Government College University Faisalabad
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

The relationship of culture, language and literature are amalgamated in every society. Relationship between these elements cannot be underestimated. Culture reflects in every aspect of the society i.e.

language, religion, social life style of people, art, literature etc. People of a community symbolize their culture. Language bridges communication between different people and societies (Patil, 2015). The current study is based on English teachers' cross-sectional survey to determine their attitude toward the variant aspects of Intercultural Communicative Competence (ICC) in the teaching of English as foreign language (EFL) in Pakistan. A self-structured questionnaire was used to collect the data. The results of the survey include teachers' perception about EFL and their attitude towards ICC in the teaching of EFL. Reasons for learning English by Pakistani teachers are also included in the study which determines that vocational purpose tops the list among various given causes. The population of the current study included the future English teachers. The study was limited to the higher education institutes in the Southern Punjab, Pakistan. The sample of the study consisted of the students of English language studying at graduate level in the Southern Punjab Universities. The collected and tabulated data revealed that major part of the population was from urban background. Only a few of them had been to some English speaking country. Reading was decided as the major proficient language skill and the participants were least proficient in speaking. They considered language as the chief epitomizing symbol of a culture. The majority of the participants were learning English for occupational intentions. They believed that English is an international language. It is not the language of any particular country or nation and professional success in the modern world demands proficiency. The participants had a positive attitude towards the learning of different cultural aspects of major English speaking countries to boost their communication skills in the natural situations. Further, the researcher also found that there was a significant relationship between the teachers' attitude toward Intercultural Communicative Competence (ICC) and their language proficiency and educational qualification. However teachers' residential background, age group, medium of instruction, language learning experience and gender differences had no significant effect on their attitude towards ICC on the teaching/learning of English as foreign language.

Emotional and Physical Displacement: A Diasporic study of *The Lost Pearl*

Fatima Saleem & Khishar Sadaf
Riphah International University Faisalabad

This research paper examines the issues of emotional and physical displacement, loss and fragmented identity of diaspora individuals in Lara Zuberi's *The Lost Pearl.* This sense of alienation, existential rootlessness and nostalgia within and outside homeland further investigate the ambivalent experience that many diaspora face. While using Cohen's theory of diaspora and cultural identity, this research explores the issues of memory, idealization and sense of empathy in the character of Sana Shah. This research represents the causes of traumatic and disturbed personality of Sana as a result of belongingness crisis. Sana experiences this identity and belongingness issue in her life both physically and emotionally. It reviews that diaspora individuals experience not only physical displacement but go through emotional and psychological trauma as well. This study reveals how the dislocation and displacement affect the character of Sana in the novel and how her scattered past and nostalgia influence her future.

Analyzing the Inclination among Individuals of South Punjab towards English Teaching

Waqar Mahmood Khan
M.Phil. Linguistics

This research work has analysed the inclination among the individuals from South Punjab, towards the adoption of the profession of English teacher. This research model has systematically analysed the attitudes of English degree programme students towards their preference of opting to become teachers of English. Through student questionnaire as data collection tool, the increased choice of individuals towards becoming English teachers has been made known. The findings of the research carried out on the current topic indicate that the students enrolled in the programmes of BS Honours in English and those of MA English have witnessed a significant growth over the period of last 2 to 3 years which means that English for a job career has a lot to offer in terms of financial perks,privileges and social standing in

the society. Respondents have agreed to the fact that a degree in English gives one opportunities of earning even more and much better as compared to the often regarded subjects of earning like Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Majority of the respondents have favoured the factor of instrumental motivation for preference of choosing their career of an English teacher.

One More Language! A Pathway or a Burden? As Maintained by Novices: A Survey on the attitudes of undergraduate students towards Chinese Language

Noor Ashraf & Javeria Binth e Shakeel
NED University of Engineering and Technology

In 2013, under the umbrella of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), it was declared that all educational institutions will provide a Chinese Language Course for their students. It was stated that the exposure to Chinese language and culture will provide better career opportunities to the Pakistani students. For this purpose, the government of Pakistan has also involved Chinese educationists and policy makers in the process of syllabus designing and course planning. However, it is important to identify the response of Foreign Language learners towards the teaching methodologies adopted in Chinese Language classrooms in order to measure the success rate of Chinese language teaching strategies. This study is based on the hypothesis that the characteristics of individual learners' effects learning of a foreign language (Winskel, 2016). Odlin (1989) suggests that a multi-dimensional and linguistic influence varies largely in accordance with the language contact situation. The study aims to identify the attitudes of foreign language learners towards reading, writing, and studying a foreign language in the light of all the teaching practices adopted by the Chinese language teachers. The study has been done under a positivist paradigm using survey method on a sample of 100 Chinese language students randomly selected from a university and a language institute offering a Chinese language course. The findings will not only measure pupils' attitudes towards existent methodologies but will also help the audience to study the impact of a foreign language input in a multi-lingual setting. Furthermore, the study will also identify the limitations of the existent Chinese Language courses and will also suggest areas to be revised by the Language policy makers.

Gender Differences in Portrayal of Protagonist(s) in Fiction: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Pakistani English Novelists

Yusra Waheed, Shameela Tariq, Mahwish Arif, & Areesha Rizwan

This study aims to identify and asses the gender differences in portrayal of protagonists by male and female novelists through critical discourse analysis. Gender in language has been an important topic of discussion in sociolinguistics, and the study of discourse also observes the ways in which men and women use language. Many linguists and sociolinguists believe; because of different life experiences the perceptions of men and women differ to a great extent which is reflected in their writings in general, and portrayal of protagonists in particular. The research on language and gender started in the late 1970s with Robin Lakoff's article "Language and Women's Place". Most of the studies conducted on language and gender focus on the gender differences in language, sexism in language, and the causes for gender difference and sexism in language. This study focuses on studying language and gender in a specific context i.e. Pakistani English writers. A qualitative research is carried out which identifies and interprets the differences in writing styles of male and female Pakistani English writers using critical discourse analysis as its theoretical framework. The study would be beneficial in coinciding literature and linguistics together. Besides this, the Pakistani novelists would get a critical insight to their writings from readers' perspective. Finally, it would assist English language and literature teachers in developing teaching-learning methodology that could kill two birds with a single stone.

"Analyzing the Academic English Language Needs of the Students of BS Program Studying in Autonomous Colleges of Bahawalpur"

Hammad Javed

English is playing an increasingly crucial role in all spheres of life for people around the world. Globalization has made English a crucial element for the improvement of all nations regarding economy, data innovation, governmental issues, training and societies. The present study was undertaken to analyze the academic English language needs of students of BS program studying in autonomous colleges of Bahawalpur. For this purpose, data was collected through Questionnaire from the students and semi structured interview from the teachers. The study was exploratory and descriptive in nature. The researcher used mixed method approach since both quantitative & qualitative paradigms could be used to support each other. The population of this research was comprised of two types of participants: students of BS programs and teacher who are teaching to these classes. The collected data was analyzed and interpreted in mean score and presented in tables. The study reflected that for the advancement of teaching & learning process ESP courses should be revised to attain learning & target needs. It is very essential to improve language proficiency in English language skills.

Epitomizing Staffroom Discourse: An Ethnographic Perspective Vis-à-vis Multilingual Practices and Juxtaposition of Linguistic Choices Apropos of Proximity and Remoteness

Faisal Khan & Sadia Saeed
Air University, Islamabad

The proposed study is grounded in ethnographic perspective in order to zero in on staffroom discourse under the umbrella term language policy. The study aims at evaluating multi-level investigation of multilingual practices and juxtaposition of linguistic choices regarding proximity and remoteness. I contend that within multilingual gatherings, multilingual language practices take place. At the same time, such multilingual practices occur in main languages which are English, Urdu and Pashto (since I being a participant is a Pashto speaker). Moreover, those involved in conversation at academic staffroom level opt for linguistic choices which result in either for the sake of proximity or remoteness and yet excluding the out-group members. In order to conduct the study and dig out for investigative perspective regarding linguistics choices at staffroom level, the researcher conducted recordings of the involved participants involved in the conversation. The study is descriptive in nature. My findings suggest that language policy at staffroom level is multilayered and like an onion which I am here to peel. Secondly, speakers at such level tend to opt certain linguistic choices for the purpose of displaying proximity, remoteness or exclusion of certain members of the group. Last but not the least, I contend that such linguistic choices are ideologically battered as language policy involves the intersection of multiple layers, such as language ideologies, management and practices (Shohamy, 2006).Spolsky's (2004) theory is used to identify and analyze three components of language policy (management, practices and beliefs). The study is pivotal in the sense that it gives in-depth insights into the so-called neutral staffroom discourse and linguistic choices for the sake of peeling ideological multilayered onion.

A Feminist Stylistic Analysis of Shakespeare's The Taming of the Shrew and King Lear

Syeda Rubab Sarfraz

The present study critically analyses the stylistic devices employed by female characters in Shakespeare's plays The Taming of the Shrew and King Lear. It focuses on the ideo-stylistic analysis of female speeches in the mentioned texts. For this purpose, the researcher has not only analyzed the use of various stylistic devices used by female characters qualitatively but has also documented the frequency of the stylistic devices such as simile, metaphor, comparative, weak form, use of comma, rhetorical question, sign of exclamation and first-person pronoun employed by each female character to support the findings of her ideo-stylistic analysis quantitatively as well. The methodology employed in the present research is mixed

approach because the texts have been analysed qualitatively and quantitatively. On one hand, the research explores the embedded ideologies in the speeches of female characters, this has been done by critically decoding different layers of loaded language and stylistic devices to lay bare underlying ideology /s in the speeches of the mentioned female characters and how particular use of stylistic devices correlates their mindset with the dominant tendencies of the age and on the other hand, these findings have also been quantitatively represented in the form of pie charts and graphs. The frequency of occurrence of stylistic devices used by Goneril, Regan, Cordelia, Katherina and Bianca is 252, 263, 178, 381 and 124 respectively. The researcher has employed Mills' (1995) model of feminist stylistic analysis and Fairclough's (2012) model of critical social analysis (CSA) after making certain amendments in accordance with the nature of the present data. Additionally, the findings of the research highlight that no use of stylistic device is ideology free. The change in form results in changing the function of the language. Moreover, the findings of the research highlight that the way one employs different stylistic devices to express his/her ideas becomes one's identity marker and up to great extent implicitly or explicitly illustrates the mindset of the language user.

Impact of Parents' Education & Favourite Subject on Academic Achievement of Intermediate Level Students

Dr Samina Sarwat & Dr Bushra Shokat

The present research is conducted to explore the influence of parents' education & favourite subject on the students' academic performance. A test of English comprising 59 multiple-choice items was developed. All students of Intermediate level from different Government colleges of the Punjab were considered as population and cluster random sampling was used to collect data by administering the achievement test. The results indicate high association between parents' education as well as favourite subject and the academic achievement of the students.

Investigating Semiotic Resources as Means of Interactivity and Constructing Positive Identity by the Websites of Top Rated HEC Recognized Public and Private Universities of Pakistan

Yusra Niaz,
NUML, Multan Campus.

Present research aims to investigate the semiotic resources exploited by the homepages of the official websites of top rated HEC recognized public and private universities of Pakistan in order to account for the interactivity level of these websites, tactics used to attract the audience and the ideological stances of these websites. It explores the variations present in these websites in terms of basic layout and design features and the use of visual and written modes of representation to create meanings. The homepages of the websites of ten public and private universities were analyzed by applying Pauwels' (2012) social semiotic multimodal framework for the analysis of websites as cultural expressions. Kress & Van Leeuwen's (2006) multimodal framework of visual analysis and Van Leeuwen's (2006) modal of typography have been incorporated into the major framework and this triangulation technique has helped in providing comprehensive results supported by authentic proofs. The findings have indicated that the interactivity level of these websites is independent of the sector they belong to and most of the universities like LUMS, CIIT, Riphah International University, IIUI, UoK and BZU have adopted unique ways to provide the means of interaction to the target audience. Both the private universities namely LUMS and Riphah and the public universities like BZU, UoK and IIUI have focused more on increasing the interactivity through social media sites and blog posts, CIIT focuses on the use of multilingual approach to facilitate the audience while PU is the only one that provides a chance of one-to-one interaction between the users and the producers.

The Impact of Positive Reinforcement on Students While English Language Learning at Elementary Level in District Layyah

Muhammad Riaz Khan Dasti
BZU, Bahadur Sub-campus, Layyah

The present study entitled "The Impact of Positive Reinforcement on Students while English Language Learning at Elementary Level in District Layyah" aimed at finding the role of positive reinforcement in learning English language. The aim of this study is also to examine effective changes in learning and behaviour of the students at elementary level in district Layyah by using motivational expressions within the context of behavioral perspective of Skinner's model of reinforcement. Usually, the learner is less motivated to learn because he/she has less motivation particularly when the learner is at the early age. It is also felt that the teacher's methods and teaching styles to teach English at elementary level are not upto the mark to create motivation in the learners. This research formulated hypotheses that Pakistani young learners are less motivated to learn English because methods and tactics practiced by the teachers while teaching English are less motivational for the students in the class at elementary level. The population of the study was elementary schools of District Layyah. The sample size of this study comprised of 30 school teachers of government sector at elementary level at tehsil Layyah, district Layyah. A five-point Likert scale questionnaire was used as a tool to collect the data from the sample. The questionnaire consisted of 20 close-ended questions. The researcher collected data from the teachers having different academic and professional qualifications. The collected data were analyzed through SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) by applying chi-square test. The participants' responses favored the statement that positive reinforcement also serves as driving force in learning English language. The results based on the participants' responses also supported teacher's role in this context. The finding of the research show that children become more motivated towards learning English language when they are positively reinforced. Therefore, the researcher recommends that a teacher must play the role of a facilitator in providing all guidance with related material and at the same time he/she must play the professional role in the specified context.

Distance between Cognition and Second Language: Internalization of English Among ESL Learners at Graduate Level

Fomiha Muzamil

From the past few years there has been an development in the research on inner speech in Second Language Learning (SLL). Researchers hold a strong view in this regard and consider inner speech to be a beneficial element in the growth and proficiency of language learning (Tomlinson 2001:3; van Lier 1996: 43).The current study showcases the use and the role it plays in language learning of ESL learners in an ESL context. This research, on the first, explores whether the ESL learners of graduate level at The Islamia University of Bahawalpur use ESL inner speech, how they use it, and what role ESL inner speech plays in their language proficiency. The researcher has employed the survey questionnaire to collect the data from 160 participants as the sample size. The collected data was analyzed through statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) Version 22. The results reflect that ESL inner speech is used by 85% of the ESL learners especially in classroom context and it seems to have a positive influence on the translation, mental rehearsal, reading and evaluative aspect.

On the Highway: A Sociolinguistic Study of Patrolling Register

Muhammad Saleem Ghauri

A highway is any public road, it includes main and link roads. On the road, there may occur embarrassments, troubles, accidents, crimes, and transgressions. Highway patrol police is there on highways to `treat all these mechanisms and regulate law on the highway and is concerned with such duties. The Chief Minister of Punjab (Pakistan) announced the establishment of Patrolling

Posts on the highways throughout the province on January 8, 2003. The purpose was to provide protection to the people traveling on the highways and improve *thana* (Police Station) culture. The patrolling team, comprising patrol officers, delivers basic police services. In addition patrol officers engage in a varieties of activities in response to citizen's needs. Officers in a police vehicle are assigned to work in specific beats. On the highway duty these professionals interact with public and use language for communication. Every profession or group of professionals use language in some very specific ways that depart from our customary daily use of language. Linguists use jargon and register to describe these varieties related to work and situations. Like others, this department has its own discourse, jargon and register and this research aims to investigate the discourse of the said department. This research has been conducted in district Bahawalpur. The research is carried out on three PHP posts by using observation method, interview , and qualitative methodology has been applied for this research. The data gleaned through observation and interviews demonstrate that patrolling police officers on duty employ all features of register, frozen, formal, informal, consultative and intimate in different situations. On wireless communication and in written language they use formal language and jargons which are intelligible to all the members and unintelligible to the interlopers. In addition to the jargons they also use semiotics (signs, gestures, symbols) in traffic management. They use jargons in official duty and slangs in daily conversation. Patrolling police jargon and slang function through different languages, expression or terms that are used inside an occupation or an institution, slang and jargon provide an effectual system of communicating with each other.

Digital Stories for Digital Natives: Exploring New Dimensions in CALL

Muhammad Zeeshan Khan
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

21st century is known as the age of Information Technology. Information is being presented in a wide range of revolutionized modes of communication. These newer technological advances are being exploited for educational purposes. Websites and several kinds of software are being used in language teaching and language testing purposes. In this context, the current study explores how digital tools have the potential to tell stories to technology-savvy learners in Pakistan. Story telling is always a vital part of different cultures. It's a way of communicating information and values. The art of storytelling is one of the ancient arts of human history and digital storytelling is the modern expression of this ancient art. Throughout the history storytelling has been used to share knowledge, wisdom and values. A digital story can be anything that uses digital technology to describe a narrative. Basically digital storytelling is a process of creating a purposeful short movie by using different multimedia tools in order to create a delightful presentation. Multimedia components include text, pictures, recorded audio narrations, music and videos are blended together by using software that present a specific theme and a particular narrative. The topics of digital story range from very personal narrative to historical theme and the informative and instructive stories. The current study attempts to survey this dynamic tool of teaching language in the context of 21st century social, cultural and educational developments.

Assessing the Use of Argumentation in Research Writing: A Case Study of IUB Academic Community

Zarnab Ahmed
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

Research writing has a significant role for the university as well as for researchers. The accurate use of argumentation influences the effectiveness of the research work. This study aimed to assess the use of argumentation in research work of IUB academic community. The objective of this study was to develop criterion to assess the use of argumentation in the published research articles of IUB academic community. This was quantitative research with descriptive research design. The scope of the study was

delimited to IUB academic community and source of information was two IUB journals. The sample of six published research articles was taken from Education department through convenient sampling technique. A criterion was developed to assess the use of argumentation and criterion contained the components of argumentation. Checklist was used as research instrument. After analysis of the data, mean and percentage were taken. The findings described that the use of argumentation was moderately good; furthermore suggestions were made to improve the use of argumentation in research writing. This study expressed the significance of the use of argumentation in research writing.

Burnt Shadows: A Study of the Quest of New Life and Identity after Wars

Farheen Akhtar Qadri
Institute of Southern Punjab Multan.

The present study intents to explore the effects of war upon lives and identities and sheds light upon the Postcolonialism in Burnt Shadows. This study highlights the traumas of identity loss and quest of new life amidst the wars from 1945 to post 9/11. It investigates how these events have transformed the lives and picture of socio-political system. It also investigates how sense of identity can be injured by the repulsion of atomic explosion. The excursion from Hiroko Tanaka to Hiroko Konrad and lastly to Hiroko Ashraf is actually the excursion to find the new spirit for life and identity. Hiroko's survival through Burnt Shadows, learning of new languages and inclination to undertake new identities are the signs which show that Hiroko is in the quest of new life and wants to acquit new identities. For substantiating the objectives, this study has also discovered the cultural hybridity, identity loss, malady and atrocities of wars from 1945 bombing of Nagasaki to 9/11 attacks. This study interprets that Kamila Shamsie has painted the intricate details of people who are the sufferers of these bloodshed wars and presented them as combatants who are struggling to form their new identities and in the pursuit of new lives. Shamsie has presented the characters who are wedged by the ineffaceable effects of these wars upon their minds.

Attitude of Secondary School Students in Government Institutes towards Learning English Language

Hira Jalil
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

This study focuses on English language as a medium of communication and on the importance of learning English language at Bahawalpur. This study emphasizes on to develop students interest in learning four English language learning skills (listening, speaking and reading and writing) It also highlight the importance of learning and its related factors, 1st neurological, cognitive and affective, age and risk taking, attitudes, peer pressure and purpose, 2nd linguistic factors as attitudes. This study focuses on the importance of students learning attitudes, its components (affective, behavioral and cognitive), and its types (explicit and implicit). In this study quantitative methodology is used with a questionnaire for the secondary school students of 9th and 10th class from two government schools of Bahawalpur as a tool that consists on close ended questions and containing 30 items. 50 students were selected as a population of the study from Government Comprehensive Girls High School Bahawalpur and Government Sadiq Girls High School Bahawalpur. There were 25 students from 9th class and 25 students from 10th class. They were from two fields of study. Science group (SG) and arts group (AG). There were 26 students from SG and 24 students from AG. Data is analyzed using SPSS version 16 computer program based on statistical tools. Through finding results and discussion, it is proved that students from government secondary schools are more willing to learn English as a 2nd language and wants to adopt it in their future life.

The Effects of Parenting Styles Academic Self-Efficacy on Academic Achievements of the Post Graduate level students of Bahawalpur

Asia Iqbal & Dr. Jabeen Bhutto
TheIslmia University Bahawalpur
University of Sindh Jamshoro

The present research entitled "The Effects of Parenting Styles Academic Self-Efficacy on Academic Achievements of the post graduate level students of Bahawalpur Students". The main objectives of the study were to investigate different parenting styles academic self-efficacy on academic achievement for students studying at post graduate level in Bahawalpur, to compare parenting styles academic self-efficacy on parents living in rural and urban areas and to give suggestions to parents for improving parenting of their children. Population of the study were students studying at post graduate level in Bahawalpur. Sample was collected from cluster sampling technique. 358 students were taken through cluster sampling technique. The researcher used triangulation technique to collect data. Questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents. The researchers had personally contacted each of the respondents and collected data from them by taking filled-out questionnaires. Responses taken from the respondents were fed in Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and then converted into tabulated form. Data was analyzed by calculating percentages, mean, values and graphical representation of results was also made. The main findings stated that 45.8% of the respondents agreed 30.7% of the respondents of strongly agreed of the statement. However, 16.8% of the respondents disagreed and 6.7% of respondents strongly disagreed. Mean score is 3.01 supported to the statement. In the light of findings of the study, following recommendations are made. The parents or guardians should be made aware of the importance of spending more time merely talking to their children in order to make them feel accepted. The male parents or guardians, in particular, should become more involved with their children.

Exploring the Teaching of Reading in a Foreign Language Classroom at High Schools in Pakistan

Zaheer Ahmed Bango, Ashfaque Hussain Soomro, Prof. Dr. Syed Zulfiqar Ali Shah & Imran Khan Mahesar
Education and Literacy Department
Government of Sindh, Karachi Pakistan
Mehran UET, Shaheed ZA Bhutto Campus, Khairpur Mir's Pakistan
Shah Abdul Latif University Khairpur Pakistan
IQRA University Karachi Pakistan.

This study investigated the teaching practices in reading in English as a foreign language (EFL) classroom at the secondary schools in Sindh Pakistan. Since this was a qualitative study so classroom observation was used as a tool for data collection purposes. While focusing on the teaching of reading in English, weaknesses were found in teaching reading skills which may be a problem in teaching/learning reading in high schools as a whole. Moreover, the difficulties faced by the teachers during teaching reading English were the result of poor understanding level and irregularity of students. It was observed that the teachers were not well trained in the field of teaching English. It was also observed that reading was taught passively in secondary classes; least care was taken for the students' comprehension. The students were not involved in the reading activities in the text book. Students were observed as passive listeners in the classes. This study has pedagogical implications for teachers and administrators to understand the reading capability of the learners. In the light of the findings of this study, it is recommended that the teachers may make their teaching student-centered so that it can encourage learning.

The Effect of L2 Learning on L1 Reading, Vocabulary and Translation skills: Students' and Teachers' perspectives at Master's Level in Pakistan

Samina Amin
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

Second language and the native language are two integral part of the area of language education. These both influence each other. In Pakistan, Urdu is the native language, while English is taken as a second language learnt in formal settings. There is a clear difference between L1 and L2. L1 is a person's native language or mother tongue, that a person learns by birth, and L2 is a language that he learns after his/her mother language, or it can be said that a language which he speaks in the country in formal routine. First and second language learning and acquisition are the key interest in academic studies but L2 is catching more attention in educational research. Research has shown that both L1 and L2 affect each other. In the process of L2 acquisition the learners bring all kinds of information of L1, and then, they transfer all L1 knowledge and skills into L2. Similarly, after learning the rules, vocabulary and skills of L2, Learners and teachers experience various effects of this new knowledge of L2 on their native language. So the present study explores the effects of L2 learning on L1 Reading, Vocabulary and Translation skills.

A Feminist Review of 'Maleficent'

Wafa Iqbal
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur.

Seeing a single side of a picture, voicing single view, constructing reality in your favor, generalizing your opinions universally, painting the world in mind as you want, in short 'male norm', it is fading away. Now the world and word can be read from a subjective, as opposed to exploiting and stereotypically oppressing male objective point of view. The text which was previously 'read as man' aping men to become anonymous and pseudonymous reader but now women have started 'refusing to be stamped and stereotyped' and stop men from 'exploitation and manipulation of female audience'. This research studies 'Maleficent' a movie released in 2014 based on a famous Disney character of sleeping beauty. Woman who was 'mythicized' as horrifying and deadly creature is now 'demythicized' and 'remythicized' in the powerful and neglected constitution of Maleficent; it is a story of each woman, a creature who places her faith in transforming power of love who can restore peace with her 'true love kiss' the power possessed by each woman. The aim of this paper is to symbolically thus actively read an apparently stereotypical story of gender and construct a positive interpretation of female characters specially the protagonist: Maleficent. The study uses Cixous's feminist theory of 'feminine genesis' through 'writing as woman' and Showalter's theory of 'feminist poetics' through 'reading as woman'. The study shows how a stereotypical characterization of a woman as evil as 'Maleficient' in traditional fairy tales of Sleeping Beauty' turns into a 'beneficent' woman in post-modern text of the movie Maleficient who restores the princess to life through her true love and goodness as opposed to common male perception of society.

Kinship in Proverbs: Revisiting Linguistic Relativity

Wafa Iqbal
Islamia University of Bahawalpur

Kinship remained very popular among scholars studying relationship between language and thought. Proverbs are powerful rhetoric tool which can be very helpful to dig out differences and similarities found in the inherent worldviews of languages. This study thematically categorizes proverbs by using multilingual framework of proverbs called The Matti Kussi Type System of Proverbs. The proverbs on the theme of family or kinship are taken from two languages: Urdu and English, for comparative interpretation. The results reveal that majority of proverbs of both the languages fall under different

categories which prove linguistic relativity. Urdu proverbs talk about extended family and distant relatives like grand-children, in-laws but English proverbs are about closer relatives only. Moreover English proverbs talk in a more general way about relationships and solidarity among family; Urdu proverbs,on the other hand, specify relationships. One of the most prominent theme of urdu proverbs is about life of a woman after marriage and her dealings with her in-laws particularly sister-in-law and mother-in-law.Hence proverbs of each language create a different cultural and social reality.

Affect, Judgment and Appreciation: An Appraisal of Pakistani Journalese

Shazia Bukhari, Nazia Bukahri & Dr. Muhammad Akbar Sajid
National University of Modern Languages
The Islamia University Bahawalpur
National University of Modern Languages

The study evaluates 'reporter voice' as a text type in Pakistani broadsheet journalistic discourses. It explores the patterns of evaluation in hard news reporting. It sets aim to investigate the ways broadsheets carry a distinctive evaluative style in the reporter voice. Further, it also unfolds the influence of content variety upon the construed attitudinal tendencies in texts. For this purpose, it focuses on three broadsheets of Pakistani print media, namely Dawn, The Nation and The News. In order to reach the aims of the study, Appraisal Framework (Martin & Whit, 2005) is applied. This model consists of three main domains namely Attitude, Engagement and Graduation. Since the present study mainly focuses on journalistic attitudes towards news reporting due to the space and time constraints of the study. Therefore, only attitudinal meanings have been focused in the selected texts. Attitude is further divided into three sub systems—Affect, Judgement and Appreciation; these sub systems, though, have further sub categories used as analytical devices. With the help of these devices, appraisal patterns are identified in the text and the text annotations have been done manually considering the parameters of co-text and context influences on meaning-shifts. Then an exploratory frequency analysis of these identified appraisal resources is also done manually. To check how does content-dependency configure attitudinal inclinations in news texts and how broadsheets bring about stylistic variation in modelling evaluation in news discourses, a comparative frequency analysis is also done. In the end, the study concludes that there is a high rate of occurring patterns of Judgement in all selected broadsheets; both in inscriptions and invocations. Affect is slightly higher in range than of Appreciation. It is noticed that evaluation of human behaviours and state of affairs is more common in reporter voice than appreciation of things as contrary to the research done on British media reporting (Bednarek, 2006). Across the three categories of the content, negativity is seen an owing trade mark of Pakistani journalistic discourses. Moreover, the manifestation of affectual evaluation gives an enhancing effect to news-relevance, and high occurring of judgmental values, opposite to other journalistic cultures (Thomson & White, 2008) worldwide, gives an impact of cultural salience with a society where action constraints are more active.

Role of Gender in Second Language Learning Motivation among Intermediate Students at District Rajanpur

Shahid Ullah
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur.

Motivation is an important factor behind second language learning achievement .In this paper researcher has tried to measure the role of gender in motivation towards second language learning among intermediate students at district Rajanpur. Gender may have positive or negative impact on our behavior towards achievement of our goals .Learning English as second language is an important goal for Pakistani male or female students. Researcher has endeavored to measure effect of gender on motivation towards learning English as second language in intermediate students of district Rajanpur. From 10 colleges of district Rajanpur, 300 students (232 male & 268 female) were randomly selected. Likert scale questionnaire adapted from AMTB was used in this study. Data was analyzed with the help of SPSS

(version 20). ANOVA and T-test were applied for quantification of data. Results thus gained can help practicing teachers in improving second language learning scenario in underdeveloped areas of Pakistan.

Assessment of Learning of Grade One Students in the Subject of English

Naheed Ishtiaq Rao

Assessing the level of English learning of grade 1st is really very challenging. Children, at this level are very young to respond in the test. The assessment for learning is about informing students about their progress so that they can take the necessary measures to improve their performance. Teachers must create learning opportunities in which students can progress at their own pace and undertake consolidation when needed. In recent years, it has been said that teachers have become experts in supporting less able students, sometimes at the expense of the most capable. Assessment strategies for learning should be implemented in such a way that the quality comments provided to students on the basis, for example, of a provisional assessment decision, help to challenge the most able students to reach new levels of success and, in doing so, achieving their goals. Full potential. The individuality of comments, by its very nature, has the ability to support the weakest students and challenge the most able students. This study has been conducted in the public schools of district Bahawalpur. It is a quantitative research in nature. All the public schools of Bahawalpur are the population of the study and three school, APS School, Federal government school for boys and Federal schools for girls are the sample of the study. In the process of data collection, the teachers, at first trained the students how to react the researcher and how to help in conducting research. After data collection, the data have been analyzed by using statistical technique. The response of the students of first grade has been very impressive and the results indicate that they can be assessed at this level, the hypothesis of the study has been proved incorrect.

Teaching Values and Morals through Cartoons in Particular 'JAN'

Naheed Ashfaq, Faiza Abid, Rida Sarfraz, Anila Khan, Sadia Riaz & Aisha Niazi
University of Management and Technology, Lahore Pakistan
University of Management and Technology, Lahore. Pakistan
University of Management and Technology, Lahore. Pakistan
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur Islamic University Bahawalpur
University of Management and Technology, Lahore. Pakistan
International Islamic University, Islamabad.

Cartoons are one of the most prominent modes of story-telling. Cartoons are not just there for entertainment, the key notion of it is to give messages to children by keeping the tone low so that the consumption of it is easier for them. Children of today are lacking values and morals due to excessive media exposure and race to compete with the world. They need such a medium through which they not only get entertained but also learn the necessary values and morals required to lead a good life and to excel in the practical world. It is a quantitative research and data will be collected from an Urdu cartoon 'JAN' screened on Zaiqa, channel of Pakistan. This research will look for the moral and ethical streaks popping out of an Urdu cartoons 'JAN'. Modern researcher Vasylieva says that the use of appropriate cartoons and educational films is extremely effective in both moral and intellectual development of children (Vasylieva, 2013). Morals are woven into cartoons. An image stays on a child's mind for a greater period of time and with more ease, than a page of text. As a result, cartoons offer a good chance to children to collect various moral lessons by just watching something. Language, music, graphics and visual aids can aid the process of teaching and learning of morals. Similarly, 'JAN' is giving education to children with fun. It tends to solve the everyday problems of children very efficiently. It was also found that, 'JAN' has a moral story in every episode in which the aim is to teach children; values, morals, ethics, good habits and manners by taking help of various events and powerful language.

An Analysis of the Symbolic Use of Food Vocabulary in the Novel, "The Bastard of Istanbul"

Rafia Sarwat
The Islamia University Bahawalpur

This is a critical appreciation of the symbolic interpretation of food vocabulary and its description in the novel, "The Bastard of Istanbul" by Elif Shafak. The titles of the eighteen chapters are named after a food Item which is on purpose. There is a close symbolic association between the title and the content of the chapter or some character of novel. The food is playing the role of a living character in the novel. It exists as a silent powerful member of each scene. The description of the food is elaborate and sensuous. The variety of food items are the titles. Food is such a dynamic character that it symbolizes multiple emotions in reflexes. It is nostalgia, love, affection, care, jealousy, hatred, reaction, pleasure, revenge or comfort. Food is a trope or a synecdoche. Its reveals the strength or weakness of the characters. It is the main character to support the person who comes out dejected after a failed or depressed meeting with a beloved. It is a way to let out emotions after a hectic days' oppressive weight.

Language Policy and Planning in Multilingual Instructive Milieu of Pakistan

Dr. Muhammad Arfan Lodhi
Higher Education Department (Collegiate Wing) Punjab.

Pakistan is regarded as a multilingual country with the essential implementation of different languages among children from their very early age. A toddler is motivated to use any local language being the mother tongue, use Urdu Language being the national language of country, use Arabic being the religious language, and use English being the official and international language. On the other side, Pakistan's Language policy and planning in colonial and postcolonial era has close and interdependent connections at cognitive, social and cultural levels. English language enjoys the status of most dominant but least focused language in most of the educational institutions of Pakistan. Historical standpoint, present day imbroglio and futuristic glimpses regarding the importance and usage of English language collide with the judicial verdicts and policy makers' decisions for last many decades. In this study, the status and importance of English and Urdu languages have been analyzed with considerate implications regarding status planning, acquisition planning and corpus planning issues as stated by Hornberger's (2006) integrative framework. The relationship of guest language English, matrix language Urdu and many local languages along with religious language Arabic has been explored while adopting relativist ontology, emic epistemology and qualitative research framework. Research findings indicate that English language in the education system of Pakistan progresses through hierarchical stages from totally unfamiliar language to foreign language (EFL); then to second language (ESL); and later to international and global language (EIL). However Urdu, which is at present the mostly used language in the country, is facing the threat of becoming endangered and non-existent due to lack of concern of the policy makers concerned. The study discusses language planning process, language ideologies, language attitudes and language threats in detail with an outlook to national and international languages being spoken and understood in Pakistan.

Internet Usage for English Language Learning in the Light of Technology Acceptance Theories : A Study Conducted at Postgraduate Level in District Layyah.

Muhammad Amjid

The current research work explores how different factors control learners' behaviour to accept and use the Internet as a tool for English language learning. Different technology acceptance theories are used as a theoretical framework of the study. A questionnaire containing closed ended questions is used to collect the data. Reliability of the questionnaire is tested by using Cronbach's Alpha test, whereas validity of the questionnaire is tested by using Inter-Item Correlation Test and Item to Total Correlation Test.

Regression test is conducted to test the hypotheses of the current research work. Regression results suggest that the learners accept and use the Internet for English language learning because of the following reasons/factors. (a) Learners perceive the Internet useful for English language learning. (b) Learners have a positive attitude towards the Internet usage for English language learning. (c) Learners have resources like digital gadgets and money to buy Internet data. (d) Learners are advised by their teachers and other companions to use the Internet to learn English.

Comparison between Spoken and Written Discourse in Print Media (Newspapers) and its implication in Teaching English as Second Language/Foreign Language

Altaf Ali Jakhar & Ashfaque Hussain Soomro
Mazhar Model School Ranipur Sindh
Mehran UET Shaheed ZA Bhutto Campus Khairpur Mir's Sindh

The focus of this research is to investigate some characteristics of discourse that are useful in analyzing and understanding different segments of a spoken and written text. The main objective of this study is to reveal the features of spontaneous speech and written text and explain how the spoken and written narratives deviate from each other in their different perspectives. The research also emphasizes both the spoken and written texts and highlights the use of the English language in our teaching system. The study focuses on the significance of the spoken and written narratives at the micro and macro levels of discourse structures. In the first phase, the spoken discourse is recorded & transcribed and on the other hand the text of a newspaper article (Dawn) analyzed; both the narratives have some similarities and differences in their discourse structures. This study recommends some suggestions regarding to English language teaching in order to bring awareness among the teachers of English towards understanding the use of discourse analysis and may support them in their teaching careers.

Translanguaging: An inevitable Phenomenon in Pakistani English as a Foreign Language (EFL) Classrooms, Idealism vs Reality

Muhammad Shahid Gulzar

Translanguaging is a newly utilized term in bilingual education; it supports a heteroglossic language ideology, which views bilingualism as a valuable tool in its own right. Recent studies in translanguaging of multilingual students have received much attention from the researchers working in teachable strategies in EFL classrooms. The present study would aim to explore the outcomes, suggestions and recommendations about the unconscious or conscious use of contextual multilanguage in English as a Foreign Classroom. It would also highlight that it is inevitable for teachers and learners to exclude interference of other languages while teaching English as a target language, no matter how much teachers and taught are competent. The present research would be a co-relational study conducted at intermediate level, which would investigate the use of different teaching approaches and methods in EFL classroom and strengthen the view of translanguaging as an inevitable phenomenon. The aim of the study would also be to investigate the ways in which this phenomenon is used by teachers and learners at secondary levels. It will examine how teachers engage themselves with the texts and the strategies they use to promote the use of multilanguages in classrooms to help learners understand content and concepts in English and other vernaculars. The data would be collected primarily through questionnaires taken from teachers and learners, recordings of lectures and classroom observations. The data would be further analyzed indicating all the instances of translanguaging occurred in lessons and the ways that facilitated the learning process. It is expected that the research would end with some positive reflections on the findings that would help the future researches and trainings. It would also close the debating chapter of which strategy to be utilized in teaching English as Foreign Language (EFL).

Impact of Motivation in the Classroom Life

Kaleem Ur Rehman
Lecturer, Education Department Narowal University.

Teaching is an important part of the process of education. It is a relationship which is established among three focal points in education- the teacher, the student and the subject matter. Teaching is a process by which the teacher brings the student and the subject matter together. The objectives of the study were (1) To identify the different aspects of motivation in classroom life (2) To assess the effects of motivation on classroom students. The study was descriptive and students of Narowal schools was the population. 200 hundred students were selected randomly. The main finding of the study were: Self-directed learning is more effective. If someone does a task at work/school better than I, then I feel like I failed the whole task. The recommendations were the study: Motivation play great role, self-direct and self-concept learning is more powerful.

Willingness to Communicate: An Investigation of the Factors Affecting ESL Learners' WTC at Graduation Level

Sadia Javeed
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

Willingness to communicate in second or English language has a lot to do with students' achievement in target language. This study examined the Islamia University students' willingness to communicate in English language. The present research investigated number of variables including self-perceived communication competence, communication apprehension, motivation, integrative and instrumental motivation, attitude toward English language situation and teachers' behavior, which could influence Islamia University ESL learners' WTC in English. One hundred and forty-seven (147) graduation learners who were majoring in English at Islamia University Bahawalpur participated in this research. A survey questionnaire was used to collect data. Pearson correlation coefficient and bar graph were employed as specific statistical analysis techniques to analyze the data through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), Version 20. The result of this study showed that although students have moderate level of willingness to communicate (50%) and communicative competence (49%) but according to McCroskey provided criteria, where he set standard or norms for each variable score, willingness to communicate and self-perceived communication, competence of the students was found low. And the reason for their low willingness to communicate could be understood, students of Islamia University also reported that they have high level of communication apprehension (56%). In this study 46% student reported that they are instrumental oriented. This study also investigated the relationship among communication variables (communication apprehension and self-perceived communication competence) and the correlation between WTC and self-perceived communication competence was found highly significant which prove SPCC a better predictor for learners' WTC in English. And to investigate teachers' behavior in encouraging their students' involvement in English language Groham Teacher Immediacy scale was utilized. The results of the study also showed that Islamia University students believe that teachers' behavior have no significant influence on their willingness to communicate in English.

Construction of Urbanization in Urdu Literature

Waqar Mustafa Sipra
Governor Awarded Author & Columnist.
Ex Fellow LUMS University Lahore.
Columnist Daliy Dunya Islamabad.
Daliy Bhulaka & Mashriq Lhr

Pakistan's demography is changing very rapidly in Last 30 years. Pakistan society is becoming a urban from rural. Almost 2 Cities are now 10 Million Plus and around 30 cities are 1 million plus. Now a apart from many significant changes, a drastic shift from rural to an urban area has been recorded. Keeping this changing pattern and social dynamics of Pakistan, this paper examines the construction of urbanization. This is done through the analysis of the present situation of Urbanization by comparing it with the Urdu language Literature. For Example in Afsana & Khani & Novels. This research paper attempts to understand the dynamics, problems and the process of urbanization living. Analyses as a methodology are used to operationalize Pastoral, Urban, Lifestyle, migration, tensions, issues, and openings are taken to understand the past and present patterns of changing life and demographic composition of Pakistan. Findings suggest that Govt has played a key role in encouraging the process of urbanization focusing on infrastructure development, converting cities as political hubs and offering opportunity based on the demographic composition.

Demystifying English Spelling System: A Historical Perspective

Muhammad Amjid

Spelling system of Old English was very regular and very phonetic but with the passage of time different changes happened in the spellings of different words and now modern-day English spelling system gives the impression of being more irregular and inconsistent. The present research, in the light of the opinions of different linguists, takes a look at the history of English spelling system and describes how and when changes happened in the spelling system. The influence of Latin and French, the influence of Anglo Saxon and Anglo Norman , the invention of Caxton's printer and his Flemish typesetters and the Internet seem to be the possible causes that made the modern-day English spelling system more complex.

Is Urdu Scriptvillain in construction of English Pronunciation? Study of transliteration errors in Pakistani-L2 Learners

Faiza Mushtaq & Fasiha Maryam
National University of Modern Languages, Multan

Transliteration can be defined as one to one mapping from one language writing system into another language. Urdu Orthography and transliteration play a key role in learning the pronunciation of English words. There is no one to one correspondence between English and Urdu vowels. Urdu is written from right to left in Nastaleeq script whereas English is written from left to right. A word list comprised of 60 words which are commonly used in daily conversations. The word list is shown to 50 participants from Multan who are informally educated and can read only. They were aged 19-24. The responses were tape-recorded and then analyzed. The findings of the current study proved that transliteration can also be used to understand how words are pronounced. Orthography of a language does not indicate tone of the language. Each language has its own phonological features which have their impact on learning the pronunciation of target. Errors are found because of the missing diacritical marks and owing to the pronunciation difference of both the languages (Urdu and English) i.e. Urdu is a syllable timed language and English is a stress timed language. The phonetic harmony of the words should be given special attention while transliterating from one language to another. The present study aims at filling this gap by investigating the ambiguities caused by English to Urdu Transliteration.

Butlerian Approach on Yerma by Federico Garcia Lorca

Maryam Imtiaz
Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Lodhran Campus.

The proposed research aims to study the gender under a framework provided by Judith Butler. The research applies theories of gender performativity to contemporary Spanish play Yerma by Federico Garcia Lorca. The proposed study intends to investigate how the selected narrative deconstructs the essentialist ideas of gender. Hence, it looks for gender theories as the model to evaluate the authenticity or in authenticity of the concept of gender. Gender studies serve as the theoretical frame work for this research most importantly, Butler's theory of gender performativity but also drawing upon other relevant theories, from Simon De Beauvoir, Kate Millet to Raewyn Connell about gender and construction of femininity. Further it implies inversion of gender roles as an analytical tool to study the authenticity or in authenticity of the concept of gender and construction of femininity. The plot projects the tale of a married woman, Yerma who craves for companionship and had her libidinal desires unfulfilled. In the play, the lady has been represented as a pure woman who has not internalized patriarchy. She is not a socially programmed gender. She rather shows masculine behavior while her husband has been projected as an object who is under female gaze. Even the male character has been seen projecting feminine behavior. Such inversion of roles has been represented by Lorca to deconstruct the social constructionism and construction of femininity. Switching of roles has also been used as a tool to highlight female libidinal desires and demands which are only attributed to men in a patriarchal society.

The Relationship between the MBTI Personality Traits and Learning and Development of Students

Sara Fatima
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

The aim of this research is to identify the relationship between the personality types of students and their learning skills and development. This research will provide guidance to instructors that how they can improve students' learning skills by using teaching methods according to their personality types. Internationally it is considered that intelligence is the main factor to predict students learning and development that's why we implement the semester exam system in our universities that provide results in the form of grades or GPA, but recently some researchers find out that there are some non-cognitive factors that also impact student learning and development like positive thinking, emotional intelligence, creativity, and motivation. Some researchers investigate that there is also another important factor that has a major influence on student's intelligence and learning that factor is the personality. It is a qualitative form of data analysis containing a sample size of 200 students and cluster sampling is used to gather data from 800 students of the Department of Management Science of Islamia University Bahawalpur. Results show that students have different learning skills according to their MBTI Personality types, data shows that not all students can perform well in grading system, but still they have some other learning skills like speaking skills, confidence, time management, writing and reading skills and participation in co-curricular activities.

A Semantic Analysis of William Blake's Metaphors employed in Songs of Experience

Muhammad Hassan Shaikh
Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur, Sindh, Pakistan

The study presents semantic analysis of last ten poems of William Blake's Songs of Experience (1794). Leech, in his book, A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry (1969) has theorized four kinds of metaphor namely, the Concretive Metaphor, the Animistic Metaphor, the Humanizing (Anthropomorphic) Metaphor and the Synaesthetic Metaphor. Interpretive method is applied to conduct the present study. After categorizing metaphors systematically, the study describes their literal meanings. Afterwards, these metaphors have been analyzed on purely semantic grounds. The findings show that William Blake's way of perceiving things is different from the general norms of the society in which he had composed poems. It helps us realize the improvements that are needed to make society a better place to live. Most importantly, freedom, love and justice are the three core values that he believes to be the essential needs of every society for human prosperity. The current study may also help to increase existing body of knowledge in the field of literary criticism.

Thematic analysis of English Translation of Two Selected 'Kafis' from Baba Bully Shah' Poetry: A Hallidian approach

Farzana Ismail & Dr. M. Arfan Lodhi
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur Rahim Yar Khan campus
Higher Education Department Punjab

'Kafi' is a not only classical form in genre of Punjabi literature but also have very rich form and content. This article deals with the theoretical concepts in Punjabi kafis of Baba Bullay Shah that are dominantly used in Micheal Halliday's Systematic Functional Grammar, (1985). Micheal Halliday states that theme and rheme pattern in language are helpful for speaker to make conversation more meaningful. The collection Bullay shah's Punjabi Kafis were taken from his poetry "اکھیابلھےشاہ نے" translated in English by Naveed Alam. The data was collected by using documentation sampling technique. This article explores the relationship of theme and rheme pattern, as a core concept drawn together to organize a clause and focus on absolute use of ideas in conversation. The system of 'Theme' (clause as message) in Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) is used as the theoretical framework of the study in order to analyze textual meta-function of language used in the translation of Kafis. Moreover this study examines the system of theme organization in a clause to show the local context of text to the general context. The analysis reveals the thematic development within the text structure of kafis in term of how grammar is used in playing significant role in shaping the way we get on with our lives. The findings of the study reveal that there is excessive use of marked and unmarked textual meta-function of clause as message recognized as theme pattern. Moreover this study will be useful as it gives additional knowledge about the main alternative to the functional grammar as formal grammar in the field of linguistics.

Deconstructing Bond of Signifier and Signified: A Corpus-Based Study of Variation in Meanings

Marghoob Ahmad
The Islamia University Bahawalpur

The study investigated a bond between signifier and signified in order to understand variation in meaning and it denoted analyzing signifiers from chosen corpus by applying theoretical framework of Jacques Derrida's deconstructionism. The key informant happened to be a text taken as a unit of study, wherein; textual examples were marked and analyzed from each chapter of the text and linguistic signifiers believed to be representing the text were serialized using judgmental procedure. Words were signs unlike

the gestures possessing meaning in the fullest sense and they were not intrinsically meaningful but just types of sound or mark. The signifiers were meaningless in itself and they gave meaning by playing a role in something we did with them. A sign was composed of signifier and signified painted with two faces, if one was form, then the other was content. A signifier was not fixed to a signified but it referred to other signifiers in an infinite reference, consequently, stable meaning appeared to be hopelessly unsuitable task in a text. One after another reading, it stood unnaturalized, because of the rapidly shifting nature of signifiers, no absolute meaning happened to be established in the text. The sign did not contain meaning within it but it appeared on surface in its interpretation. The signifier was seen as the form of the sign and the signified as the content denying that there were any ultimate meanings markable in a text. A play of meaning continued endlessly in the relation between signifier and signified.

The Comparative Study of Nicknames Used in Bahawalpur & Ghotki

Masood Hussain Kalwar

This research has been conducted to understand the impacts of nicknames in Pakistani society. Moreover this research has been conducted in specific parts of the provinces of Sindh and the Punjab. The selected parts of the provinces are the cities of Ghotki and Bahawalpur respectively. In both cities, Siraiki is one of the main languages used for communication. Residents of these cities mostly use nicknames to address their children, friends and colleagues. Sometimes people address their mates with nicknames to show love and affection, in addition to this, nicknames show hatred and offence. Aim of the study is to study these and other aspects associated with nicknames .

Perceptions and Practices: A Study of Corrective Feedback at School Level in Bahawalpur

Dr. Tahira Asgher & Tehreem Khan
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

This study aimed to investigate the perceptions and practices of ESL learners about corrective feedback activities at school level in Bahawalpur. Main objectives of the study were: to search out perceptions of teachers for providing feedback on ESL learners' writings, to explore out practices of teachers to provide feedback on learners' writings and to find out the gaps between perceptions and practices of teachers about corrective feedback activities. The study was descriptive in nature. All students and teachers of elementary schools in District Bahawalpur constituted population of the study. Multi-stage random sampling technique was used to collect data, through a survey questionnaire, from the sample of 284 students and 142 teachers. Data was analyzed with the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, version 20) by applying frequency, percentage, mean score, t-test and One Way ANOVA test .Results indicate a gap between perceptions and practices of teachers regarding corrective feedback activities. Therefore, need is to arrange refresher courses to train teachers to work according to perceptions. Teachers should plan about, how to give feedback to students about their mistakes. It is recommended to school heads to ensure quality feedback by teachers in schools.

The Effectiveness of Task-Based Language Teaching in Developing Motivation among L2 Learners of English

Noveen Javed

This research study aimed to investigate the Effectiveness of Task-Based Language Teaching in developing Motivation among L2 Learners of English. Data was collected from 100 students of graduate level studying at The Islamia University of Bahawalpur. To collect data the researcher used a survey questionnaire, students' pre-test and post- test, and their written remarks about the whole experimental activity. The collected data was analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). The scores obtained by the students were recorded and to test the differences between the average scores

obtained by the students, the researcher employed paired sample T-Test. In addition to know about the attitude of students towards the language activities, their written remarks were used and analyzed. The result showed that one of the most commonly cited advantages of language teaching and learning through tasks was the ability to increase their motivation .Moreover the students had positive attitude towards Task-Based Language Teaching and it helped them in improving their performance. Teaching through tasks and activities provided an effective way of learning to the students. Based on the results of the current study, it is recommended that ESL teachers should adopt the TBLT principles and procedures in their classroom practices.

Socio-economic Factors Faced by Students of Pakistan in Learning English as a Second Language

Alina Shahzad
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

This study was designed to identify the socioeconomic factors faced by Pakistani students in learning ESL. This research had aimed to study the graduate level students and their background regarding English language. This study had aimed to sort out some socioeconomic factors in learning English. The purpose of this research is to highlight the socio-economic factors, which affect the learning of English language. Social status is acquired by social position and economic status is associated with money or economy a person has. The sample of the study was 250 students who were selected from 5 faculties of Islamia university of Bahawalpur. Those five faculties were Science, Management Science, Engineering, Arts and Education. A survey was conducted, using a questionnaire and interviewer for collecting data. After data analysis findings showed that, majority of the learners of middle class were average achiever and learners belong to lower class remain low achiever. It is strongly recommended that the quality of English medium education should be better in government institutes of Pakistan.

A Stylistic Analysis of the Novel Season of the Rainbirds by Nadeem Aslam

Tooba Saeed

The aim of present study is to make a stylistic analysis of the novel Season of the Rainbirds by Nadeem Aslam using the analytical model developed by Leech and Short (2007). There are certain lexical, grammatical and tropes categories used in the novel Season of the Rainbirds by Nadeem Aslam which enhance the beauty of the novel. The present study is an attempt to find out the dominance of major stylistic features used in the novel. The present study is analytical, statistical and quantitative in its nature as it analyzes the last three chapters of the novel in the form of tables and graphs. The study concludes that Nadeem Aslam uses more nouns as compared to other word classes. Examining grammatical category, it is observed that the writer employs simple sentences, adverb phrases and noun clauses. With regard to the figure of speech category, it is noted that alliteration is widely used which creates a musical effect as the phonological schemes. When we see the use of tropes, similes are mostly used as a rhetorical device.

Genre Analysis of Civil Engineering's Research Article Introductions

Hina Manzoor, Aisha Majeed & Madiha Munaf
NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi, Pakistan.

The present study explores the structure of Civil Engineering research articles' (RA) introductions based on Swales' 1990 CARS (Create a Research Space) model. It analyzes fifteen Civil Engineering RA introductions according to the move structure and linguistic features that would indicate the use and avoidance of the move. Findings show that move-pattern in RA introductions of this field follows all three moves but it does not adhere to the proposed sequence given in the model. It is suggested for

enhancement of reading and writing skills and subject knowledge of ESL/EFL/ESP students, pedagogy of CARS model can play an effective role as it is still applicable.

Intersectionality and Multiplicity of Oppressions: A Study of Intersecting Oppressions in Roy's The God of Small Things

Zulaikha Rehman & Munazzah Rabbani
The Women University, Multan

Intersectionality has emerged as a significant term in contemporary feminist epistemology to analyse the nature of different forms of oppression. The present study is an attempt to explore the intersection of multiple oppressions—based on class, race, gender and faith—faced by different communities in India as discussed in the novel The God of Small Things (1997) by Arundhati Roy. For this purpose, this paper utilizes a theoretical framework encompassing the theoretical standpoints of multiple critics/theorists including the notion of intersectionality by Kimberle Crenshaw, Spivak's 'Can the Subaltern Speak?' and Chandra Mohanty's notion of 'third world women'. The research is significant as it explores the concept of intersectionality by applying it on a fictional work and it adds to the existing body of knowledge by exploring the multiplicity inherent in the nature of oppression in contemporary India by linking it to gender, class, race and belief systems.

An Analysis of the Rise of Identity Crisis and the Complexity of Socio-Political Conflicts in Post Partition Globalized India in Arundhati Roy's "The Ministry of Utmost Happiness."

Hadiqa Mahboob & Maryam Amjad Ali
University of the Punjab, Lahore

The Ministry of Utmost Happiness by Arundhati Roy highlights some of the darkest and violent issues in a modern day India and features a diverse group of characters from all over India. The post-colonial concern serves as a predicament to observe the identity of certain marginalized characters in the novel like Anjum, Saddam Hussain, and Tilo. Further, the symbolic significance of the places like "graveyard", "khawabgaha" and "dargah" also had a profound impact in voicing the socio-political crises of modern India. Certain, layers of meaning have been employed to question the" Hindu- Muslim riots"," occupation of Kashmir", and "ghettoization of lower class." This dissertation aims to explore the crises of identity in the globalized India as presented by Arundhati Roy in her novel "The Ministry of Utmost Happiness". It investigates the cultural clashes and complex interpersonal, societal conflicts and how they resulted in the marginalization of certain sects of the society who are victims of the growing injustice, inequality and prejudice in the post partition modern day India through critical discourse analysis of the novel unveiling the hidden social and political structures and their significance through the application of structuralism.

An Investigation of Role Play as a Medium to Improve Communication Skills of Students at Elementary Level

Sania Jabeen

English speaking ability is very significant in all spheres of our life. At the present time, teaching speaking English is not very efficient. This research looks at role play as a medium to improve communication skills of students at elementary level. Forty students and 20 teachers of the Government Comprehensive Girls High School Bahawalpur. This research is pre-experimental design with one group pre-test and post- test design which consists of 40 students. The students are divided into 2 groups of 40 each and randomly distributed to an experimental and control group. It is based on observations. This study adopts a qualitative research method. In this research, questionnaires are collected from the teachers

of Government comprehensive Girls High School Bahawalpur. The results are presented in the form of tables and pie charts. The results show improvement in communication skills through role play.

The Sacred and the Secular in Bullah Shah's Poetry

Qaiser Sajjad
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

Mystical poetry is one of the salient genre of sufi works. Like other sufi poets, Bullah Shah used poetry to disseminate Sufism and their philosophy of Islam. Bullah' s poetry is centred on the theme of love to Allah. This love is often depicted as earthly passion between man and woman. In his poetry, the virtuous and the ardent follower are sometimes represented as rascal and infidel. This fusion of the sacred and the secular is intentional as the poetry may seem secular at surface but loaded with meanings at a deeper level in order to attract people belonging to different faiths, religions and ideologies. The mixture of sensual and the spiritual in the depiction of the Divine narrows the gap between the Creator and the created. The paper intends to study the impact of engaging secular and sacred aspects in sufi poet Bullah Shah's poetry. The focus of the paper is on two aspects: the employ of the language and patterns of secular literature in sufi lyrics and second the reflection of Divine in human terms. Sufi poetry creates the bridges of understanding with other faiths and thus harmonizes the people on the basis of similarities.

Representation of Voices in Claustrophobic Spatial Constructs in Exit West, A Novel by Mohsin Hamid

Maryam Amjad Ali

This paper intended to discover how Hamid represented certain concerns of the post 9/11 world through several voices. The representation of voices in the novel serves as a predicament to observe the crises of refugees in the globalized world. Further, through modern domain of research the compact repetitive pattern of refugee's portrayal in the spatial and temporal terms is also observed. Using metaphors of 'doors' and 'fences', the claustrophobic spaces had also been depicted in relation to voices. Spatial theory was applied on the text to thread the connection between immigrants and spaces. Secondly, spaces and its effect on the characters was also observed. This paper revealed that crises of refugees represent the dim and bleak future of stateless and homeless people. Moreover, the crime in the novel had profusion in the claustrophobic settings. Thus, the paper is an attempt to give representation to voices in the post 9/11 world and connect it to modern area of research concerned with spatial constructions as evidence of heinous acts.

National Allegory and Contemporary Pakistani Fiction: A Study of Polycentric History in Kamila Shamsie's A God in Every Stone

Munazzah Rabbani
The Women University, Multan.

Since the advent of postcolonial studies, Jameson's notion of National Allegory has acquired tremendous significance for its propensity to serve both as a tool to subvert and expose the imperialist strategies of the Empire as well as a tool to reinforce and naturalize a Eurocentric perspective to evaluate the literatures being produced by the third world nations in their moment of (post) postcoloniality. In this context, this paper attempts to evaluate the relevance of this notion for contemporary Pakistani fiction through a reading of Shamsie's A God in Every Stone as a work of polycentric history that serves to re-orient and re-vision the narrativization of national history from a polyvalent perspective. For this purpose, Lacanian notion of identification based upon the ethos of lococentricism to sacralize a particular land or territory has been utilized along with a critical interpretation of polycentricism in the understanding of history and literature. Shamsie's narrative, rather than re-inforcing the normative reading of national history and national consciousness, privileges a lococentric definition of national selfhood based upon a

palimpsestuous reading of history. This spatial contextualization of history encompasses multiple alternative epochs and spaces to contextualize the Indian anti-colonial nationalist struggle. Hence, Shamsie posits a re-imagining of Peshawar as a multi-layered national site for historical excavations, a city layered with history and memory, local and universal, ravaged by empires past and present—Persian and British.

A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Language of Slogans of Vendors

Nadia Sadaf & Quratul Ain

The present study was designed to analyze the language of slogans which are used by vendors while selling their products with the help of critical discourse analysis. The aim of this study was to analyze the use of language by vendors and the tactics used to attract the attention of their customers. The qualitative research was being done on language of slogans of some vendors. Data was collected from seven venders' slogans while selling their products by recording their audios. Then Norman Fairclough three-dimensional framework was used to analyze the language of slogans which were recorded from venders. The conclusion of this study showed how venders used different tactics of language in the form of slogans to promote their business.

A Study of Grice Principle of Conversation in Language of Advertising of Pakistan

Waheed Shahzad, Javed Hussain & Quratulain
KFUEIT, Rahim Yar Khan

The contribution of Advertising in the development of human civilization and enhancement of economy resources is immense. The persuasive use of language in Pakistani advertisements can generate conversational implicature and consequently bring about the observance and violation of CP (Cooperative Principles). "There are four maxims under this general principle: the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relation and the maxim of manner" (Dai&He, 2010). The present study aimed at the above mentioned conversational maxims proposed by British philosopher Herbert Paul Grice (1989:53) to analyze the language of tag lines of advertisements in Pakistan. Qualitative research design was carried out to observe these maxims in selected ads. Through purposive sampling technique ten ads of different companies were selected. The outcomes of the study showed that to achieve the desired consideration of the audience the cooperative principle is deliberately floated but at the same time, the audience can figure out the implied meanings of these ads in the most appropriate context.

Refugee Camps: The Absurd Recuperation of Wars

Shaffaq Fatima
Punjab University Lahore

Refugee camps are widely known to accommodate the survivors of wars and natural disasters like tsunamis and earthquakes. All around the world, people dwelling in refugee camps receive donations, psychological assistance and in some places, temporary rehabilitation and training centers as various useful skills are built to bring the victims back to their normal routine. Their lives reduce to get accustomed to mere limited necessities while forgetting all the comforts of life they once witnessed in the recent past. Children grow up and aspire for a promising future in a place that offers ambiguity when it comes to national identity. Hence! Their expectation brutally get crumbled up. It is, indubitably not a place to belong to, but a place for people who belong nowhere, still ironically they can't own it. This research aims to explore the absurdity in putting an arduous effort of establishing refugee camps in order to recover the damage that war has brought into the lives of the victimized. It thoroughly analyzes Mohammad Hanif's novel "Red Birds" through structuralism and studies how hegemonic powerful forces contribute in creating implicitly an absurd and apparently sympathetic world. How they try to

structure the unorganized put them into this plight at the first place and then provide them a shelter to survive in.

Impact of Patriarchal Coercive Control on the Psyche of Women from *Typhoon*

Shaheen Malik, Ms. Sabahat Anwar & Musarat Shaheen
The Government Sadiq College Women University Bahawalpur

This study aims to identify the effects of repression and coercive control on the psyche of women in Qaisra Sharaz's novel Typhoon. The research focuses on the patterns of behaviors, customs and traditions of patriarchal system towards women that result in mental instabilities. Vulnerable female characters suffer on account of chauvinist attitude of men. Male members of the society usually exploit them and treat them as lesser human being. Females are unaware of their rights because they are not well educated, many societies still do not allow them to get education properly. Patriarchal system is one of the major causes of these predicaments and are treated as small entities in the power of men and they are restricted to domestic sphere and their obligatory duty is to procreate and look after their families. Women are not allowed to take decisions. This repression of women leads toward mental instabilities, less confidence level and inability to take decision or to take risks. Control of men over women's lives and concept of marriage as a transaction between two parties forces women into shameful prostitution. Rape and sexual harassment is another social evil which leaves deep physical and mental scars on those women who have gone through it. Female character suffer humiliation all her life after being victimized as target of sexual abuse. After that she never consider herself pure and used to take several acts of bath in a day just to make herself pure again. The victims of rape cannot easily recover from this physical and mental torture. The protagonist of the novel Typhoon is trapped in the cage of patriarchal system. Naghmana becomes the victim of patriarchal oppression, her first husband divorces her in front of whole village against her will and her second husband leaves her after knowing her past which haunts her all her life. The research under consideration is theoretical and descriptive. The researcher intends to consult the critics work. It may be in the form of journals, articles and books. The researcher would conduct close reading of the text as a primary source for analysis and critical evaluation. This research focuses on the interpretation of dreams on the ground of Sigmund Freud's Concept of dream analysis. The results exhibit that due to patriarchal oppression women suffer and collapse both physically and mentally.

A Transitivity Analysis of Pakistani President Imran Khan's Inaugural Address

Quratul Ain & Nadia Sadaf

Transitivity system, the experiential metafunction of language, is employed to construe the flux of experiences. It is also known as ideational system which is one of the three systems of Halliday's SFL (Systemic Functional Grammar) and consists of participant, process, and circumstances (Halliday, 1994). The purpose of this paper was to conduct the transitivity analysis on the inaugural speech of Imran Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan in 2018. Qualitative research method was employed to collect data from internet through documentation method, then text was segmented into clauses to analyze the types of processes and finally quantitative method was used to present the outcomes of study in percentage by making pie charts to discover functions and distribution of six processes of transitivity: material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential. By the use of purposive sampling technique hundred clauses were selected and examined to explore the ideational meanings of Prime Minister in his address. The finding of the study showed that each process contains a specific function which helps to show the prime minister sincerity to stabilized Pakistan and maintain his good image to win the confidence of his nation.

Use of Semiotics in Classic Pakistani Commercial

Muhammad Wasif Khan
NED University of Engineering & Technology, Karachi

The aim of this research is to explore how semiotics is used by different brands in commercials in order to influence the viewers and how much is their effect on them. Semiotics is the study of signs, symbols and colours. They all carry meanings which is difficult for a layperson to decode. Some kind of ideology is being constructed using these signs, symbols and colours from which the viewer is unaware. The study adopted cross-sectional research design within the qualitative research paradigm. Simple random sampling is utilized for selecting the population and purposive sampling technique is used for the selection of commercial. Interview is used as a data collection instrument. Since semiotics has not been studied in Pakistan as a separate field in linguistics, therefore, many people including most of the marketing and advertising personals are not familiar of this science. They unconsciously use colours, images, music, and other signs regardless of their implications on the viewers. This research shows that semiotics occupies a pivotal role in the overall success of commercials. It will give awareness to people in order to judge and see things through different and broad perspectives; give them a critical eye to watch commercials with conscious mind. Therefore, in this way, they can evaluate the implied meanings by paying attention to the 'minute' things like colours, sounds, signs, and symbols which they neglect before.

Language Variations in an Urdu and English interaction in an E-Discourse

Sania Jabeen

Language is very significant in all spheres of life. In Pakistan people use both English and Urdu languages for communication. The purpose of this study is to find out how the code-switching and mixing of English and Urdu codes create language variations in electronic discourse. The data of this study is sampled from the BS students of different departments of the Government Sadiq Degree College Women University Bahawalpur. Moreover the data of this study is delimited to Facebook and WhatsApp conversation. The data is analyzed by using the general model of discourse as "Coding of e-discourse" from theoretical work of Thurlow and Brown (2003). The analysis of this study reveals that code-switching and code-mixing are sociolinguistic phenomenon and Pakistan has multilingual communities therefore interaction of English and Urdu in speech by Pakistani speakers lead to language variations in e-discourse due to which people use a large number of English words into Urdu language system with the proliferation of CMC (Computer-Mediated-Communication).

Impact of Ethical Leadership on Whistle Blowing Intention through Mediating Role Of Moral Attentiveness: Moderating Role of Collectivism

Awais Tariq
Capital University of Science and Technology, Islamabad.

The focus of this research is to check the impact of leadership style on whistle blowing intention with the mediator and moderator. Using an assorted sample of 300 personnel from a variety of banks in Islamabad. The data for this field study was collected using convenient sampling. Ethical leadership positively influenced the process of the whistle blowing intention and provides an initiative to the employees that they can also raise their voice about any unethical conduct. Contrary to the prediction that moral attentiveness strengthens the positive role of ethical leadership verses whistle blowing relation. In addition, the cultural dimension collectivism also plays a moderating role and strengthens the relation between the moral attentiveness and whistle blowing intentions. In conclusion, this study offers significant contribution and serves to elicit comprehensive understanding of the organization to create

full awareness among employees about whistle blowing intentions, providing ways by which they report the wrong doings in the organization.

The Influence of SMS Language on Academic Writing: A Study at University Level in South Punjab, Pakistan

Dr. Abdul Khaliq
Cholistan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Bahawalpur

The aim of the study was to determine the reasons of SMS language use and the influence of SMS features on the academic writing of the participants. Twenty seven (27) university teachers and 160 students were participants of the study . The participants came from two public sector university of Punjab, Pakistan. Two questionnaires one for teachers and other for students were used as tool for data collection. The collected data were processed and analyzed through SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) The results indicated that the majority of the University teachers viewed SMS language as having a negative influence on the written language skills of the university students. The influence was perceived as occurring in the learners' spelling, punctuation, and sentence length. A further finding-insight revealed that students use SMS because of easy and speedy communication while they are aware about the negative influence of SMS language on their academic writing.

The Effect of Emotional Literacy on Communication Competence of ESL Learners at Graduate Level

Samreen Iqbal
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

Emotions play a central role in every aspect of an individual's life. They effect the cognitive process like memory, learning and performance. Past studies have confirmed that emotional literacy is vital in attaining success in learning and language skills. The present study aims to investigate whether communication skills can be improved by understanding and management of emotions experienced by the learners in academic settings. In the current study the researcher conducted an experiment on a sample of 20 students to find the impact of emotional literacy on the communicative competence of ESL learners at graduate level in Pakistan. Emotional literacy integrated with communication skills based teaching methodology was used for four weeks as a treatment to determine the impact of learning about the academic emotions, handling and managing these emotions in academic settings and how these skills can improve the oral communication skills of a learner in classroom tasks and activities. Pre-test and post-test were used to compare the effect of the treatment. Findings of the results obtained from the study revealed positive relationship between emotional literacy and learner's improved communicative competence and their language skills. The study attempts to focus on the effective and productive outcome of emotional literacy based teaching in ESL teaching instructions.

Analysis of the Problems in Acquisition of Writing Skill at Grade 7 in Rahim Yar Khan

Ms. Noor ul Ain
Khwaja Fareed University of Engineering and IT, Rahim Yar Khan

In formal system of education, it is very easy to acquire information as the source of information is near and easily available one such source that is very easy is the use of assignments. In this project the researcher has studied "Analysis of the problems in acquisition of writing skill at grade 7". The researcher has controlled information from the students of grade 7 enrolled in private schools of Rahim Yar Khan. These Students face lot of problems in writing. The data collection method was descriptive. A self-administered questionnaire was administered. For this purpose, a sample of 200 students was taken. Researcher collected the information from different school of Rahim Yar Khan. Analysis of data shows

that students were not satisfied with their teachers' behavior. Analysis also showed issues faced by the students in writing. Researcher has recommended some suggestions for the solution of their problems. The researcher concluded that teachers may use different English books for developing English writing habits. Teacher may use A.V aids like chart, sign board etc for teaching of English writing skills. Teachers may use dictionary for developing English writing. Teacher may use different method for teaching English writing skills.

Bakhtin's Polyphony and a Daughter's Memoir: Fatima Bhutto's Apology for the Misrepresentation of Her Father

Mujahid Abbas & Dr. Mirza Muhammad Zubair Baig
COMSATS, Vehari

This research study aims to investigate Bakhtin's polyphony with the purpose to answer the question how the multiple voices glorify the image of a father in Fatima Bhutto's *Songs of blood and sword: A daughter's memoir* (2011). Textual analysis has been applied as a research method to analyze the ways a daughter has defended her father's political vulnerable image by challenging his misrepresentation. Textual analysis is further supported by some extra-textual knowledge such as narrative strategies, historical and cross references, feminist perspectives and secondary resources to validate the interpretations. Autobiographical theories of Smith and Watson have been applied to analyze the auto/biographical features of the narrative. Fatima's self-narrative is father centered and research findings guide that it is a mix of praise and blame, as she not only praises her father but also holds him wrong for his political choices. Fatima resolves whatever reality of her father she comes up in her investigative self-narrative, her reverence for her father will not change. *Songs of blood and sword: A daughter's memoir* (2011) is a story of a daughter's unconditional love for her father that binds a daughter with her father emotionally, even after his death.

Role of Progressive Aspect in the Definitions of Stative and Dynamic Verb

Muhammad Imran
Govt. Postgraduate College Burewala.

This experimental study aims to find out reasons behind scanty knowledge of stative and its dynamic counterpart among the EFL learners. Firstly, it is focused on to what extent the definitions of stative and dynamic posted in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, which the college students studying at secondary and tertiary level in Pakistan put to good use, are debunked by the clauses, incorporated therein, inclusive of 'progressive tense'; and resultant impact on learners' understanding of these two types of main verb. Secondly, it stipulates how the exclusion of impetuous clauses and expansion in requisite details of pertinent terms can produce proliferated results. Finally, the results were reached through the data collected via a language proficiency test and two handouts: the one wielded as control parameter and the other designed as experimental intervention. The study culminated in that certain modifications in the definitions of ibid. verbs seem prerequisite to successful learning.

The Impact of Students' Use of Language Learning Strategies on Grade Point Average: An Exploratory Study

Imran Bajwa
Iqra University Karachi

The main aim of the current study was to investigate the impact of Pakistani students' use of language learning strategies and the impact of those strategies on the grade point average (GPA) of the students and to determine the extent to which the use of language learning strategies predict students' achievement. The population of the study consisted of all undergraduate students of Iqra University Karachi. A total of 410 students participated in this quantitative study, selected through using simple

random sampling technique. Data was collected using strategy inventory for language learning (SILL) version 7.0, developed by Oxford (1989). The SILL consisted of 50 items, divided into six strategies namely: cognitive, meta-cognitive, memory, compensatory, affective and social strategies. Collected data was analyzed statistically using different tools of SPSS. Exploratory Factor Analysis was performed to check co-linearity of six factors while regression analysis was performed to check the effect of independent variables (language learning strategies) upon the dependent variable (students' GPA). The results of the data analysis revealed that there was a significant positive relation between the students' strategy and their grade point average. The study found that among six categories of language learning strategies, students preferred using social strategies such as asking for help from others while learning English. Students also frequently used compensation strategies when presented with unfamiliar English words and phrases. Cognitive and affective strategies were least used. In terms of students' achievement, cognitive and memory strategies had more positive impact of students' GPA while meta-cognitive and social strategies had least effect on students' academic achievement. The results of the study had certain important implications for students, teachers and academic stakeholders in term of students' language and academic achievement.

Growing Trends of Using Mobile in English Language Learning

Asma Abdul Aziz & Mehmood Ul Hassan
Khwaja Fareed University of Engineering and IT, Rahim Yar Khan

Learning English in Pakistan has been a challenge for EFL students in Pakistan. Students are facing a lot of problems in learning English. Mobile technology may be a great boon if properly used for learning purposes particularly learning a foreign language. Moreover, use of mobile technology is increasing day by day among students because of its significance for the improvement of vocabulary in English language. SMS, YouTube lessons, Mobile Assisted conducting Tests and various Apps may be self-drives in the acquisition of English if EFL students properly monitored and guided towards using mobiles for educational purposes. The study explores growing trends of using mobile in English language learning among higher secondary school learners in Pakistan. A survey is conducted to collect data from randomly selected students in district Okara (Punjab), Pakistan. A questionnaire based on five Likert scale was used to collect quantitative data. Analysis was done on SPSS, to acquire mean score and frequency analysis reveals that higher secondary school students of English have great tendency for using mobile to learn English. Besides Students' perception as obtained from survey prove that using mobile for English language learning makes their job easy and they are able to develop their listening and communicative habits. Findings of this study also reveal that using mobile for English language learning makes the students, independent and self-evaluator.

Persuasion and Resistance: Contesting Tradition in Salt and Saffron by Kamila Shamsie

Ms. Aliyah Hussain
Govt. Sadiq College Women University Bahawalpur

This paper is an attempt to demonstrate, Shamsie's use of narrative to contest and subvert dominant narratives of past by coming to term with it in a totally different perspective. Salt and Saffron is a powerful narrative which reflects in the backdrop of partition three generations of women confronting racism, patriarchal oppression, and traditions. Kamila Shamsie epitomizes skillful negotiation between drastically opposite cultures and social systems, exhibited both through the experiences embodied within the text and through the careful use of myth, memory and history as rhetorical and narrative strategies. The worth, dignity, and superiority of Dard-e-Dil family is placed alongside with Mughal regime in order to make superiority of tradition convincing, to garner support for longstanding political divide among Muslim community and to generate a more positive view of the partition of India and Pakistan. Abida Begum, Mariam Apa and her not-quite-twin Aliya, are women of three generations born in India, Turkey and Pakistan respectively. Their layering stories of enduring family traditions and unconventional role

of women, protesting against racism, patriarchal oppression and social class are employed as mechanics of persuasion and resistance. By enacting resistance from a variety of subject positions, women from all three generations are able to share pieces of their life stories while creating an alternate image of Pakistani women, one that reveals a transformation from tradition to modernity. Through her narrative, Aliya transforms herself from a challenger of convention into a reliable narrator, detailing her own confined sphere of life from private to global as an international student of history, empathizing with her Indian branch of family and encouraging reunion and forgiveness between shunned relations. By retelling stories from her childhood she challenges the impermeability of borders, both between present and past as well as between reality and fiction. By simultaneously retelling and fictionalizing the memory and history, Shamsie is able to preserve and reclaim her childhood while creating a subversive counter narrative of life which contests social system. Consequently, Shamsie's use of myth, memory and history highlight the ambivalence of individual as site of persuasion and resistance. After negotiating the complexities of past and present, ultimately Shamsie has remodeled her homeland as a land of cultural assimilation, integration and coexistence.

Developing Strategies for Improving Reading Skill to Comprehend the Text

Nargis Rashid
Government College of Technology for Women Bahawalpur

English language meets the level of metadiscourse. In English, reading has a great place among learning skills. Improving reading skills necessitates comprehension to get maximum understanding and intelligibility. Going through different stages, reading completes the final stage to that level of supreme understanding which leads to the further productive skill. Improving reading skill through comprehension creates command on the subject which requires reading a lot of books to get lot of knowledge. The Govt. or private schools and colleges have their specific reading materials for the specific classes in which the productive assignments are done to improve the reading skills of the students through which vocabulary, grammatical correct structures, semantics, inference, coherence, cohesion and pragmatics are learnt. The problems of the students in reading need to be focused in which vocabulary regarding confused words and vowel sounds stand on alarming stage. This becomes a great hurdle in the way of smooth reading on the end of the student. For this specific problem of improving reading skill through comprehension, comprehensive exercises can also be framed to make the students active, sharp but clear in their intelligibility and the same can also keep them to be good readers of English and the good speakers as well. In the light of above discussion, an effort has been made to make a path in the way of smooth and intelligible reading so that the students can get guidance in improving their reading comprehension skill.

Double Consciousness of Settler Protagonists of the Reluctant Fundamentalist and the Buddha of Suburbia in Diaspora

Fauzia Shafi

This article aims to probe issues faced by the protagonists of The Buddha of Suburbia and The Reluctant Fundamentalist who become the victims of identity crisis on account of double consciousness of their native identity and their attraction towards the putative image of the West which lead them to attain westernized identity through mimicry of colonizers by becoming colonial subjects. These expatriate writers depict in aforementioned novels dilemmas of immigrants through their protagonists who are striving for social mobility, to escape from inhibitions and to seek freedom, their quest for true concept of subject or identity, the process of assimilation and adjustment in the culture of occidentals, resistance to and retention of their native identity and culture lead to conflicting surges. The protagonists selected for the current paper are immigrant oriental youth exploited against their vision of cosmopolitan west as modern day Janissaries, confront challenge to their identity on account of racial discrimination in diaspora. There are some traces of colonial history that are left in post-colonial period where individuals

are attracted towards putative image of west for which they strive to assimilate in it but due to its' deceptive image, their dreams and identities are shattered. The protagonists' concept of subject clashes with colonizers' concept of Other while trying to divulge their masks to face the real self which leads them to double consciousness, unhomeliness and suffer from crisis of identity. Methodological approach employed for this qualitative research paper falls under the mantle of literary analysis of specific criticism. The article focuses on the theory of Post-Colonialism including works of Fanon and Homi K Bhabha's concept of ambivalence and double consciousness. The tentative conclusion debates on how these protagonists become victim of double-consciousness and how they resist against it while living in diaspora whether protagonists accept/resist by becoming colonial subjects in building new hybrid identity or retaining their native identity. As postcolonial subject, they are involved in bewildering battle between the two realities, divided sensibilities, instincts of infatuation and disillusionment which pose challenge towards their concept of subject and colonizers' concept of other and their resistance against discrimination results to embrace pluralistic identity while claiming to reserve the essence of each culture.

Stumbling Blocks Encountered By Pakistani Learners in Vocabulary Development Process

Sadia Parveen

The main purpose of this study is to investigate the phenomenon of vocabulary development among students; the agendas involved in vocabulary development process and also to explore the factors affecting the vocabulary development of students in Pakistan. Through review study, the researcher identified Challenging Factors that affect vocabulary development process for Pakistani students and then the researcher discusses the strategies and techniques from past literature in vocabulary development process. The researcher selected Pakistani learners as sample to collect data from students and teachers. After collecting data, simple percentage analysis method was used to analyse data. This research is clear regarding implication for strategies that ensure development of large and useful vocabularies. Wide reading plays a critical role in developing knowledge and teachers facilitate this process by teaching strategies for learning L2 vocabularies.

A Corpus-based Study of Metadiscourse Features of Travelogue Discourse Published in Pakistani English Newspapers

Aamir Aziz & Dr. Asim Mehmood
Government College of Commerce Sahiwal
Government College University, Faisalabad

During the last twenty years, there has been an increasing interest in the study of genre both within and across disciplines and various language use domains. The travelogue is comparatively an emerging genre. The purpose of writing a travelogue is mainly to provide information about the place, its culture and inhabitants to the general audience, as well as intended visitors. A travelogue is expected to prepare the readers to visit the place. Mostly travelogues have been published in the form of books but have been published in newspapers as well. The current study explored that how interpersonal metadiscourse markers were used by Pakistani travelogue writers. The corpus of the current study consisted of 20 travelogues published in 'Daily Times'- a leading English newspaper published in Pakistan. Hyland's (2005) interpersonal model of metadiscourse was used to analyze the travelogues. The analysis was done with the help of antconc. The frequencies and percentages of metadiscourse markers were manually calculated. The results of the study depicted that the interactional resources were most recurrently used than the interactive resources by Pakistani travelogue writers.

Gender Politics in Pakistani and African Culture: A Study of the Pakistani Bride and Things Fall Apart

Sunila Rashid

Pakistanis are leading their lives according to the codes and conducts that gives them a freedom and the equality of rights. They may choose their partners and they may have equal prospectuses to grow. The same is the case with the African cultures where black women are having authority and they have self-respect equal to the whites. At the same time there is equality among males and females. Being a husband does not mean that the female is subordinate of male and she has to work under the male like a slave. But actual state of affairs is totally different and one may analyze that all is not well with the females in both societies. At the same time there is gender discrimination in both societies that may give rise to gender politics and a quest to find equal opportunities. This research is being conducted to find out how far this statement is true in the light of two novels from Pakistan and Africa; The Pakistani Bride and Things Fall Apart by Bapsi Sidhwa and Chinua Achebe.

Existential Authenticity in *the Holy Woman*

Romana Jabeen Bukhari
The Govt. Sadiq College Women University, Bahawalpur

The purpose of this study is to discover a new identity for women. This study aims to examine the general cultural suppression and social pressurization in societies and cultures where patriarchy subordinates women by prescribing images and roles for them. Consequently, such a social dominance brings about resistance on the part of women who try to rediscover their true selves. The researcher has selected Qaisra Shahraz's The Holy Woman which shows the subjugation of women in twenty-first century Sind, Pakistan. This qualitative study makes an analysis of the female protagonist in the light of existentialist concept of authenticity, particularly the one envisaged by Jean Paul Sartre. According to this approach, individual has the primacy. One's relation to oneself, the resolve to being oneself is of primary importance rather than concern for others or socio-political structures in society. The present study analyzes how the protagonist resists, fights, and challenges social pressure when she is labelled as a holy woman. Within the parameters of this limited role, she finds new dimensions and is able to attain agency and authenticity. The result is that she re-emerges as a different being and establishes her existential rights as a free and independent human being. As exemplified through this text, the resistance and mobilization against the dominant patriarchal ideologies endows the female protagonist with regeneration and spiritual uplift. Through the discussion of this authentic character, the study concludes with a new image and identity for women, exploring possibilities to break away from social prescription.

Female Abuse and Sexual Harassment; A Feminist Analysis of Short Story "I Will Follow You" by Roxane Gay

Amna Azam, Fareeha Aazam & Maimona Khan
The Women University Multan.
Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan.
The Women University Multan

This study seeks an approach for the stylistic analysis of a feminist short story 'I Will Follow You' by Roxane Gay. Female abuse and harassment and the role of male in the patriarchal society are the focus of this investigation. This research has followed qualitative approach and data has been analysed by applying the Feminist Stylistic Analysis of Sara Mills (1995). The findings obtained through the analysis of investigation show that even in today's modern society females are sexually abused, afraid, insecure and dependent on male for their survival in the society. The study indicates that the author Roxane Gay wanted to convey a message through her short story 'I Will Follow You' that females are insecure and

they need protection and freedom from the people in the society. She has tried to use neutral language while referring to males and females but still many of generic pronouns, like 'he', 'him', 'she' and 'her', have been used at the places where reference to that gender was necessary. For this research, selected text regarding the specific theme has been discussed and analysed which will be helpful for other researchers, students and teachers for analysing feminist text.

Key Words: Female abuse, Sexual harassment, Short Story, I Will Follow You by Roxane Gay, Feminist stylistic analysis.

Critical Discourse Analysis of Selected Presidential Speeches by Mamnoon Hussain and Dr Arif Alvi

Fareeha Aazam & Amna Azam
Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan
The Women University Multan

This paper examines the persuasive strategies and hidden ideologies in language. There is no plain language but it has a chain of messages or ideas which conveys a specific and hidden ideology. In the present study, the researchers analysed the two presidential speeches (one speech by each candidate) of Mamnoon Hussain and Dr. Arif Alvi. This research is qualitative in nature and different significant extracts are taken from the speeches in which both presidents used influential strategies and support their specific party. Fairclough's (1992) three-dimensional model of critical discourse analysis is used for speech-analysis. The findings revealed that both presidents are using persuasive language to convey a specific ideology and support their specific political party.

Significance and Use of Corpus in Applied Linguistics: A Brief Review for Insight into the Future Research

Rahila Huma Anwar, Muhammad Naeem Qaiser & Ashfaque Ahmed Mashori
NED University of Engineering & Technology, Karachi.

Corpus Linguistics is relatively a new and sophisticated field for linguistics analysis and text investigation of computerized spoken and written corpora by which we are capable to process vast amount of materials in very short time with absolute accuracy. Many scholars such as Biber, Johanson, Leech, McCarthy, Alonso Almeida, Hunston, Francis and Conrad have contributed to the development of computerized Corpus Linguistics but among them, John Sinclair is the most influential and prominent scholar of modern-day Corpus Linguistics. Corpora were used in the areas of language acquisition, syntax, semantics, and comparative linguistics. Modern Corpus Linguistics relies heavily on computer and the term corpus linguistics has almost become synonymous with the Computer Corpus Linguistics. Corpus is profitable for language learning and some studies have attempted to use corpus driven materials to assess its impact in the classroom for second and foreign language teaching and learning. There are various corpus processing techniques, such as statistical analysis, concordance, lexical collocation, key-word search, word processing, and parsing. Language corpora can be used by Language specialists, Content specialists and Media specialists. This study examines some of the significant studies on Corpus Linguistics carried out since the 1990s and it attempts to outline the theoretical and experimental findings to help scholars, teachers and students using corpora. After reviewing different articles on Corpus linguistics, the researchers have come to the point that Corpus Linguistics is newly established field and Computerized corpora allows instant automatic searching and sorting of enormous amounts of language data in various manners, making language analysis much easier, faster, and more valid and reliable than before. This systematic review paper is based upon the different empirical as well as theoretical corpus based studies to provide an insight on the subject to anyone who is willing to pursue this line of research further.

An Empirical Study of Dictionary Usage among EFL Learners at Graduate Level

Qurat-Ul-Ain, Fareeha Aazam & Amna Azam
The Women University Multan
Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
The Women University Multan.

This research aimed to exhibit the dictionary using habits of EFL learners, their reference skills and look-up behaviors. The main concern of dictionaries is to provide help in both encoding and decoding activities. Lack of dictionary using skills, behavioral factors, L1 background, and command of L2 are the main hindrances for the retrieval of information. All the three matters: front matter, middle matter and back matter were discussed in this research. Objectives of this research were to explore the effects of basic dictionary skills and suggesting better ways for dictionary use. The theoretical frame work of this dissertation was based on the studies of Tono (2001). Data was collected through questionnaire. Subjects of this research both male and female were graduate students of public university and colleges of Multan and Muzafarghar. Data was analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. Findings of this research showed that L1 background, L2 proficiency level, students' behavioral factors and untrained and inexperienced teachers were the cause of faulty use of references of skills. Research will be helpful in suggesting better use of dictionaries and their importance for academic activities.

The Effect of Collaborative Strategic Reading on the Reading Comprehension at Secondary School Level

Shamaila Roohi

The purpose of this study was to determine how collaborative strategic reading may increase the reading comprehension of ESL students at the secondary school level. Seventy-five students majoring in Biology participated in this study at the three Government schools in Bahawalpur City. In the experimental group, the students were taught collaborative strategic reading. The students in the control group were taught in the traditional way. The instruction of both groups lasted for 16 weeks and every week comprises of two sessions continued for 60 minutes. A pretest and posttest were given to both groups before and after the treatment. A two-tailed independent sample t-test was applied to analyze the pretest and post test results of the experimental and control group to find any significant difference between the students' performance regarding their reading comprehension. The result indicated that students in the experimental group with CSR instruction outperformed the students in the control group. Therefore, the finding in this study indicated that CSR instruction improved students' reading comprehension reading significantly.

Learners' Perceptions on Non-Verbal Communication of English Teachers

Aisha Ilyas
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

There is a significance impact of effective communication, on the students in ESL classroom. Therefore, this research aims to investigate, how non-verbal communication influences students' perceptions of teachers' role and performance and how the efficient use of non-verbal cues by the English teachers leads to achievement in language learning more specifically in second language learning. It also aims to shed light on importance of physical appearance, body movements, facial expressions and eye contact in the educational context and to raise awareness about the importance of NVC in language classrooms. For this purpose, research was conducted to find out the relation between NVC and level of achievement of second language learning. The study was conducted in the Islamia University of Bahawalpur and respondents were the graduate students who were learning English as a second language. Qualitative and quantitative tools i.e. questionnaires and interviews were used to collect the data from the respondents.

The result of the study indicates that nonverbal cues can be effectively used in the ESL class to enhance language learning, building rapport, forming good bond with students, in order to bring them to 'zone of congruence and they helps students in better understanding of the contents taught to them. Moreover, it has been observed that non-verbal communication is the preordained part of language teaching which aids in developing teaching quality and the advancement of teaching methods, as well as helps teachers to get the students' attention easily

Elif Shafak is the New Paulo Coelho: A Comparative Discourse Analysis

Shahida Parveen
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

Paulo Coelho who is a Brazilian by origin and Elif Shafak who is a Turkish author, both are well known for their themes of love and spirituality. In the 21st Century a great inclination has been observed towards spirituality and some credit goes to both these authors for their best seller novels consist mainly of characters who are in search of their identity, self or love. This quest of self-exploration leads those characters to knowing the language of the universe that is love. The journey of Paulo's characters like Santiago in The Alchemist (1988), Veronika in Veronika Decides to Die (1998) and on the other side Shafak's characters like Rumi, Ella and Desert Rose in The Forty Rules of Love (2010) and Peri in the Three Daughters of Eve (2016), all these characters represent a spiritual awakening which leads them towards the journey of spirituality and self-actualization. Hence, this study is going to focus on Critical Discourse Analysis of these texts by Paulo Coelho and Elif Shafak to show elements of similarity in their works. The researcher will use Norman Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Model (2001) for analyzing these texts.

Loss of Identity in the Novels of V. S. Naipaul

Aqsa Sarwar

This study concerns V.S Naipaul's obsession with the colonial effects in his novels. He finds colonial effects in the post-colonial societies. Issue of identity which has its roots in psychology, is also related to colonialism. The concept post colonialism is discussed in the light of post-colonial theorists Said, Bhaba, and Spivak. The concepts like mimicry, hybridity, alienation are discussed with reference to post colonialism and those issues lead to one major issue i.e. loss of identity. Naipaul deals with the conditions and loss of colonized people caused by colonialism. Naipaul shows that this loss is not only physical but also psychological. His novels show the recurring patterns of mimicry, disorder and dislocation are major reasons for mimicry, dislocation and displacement. My aim is to find out the causes that lead to the major loss. Postcolonial era comes with even more difficulties as people were trying to adopt colonizer's culture but thinking themselves inferior to colonizers. After mimicking they could not find the place in their own society, nor with the colonizers one. Mr. Biswas, Ralph in *A House for Mr. Biswas* and *The Mimic Men* deny their roots in the colonial society, try to find his place among colonizers, but in the end alienation, rootlessness is the only condition in which they live. Naipaul gives an account of ex-slave societies in The Middle Passage where the situation is worse even after the colonization is over. Being deprived of their lands and having inferiority complex, Naipaul tells that these conditions leads people to mental trauma as they don't have any identity. The finding of the study is that colonization is the brutal picture of imperialists and make people slave of the colonizers and that can even be identified in today's society.

Hybridization of English and Urdu in Pakistani Urdu Newspapers

Sadia Qamar
GC University Faisalabad

The present work studies the use of English and Urdu hybridization in newspapers. The present study investigates the influence of English on Urdu. The influence of English through borrowing and code-switching results in language hybridization. The data has been collected through newspapers. The data has been presented in table form. The data analysis reveals that Pakistani newspapers show the distinct impact of English language. The frequent mixing of English and Urdu within a single word or compound words strengthens the fact that Pakistani English being an independent variety has bridged the process of localization and represents independent norms of its own.

Investigate the Relationship between ESL Teachers' Emotional-Social Intelligence and their Pedagogical Success in an English Language Classroom

Shamaila Roohi

This study appraises the role of emotional-social intelligence in learning English as a second language at the undergraduate level. It is to examine the relationship between ESL teachers' emotional-social intelligence and their pedagogical success in an English language classroom. Furthermore the role of their age and teaching experience in their Emotional-social intelligence and relationship between them is also studied. To end it, 35 ESL teachers from south Punjab were selected from different department of the universities in Bahawalpur and Multan. They were asked to complete emotional-Social intelligence test. At the same time, two questionnaire entitled "Characteristics of efficacious ESL teachers" were filled by teachers and students taught by each teacher with the purpose of evaluating the teachers' pedagogical success. Subsequent data analysis revealed that there is significant relationship between teachers' success and Emotional-social intelligence. Furthermore there is significant correlation exist between teacher's SEQ, their teaching experience in a way that more experienced teachers can benefit their low experienced colleagues with their emotional experiences. The implications of the study are discussed.

Portrayal of Females in Mirza Waheed Novels: A Comparative Analysis of *The Collaborator* & *The Book of the Gold Leaves*

Sanniya Sara Batool

This study intends to focus on chronological and historical change in status of women by the same author with different dimension in two novels. Masculinized memory, humiliation and men intellect are basically the most prominent hierarchies with whom feminism sprung throughout the world. So, are the, *The collaborator & The Book of the Gold Leaves* by Mirza Waheed the typically Masculinized narrative where women are pushed to the edges of print and the former one is totally opposite the feministic narrative where the women are part and parcel of each and every movements in the valley. First, discourse attempts to be inclusive of gender yet reiterates stereotypes in its portrayal of women. Being women in a post-colonial environment is a sign of shame for everyone there. In his debut women are like shadows and ghosts rather than real suffering human beings. Their voices are hardly heard as their tongues are cut out. While the story tells us patriarchy and colonizer as collaborators in perpetuating violence against women. But in *The Book of gold leaves* only the colonizers have humiliating behavior towards females. Waheed's cognition of realistic elements in the novel is a complete comprehension of Kashmiri female voices that reflect the 'actual trauma of Kashmiri women as well as the armed uprising of 1989.Waheed underwent an advanced/liberal modification of ideology regarding female portrayal after 2012 in the second novel. Gender stereotyping and under representation of women is the subject of first novel but we find it totally different in the second novel. The article argues that there is little space within this web

of discourse for an awareness of the continued inequalities experienced by women in relation to men to be voiced and that this rhetorical aporia contributes to a 'post-feminist' climate.

K-Pop soft masculinity: Reception of Indonesian adult female fans

Aryati Dewi Hadin
University of La Rochelle

As a part of the Korean Wave, the 'K-Pop' phenomena has presented a different form of masculinity. Throughout Asia, including Indonesia, the South Korean boybands have attracted many fans among young girls. This article aims to provide an independent analysis of how Indonesian adult female fans from the age of 30 to 50 react to the K-Pop soft masculinity. The research used mixed method in collecting data from questionnaires distributed by e-mail and doing in depth-interviews via Whatsapp, Facebook and Instagram messenger chat from ten respondents in Jakarta and Bandung. The analysis is based on theoretical assumptions that rely mainly on Stanley Fish's (2002) reception theory. The result shows that respondents are aware that gender identity can be modified in the entertainment industry as a marketing strategy but not in real life. However, other respondents see masculinity as fluid which does not always have to follow the same norm.

Diasporic elements in Zulfiqar Ghose's "The Murder of Aziz Khan"

Komal Khan
Institute of Southern Punjab, Multan

The term "Diaspora" has originated from Jews historical context when they were exiled and detached from their homelands. In the contextual meanings, this term has been long-drawn-out to the people's evacuation and settlement beyond the restrictions of their birth lands. The present study is endeavored to identify, discuss, and construe the broken identities and cultural assimilation of Diasporas' transnational literature of South Asia. There is already considerable literature on various Diaspora's of South Asian countries like Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan besides the Jews. It is incarcerated with the theoretical and methodological discussion that highlights the processes of culture and broken identities in the contemporary context of cultural assimilation and transnationalism. Tinker (1977) says: "there is a combination of push and pull: the push of inadequate opportunity in South Asia and pull of the better prospects in the west". The study is qualitative in nature and by scrutinizing into Zulfiqar Ghose's to find out the attempts of causes for cultural assimilation and adaptation. The findings of this research paper illustrate that Ghose has deliberately and instinctively strove to create hybrid ambiance in his novel to show hybrid generation struggling for making new identities and forgetting their old tradition. Thus, he has not portrayed Transnationalism being a modern and progressive concept in appeasing traditions.

Learner Autonomy in L2 Learning at M.A. Level: An Empirical Investigation

Almas Fatima
Institute of Southern Punjab

Learner's autonomy is regarded as a key factor in foreign language learning for more than thirty years. Yet, a limited literature on learner's autonomy is available in Pakistan. This study investigates the possibility of learner's autonomy in the ESL classroom in Pakistani context. It begins by explaining the importance of English language in the global world generally and in Pakistan need of learning English language particularly. It enumerates the students as well as teachers' perceptions of Learner's autonomy in the English department at ISP Multan. This is a mixed method study, descriptive and also interpretive in nature. Sample for the study is 200 students and 25 English language teachers of ISP Multan. Data is collected through student and teacher semi-structured questionnaires. Collected data has been analyzed by using SPSS version 20. The results obtained from questionnaires show that both students and teachers in the English department at ISP have optimistic views about learner's autonomy. The finding of the study reveals also that both students and teachers believe that students might be involved in decision making about their learning and that M.A. English students have the ability to become autonomous learners. Yet, majority of the instructors and also learners believe that it may be slightly feasible or unfeasible to involve learners in every decision regarding to their learning, such as the teaching methods used, the classroom management and the time and place of the lesson in the English department. On the basis of findings of the study, pedagogical implications for promoting learner's autonomy in the English department at ISP, and also recommendations for future researchers have been suggested.

Rhetorical Patterns of Advertisement Letters by Pakistani Companies a Hofstede's Cultural Perspective

Muhammad Saqib Zafar
Dr. M. Asim Mahmood
Govt. College University, Faisalabad

This paper presents rhetorical patterns of business letters by Pakistani companies and identifies choice of their linguistics features in the perspective of Hofstede's Cultural Model. Linguistic adaptations of three of Hofstede's dimensions namely power distance, uncertainty avoidance and individualism/ collectivism were taken into account for their application in the Pakistani culture. Tests on the data give an insight into Pakistani cultural dimensions. The results may be utilized for further research into rhetorical patterns of Pakistani language, to design ESP or Business Communication courses.

Refugee Camps: The Absurd Recuperation of Wars

Shaffaq Fatima
Punjab University Lahore

Refugee camps are widely known to accommodate the survivors of wars and natural disasters like tsunamis and earthquakes. All around the world, people dwelling in refugee camps receive donations, psychological assistance and in some places, temporary rehabilitation and training centers as various useful skills are built to bring the victims back to their normal routine. Their lives reduce to get accustomed to mere limited necessities while forgetting all the comforts of life they once witnessed in the recent past. Children grow up and aspire for a promising future in a place that offers ambiguity when it comes to national identity. Hence! Their expectation brutally gets crumbled up. It is, indubitably not a place to belong to, but a place for people who belong nowhere, still ironically, they can't own it. This research aims to explore the absurdity in putting an arduous effort of establishing refugee camps in order to recover the damage that war has brought into the lives of the victimized. It thoroughly analyzes Mohammad Hanif's novel "Red Birds" through structuralism and studies how hegemonic powerful forces contribute in creating implicitly an absurd and apparently sympathetic world. How they try to structure the unorganized, put them into this plight at the first place and then provide them a shelter to survive in.

Foreign Language Teachers Identity Development: A Qualitative Inquiry

Dr. Muhammad Shahbaz
GC Women University Sialkot

Significant political and economic changes have left a mark on ways of language learning and teaching practices across the globe which promote multilingual education in various contexts. As a multilingual and multicultural country, we are facing many problems related to language policy at various levels of educational settings. This research aims to explore language policy practices in Pakistan and suggests some directions for future language policies according to research and demands of the masses. Data for this research was collected from 616 participants through a 15-item online questionnaire (and eight additional items for biographical information) during September-December 2016. Analysis of the data suggests that people from most social classes and sectors across the country opine for primary education through mother tongue. National and foreign languages can be taught as a subject at this level. For middle and high school students, most of the participants select Urdu as a suitable choice for medium of instruction. Most important reason for this is that it serves as a binding force for national integration and identity. For higher education institutes, almost all educated and non-educated participants agree to use English language as the most suitable medium of instruction because of significance of English as an international lingua franca. These results are significantly different from earlier studies in the area (for example, Mansoor, 2003; Mahboob, 2003) which suggest English medium instruction at all levels. Based on results, the researcher suggests that mother-tongue based multilingual education should be promoted in Pakistan as proficiency in L1 in addition to L2/L3 can assist individuals and society for developing humanistic understanding, cognitive and social skills, economic benefits, linguistic abilities and cooperation among various cultural and lingual groups in the country.

The Interplay of Speech and Thought Presentation in James Joyce's The Dead

Muhammad Ajmal
International Islamic University, Islamabad

The present paper attempts to analyze the interaction between categories of speech and thought presentation in James Joyce's narrative fiction quantitatively and qualitatively by applying Leech and Short Model (1981/2007). The Dead from Dubliners has been selected and manually tagged to have the accurate annotation keeping in mind the contextual potential to recognize discourse categories in Joyce fiction and then corpus software WordSmith Tools (Scott, 2017) was used to get quantitative results. It is difficult to imagine an example of a narrative that does not contain a reference to or a quotation of someone's speech or thoughts. To a large extent, the way we perceive a story depends upon the ways discourse is presented. This is something hard to demarcate the boundaries between them as the various modes have the potential to slip into one another. Special emphasis is given to variations between the two modes as well as to the instances of ambiguity created by their interplay. This study starts with quantitative analysis to surface the percentage of the categories of speech and thought presentation in order to investigate how each category has a function and a form in the corpus. The qualitative analysis follows in order to account for the elaboration of these categories found in the selected short story. Results show that the character's and the narrator's viewpoints change from one category to another and the frequency and the distribution of modes of speech and thought presentation are different in the text. The paper also compares findings with those described in Semino and Short (2004) for their corpus of 20th-century narrative fiction.

Ethnic Stratification in Mohsin Hamid's The Reluctant Fundamentalist

Ayesha Akhtar Pirzada

This study explains a complex and dynamic process of identification that involves multiple aspects reflecting the fact that there is hardly any state in the world, which is not ethnically plural and the same is shown in this particular novel, The Reluctant Fundamentalist. The image created in 1947 of the newly established country Pakistan and Pakistanis, as a result of the distribution of subcontinent turns totally different after the incident of 9/11, changing the opinions of the people about them. The nature of this study is exploratory, qualitative and interpretive. It explores the issues of suspicion, mystery, identity and stratification on the basis of ethnicity as a result of the relationship among the Americans and Pakistanis in the light of Postcolonial Critical Approaches, on one hand and on the other, it interprets and highlights a universal issue that has damaged life of many individuals making them loose their identities to search for what is missing in desire to know who actually they are, from where they belong and what are their goals. Therefore, the chaos that arises out of the conflict leads the study to show the impact politics and culture can have upon individual identities.

Department of English

The Islamia University of Bahawalpur



اسلامیہ یونیورسٹی بہاولپور

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

The Islamia University of Bahawalpur