



Applied Linguistics' Club Magazine

EMERGING YOUNG WRITERS

BY BS ENGLISH LINGUISTICS

*Unleash your creative
side*

Department of Humanities
ALC E-Zine (Applied Linguistics' Club E- Magazine)
Unleash Your Creative Side
January – July 2017

Patron:

Prof. Dr. Sajida Zaki (Chairperson)

Chief Editor:

Ms. Mahwish Arif
(Cooperative Faculty, English)

Editors:

Ms. Yusra Waheed (BS 2nd Year)

Assistant Editors:

Ms. Shameela Tariq

Ms. Filzah Mehmood

Ms. Muntaha Fatima

Ms. Fatima Tahir

Magazine Design by:

Areesha Rizwan

Messages



Pakistan is proud of her youth, particularly the students who are nation builders of tomorrow. They must fully equip themselves by discipline, education, and training for the arduous task lying ahead of them.

(Presidential address at the Conference of the Punjab Muslim Students' Federation March 02, 1941).

MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

I am glad to know that department of Humanities, NED University of Engineering & Technology, is bringing out their first Applied Linguistics Club Magazine for the year 2017. The magazine is a forum which could aptly be used for recording events, fond memories, academic and creative writing. I am sure that this magazine will be informative and resourceful.



On this occasion, I convey my good wishes to the Chairperson, Prof. Dr. Sajida Zaki, the students and faculty who have initiated this beneficial platform for Linguistics and applied linguistics students.

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Tufail

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON, HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT

Dear Students,

"We cannot always build the future for our youth, but we can build our youth for the future."



These words by Franklin D. Roosevelt perfectly describe our aim at Humanities department, NED University of Engineering and Technology. Beyond providing a sound education, we wish to provide our students a holistic learning experience for life. Our aim is to teach students to LEARN. Hence, we strive to travel beyond the boundaries of mere books.

It is an immense pleasure for me to see the efforts put in by the students of BS (English Linguistics) and the faculty of the humanities department in perceiving and elevating the vision in the form of the first ever E-Magazine themed, EMERGING YOUNG WRITERS. I believe that this initiative would go a long way and would be beneficial in providing a platform for the language learners and practitioners.

ALC

Prof. Dr. Sajida Zaki

Dear Students,

The first issue of the ALC E-zine is an achievement of the English Linguistics' students and faculty who have created a platform where students could showcase their creativity in the form of article, poetry, and puns. The contributions of the students have been minimally edited so as to retain the originality of students' reflections.

I would like to pay a heartfelt gratitude to the Chairperson, Prof. Dr. Sajida Zaki for the confidence she reposed in me and gave me the privilege to work on the college magazine. I would like to express deep gratitude to Ms. Farzana Shakoor, Mr. Muhammad Asim Khan, Ms. Hina Muhammad Ali, and the students for their commendable contributions to this issue.

Happy Reading!

Chief Editor; ALC E-zine

(Cooperative faculty, English)

Have you ever wondered what inspires you to write? I remember how in my intermediate exams, my writings became reduced to bare notes, lacking the details and subtlety that endorsed the writing. Yes, you would understand what I was saying, but would you be able to answer questions about the subject at large? This was the fight that I was fighting with myself when we started working on the contents of this magazine.

Inside our first issue, you would discover the variety of language related phenomenon we have covered until now. You might be able to see a glimpse of our journey from the beginning till now, our lineage- who we are, how we got here, how our shared histories helped us in setting the same goals for our academic life, and this magazine. To survive as

creative people, we had to take risks. We had to stay up late. We stumbled between our university life, and our life at home. But all the writers in this magazine agree on the fact that it takes persistence, passion, and the most important of all- believe to be a writer.

As you read this issue, I hope you will be able to reflect on the reasons you write. Find yourself standing on the edge of good writing, ready to jump to killer writing. Write words that leave an impact on the individual in a few words. If this is the beginning of your four year journey, prepare to be inspired.

I would like to extend my thank you to the chairperson of humanities department, Prof. Dr. Sajida Zaki, for giving us this opportunity and for believing in us, for always being there to appreciate us. I would like to thank the BS English Linguistic class advisor Rahila Huma Anwar, for giving us a very clear view of our major from the very beginning, and specially, for always encouraging us to read. I would also like to thank Miss Mahwish Arif, for believing in me, and giving me this opportunity. For working with us on this magazine and improving us in all ways possible. Whatever you read in this issue, is a reflection of her hard work and determination. Lastly, I would like to thank all the team members and the editors for their dedication and hard work.

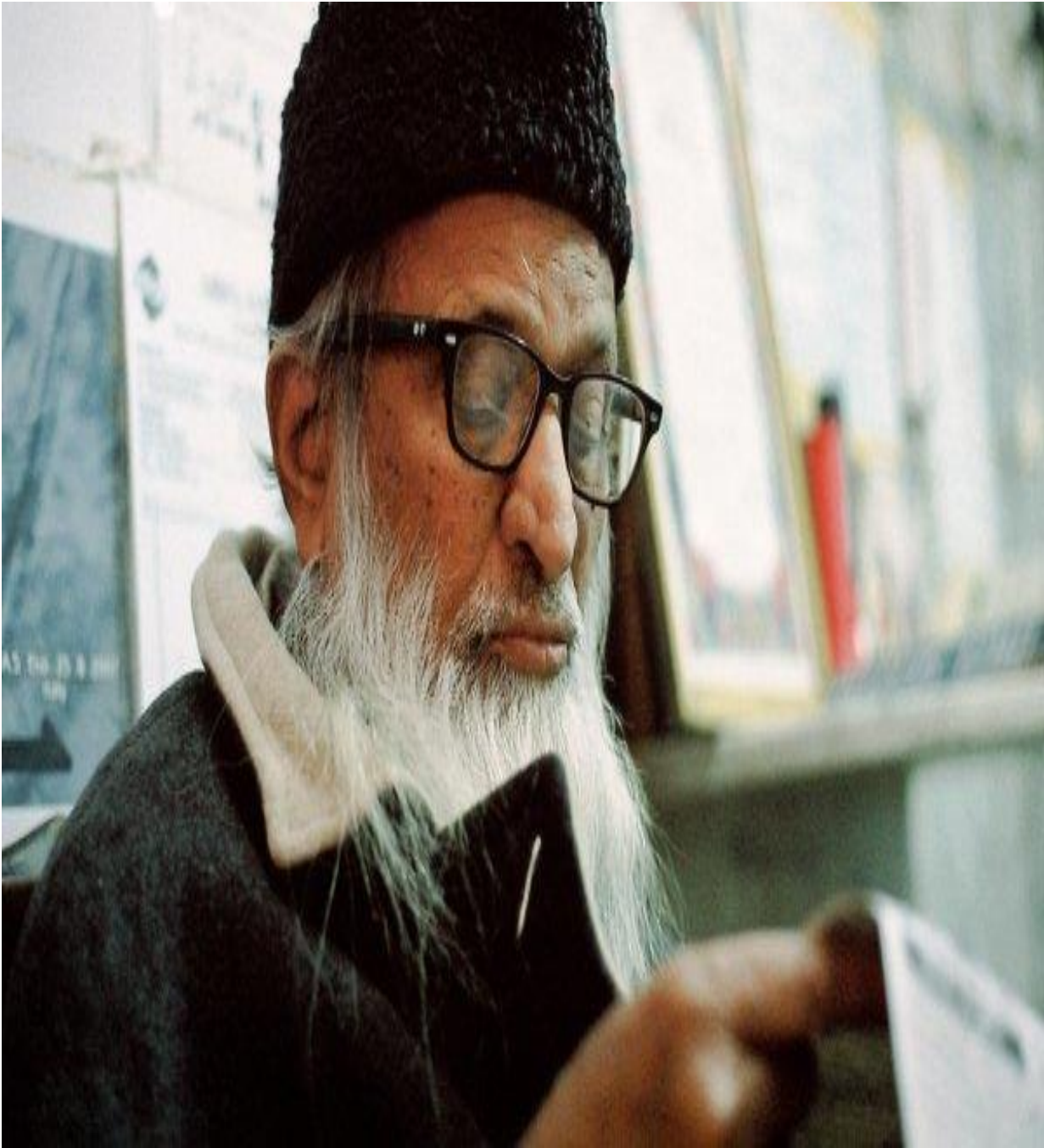
I leave you with this issue now, to let you discover the world of English Linguistics for yourself. I believe that you would find these writings inspiring, and they would nudge you towards whatever writing goals you have set for yourself, and if you have not, then this is the time to do so.

Yusra Waheed

Editor (Students)

BS 2nd Year

This magazine is a tribute to Abdul Sattar Edhi



Magazine Team

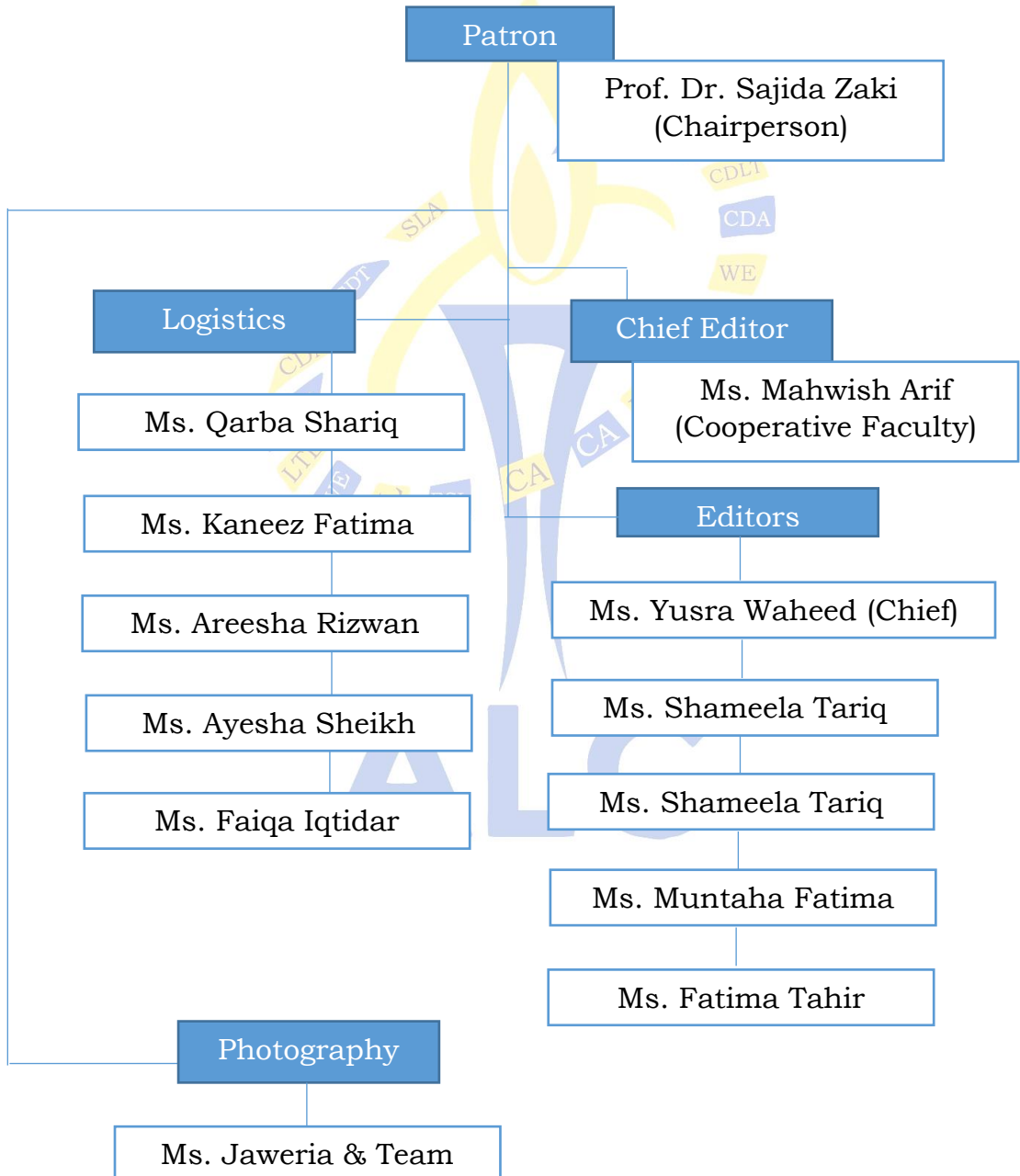


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A QUIET LITTLE CHILD AFTER SEVEN YEARS OF SCHOOLING CHOSE PEN TO BLOW OUT WHAT WAS BEING GATHERED FOR LONG.



I am a person who has diverse interests. I am a reader, debater, and also a writer. I have been a top student

throughout. My view is that it depends on person to person if writer choses to be solitary.

I myself am an individualist but sometimes one needs to blow out what's being gathered for long.

I was good at English from the beginning but was a quiet little kid in a corner and that was till grade 7 after which I turned over a new leaf. I came up to recognize my talent and began using it for the first time in its true sense. It was also in grade 7 when I wrote my first play. I gained confidence and learned to express it in a new way. I never actually decided to become a writer, it just happened. I would like to add that, now, I am also certified writer from international association of professional writers and editors.

I have written many plays; also directed those, short stories, debates, speeches and a novel "Unveiling the Unknown". The first stock of the novel would be available at bookstores across Hyderabad, Lahore and Karachi, inshaAllah, in the mid December (2016). Daastan publishers are publishing my novel, and as they have partnership with Books and Beyond, so my books will probably be available at the bookstores too. The first 5 chapters are available at the website www.meraqissa.com so people can read it online from there and can also order it. Recently, I am working on a mystery thriller that has a very complex plot. It is a story of a young 16 year old girls 'Reeza Mehar' revolving around the truth where judgment plays a more integral part. Basically it's an idea continued by me from my brother who first started it. By little adaption, I hope to bring it forth for the readers who too have interest.

I am a really pessimist person when it comes to myself so I have not really

planned to adapt my stories to the screen though I must say a teeny tiny feeling did arise. My characters are special in a way that they are strong portrayals of real beings. Thus I have never thought of giving roles of my characters to celebrities.

I like to read J.K. Rowling, Paulo Coelho and Mushtaq Ahmed Yousufi. For the most part no author had ever influenced my work though I have read a lot. I write for escapism, to live in what I created. There is really no inspiration so far. I do a lot of research work. I can't say if I am a part time or full time writer but it's my daily dose. I write almost every day. There is no limit in my world of writing. Yesterday I devoted 6 hours. I use both paper and a keyboard. I also write on a tablet.

In short I use all the forms for the purpose. There were no goals, nothing, for the novel when I wrote it. I just wrote it as a hidden message that our conscience guides our decisions and not the truth. In fact being honest, there are no ambitions at all for my writing career either. I haven't thought of ambitions yet for my writing career. I just write for catharsis. I will keep on writing along with my studies. As a message for my readers I would say that hardships are there in life so one should read for freedom from stress. So you should read whatever you find.

"The greatest loss that I have endured is losing myself."

- **Tooba Arshad, Unveiling the Unknown**



REVIEW ON UNIVERSAL GRAMMAR AND WORLD LANGUAGES

Areesha Rizwan, Ayesha Sheikh, Muntaha Fatima, Javeria Binth Shakeel,
and Noor Ashraf

UNIVERSAL GRAMMAR:

Universal grammar is a theory in linguistics, a source of pride for Noam Chomsky. According to him, the brain is capable of learning grammar without being taught. In 13th century many secular grammarians suggested universal rules for the grammar of all languages. 17th century was the golden period for the projects of philosophical languages on universal grammar or language and till 18th century there was a prominence of universal grammar schools. However in the 20th century, it was considered that as human behaviors are acquired, language is also a behavior of human being that can be learnt by succession teaching, error and rewards for success. Just as children learn their mother tongue by simply listening to it. UG has great effects on the development of language in children, 5 years old children can speak their first language but they cannot solve a simple question of algebra.

RELATION OF UG WITH SLA:

Relation of UG with Second Language Acquisition is vague. That is, it is not clear whether UG is useful for learning second language or not. Universal Grammar theory given by Chomsky proposes that language learning process is inborn, which completely sidelines the behavioral theory. "Chomsky believes that UG is a special device of human brain which can help people learn language quickly" (Hulin & Na, 2014, pg. 01). So children can learn language on their own because of UG. It is clear that UG helps in learning a native language. But the question arises does this theory of UG helps in SLA?

SLA is a vast area of research in linguistics. It explains the errors learners make after learning a language which is new to them and why they make these errors. Does UG play a role in helping learners overcome these errors? The answer is 'no'. UG is the cause behind these errors. It can be explained by an example which was presented by, *Jeroen van de Weijer* in *The role of Universal Grammar in second language acquisition*, which is both English and (Mandarin) Chinese have a contrast between aspirated (voiceless) and non-aspirated (voiced) stops. In English this contrast appears both word-initially and word-finally, but in Chinese it only occurs initially. Thus, in final position, Chinese learners of English are predicted to face difficulties and make mistakes.

It can be endorsed that UG plays no role in SLA. It cannot be a cause of creating errors nor a cause of overcoming those errors in SLA.

UG ON LATIN

The features of the second languages should be compared to that of the mother tongue rather being memorized. The goal is to form the base for the profound similarities instead of pointing out the facile differences if we compare the linguistic phenomena throughout the discrete languages and interpret the results with the modernized theories.

The given ideas should be in common to the learner's mother tongue as well as the other modern language he learns. Unluckily, the ideas are made so complex that only the specialists are able to understand them.

Morphemes and words combine together to form phrases, clauses and sentences. They are related through structural dependency and the universal principles of grammar impose them, which are defined as follows:

In (1), Y is selected by X, and X projects the resulting node X'.

In (2), Z' modifies X' and the resultant XP ends the projection possibilities of X.

$X + Y[X' X [Y]]$

1. $Z + X' [XP Z [X' X [Y]]]$

Universal grammar has syntactic movement which causes the variety of word order in Latin. This happens because the head and its specifiers, and the modifiers and arguments are related with each other, which is called remerging.

UG ON FRENCH AND ENGLISH

The Verb Movement Parameter:

Cross-linguistic evidence:

It was a significant achievement, when Pollock (1989) realized that dialects contrast impressively. As for intensifier arrangement, and the situation attempt to characterize modifier positions proposed that in French the limited primary verb raises over the qualifier while in English it remains underneath.

WORD ORDER TABLE FOR DIFFERENT LANGUAGES:

LANGUAGE NAME	WORD ORDER	EXAMPLE SENTENCE	ENGLISH TRANSLATION
GERMAN	SVO	Mein <u>bruder</u> hat <u>eine katze</u>	My brother has a cat
FRENCH	SVO	J'ai <u>mange'</u> un sandwich et un croissant	I ate a sandwich and croissant
LATIN	SOV	Veronica Marcum <u>amat</u>	Veronica loves Marcus
CHINESE	SVO	他 <u>踢足球</u>	He kick football
Urdu	SOV	Ali football <u>khelta</u> <u>hai</u>	Ali plays football
ENGLISH	SVO	She loves him	-

NATURAL LANGUAGE LEARNING:

The universal grammar theory given by Noam Chomsky is the core concept of the linguistic world.

The universal grammar theory states that the production of language is a characteristic feature of human beings, thus, all human beings around the globe should have some common linguistic traits. But, the real approach is not that much simple, so the author has classified the process into three categories

- The capability of producing a language
- Fragments present in all worldly languages
- Hurdles in the process of communication solved by universal grammar.

FINDING UNIVERSAL FROM EXISTING LANGUAGES:

- I'm hungry
- J'ai faim
- Khabe Hunger
- Wo diszie'

One stated "to be", second and third "to have" and the final literally meant that "my stomach is hungry". There was no such grammatical universal here, but lexically they all have provided the same sensation of "hunger" – just the expressions are different.

CONCLUSION:

UNIVERSAL DEPENDENCY IN NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING

For Natural language processing, the key tool is to dissect sentences syntactically in order to find the beneficial grammatical structures. Available resources for it, are the **Tree banks**. Here are the impulses for establishing a standard that would involve consistent grammatical structures across languages without forcing languages to lose their distinctness. Concluding above, UD has occupied both; language specific traits as well as the universal ones. It is an open-ended project.

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Language and Electronic Media

Maheen Salman, Syeda Sidra, Maryam Ali, Sidrah Khan, and Erum Khalid

Introduction:

This paper is based on role of Electronic Media in language development. Today, the English language does not only serve as a universal language. The effective English language learning resources are connected to both human, and non-human materials such as thoughts, beliefs, and technologies.

Importance of Media in English Language:

The media plays an important role in English language learning process by giving information and knowledge in a proper way that a learner can acquire without any difficulties and problems. The development and changes in English language are at the expense of media, as it provides learners with varieties such as entertainment, information and education programs. Radio and television affects the ability of speaking skills and writing skills of the students. Media training is a common commitment that must be shared by governments, guardians, and traditional and advanced media.

Electronic communication:

Electronic communication is important for linguistic learning. The new generation is taking interest in Electronic discourse. Electronic discourse has needed variety of Computer Mediate Communication (CMC) tools that allow users to share ideas. The investigation illustrates that electronic networking would play an overwhelming part in bringing attention to the English dialect in the multilingual, multicultural also multiethnic areas of Pakistan.

Internet and English language:

The internet help English language learning and transfers quick information to the learners. The internet as a medium of Computer Mediate Communication (CMC) should be portrayed as a source which varies from traditional speaking and writing styles. The extent of this new branch of internet linguistics does not occur regularly, but the entry of internet is very effective for language development.

Awareness of English language in Pakistan through electronic media:

English is one of the most common and highly spoken languages of the world and at the same time is considered to be the official language of the world including Pakistan. Although the national language of Pakistan is Urdu but still English is very significant and carries immense importance in Pakistan. In the modern and advanced countries, English is being frequently used as the most common and highly opted mode of communication, which is why it is important for the people of Pakistan to get good language skills so that the communication barrier between the developed countries and Pakistan could be overcome, as the English language can play a vital role in becoming the liaison which will contribute in the development of Pakistan.

Conclusion

Electronic media is an essential need of any of the language. It helps a language in all aspects, be it teaching or its promotion.

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Language and Cultural Identity

Shamila Tariq, Yusra Waheed, and Zubia Ahmed

Language is the most powerful symbol of social behavior. Language and culture go hand in hand. The purpose of this paper is to focus on this relation. Culture is the 'product' of human interaction and that interaction is done by the use of language. Similarly, an 'identity' is the image that one projects out onto the rest of the world. Language plays a vital role in shaping one's identity and this identity in turns reflects their culture.

Imagine this: you are surrounded by total strangers in a foreign university. You hear someone talk in Urdu, and subconsciously you picture them in the same attire you used to see everywhere, back home. Have you ever wondered why your mind does that?

"Language and culture stand together with respect to their flexible and animate nature" (Dan, 2003). Language came first and through it, culture was born, but they evolved together. Culture is the 'product' of human interaction and that interaction is done by the use of language. In old days, Language was the mean of differentiation among people, but now culture has taken that role.

Culture has been subdivided into infinite subcultures, and in the race of being distinct from each other, language has become the tool to achieve social affluence. In all times, language and culture go hand in hand and one cannot get ahead of the other. Similarly, Language death can result in the death of a culture, which further explains the connectivity of language to culture or vice versa. A survey was carried out wher people were asked to tell the meaning of language and culture. They came up with the simplest definition that language is a mean of communication whereas culture has something to do with the belief system of the society. But both the words have a deeper meaning than that. "Stewart Halls states that, Language is a privileged medium in which we make sense of things, with the meanings being produced and exchanged. While the culture has to do with the social process and practices that generate the meaning" (Hang Zou, 2002). So, if culture is a set of attitude, behavior and beliefs then language works as a medium of expressing these beliefs. It is observed that language affects people's thinking too. It might amuse some people that Russian speakers have more words for the colors "light blue" and "dark blue." Russians might be able to visually discriminate shades of blue better than other cultures who only know two shades of blue. This is how language tells us about the culture. Similarly, if a person says a certain word which is only understood

in his own social and cultural context, someone belonging to a different culture might not understand what it means. Therefore, it can be said that there are particular terminologies in every language that belong to that specific language only and cannot be understood by a person of different culture and language.

Every single person has their own unique identity and culture. An 'identity' is the image that one projects out on the rest of the world. Language plays a vital role in shaping one's identity and this identity in turn reflects their culture. On the other hand, cultural identity is used in reference to how people from a particular setting lead their lives. Culture also greatly influences how people communicate with each other and it is worth noting that methods of communication vary from one culture to the next. As such, what is deemed acceptable by one culture and community may not be necessarily accepted in the other.

In the Pakistani society, speaking English puts a person outside of their cultural circle with the cultural language being Urdu, English portrays a person's identity different from their cultural identity. A person's language actually gives us the portrayal of their cultural background which gets endangered in such cases. Despite the fact that 'language and culture are interconnected' it is not always the case that they represent each other. As mentioned above English speakers in Pakistan are not socially accepted. After the removal of English people in the past their culture faced a drastic downfall, and in the minds of Pakistanis this language is associated to that particular culture.

This usually happens when people are thrown into a setup of different languages, they try to stick to the familiarities of the culture to which they belong. It is one of the many reasons that language learning is difficult for adults. While at the same time, children can acquire new language with ease as they have not yet developed their 'personal identity'. For them every other thing is as new as the one before, because they have such little experience of their own. Adults are at a comfort level with their culture that it seems impossible for them to learn a new language and adopt a new culture.

Diversity of culture opens up doors to new languages. We need to penetrate into the culture in order to learn its language. Do you think you will be able to learn a new language in a classroom or if you are surrounded by native speakers of that language? The answer to this question is, definitely the latter. Taking from a friend's personal experience, failing to learn Arabic from the course, feeling left out and intimidated by the other native speakers in the class, she ultimately lost interest in it. While another friend moved to Saudi Arabia for four years and she started speaking Arabic

fluently because she not only focused on learning the language alone but also its culture.

Conclusion:

Throughout the world, there is an abundance of diverse cultures, each truly unique in comparison to the other. No human being is culture free. And no matter what the surroundings of an individual are, their cultural values will have some sort of an effect on either their physical or mental aspects. Culture is a product of the human mind and it is defined, propagated and sustained through language. Language serves as an expression of culture without being entirely synonymous with it. This relation of language and culture is eternal.

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Language Death

Safa Waseem, Filzah Mehmood, Faiqa Iqtidar, Qarba Shariq, Kaneez Fatima

INTRODUCTION:

Right from the very beginning of our lives, we used to hear from our family and society that almost all the aspects of life revolve around language, thus, it has great importance for every individual. Nothing can be more devastating than witnessing language extinction and being unable to prevent it.

Saving a dying language is as important as saving any rare species from dying, resulting in a loss of diversity, an impact on interdependent species and ecosystems. Preserving the language is essential for any community as it is the identity of their culture.

WHAT IS LANGUAGE DEATH?

A language could be considered dead simply when its speakers were dead or that language is no more in use. There are about 646 endangered languages, 528 severely endangered and 576 critically endangered in the world (Mosely, 2010).

Language death is a process that affects speech communities where the level of linguistic competence, that speakers possess of a given language variety is decreased, eventually resulting in no native or fluent speakers of the variety. Language death may affect any language idiom, including dialects and languages.

LEVELS OF ENDANGERMENT FOR A LANGUAGE:

SAFE: Spoken and understood by majority, also one of the dominating languages.

ENDANGERED: With few users, dominated by some other languages and with no writing script.

EXTINCT: Died even before known to world.

HOW MANY LANGUAGES EXIST IN THE WORLD AND HOW MANY OF THEM HAVE DIED?

Speaker of every language make their language alive. It has been a bit difficult to estimate a specific number of languages that have existed and survived till today. Dr. Julia mentioned the estimated figure that there were 6,909 languages in the world which have been spoken by users in different areas (Lewis, 2009). According to the UNESCO atlas of languages in danger of disappearing (Mosley, 2009) Asia has 33%, Europe has 3%, the Pacific has 19%, America has 15% and Africa has 30% proportion of languages in their continent. Dr. Julia mentioned that in the 6000 languages there were 80 languages that has great number of speakers; estimated result told that

each language has above 10 million users. On the other hand, 95% of the languages have less than 1 million native speaker approx. 6000 users per language. These were the results of documented languages. According to Densmer, one language died every two weeks from approximately 6800 languages on the earth. Researchers estimated that about half of them might die by 2100. In the light of various researches, it was claimed that in the coming 50 years 3500 languages would die due to the imposition of dominant languages on the minority languages. Pearson in his research paper mentioned that according to estimates by the Endangered Languages Project, out of world's 7000 languages 40% are found to be at risk. Researchers established a set of threatened languages and after estimating the number of endangered languages using data from the [*Ethnologue*](#), they assessed that 25% of the world's languages are on the verge of extinction. The vulnerable 5% languages are also known as long tail languages; languages with the fewest number of speakers. For example: Aikana(Brazil), Buryat(Russia) pr Yerong(China). About 7000 languages on earth have less than 3000 speakers. Tuvan, Seri, Neju and Chana language of tuva, Mexico, South Africa and Argentina were the languages declining rapidly.

CAUSES OF LANGUAGE DEATH:

NATIONAL UNITY:

When government restricts the usage of specific language for the national unity, it results in the death of a language due to lack of its activeness.

ECONOMIC GROWTH:

A single socioeconomic factor, [*GDP per capita*](#) has a dominating effect on speaker growth rate, which suggested that economic growth have been responsible for the decline in language speakers. For instance, if economy of France is flourishing then this would result in greater impact of French language on the commercial and business level.

LANGUAGE SHIFT:

Language shift causes language death. “**Language shift**” takes place when people start to speak another language and its usage increases to such an extent that the native language is no more supported.

People shift their language for better status in society. Sometimes the community decides that they would be better off if they learned a more socially acceptable or popular language, as its members would then have access to social and economic perks.

PHYSICAL DAMAGE:

Physical damage is also one of the major causes of language extinction. Languages become extinct when the speakers die of some natural disasters, diseases and colonization, etc.

NEGATIVE ATTITUDES TOWARDS LANGUAGES:

Some of the elders of the community are careless about teaching the new generation. An internal force such as negative attitudes of people towards their own languages in order to colorize in the popular tradition has been an important cause of language death.

NO TRANSLATED FORM:

One of the causes behind the fall of languages was that most of the languages like tuva had no translated form because the set of rules of this language did not match with the universal grammar and people could not understand that language; except its native speakers.

EXPLANATION OF LANGUAGE DEATH:

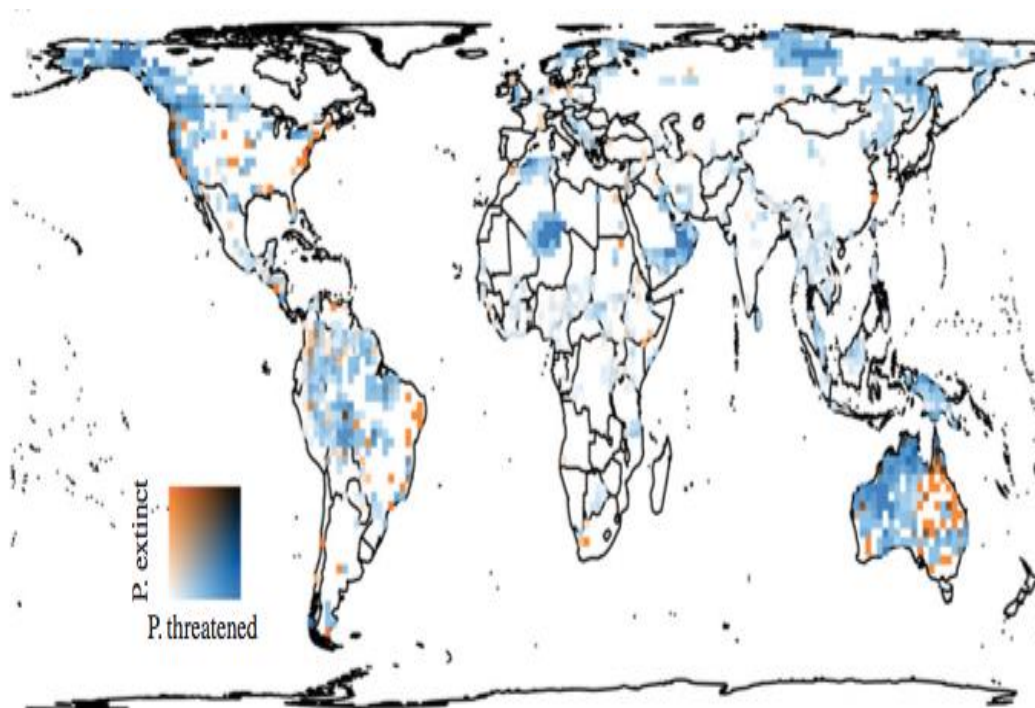
First, Hegemony is the social, cultural, ideological, or economic influence exerted by a dominant group over a minority group. It has been a major factor in the promotion of language death.

Secondly, Economic power has been in direct relation with cultural control. A language, in particular an essential part of culture, is strongly held by economic power. Prosperous nations in terms of economic supremacy have always played the role of an influencer and that affected many groups, which ultimately resulted in the spread of dominant culture and has become an intense cause of danger for other cultures and their languages. Since language and culture are interrelated, therefore cultural influence of English, Arabic, Spanish, and Chinese upon many other minority languages is evident. According to Herbert Schiller's proposed theory of cultural imperialism, economically powerful nations had a great influence over economically weaker countries, which were conquered. Also many such other cases where the dominant culture and language take over other minority languages have resulted in slow and gradual death of their cultural identity and language. (David Crystal 1999). The dominance of the majority on the minority either in the cultural, political or economic sphere has always been the cause of language death.

Thirdly, Education system, too promotes a dominant language; English language is the best example of this.

Fourthly, the geographical boundaries of a language reduce their usage. In a study, Pearson pictured a graph from the paper which located the areas where languages have gone extinct and where they were threatened.

Economically stronger regions such as North America, Europe and Australia were found to position a great deal of risk to languages.



Fifthly, Internet has been one of the major causes responsible for language death. In an article called “Motherboard.com”, in which Ben described that only 250 languages have been competently presented online while 140 were on border line. Thus it could be witnessed that Internet has been found to be in correlation with the extinction of minority languages.

Lastly, if the language did not possess an orthographic system, it could not be published. Due to this reason it would not be available on internet and would remain unavailable for masses, which would ultimately result in the death of a language.

GLOBALIZATION: LEADING FACTORS FOR LANGUAGE ENDANGERMENT

A language can die because of globalization which causes adoptions of other culture and ultimately language shift towards other language. Globalization and its effects on language diversity have been identified for years by many linguists. Language diversity has decreased rapidly in value, with the world becoming smaller due to globalization. Globalization has been regarded by many researchers a Leading Factor in the Death of Minority languages.

EFFECTS OF LANGUAGE DEATH:

EFFECT ON CULTURE:

Culture and its practices have been affected by language. Celebrating festivals, sports, tradition etc. have not only been the important aspects of culture but expression of emotions, intellectuality, moral and spiritual life, and communication have also been significant entities of cultural identity. Unfortunately, tuva's native speakers have changed their language and learned dominant language in order to interact with other people. Linguists have worked on the preservation of the world's threatened languages for long. It is estimated that 85% languages in the world have been documented.

EFFECT ON IDENTITY:

Language gives us our identity. Some minority languages have not met that much popularity and importance as gained by the dominant language so it has been considered the responsibility of the language planner and activist to promote that underdeveloped language and encourage language revitalization.

PRESERVATION METHODS FOR LANGUAGES:

Many strategies have been designed to save a language from fading. Preserving the language in written form has been one of the effective strategies. It could be considered as a much better option for the preservation of minority group's language.

Many organizations have worked to prevent the less-dominant language from dying. UNESCO also contributed in minimizing language deaths. To preserve the endangered languages UNESCO made the frame work where they categorized the level of endangered languages; those languages which have been widely spoken and carried out from generation to generation.

Study for the preservation of languages has played an important role in its conservation. David Crystal after research came up with some suggestions for saving endangered languages which included: increasing the status, wealth and power of language speakers and giving the language a strong presence especially in educational system. He further argued on descriptive linguistics and field work, adding that the role of teachers, community leaders and linguists must be significant enough for the preservation of languages (Danny yee, 2000)

In order to save a dying language it is considered necessary to spread and communicate in that endangered language so that it could exist in its actual form.

USE OF TECHNOLOGY FOR PRESERVING LANGUAGES:

In a global village, all the aspects of society have been influenced by digitalization. Language technology aspired to begin an enabler technology that would help people to collaborate, conduct business and share knowledge regardless of language barriers (Simon 2012). Cutting-edge technologies were typically available only for widely-spoken ('thriving') languages (Kornai 2013). But the advanced technologies today have been available only for the targeted languages. The production of digital data for those languages that were at the risk of being dead was an important step towards protection of languages.

For the purpose of preserving endangered languages free dictionaries have been produced by the collaborative project, run by the Wikimedia foundation. By comparing the text of minority to majority languages new words have been introduced and then compiled in the form of dictionaries. These dictionaries have been checked by language experts and then uploaded to the Wiktionary. The Wiktionary would be easily accessible for masses and it might acquire other tools that could be used for preserving endangered languages.

EXAMPLE OF ENDANGERED LANGUAGE WITH REFERENCE TO PAKISTAN:

Pakistan has been labeled as a multilingual country with six major languages and over 59 smaller languages. The major languages include Punjabi (44.15% of population), Pashto (15.42%), Sindhi (14.10%), Balochi (3.57%) and Seraiki (10.53%). However, Urdu has served as the national language but still; it is only spoken by 7.57% population of the country. Punjabi has the largest number of speakers in Pakistan. But still this language has been considered endangered due to some obvious reasons which include: There is neither a single Punjabi-medium school nor Punjabi has been taught as a compulsory subject at any institution. With the exception of several Punjabi films and short T.V. or radio programs, Punjabi has almost been absent from the mass media and completely absent from government services. People have been doing M.A, Ph.D. etc. from the University of Punjab in Lahore, but they have hardly been seen speaking in Punjabi. People watch Punjabi movies or films, where they might speak or understand Punjabi. But unfortunately they have never read Punjabi books; newspapers etc. As a result, Punjabi write-ups are being vanished day by day. However, by census records figures for Punjabi speakers have

decreased gradually and frequently. The reason might be that a number of Punjabis identified themselves in census as a speaker of Urdu. Through a sociological research it has been found that Punjabi feel embarrassed to be called "Punjabi speakers". Young consider Punjabi to be a language worth of gossiping, making jokes and swearing. Many authors also have also written about the low status of Punjabi in Pakistan, where it has been considered the language of illiterates.

There is also a widespread culture-shame concerning Punjabi, in all the elitist English-medium schools , there have been policies made to forbade students from speaking Punjabi, teachers and classmates make fun of students who use their mother tongue. Concluding the status of Punjabi, it cannot be said that Punjabi has been accepted as a dead language or even an endangered language, but it could be assumed that the number of Punjabi speakers has been decreasing gradually. Punjabi language is facing intellectual endangerment, which would be a great loss for Pakistan.

IS ENGLISH A THREATENED LANGUAGE FOR OTHER LANGUAGES?

Languages are not killed by languages; it is the speakers responsible for killing them as they look for benefits. Consider for example, the English language. It has been the language of influencers, it remains dominant and people try to seek advantage through it to establish good relations with the most powerful nation. In Third world countries, where people have always felt comfortable in speaking their own language, have also learned English as their second language.

Another positive aspect of English is that it did not compete with other languages though it has been used as a medium of education worldwide, instead it primarily functioned as a lingua Franca and has not been a threat to local vernaculars. One more major fact regarding English is that in non-native countries, it has been highly limited to only administration level. The communication process efficiently progresses in the language, which is easier for the speakers, which in the majority of cases is the L1. Thus, to regard English as a threatening language would be stark injustice to it.

Languages which are endangered	
LANGUAGES	FACTS AND REASONS
AIKANA (BRAZIL)	It is the language of south America, spoken by 100 people in brazil. It's a morphologic alley complex tone language.
BURYAT (RUSSIA)	Less people have been learning and writing <u>Buryat</u> , it has almost same vocabulary as Russian language, which has created great confession among its speakers
TUVAN (TUVA)	It is related to Turkish. <u>Tuvan</u> language had used the roman alphabets. <u>Tuva</u> joined Russia. But after joining Russia they have started using Cyrillic alphabet, (Russian language alphabets.)
YERONG LANGUAGE	It has been spoken in west Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region, China. It is a threatened language because of no mutual intelligibility of the 3Buyan languages.
CHANA	It was spoken in Argentina. It is an extinct <u>Charruan</u> language that was once spoken in Uruguay along the Uruguay and Parana' <u>Guazo'</u> river. Chana is poorly arrested. There exists a short grammar by <u>Da'mosa</u> Antonio Larrinaga and few word lists. In 2005 a semi-speaker of Chana language was found.
SERI (MEXICO)	The speakers were less than 200 people in 1930'. The fact behind downfall of Seri culture is that they were pre-dominantly hunter-gather <u>However</u> , nowadays they have been shifted toward fishing and sell of local items like traditional baskets and shell necklaces etc. They refer themselves as the <u>Comcaac</u> , also known as the people of the desert and sea.

CONCLUSION:

In a nutshell, language could be considered as that entity which could serve as a tool that should assist its speakers in adapting with the ever changing ecologies rather than restricting oneself within certain boundaries.

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Language Anxiety

Fatima Tahir, Mahnoor Khan, Jawahira Kamran, Uroosa Rafi, Sania Aqil,
and Ramsha Ehsan.

Introduction

Learning a foreign language is like dating someone. It makes you nervous and you think a lot before speaking.

“It takes a lot of time in getting control of a new language, I had to frame a whole sentence in my mind before speaking otherwise I would easily get lost in the middle of conversation and often felt myself sounds boring. Moreover I could not make proper jokes as i was totally unaware of the slangs and subliminal meanings of the sentences”. (Hoffman, 2015).

First language proves to be a source of hindrance for language learners because they have large influence of their mother language. Another source of hindrance in learning second language is cultural barriers. Language learners always find difficulty in bonding with other language speakers because of cultural misunderstanding. Learners find hindrance in communicating with each other.

A person experiences trait anxiety in several situations. Trait anxiety deals with individual inherited characteristics. On the other hand, state anxiety, deals with the feeling of tension and nervousness that a person experiences at particular situations. Past studies have showed that anxiety is the big obstacle in learning second language. This study reported that anxiety was an obstacle in the acquisition and production of new languages. The three distinct reasons for talking uneasiness identify with three unique ranges of the cerebrum the Old Brain, Midbrain and the New Brain.

Old Brain: The old brain is the art of the brain. The brain is always working, but many people suffer from old brain nervousness. Brain activates your survival system like fight, flight and freeze. If you fight your nervousness, you will make it worse. So you may suffer from nervousness less as you gain more experience in public speaking. That's because your old brain has gradually realized. So it motivates you to take opportunity to speak in front of a group.

Mid Brain: Mid brain relates people's emotion and thinking. If people think something very bad or wrong their thinking will attack them every time. So they should not think about bad experiences.

New Brain: The new brain is the conscious thinking part of your brain. One of the most common patterns of thinking that contribute to the fear of

public speaking is demands. There are some common demands people have about presenting and public speaking. People must be interesting, must not leave anything out, do not waffle. The fear of public speaking makes people miss out on several opportunities in their life.

People learn language without attaining proper knowledge of its rules and form. It is a natural ability of human, to “learn”. But when it is formally taught they develop a sense of anxiety. One of the major factors leading to language anxiety is the fear of negative evaluation. Watson and Friend, (1969) characterize fear of negative evaluation as 'dread about others' assessments, evasion of evaluative circumstances, and desire that others would assess oneself adversely. As the assessment on each other is exceptionally regular in second language classes, the students feel uncomfortable when they surmise that they are being viewed by both teacher and other students. The feeling of being viewed by others makes them feel shakier and not able to perform well in class. Indeed, even in small gatherings, learners feel more on edge, inspired by a paranoid fear of negative assessment from their associates and in this manner making them to be all the more hesitant. Von Worde (2003) in her research found that the students were extremely sensitive toward instructor's assessments, particularly with respect to their speaking skills. Most of the students perceive their language skills as weaker than the others. Teachers often interrupt student to correct the error which causes them to lose their focus perceiving every correction as a sign of failure. This is on the grounds that students are exceptionally hesitant when they are required to take part in classroom exercises particularly. Another conceivable explanation is that the students are stressed over others perception towards their performance in class. In certain circumstances, students tend to consider themselves as less intelligent or brilliant as compared to the others in class. Therefore, they are most likely to feel scared and reluctant to get involved in any activities in class that has the potential to show how much they know about the language. Hence, students feel more frustrated or some might take it as an embarrassing moment.

Remedy:

Comprehend your dread

On the off chance that you have ever seen bizarre and unordinary words leaving your mouth amid a prospective employee meeting, those feelings of trepidation of judgment and disappointment are likely to fault.

Work out where you get stuck in discussions

When you are not used to speaking in an outside language, your mind needs time to process approaching words, decipher them, think about a reaction and interpret that. This requires altogether more thought than

chatting in your local language. There are a lot of things that you can do to enhance your listening abilities, and this will definitely enhance your talking.

Rehearse your tuning in

On the off chance that you are moderately new with a language, you won't see each word. You may not comprehend numerous words. Taking a shot at your listening capacity with foreign language media will dependably help your speaking skills. You can enhance vocabulary and elocution through listening alone, however it is not a viable replacement for genuine discussion.

The longing for flawlessness might keep you down

You will never talk a language fluidly without talking a broken rendition of it first. The sooner you begin talking, the sooner you will achieve a conversational level.

Smile

You will improve reaction in the event that you approach the discussion with a smile.

One-on-one discussions are simpler

At the point when a gathering of local speakers get together, the discussion will, for the most part accelerate and turn out to be more mind boggling. Coordinated discussions are less demanding. Coordinated lessons are an approach to guarantee you get this experience, while additionally profiting by contribution from a specialist.

Control the speed of the discussion

In the event that you talk gradually and plainly, this ought to urge your discussion accomplice to likewise talk gradually and unmistakably.

You can't win them all

A few people you address will be more patient than others, some are additionally seeing, some are essentially better at comprehending remote accents. Try not to be discouraged – for this situation, the issue is theirs not yours.

When you have taken a foreign language to a conversational level, you will not feel similar dread when taking in another. Beyond any doubt, it will be difficult getting a handle on new words once more, however you will realize that it is conceivable.

Conclusion:

If students are made well aware about the advantages of learning English language since when they are in school, they will be able to learn English

with more determination. Also, motivation plays a major role in learning a foreign language. Moreover, student's main focus should be more upon positive and constructive side of language learning that is, facing new challenges, being proud of little achievements and building confidence which will develop and enhance by practicing.

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10 Hilarious Puns That Only English Nerds Will Understand

1. **ME:** What happened when present, past, and future walked into the bar?

HER: It was tense

2. **ME:** Why are apostrophes difficult to date?

HER: Because they are too possessive

3. **ME:** How Charlotte Brontë make it easier for everyone to breathe?

HER: She created Eyre

4. **ME:** Which dinosaur knows a lot of synonyms?

HER: The Thesaurus

5. **ME:** What's the difference between a Cat and a Comma?

HER: Cat- Claws at the end of Paws Comma- Pause at the end of clause

6. **ME:** Why do words, phrases, and punctuation keep ending in court?

HER: To be sentenced

7. **ME:** What happened when the verb asked the noun to conjugate?

HER: The noun declined

8. **ME:** What was Socrates' favorite thing to mold?

HER: Play dough

9. **ME:** which author is often mistaken for an artificially built water source?

HER: George Orwell!!!

10. **ME:** Why do writers constantly feel cold?

HER: Because they are surrounded by drafts

HOPE

Under the big sky
Under the bright shining stars,
Hides a child, scary in fright.
Under the big sky

Under the scorching sunlight,
Stands a father daring and bold.
Under the big sky

Under the full moon light,
Cries a mother with a little hope in her eyes.
All full of fear,
All in awe,

One day there will be surely some peace.
They will smile, they will sing,
One day will come,
There will be nothing to fright.

By: Uroosa Rafi

LINGUISTICS

Linguistics, any cosmetic?
Just like something,
Applied to the lips,
Or something used to eat with?

Have you heard about anything,
Like phonemes, morphemes, syllables,
Semantics, pragmatics, syntax?
Your friends or your acquaintances?
Not the case that is!

Now I tell you,
A deep ocean it is,
When it comes to linguistics.
The same I thought,
When I hadn't been brought,
To where I do my grad,
With a promise to my dad,
Whatever I get,
I'd fulfil that.

So as I've dived into such waters,
Have realized,
Neither any lipstick,
Nor any chopstick.
It's fantastic!
If I'm not sarcastic.

By: Muntaha Fatima

A TRIBUTE TO HUMANITY

If you want to see the humanity, look at him,
Fathers of orphans, shelter for neonate,
Protector like a brother, caretaker like a medic,
The only man has all in his personality,
Like an angel below the sky,
Like an example of constancy,
The only man bears all the hardship.

If you want to see the honesty, look at him,
No materialistic, no demanding, monotonous
In the behavior, empathetic and selfless,
The only man served for the nation.

If you want to see the simplicity, look at him,
Strong faith, enthusiastic character,
These qualities are not enough for describing such leader,
The only man ABDUL SATTAR EDDHI, whose deeds never die,
If you want to see the true Pakistani, look at him

By: Faiqa Iqtidar

I WOULDN'T...

It has been hours, still.
She doesn't want me to stop playing with her hair,
Not that I would...
She doesn't want me to leave her sight,
Not that I would...

It has been hours, still.
She doesn't want me to let go of her hand,
Not that I would...
Her gaze is fixated on the ceiling, her eyes filled with tears.
I begged her to look into my eyes, just once
Not that she would...
There was so much to talk about
Not that she would...
Today, even this unnatural silence felt so good.
To my surprise, she made me promise
Never to stop missing her,
Dear mother, Like I ever would.

By Shameela Tariq

A ROBOTIC TODDLER!

I went to visit a toddler
O gosh, I met a toddler
What sparkling eyes! What chubby cheeks!
Don't know if to hug, maybe he screams.

Annoying as a wife, funny as a clown,
This small celebrity is famous in the town.
Do whatever instructed as if he was a robot,
Walks like a robot, speaks like a robot.

Just fulfill his wishes and commandments being made,
Then he would be a robot, sure a true robot.
Remember to bring his toys and candies when you come,
The boy would be happy and show you his stardom.

Stretch your back, fold your legs and ready to bear the load,
This little boy would make you a jack, so bring invitation from the road.
Oh! What a lovely toddler,

A true robotic toddler!

By: Noor Ashraf

TWILIGHT

Deepness within me,
Lies there within me
A whole valley of darkness
I wonder though
How enlightened within me
Sun dots or rise
Does that matter?

The beam of light within me
Reflects what's hidden in me
Can you see that light my friend?
Or is that just what I imagine
Is it truly there where I see it?
Or is it just what I dream
Something within me
Lies there within me
No sorrow or joy
Something there, in between.

By: Filzah Mahmood

ALC

Reflections of Batch 1

QARBA SHARIQ

English linguistics has given me opportunities to acquire communication and professional skills. It en-lighted my creative ideas. It has given me bright path to follow my dreams.



JAWAHIRA KAMRAN

This field has a great impact on our career. Our department is very nice, faculty is very helpful and co-operative, they take care of us and everyone treats us nicely. Teachers are great and their way of teaching is very impressive.



NOOR ASHRAF

It was a roller coaster ride with full of thrills, actions, depressions, suppression but above all are the achievements that we have made this year.



FAIQA IQTIDAR

After completing my 1st year I distinguished that this field is suitable for me in every way. Moreover, teachers are very good and the atmosphere is remarkable. Now I'm happy to be a student of this department.



JAVERIA BINTH SHAKEEL

Many cheerful memories freeze into my heart which I will never forget. My friends, my teachers made my time unforgettable. I want to quote; "Bad news is that time flies, but the good news is you're the pilot"



MAHNOOR KHAN

At the time of taking admission. I felt like I was going in a discipline where I only have to learn to speak English. But when I came to know about this discipline I realized its importance. Linguistics is science of language. The staff of NED is so helpful and co-operative that there is no confusion in understanding this science.



MUNTAHA FATIMA

Language is a key factor in the human developmental process, not only for communicating our ideas and thoughts with each other, but it is also a tool for forging friendships, cultural ties as well as economic relationships.



UROOSA RAFI

This program has been really beneficial for me, not only as a course but also in grooming my personality. After coming up in this program I have experienced a great boost in my confidence level. Not only this, all teachers in this program are highly qualified and are really a lot helping. I'm thankful to all teachers and also our department's nonteaching staff that has co-operated with us so well.



FILZAH MAHMOOD

It appeared to be an extraordinary experience enhancing practical and active field with a deeper insight into the whole world, being a fusion of creativity and brilliance, governing various social aspects of life, language in major.



SHAMEELA TARIQ

A year has gone by in a blink of an eye in this university and it still feels like yesterday. My first year went quite well, better than what I actually expected because of the people this university has blessed me with. My friends and I went through a lot specially in the second semester but we made it out alive. We had our ups and “mostly” downs in terms of studies and social interaction but like it's said that even the bad time doesn't stay forever the same way the good times doesn't. I am totally ready for next year with a whole new spirit.



ABEERA RAUF

Before opting for this field, I was not aware of where this field would take me. I did not know what this field was about. But as I got into it, I got to know more about its aims and objectives. The teachers are very co-operative; the chairperson of this department encouraged and gave motivation. Now, at this point I would love to serve more for this program and would love to become a language scientist. This field gave me hope and a vision of better future. I am proud to be a part of this program.



SAFA WASEEM

Exactly one year back, with confusions, faded happiness, blur aims, no confidence and a lot of expectations I entered in this department. But now ALHUMDULLILAH I have the strength to move forward, clear aims, and most importantly the confidence to face people and reality. This is just because of my department "Humanities Department". INSHAALLAH, we, as the first batch of BS English linguistics will fulfill all the wishes and will be like shining stars.



SIDRA KHAN

Language is an important part of life for communication. Bachelor of Science in English Linguistics is basically the study of structure of language. It is actually an interesting field which is based on experimental applications.



BUSHRA QAMAR

I really enjoyed being a part of NED University Humanities Department. I gained experience in varieties of discipline. It has also helped me explore my abilities.



KANEEZ FATIMA

Language is the most important phenomenon in the universe. Throughout the entire life all our activities are regulated by language. The human wisdom and culture is stored and transmitted in language. It dominates every aspect of human life and is the only yardstick that separates us from other beings. Hence efforts should be made to spread awareness regarding this fundamental entity of life which would be informative and helpful for



the generations to come.

SABAHAT AIJAZ

It is an honor to be a part of this magazine and the first batch to do so. I am really satisfied with my choice of studying here. This department has taught me a lot.



RAMESHA KAMRAN

I have learned a lot from our department. Our course basically emphasizes on English Language. I am proud to be a part of it.



MAHEEN SALMAN KHAN

When I got admission in BS English Linguistics I was unaware of it but as time passed I began to understand what it is. I am learning a lot here. Now I think it was the best decision of my life to take admission in this field.



AREESHA RIZWAN

This field has given me a chance to explore my abilities in different directions. English is unique and so am I. Now I have some of the best people in my life and I couldn't be more thankful.



AYESHA SHEIKH

It has been a year, studying in this department and I learned a lot from. This department is un comparable an I feel really proud to be a part of it. It is really worth it to be here.



FATIMA TAHIR

Getting admission in BS English Linguistic was the brightest choice of my life. I came across such teachers who guided, supported and appreciated us in all the efforts in the very best way. Life just got better.



SANIA AQIL

Our program is a newly introduced program in NED. This program tried to strike a harmonious balance between literature and language. Subjects like academic writing have developed our writing skills, effective communication and translation skills.



HUDA SAMI

I am really proud to be the part of this magazine and department. I explored my capabilities. This department gives me a sense of belonging.



ZAINAB MANZOOR

By choosing this field, I find a place which is comforting for me. I have easily adjusted with the environment. Teachers are very helpful, they have boosted my confidence for which I am very grateful.



HIBA AYAZ

This program helps you to develop your language skills to great extent. I have also developed my confidence level. This field has groomed me in numerous ways.



YUSRA WAHEED

This year I got on the path that was always meant for me. I discovered myself, my potentials, and my weaknesses. I surprised myself with the love that I have always had for language, which had been hidden beneath layers of my own insecurities and indecisiveness all this time. Excited and nervous for the upcoming years, but my expectations have never been higher.

