

Course Title: Language culture & identity.

Semester 3rd.

Course code: ELL 104

Topic: identity crisis:

An identity crisis is when a person feels confused about who they really are. They may not be sure about their goals, personality beliefs, or place in life. This often happens during teenage years, or when someone goes through big changes like losing a job, failing at something, or facing personal problems. A person having an identity crisis may feel lost, empty, or unsure about what they truly want. They may try

to copy others or change themselves just to fit in. It can be a very stressful and emotional time.

To deal with it, one can take some time to think about their interests, talk to think about their thoughts, and try to understand their true self slowly. Having an identity crisis is normal, and with time and support, people can overcome it and feel confident about who they are.

② Language attitude

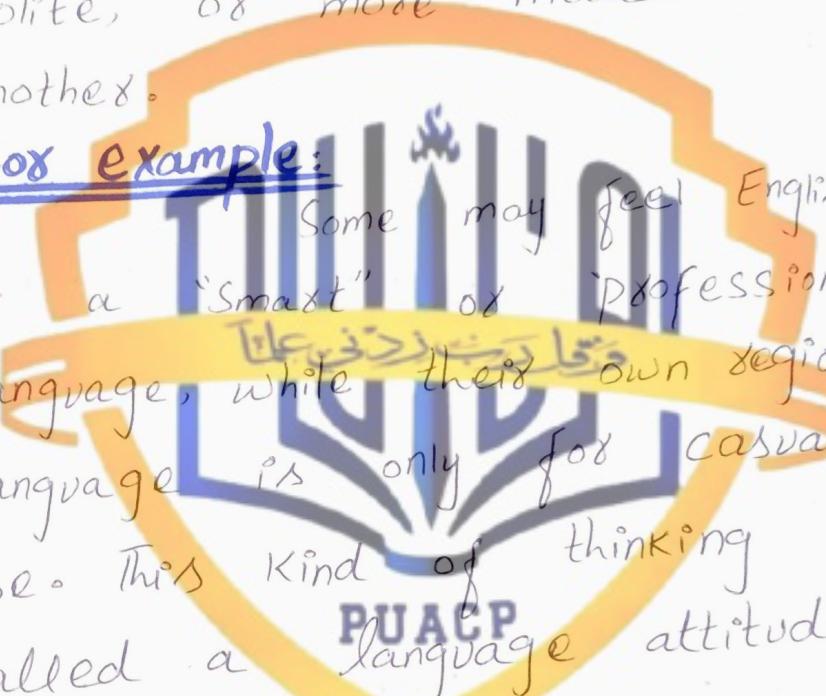
Language attitude means how people feel or think about a particular language, dialect,

or way of speaking. It includes opinions, beliefs, or emotions people have about how others speak.

Explanation:

Some people think one language is better, more polite, or more modern than another.

For example:



Some may feel English is a "smart" or "professional" language, while their own regional language is only for casual use. This kind of thinking is called a language attitude.

These attitudes can be

- positive attitude
- negative attitude.

Positive attitude:

when people respect a language and

enjoy speaking or learning it.

Negative attitude:

when people look down on a language or make fun of how others

Speak.

Example:

If someone says, "people who speak Urdu sound respectful, that's a positive attitude.

If someone says, "people who speak in a village accent sound uneducated, that's a negative attitude.

Why it matters:

Language attitude affects communication, education and even job opportunities. If teachers or employers prefer one language over another,

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it can create unfair situations

Conclusion:

language attitudes is not just about language. It's also about how we see people. Respecting all languages and dialects means respecting the people who speak them.

③ Ethnic conflicts:

Definition:

Ethnic conflicts means a fight or disagreement between different ethnic groups. These groups usually have (but) different cultures, languages, religions, or races.

Explanation:

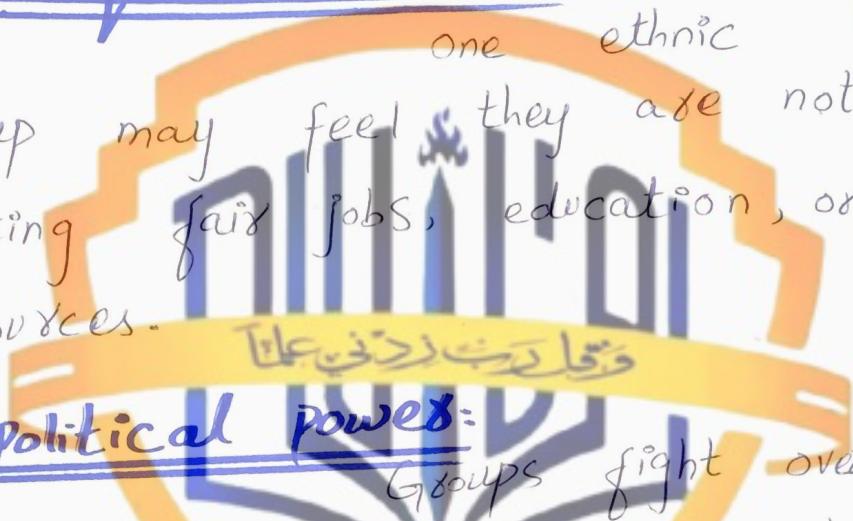
when people of different backgrounds (like Punjabis, Sindhis, Pashtuns, Balochis, Kurds, Arabs, etc.) live in the same

country but do not accept each other, or fight for power land, or rights, it leads to ethnic conflict.

Why ethnic conflicts Happen:

1. unequal Treatment:

one ethnic group may feel they are not getting fair jobs, education, or resources.



2. political power:

Groups fight over who controls the government or laws.

3. Religious or culture differences

one group may try to force their culture or religion on another.

4. Historical Hate:

Past violence or injustice creates anger that continues for years.

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Examples:

Africa:

Hutus and Tutsis had a major ethnic conflict, leading to genocide.

India-Pakistan Partition:

Hindu-Muslim

ethnic-religious conflict.

Europe:

Serbs, Croats, and Bosniaks fought due to ethnic and religious differences.

Effects of Ethnic conflicts:

- war and violence
- deaths and destruction
- people become refugees
- countries become unstable.

Conclusion:

Ethnic conflicts are dangerous because they divide

people. To stop them, equality, respect and understanding b/w all groups is necessary. Every group should feel safe, respected, and included in Society.

4 Linguistic conflict

Definition:

Linguistic conflict means a fight, disagreement, or tension that happens because of language differences. It usually happens when people speak different languages and one language is given more importance than others.

Explanation:

When people in a country or area speak different languages, and the government

powerful groups promotes only one language, the other language speakers feel ignored or disrespected. This can promote anger, and even violence. This is called linguistic conflict.

Causes of linguistic conflict

→ Imposing one language:

Forcing everyone to speak one official language

Example:

Making Urdu the only national language in Pakistan after independence, while many people in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) spoke Bengali.

2. Language Discrimination:

When schools, jobs, or government only use one language, people who don't speak it feel left out.

Loss of identity:

People feel that their culture and identity are being attacked if their language is ignored.

4. Political power:

Sometimes, a language becomes a symbol of power and control.

Effects of linguistic conflict.

- Protests and violence in society
- Division
- Struggle for independence or identity
- Separation
- Cultural loss.

Linguistic conflict can harm unity in a country.

