

Language, culture and identity

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Language culture and identity

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Assignment:

Language planning

Language Teaching Policies.

❖ Language planning

* Language planning was first put forward by Uriel Weinrich, in 1957, at a seminar held in Columbia University, the U.S.

* “Language planning is a government authorized, long term, sustained and conscious effort to alter a language’s function in society for the purpose of solving communication problem” Weinstein (1980, p.56)

“The numerous attempts that have been made to change a particular variety of a language or some aspects of how either of these functions in society. Such changes are usually described as instance of language planning.” Ronald (1998,p.347)

“Language planning involves the creation and implementation of an official policy about how the languages and linguistic varieties of a country are to be used.” David Crystal (1996, p.366)

Types of Language Planning:

Status planning
Corpus Planning
Acquisition planning

Status Planning: Status planning changes the function of a language or a variety of language and the rights of those who use it” Ronald Wardhaugh (1998, p.347).

According to David Crystal, changes in status planning are proposed in the way a language/variety is to be used in society. It is concerned with whether the social status of a Language should be lowered or raised. It also reflects the status of the speakers of a language. It includes the allocation of languages or language varieties to given functions;

- Medium of instruction
- Official language
- Vehicle of mass communication
- Language of international communication, etc.

Corpus Planning:

Corpus planning seeks to develop a variety of language or a language, usually to standardize it, that is, to provide it with the means for serving every possible language function in society. It may involve such matters as development of orthography, new sources of vocabulary, dictionary and literature so that the language may extend its use into such areas as government, education and trade. According to David Crystal changes in corpus planning are introduced into the structure of a language/variety-spelling, pronunciation, grammar or vocabulary. It Includes:

- Reforming spelling

- Adopting a new script
- The creation of new forms
- The modification of old ones, or
- The selection from alternative forms in a spoken or written code

Results of Language Planning:

As a result of language planning, a language can attain one of the following statuses;

- Official
- Joint official
- Regional official
- Promoted language
- Tolerated language
- Discouraged language, etc

Language planning in Pakistan

LP in Urdu

Urdu had become the symbol of Muslim separatism during the Hindi-Urdu controversy (1865-1947). As the ruling elite of Pakistan was from the Muslim League, which had used this symbol, as well as that of Islam, as a mobilising factor, its emotive value continued to be felt both by the elite and the masses at least in West Pakistan.

Status Planning in Urdu

Although in the very first meeting of the Advisory Board of Education (7-9 June 1948), it was agreed that 'the mother tongue should be the medium of instruction at the primary stage', yet in almost all parts of Pakistan, Urdu continued to be the medium of instruction

Corpus Planning in Urdu

Before partition, the Scientific Society of Aligarh, the Darul Tarjuma bureau of translation of the Usmania University of Hyderabad, and the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu were the main organizations' for modernising Urdu

Word commonly used Urdu Coinage

Bulb. Barqi qumquma

Generator Muvallid-e-burq. Or burqi janak

Thermometer Tapish paema

X-ray Lashuai

LP in Sindhi

After the creation of Pakistan, the major LP activity of both official and unofficial bodies has been status planning. The cities of Sind, especially Karachi and Hyderabad, received a large number of Urdu-speaking migrants (mahajirs), making Urdu the dominant language of Karachi, but it was in 1957 that the syndicate of the University of Karachi forbade students from answering examination questions in Sindhi.

Corpus Planning in Sindhi

The Sindhi Adabi Board was established in 1951, and one of its aims was to publish a standard dictionary of the language; the Institute of Sindhology of Sindh University was established in 1963, and one of its purposes was to encourage the dissemination of scientific knowledge in Sindhi; and the Sindhi Language Authority (SLA) was established in 1991.

English Sindhi

Obesity. thol

Cycloplasm mas

Flood bodh

Language Planning in Punjabi

The Muslim intelligentsia of the Punjab has been more or less indifferent to the Punjabi language. In Pakistan, partly out of inertia and sentimental attachment to Urdu as a symbol of Pakistani identity, and partly because Urdu was an integrative symbol, it was Urdu which was given high status while Punjabi was relegated to an inferior one.

Status planning in Punjabi

The high points of this movement were the Lyallpur Punjabi Conference of 1956; the signing of the Charter of the Punjabi-speaking people on Jan 2, 1985, by 139 people; and the World Punjabi Conference in 1986 in Lahore. The major demands raised at all these forums were that Punjabi should be given official recognition as the language of basic education in the Punjab. It was also suggested that Punjabi should be used in other domains of public service, especially in the judicial and administrative spheres.

Corpus Planning in Punjabi

Some advances were made as far as corpus planning in Punjabi was concerned.

Regraphisation

Some Punjabi intellectuals felt that the Urdu script used for writing Punjabi could not adequately represent the sounds and the stress pattern of that language.

Word commonly used	Punjabi coinage.	Meaning
Lafz.	akkhar	word
Sailab.	harh	flood
Aqvam e-muttaehda.	ik muth qauman	United Nations
Salana.	varhe var	yearly
Khususi	acheche .	special
Taqreeb.	ikath.	gathering

(Khalid 1993)

LP in Pashto

Pashto is the language of 70 per cent of the inhabitants of the NWFP and almost all the inhabitants of the

Tribal areas adjacent to it (i. e. about 16-17 million people).⁹

It is an ancient language, the first written text

Available being Bayazid Ansari's Khairul Bayan (1526-1574; Pashto Academy 1991: 7-8). There are,

However, claims that the Pashto poet Amir Karor wrote in the eighth century (Abbasi 1969: 36..

Corpus Planning in Pashto

The nastaleeq was used in most of the available manuscripts of Pashto of the 16th and the 17th centuries.

However, books were also written in the naskh in this period (Khattak, P 1977). Some version of the

Present script was probably made by Bayazid Ansari who is also credited with having invented some of

The distinctive orthographic symbols of Pashto given later (Pashto Academy 1991: 8).

However, there are

Differences between the Afghan and the Pakistani scripts despite several attempts at standardisation (Taizi 1989).

One feature of all attempts at standardisation is the desire to retain the distinctive orthographic symbols.

Hard dialect.	Soft dialect
خ	Z
پن	X
ش	S

Conclusion

LP can be seen in relation to the politics of Pakistan with reference to: (1) hegemonic and counter-hegemonic

Struggles; (2) identity and nationality formation; (3) modernism and post-modernism.

Language teaching policies in the case of Pakistan.

Pakistan is a multilingual and multiethnic country with six major and over 57 small languages. However, only Urdu and English are the languages of “the domains of power” government corporate sector, media, and education. Urdu is spoken by only 7% of the population, is the national language, while English is the official language.

Urdu (official language)

Urdu is the nation language and lingua franca of Pakistan. Although only about 7% of Pakistanis speak it as their first language, it is widely spoken and understood as a second language by the vast majority of Pakistanis.

Urdu was chosen as a symbol of unity for the new state of Pakistan in 1947, because it had already served as a lingua franca among Muslims in north and northwest British India. Urdu is taught as a compulsory subject up to higher secondary school in both English and Urdu medium school systems, which has produced millions of second-language Urdu speakers among people whose native language is one of the other languages of Pakistan – which in turn has led to the absorption of vocabulary from various regional Pakistani languages,[18] while some Urdu vocabularies has also been assimilated by Pakistan’s regional languages.

English (co _official language)

English is a co-official language of Pakistan and is widely used in the executive, legislative and judicial branches as well as to some extent in the officer ranks of Pakistan’s armed forces.

Pakistan's Constitution and laws were written in English and are now being re-written in the local languages. It is also widely used in schools, colleges and universities as a medium of instruction. English is seen as the language of upward mobility, and its use is becoming more prevalent in upper social circles, where it is often spoken alongside native Pakistani languages. In 2015, it was announced that there were plans to promote Urdu in official business, but Pakistan's Minister of Planning Ahsan Iqbal stated, "Urdu will be a second medium of language and all official business will be bilingual." He also went on to say that English would be taught alongside Urdu in schools.

Policy

Languages of Pakistan

Punjabi	38.78
Pashto	18.24
Sindhi	14.57
Urdu	7.08
Balochi	3.02
Others	6.12

Endangered languages in Pakistan

Other languages spoken by linguistic minorities include the languages listed below, with speakers ranging from a few hundred to tens of thousands. A few are highly endangered languages that may soon have no speakers at all.[44] The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization defines five levels of language endangerment between "safe" (not endangered) and "extinct":[45]

Vulnerable – "most children speak the language, but it may be restricted to certain domains (e.g., home)"

Definitely endangered – "children no longer learn the language as mother tongue in the home"

Severely endangered – "language is spoken by grandparents and older generations; while the parent generation may understand it, they do not speak it to children or among themselves"

Critically endangered – "the youngest speakers are grandparents and older, and they speak the language partially and infrequently"

Extinct – "there are no speakers left; included in the Atlas if presumably extinct since the 1950s"

The list below includes the findings from the third edition of Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger (2010; formerly the Red Book of Endangered Languages), as well as the online edition of the aforementioned publication, both published by UNESCO.

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