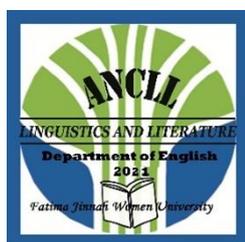


**Annual National Conference  
on  
Linguistics and Literature 2021**



**ABSTRACT BOOK  
ANCLL 2021**



*5-7 October 2021*

Organized by  
Department of English  
**FATIMA JINNAH WOMEN UNIVERSITY**  
**RAWALPINDI**

## **Fatima Jinnah Women University – An Overview**

Fatima Jinnah Women University (FJWU) was established (1998) in the premises of the Old Presidency, situated at the Mall, in the heart of Rawalpindi Cantonment. This is an institute with a vision to promote and facilitate studies and research in various fields of higher education.



Fatima Jinnah Women University aims to promote a vibrant and culturally sensitive learning environment for women, encouraging research and innovation for building future generations of Pakistan. The University aspires to achieve excellence in teaching, research and innovation at Undergraduate and Postgraduate level, to enable women students to combine highest ethical standards with a pragmatic approach relevant to Pakistani society.

Our heritage has been beautifully interlinked with the education of women for the next millennium. The main building is Victorian as reflected in its architectural splendor. This building was originally built as a residence by two famous Sikh brothers, Mohan Singh and Sohan Singh. It became the Presidency of Pakistan around the mid 1960's. As it stands it is a symbol of the commitment of the nation to women's education. The University is unique in the fact that the Punjab Government funds it. Thus the Government of Punjab is very supportive of the university thereby furthering the cause of women's education and empowerment.

At Fatima Jinnah Women University students come from all over the country-from as far as Balochistan, Southern Punjab, Gilgit-Baltistan and Sindh as well as the ex-Federally Administered Tribal Area – FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Our students are effectively employed in various organizations in and outside the country. This first Women's University aims to advance learning to the highest level attainable through research, teaching and dissemination of knowledge for the benefit of women in particular and society in general. The women are trained to become mainstream citizens with confidence about their position and status in society.

## **Fatima Jinnah Women University Rawalpindi**

### **Annual National Conference on Linguistics and Literature-ANCLL-2021 (Truly Integrated Conference-TIC)**

*Emerging Developments and Research in Linguistics and Literature*

**Conference Dates:** October 5-7, 2021

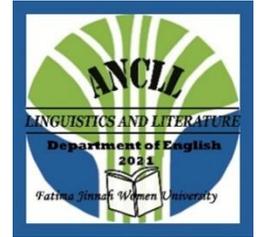
#### **Introduction to the Department**

The Department of English was established in 1998 with the inception of Fatima Jinnah Women University. The Program of English Language and Literature offered at the Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, has many unique features. The courses offered aim to broaden and deepen the understanding of the relationship between literature, language and society. They are directed towards the development of an extensive understanding of key literary & linguistic concepts. The degree programs offered by the Department of English include Ph. D Literature, Ph.D. Linguistics, M. Phil Literature, M.Phil. Language & Linguistics, Masters and Bachelors in English.

## **About the Conference**

### **ANCLL 2021**

This year ANCLL-2021 is being organized following a hybrid model called Truly Integrated Conference (TIC), which is an Onsite-Online conference model.



The Annual National Conference on Linguistics and Literature 2021 organized by the Department of English is the second conference of its kind. It aims to bring together leading academic and social scientists, researchers and research scholars to exchange and share their experiences and research results on all aspects of Linguistics and Literature. It also provides a premier interdisciplinary platform for researchers, practitioners and educators to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns as well as practical challenges encountered and solutions adopted in the fields of Linguistics and Literature.

### **Objectives of the Conference**

With reference to existing national needs, the conference aims:

- To provide a platform to academicians and researchers to assess practical challenges faced in the field of Linguistics and Literature
- To provide a multi-disciplinary dimension to themes based on literature and linguistics
- To showcase innovative ideas of the researchers in a scholarly environment
- To provide intellectual support to young scholars as well as to the faculty and academicians
- To improve the quality of research in the field of Linguistics and Literature through discussion and evaluation

### **Conference Areas**

The Conference areas of presentation include, but are not limited to the following:

#### **Literature**

- Literature and Postmodernism
- Literature and Media
- Literature and Film
- Trauma, War and Terrorism Studies in Literature
- Contemporary Literature
- Comparative Literature

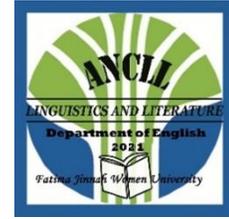
- Literature and Human Rights
- Literature and Refugee Crises
- Literature of Globalization and Marginalized Societies
- Pakistani Anglophone Literature
- Literatures in Pakistani Languages
- Literature and Gender
- Post-Colonial Literature
- Digital Humanities
- Environmental Humanities/Eco Criticism

### **Linguistics**

- Language Gender, Power and Identity
- Emerging Technologies in Language Learning
- Language and the Media
- Language, Culture and Translation
- Teaching of Language and Literature
- Language Learning and Social Media
- Digital Narratives
- Applied Linguistics
- Corpus Linguistics
- Computational Linguistics
- Comparative Linguistics
- Translation and Interpretation
- Multilingual Literacies
- Phonetics & Phonology
- Morphology, Semantics & Syntax
- Discourse Analysis
- Pragmatics/Socio-Pragmatics
- Forensic Linguistics
- Anthropological Linguistics
- Linguistic Landscapes



## Organizing Committee ANCLL 2021



### Two-day Annual National Conference on Linguistics and Literature (ANCLL)

October 5-7, 2021

#### Conference Committees

##### Patron in Chief

Dr Saima Hamid  
VC Fatima Jinnah Women University

##### Chief Coordinator

Dr Sarwet Rasul  
Chairperson  
Department of English

##### Conference Coordinator

Dr Akifa Imtiaz

##### Co- Coordinator

Dr Uzma Imtiaz

##### Registration Committee

- Ms. Samia Mudasser (Chair)
- Ms. Sabiha Zunnorain

##### Programme Committee

- Dr. Uzma Imtiaz (Chair)
- Dr. Akifa Imtiaz

**Finance Committee**

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**Abstract book Committee & Press Release**

- Ms. Sabiha Zunnorain (Chair)
- Ms. Samia Mudasser
- Dr Saira Asghar Khan

**Printing/stationery/souvenir/ banner/Certificates**

- Dr. Fakhira Riaz (Chair)
- Dr. Saira Asghar Khan

**Volunteers Committee/ Seating/Venue and Disciplinary Committee (Auditorium: stage sound/multimedia)**

- Ms. Zohra Fatima (Chair)
- Ms. Zain ul Maqsood

**Refreshment Committee**

- Dr. Saira Khan (Chair)
- Ms. Yasmeen Akhtar

**Chief Guests, Session Chairs and Guests Speakers Committee**

- Dr. Akifa Imtiaz (Chair)
- Dr. Uzma Imtiaz

**IT/ PPRC/ Committee**

- Ms. Zain ul Maqsood (Chair)
- Ms. Zohra Fatima

## Conference Volunteers

Designation/Committee	Volunteers	
Registration	Umama Asad Tania Latif	MPhil Lit MPhil Lit
Program Committee	Dure Najaf	MPhil Lit
Finance Committee	N/A	
Scientific Committee	N/A	
Abstract book Committee & Press Release	Khizra Zahid Hafsa Tanveer	MPhil Linguistics MPhil Linguistics
Printing/stationery/souvenir/ banner/Certificates	N/A	
Volunteers Committee/ Seating/Venue and Disciplinary Committee (Auditorium: Stage Sound/Multimedia)	Sawaiz Riaz Ayesha Zahid Qainaat Mumtaaz	BS Eng VII BS Eng VII BS Eng VII
Refreshment Committee	N/A	
Chief Guests, Session Chairs and Guests Speakers Committee	N/A	
IT/ PPRC/ Committee	Manahil Ilyas Ayesha Yousaf Jaweria Rehmat	BS Eng V BS Eng V BS Eng V

## Session Moderators

Sr. No	Name of the student	Program
1.	Hafsa Tanveer	MPhil Linguistics
2.	Khizra Zahid	MPhil Linguistics
3.	Dure Najaf	MPhil Literature
4.	Sawaiz Riaz	BS English VII
5.	Ayesha Zahid	BS English VII
6.	Qainaat Mumtaaz	BS English VII

## **Vice Chancellor's Message**

It is an honour for Fatima Jinnah Women University (FJWU) to organize its second Annual National Conference on Linguistics and Literature, ANCLL 2021. FJWU was established in December 1998, as the first public sector gender-specific university, under the Government of Punjab, in the premises of The Old Presidency, in the heart of Rawalpindi Cantonment. The model proved so successful that now we have eleven women universities in the country.

FJWU has a vibrant Department of English that offers degrees ranging from Undergraduate to PhD in both Literature and Linguistics. It has always worked closely with professionals in the field of English Language, Linguistics and Literature. This conference is another step to strengthen this long term relationship.

The Department of English at Fatima Jinnah Women University has organized the second ANCLL 2021 as a truly integrated conference (TIC) this year amidst Covid 19. Covid 19's breakout has posed great challenge to the world economy and has impacted people's daily lives. The disease has far reaching consequences affecting not just health but also education and businesses too. However, the Covid crisis has also proved to be a driving force behind creativity, research and innovation. It has brought some productive changes too at the national, institutional, organizational and individual levels. In times of Covid, then, research becomes vital to analyze human problems. Conferences like ANCLL will prove to be a source of assistance for research scholars at all levels. We are hopeful that ANCLL conferences will help to disseminate knowledge and research work of budding researchers in Pakistan to encourage and promote their efforts.

As research and teaching practitioners, it has become our duty to ensure that our learners can access and discern real value education. ANCLL 2021 is a significant contribution towards our commitment for quality research in language, Linguistics, literature and related areas. The theme of the conference addresses all the problems and issues that challenge the research in these contexts. Participants, researchers and speakers from across the country are joining us on this auspicious occasion. This gathering of national researchers and academicians will provide an exclusive opportunity for sharing the innovative ideas, practices and research findings. The augmentation of young Pakistani research scholars is the destined outcome which the organizers are looking forward to. I hope this conference would be a vital contribution to our dedication to quality research.

Our focus at Fatima Jinnah Women University is to care about and share our expertise, so we are concerned about education and research. On behalf of Fatima Jinnah Women University, I wish you a successful ANCLL 2021.

**Dr. Saima Hamid**  
**Vice Chancellor, Fatima Jinnah Women University**  
**Rawalpindi**

## **Cultivating Critical Consciousness through Literary Studies: Feminist Critical Race Praxis and the Utility of Empathy in Resisting the White Supremacist Movement in the US**

**Dr Colette Morrow  
Professor of English  
Purdue University Northwest  
U.S.A**

The world watched in horror last summer (2020) when police in Minneapolis, Minnesota killed George Floyd, a Black man who was accused of attempting to purchase cigarettes with a counterfeit twenty-dollar bill, by kneeling on his neck for about nine-and-a-half minutes. This incident is part of a pattern of police brutality in the US. Anti-racist protests broke out across the country, populated largely by diverse young people—Black, Indigenous, People of Color (BIPOC), African-American, and white.

Professor Morrow’s presentation will start by giving a brief overview of the recent history of police brutality in the US and two social movements that are concerned with race, Black Lives Matter, which is anti-racist, and the QAnon-fueled white supremacist movement that promotes fascism and poses serious threats to democracy and the rule of law.



The talk will then offer an analysis of the rhetorical strategies that white supremacist literature and rhetoric employ to recruit readers into the white supremacist movement, particularly the use of the vocabularies popularly associated with so-called US exceptionalism and democratic values, such as “freedom” and honor. Emphasis is on the transvaluation of discourses associated with reason and conventional morality, which renders these terms signifiers of the “superiority” of whiteness and white dominion.

Finally, the talk will conclude with a reflection on the dehumanizing effects of white supremacy as represented in Toni Morrison’s *Beloved* and the possibilities of cultivating an epistemology of empathy that two strategies of analysis associated with feminist critical race studies, intersectionality and borderlands reading, offer as an antidote to the false yet seductive appeals to reason (logos) and morality (ethos) promulgated in white supremacist literature. Ultimately, suggests Professor Morrow, the curriculum in literary studies must aim to develop critical consciousness as defined by Paulo Freire rather than simply diversifying the canon without challenging the structural patriarchy that continues to obstruct the project of expanding social justice.

**Bio:** Colette Morrow is a Professor of English at Purdue University Northwest. Her specialization is Women’s, Gender, and Sexuality Studies. She is a Fulbright Scholar and has had the enormous pleasure of visiting Pakistan and speaking at Fatima Jinnah Women’s University (FJWU) several times during that trip. She has served as the president of the National Women’s Studies Association and currently sits on the editorial board of FJWU’s *Biannual Journal of Gender and Social Issues*.

## Infodemics and Post-truth: The Poetics and Praxis of Cultural Texts in Pandemic Times

**Prof. Dr Muhammad Safeer Awan**  
**Pro-Rector**  
**Dean Faculty of Arts and Humanities**  
**National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad**

All texts are worldly, involved in some particular social, cultural and economic phenomena. In our times, (hyper) reality has been marked not only by the pandemic but also by what is rhetorically dubbed as Post-truth. Now corporations and national(ist) leaders do not have to lie; they just filter and frame the reality of their choice. With the help of the media, the curricula and other powerful institutions, they make the public accept the filtered reality as the only truth. However, an historical survey reveals the intriguing fact that only the means of control have changed, and not the ends set by the powerful through various texts. In times of moral and social crises, what is the role of cultural texts is the subject of this talk.



**Keywords:** Post-truths, pandemic, Literature, praxis

**Bio:** Professor Muhammad Safeer Awan, Ph.D. in English literature and postcolonial ‘englishes’, has about 24 years of experience in teaching, research, teachers’ training and curriculum development. Since March 2016, he has been working as Dean Faculty of Languages and now as Dean Faculty of Arts and Humanities at National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad. Earlier, he has worked at Area Study Center, Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad, and International Islamic University Islamabad. He has served on various committees of Higher Education Commission (HEC) Pakistan, including National Curriculum Revision Committee (NCRC) for English as its chair. He sits on the academic councils and boards of a number of universities in Pakistan. His research work has been published and cited in both national and international journals. So far he has supervised 27 Ph.D. and 82 M.Phil. theses in English and Urdu studies, including a number of research projects in translation from Urdu into English and vice versa. Recently, the Pakistan Academy of Letters (PAL) has published his translation of Mustansar Hussain Tarar’s celebrated Urdu novel *Bahao* as Sorrows of Sarasvati.

## Confidence to Speak English: A Necessary Ingredient for Students in Post-colonial South Asia?

Dr Asantha U. Attanayake

Senior Lecturer in English Language, University of Colombo  
Sri Lanka  
Visiting Faculty, Ohio State University, US

My research has involved more than 4500 students from the post-colonial South Asian nations of Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh and it revealed that students' most desired English language skill is speaking, but that they refrain from speaking due to a lack of confidence that stems from a fear of being ridiculed by society. This large-scale study was instigated by studies that span from 2007 to 2017 involving about 2000 Sri Lankan undergraduates that produced similar findings. This leads us to believe that the language attitudes existing in society may influence students more than the numerous well-accepted teaching methodologies for teaching English that are currently used in post-colonial South Asia. The standards set by the elites in post-colonial South Asian societies works against English language learners in their efforts to speak English by causing Language Attitude Anxiety (LAA), which manifests in a lack of confidence to speak English. At the same time, societies that do not use English at all seem to negatively influence English language learners also causing LAA. This anxiety may then be projected onto learning English in general with a negative effect on learner identities and possible selves. Our work emphasizes the importance of a) dialogue on language attitudes as an academic discourse and b) building confidence to speak English as an essential rectifying measure to eliminate Language Attitude Anxiety.



**Key words:** confidence, fear, language attitudes, ridicule, speaking

**Bio:** Asantha U. Attanayake is a Senior Lecturer attached to the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka. She received her BA from the University of Peradeniya and a PhD from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. She was a Fulbright research scholar at Pennsylvania State University, USA. She is also a HKSEE alumna at Harvard University. Her thesis, Undergraduate ELT in Sri Lanka: Policy, Practice and Perspectives for South Asia is published (2017) by Cambridge Scholars Publishers, UK. Post-colonial Curriculum Practices in South Asia: Building Confidence to Speak English by Routledge Publishers (2019), UK is her latest addition to the academia. Her forthcoming book, An Action Research Handbook for English Language Teaching in South Asia, which she co-authored with her husband, Colonel Adam L. Barborich, is a recommended text for teacher education by the Ministry of Education, Sri Lanka. Currently, she is living in USA and is visiting faculty at Ohio State University. She is compiling her memoirs, *Living in Sri Lanka with a White Husband*.

## **The Sociophonetics of Pakistani ESL Classroom: Bridging Research and Teaching**

**Dr Muhammad Kamal Khan**  
**Assistant Professor**  
**Department of English and Applied Linguistics**  
**Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad**

Over the last fifty years, much of the scholarship related to an ESL (English as a second language) classroom has explored how learners acquire the pronunciation (and, therefore, the phonology) of English. During this period, the pedagogy of L2 pronunciation has transformed itself tremendously across the globe and researchers have started exploring innovative ways to create effective classroom techniques. However, the case of a Pakistani ESL classroom is different as the two fields in our HEIs (Higher Education Institutions) are disconnected: that our research does not ask the right questions; and our teaching practices do not take research into account.



In an attempt to bridge this gap and enhance the collaboration between the two fields, I will suggest how various research techniques may be used for exploring the sociophonetics of Pakistani English and, consequently, how the findings may be used to effectively teach English pronunciation. Thus my talk will be based on the following two points:

1. High quality research related to ESL pronunciation in Pakistani context
2. Relevant pedagogical questions and needs for effectively teaching English pronunciation

While doing so, I will explain the following issues/questions:

The Sociophonetics of Pakistani English:

- Q.1 Considering the speech of multilingual Pakistanis, what features are important?
- Q.2 What is the role of phonetic repertoire in speech production?
- Q.3 How can learners' speaking, and listening be monitored in an ESL classroom environment?

The Research Based Pedagogy of English Pronunciation to Pakistani Learners:

- Q.1 How can active listening be used as a teaching technique?
- Q.2 What techniques might be used to enhance the phonetic repertoire of Pakistani ESL learners?

The talk answers each of these questions including the potential of using relevant technology for language researching and learning. Thus, I will highlight the relevance and bridging of research for pronunciation teaching and will outline concrete ways to implement specific practices suggested by my research findings. Finally, the talk will propose this kind of research-teaching double agenda for Pakistani ESL classroom.

**Bio:**

Dr Kamal is an Assistant Professor of English and Applied Linguistics at Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad. He is a certified Master Trainer by HEC Pakistan, British Council and Asian Institute of Technology Bangkok (Thailand). He was a visiting (PhD) scholar at Newcastle University (United Kingdom) in 2011, an exchange faculty at Dicle University (Turkey) in 2015 and a SUSI fellow at Seattle University (United States) in 2017. He is an active researcher and has won many projects funded by the Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan, RELO (Regional English Language Office) Pakistan and the FATA Secretariat (Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). Recently he initiated an exclusive platform titled as Pakistan ELT Forum (aka Pak TESOL) for the Pakistani ELT community with a focus to exchange ideas and encourage cooperation amongst the professionals of both public and private sectors of the country. Mainly based on ELT and Pakistani regional languages, he has presented his research work in UK, USA, France, Turkey and Russia

**Ideological and Power Discrepancies in Western and Eastern Selected Political Discourse at the United Nations**

**Ammara Aman**  
**M.Phil Linguistics Scholar**

**Dr Akifa Imtiaz**  
**Assistant Professor**  
**Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi**

A political conflict integrates varied discursive perceptives between the involved actors based on their positional differences. This study scrutinized the use of discourse in the description of a universal conflict i.e. terrorism. Terrorism took a form almost with the emergence of states, but it got the status of an international issue conspicuously after 9/11. The terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, in NYC, changed the perceptions of terrorism & counterterrorism across the world and introduced the world to a new genre; 'war on terror'. The post 9/11 combative contest split the world into two major segments: Muslim or Eastern World; alleged for terrorism spread, and Non-Muslim or Western World; concerned counter-terrorism states. The stigmatization of Muslims, through Post 9/11 discourse, made them a minority, and eventually strengthened the West over its claim of being anti-terrorist states. The present study aimed to explore the exercise of varying power relations and the erratic representation of a conflict via framing of alternative discourse practices by Western and Eastern state representatives at UNGA, carrying variant ideas and beliefs about a universal conflict. Following the purposive sampling technique, e-version of the transcripts of speeches from six states, three Western and three Eastern, were taken from three consecutive sessions of UNGA 71st, 72nd and 73rd. The selected data were coded and analysed following the framework; 'Framing Parameters', presented by Simmon-Scoville

(2009), in alliance with PDA (Dijk, 1997). Conclusively, the study explored the differential and divergent hold of actors over the controversy where the West remained determined to its claim of anti-terrorist community, fighting to exterminate terrorism being flourished, supported, financed and sponsored by the East. While, East endeavored to make the world recognize that despite being victims of terrorism for decades, it is continuously struggling to eradicate terrorism from across the world.

**Keywords:** Framing, Terrorism, Post 9/11 Discourse, Western Political Discourse, Eastern Political Discourse, Ideological & Power Discrepancies.

## **Online Identity Construction in Pakistani Universities' Websites: A Critical Discourse Analysis**

**Hina Yousaf  
MPhil Scholar**

**Dr Maria B. Shahid  
Lecturer  
Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi**

In the virtual world of the internet, the concept of online identity is generally associated with individuals and their use of social networking websites. This study was conducted to analyze Pakistani universities' websites as a medium of online identity construction. The operationalized definition of the term online identity in the present study has broadened the concept of online identity and fade away its association solely with individuals and social networking sites. A qualitative study was conducted to analyze the linguistic features utilized by the Vice Chancellors in their messages displayed on their universities' websites. A sample of 8 Pakistani public/private sector universities, ranked in the top 10 HEC ranking list of 2015 were selected using the purposive sampling technique. Messages from the VCs were selected from the homepages of selected websites. The study employed critical discourse analysis which gives a social dimension to analysis and follows a three-dimensional analysis including textual analysis, process analysis and social analysis. The findings indicated that Pakistani universities' websites are highly affected due to social changes such as globalization and commercialization of education. These websites are developed with a common purpose of constructing global identity, display international standard and high reputation among other universities as well as attract potential students. The analysis further revealed that these websites are a medium to construct various desired online identities. Such diversified web-based constructs of university identities allow themselves to the portrayal of both prominent as well as distinguished among all. As an outcome, the choice of website audience (who is not limited to students rather faculty, employees, and donors), regarding their future endeavors is influenced.

**Keywords:** Critical Discourse Analysis, Online identity construction, Pakistani Universities' websites, linguistic features.

## **Language Manipulation in COVID 19: A Critical Discourse Analysis of News Reports**

**Muhammad Kamran Abbas Ismail**  
**PhD Scholar**

**Dr Ghazala Kausar**  
**NUML, Islamabad**

The media utilizes language to manipulate the opinion of its readers. The present study is a critical discourse analysis of two news reports of an international newspaper, the New York Times about the spread of COVID-19 in China and the U.S. respectively. This study focuses on the ideological representation of the news reports about a global issue. The editor aims to frame the news report about China with the use of emotive lexical items with negative connotations to invoke the public's attention on a certain issue. While he frames the news report about the U.S. with the use of lexical items with positive connotations to construct and present a positive image of her. The study concludes that the news reports are pregnant with the ideologies of positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation. These ideologies of in-group and out-group polarization show the editor's vested interests and political inclination though they claim to convey reality and purely neutral information to readers.

**Keywords:** Critical Discourse Analysis, media discourse, language and ideology, news reports

## **Impact of SMS language on the Writing Skills of ESL Students at Graduate Level**

**Yasmeen Qadir**  
**Research Scholar**  
**Institute of Southern Punjab, Multan**

**Gulfam Hussain**  
**Research Scholar**  
**Air University, Islamabad**

Since texting has become a way of life for many students, it is feared that the SMS language can affect students' written performance. The growing concern about the profuse use of texting endangering the standard forms in the language used in academic writing. Many students have become avid texters and are seriously reinventing language to accommodate some letter limit of short messages. They are more interested in getting their messages across and becoming less concerned about correct spelling, grammar and punctuation. ESL students are known to face problems in developing their writing skills at the university level. Therefore, the present study explores the transformative effects of frequent usage of text messaging (SMS language) on ESL students' writing at the undergraduate level in the district of Muzaffargarh. Mixed-method research, both quantitative and qualitative, have been employed in this study. Data has been collected through questionnaires with the inclusion of some open ended-questions. Designed

questionnaires were administered to both male and female graduate students. The findings revealed that due to the frequent use of SMS language for communication, students' academic writing has been endangered. The excessive use of this medium is leading students towards writing wrong spellings and using SMS language's short abbreviations that are not standard in examinations and daily academic work that is very harmful in academia. SMS language negatively influences undergraduate students' academic writing concerning spelling, grammar, and punctuation. The findings and implications of the present study could be significant for ESL students. Learners are suggested to avoid the use of SMS language in academic writing, and also to use appropriate language in SMS communication as well regarding spelling, grammar, and punctuation.

**Keywords:** academic writing; SMS language; undergraduate students; writing skills.

### **Code Switching in Pakistani Memes during COVID-19 Pandemic**

**Sana Hussain**  
MPhil Scholar

**Dr Akifa Imtiaz**  
Assistant Professor  
**Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi**

English is an international language and has become a lingua franca of the global community. This development led to the creation of various variations in languages like code-mixing and code-switching. The descriptive qualitative method is used to analyze the types and extent of code mixing in the Memes developed and disseminated on social media. Memes are a way of expressing the cultural phenomenon and beliefs and thoughts of a society. Most of the memes tend to elicit humor and these are important aspects of viral marketing and social engagement. The sociolinguistic study of code switching is to recognize that the choice of a particular language is not a random behavior and may even be predictable. The study explores and analyses the frequency of code-mixing in the memes posted on different Social Media platforms such as Facebook and Instagram in Pakistan. Therefore, this study is designed to determine the level of variation that took place in Urdu because of English during the pandemic of COVID 19. Ten memes that have been broadcasted through different social platforms from March to June 2020 have been selected through convenient sampling after the frequency of English words has been checked manually. In addition, thematic content analysis has been applied. The results show that so far as the language of Meme is concerned, Urdu has clearly been influenced by English due to multiple reasons such as fashion, ease and technological advancements etc. Moreover, the pandemic of Covid-19 has affected the content and themes of Memes and has served the purpose of lessening the severity of the situation caused by the Pandemic by creating humor.

**Keywords:** Humor, Pandemic, Code switching, Memes, Social Media

## **English as a Capital: Exploring the Attitude of Madrassa Students**

**Samiullah Khattak**  
**Research Scholar**  
**Air University, Islamabad**

**Gulfam Hussain**  
**Research Scholar**  
**Air University, Islamabad**

Every effort on the part of the government to introduce reforms in the curriculum of religious madrassa has failed to yield results. Religious students as well as teachers nurture deep suspicion of such a move and consider it a part of the western agenda to deviate them from the true teaching of Islam. On the other hand, the importance of English as the lingua franca of the world and a gateway to progress in science and technology is more stressed now than ever. The expository study aims at knowing the attitude of religious madrassa students towards the English language. The findings are based on the analysis of semi-structured interviews with 20 madrassa students and teachers. Contrary to popular belief, the study underlines a favorable attitude towards the English language among students and teachers of the madrassa. Furthermore, students and teachers expressed their willingness to learn English as a part of their curriculum. The implications of the study call for some structural reforms in the education system of the madrassa, where madrassa students could also take advantage of English language capital.

**Keywords:** English as capital; Madrassa students; Attitudes, English language;

## **An Application of the Total Physical Response Method into Teaching English Prepositions at Middle School Level**

**Sumaira Kanwal**  
**Research Scholar**  
**AIOU, Islamabad**

The English language is the global language; it is also known as the international lingua franca. The importance and learning of the English language are undeniable. For a better understanding of the English language, it is essential to have a comprehensive knowledge of its grammar. The use of English prepositions is very tricky as compared to other parts of speech. Pakistani students make a lot of mistakes while using English prepositions. The use of appropriate prepositions according to the situations and sentence is challenging for them. Therefore, the present study aims to measure the effectiveness of the total physical response method in teaching English prepositions at the middle school level. The study also explores the attitudes and responses of learners towards the TPR method. The study is experimental, a mixed-methods approach both quantitative as well as qualitative has been employed. The natural approach has been used as a theoretical framework. For data collection, Pre-test, post-test, questionnaires and observations

were employed. The findings of the study revealed that the TPR method is highly effective in teaching English prepositions at the middle school level. Students were found enjoying learning by the TPR method, and their response was also very positive concerning the method. The findings of the study can be significant for teachers, learners, material developers, and syllabus designers.

**Keywords:** Total Physical Response Method, English Prepositions, Middle School Level, Teaching English

**A Comparative Analysis of Moves and Steps in Literature Review Sections of Linguistics  
Theses by British and Pakistani M.Phil. Level Scholars**

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A thesis is an extended and formal writing piece necessary for graduate and postgraduate scholars to fulfil higher degrees' requirements. Literature Review is an indispensable part of research writing, and research scholars need to be well equipped with its generic writing conventions. It is an integral part of a research thesis, paper, and proposal. However, postgraduate research scholars face difficulties with writing and organizing excellent literature reviews. Previous literature indicates that it is challenging for scholars to write a useful literature review appropriately. They face difficulties in organizing and writing literature reviews. These problems include moves structure and their organization in literature reviews. Consequently, literature reviews written and managed by postgraduate scholars remain below the standards of academic conventions. Therefore, the present study aims to identify and analyze moves and steps in literature review sections of Pakistani and British M.Phil. Linguistics theses. The present study also explores how British and Pakistani writers organize their literature reviews concerning rhetorical moves and communication with their audience. A mixed-methods approach, both quantitative and qualitative, has been employed. Hsiao and Yu's model of literature review writing has been used as a theoretical framework. The findings revealed noticeable similarities and differences between the distribution patterns of moves and steps in both British and Pakistani literature reviews. Various moves were identified with different combinations of steps with a different frequency of occurrences in theses written by Pakistani and British writers. Literature reviews written by Pakistani and British scholars are not according to the model of literature review writing by Hsiao and Yu. The findings can be significant concerning pedagogical

implications. The results yielded can be significantly used for pedagogical purposes, for ESP and EAP.

**Keywords:** English for Academic Purposes, genre analysis, moves, and steps, move analysis, literature review.

### **Impact of Online Education on Student's Attitudes during the Covid-19 Situation at Post-Graduate level in Pakistan**

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Covid-19 appeared to be a pandemic on a wide scale that impacted the entire world. This pandemic has disrupted every corner of life. Higher education institutions not only remain closed in Pakistan but throughout the world, resulting in a lack of learning for learners of all levels, in particular, higher education (postgraduate level), which has had a direct effect on education, learners and teachers in terms of time, learning and economics. Online Teaching is proving to be an emerging form of teaching worldwide in the field of education. Established countries have chosen much earlier for this teaching form. Universities in Pakistan started online teaching for students under the leadership of HEC, which was an effort to compensate for the loss on an experiment based. This research was conducted to understand the influence of online education on the actions and attitudes of English students. Mixed method techniques have been used. The research was conducted in public sector universities of Lahore, Punjab Province, Pakistan. A questionnaire was distributed to the respondents by random and convenient sampling and a focus group interview was conducted for the research. The engagement of the students was encouraging, and their feedback was positive in this new area of teaching. To conclude, it cannot be an overstatement to say that online teaching can provide learners ease, happiness, and trust, and remove worry and frustration.

**Keywords:** Online teaching, Covid-19, Student's behaviors, English learners

**From Freud to Erik Erikson: Theorising Identity in the Postmodern Psychosocial Context  
in Nicola Yoon's Novel, *The Sun is Also a Star***

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This qualitative research, through textual analysis of Jamaican-American novel *The Sun is Also a Star*, theorizes the contentious issue of YA transcultural identity in the life of immigrants in the postmodern psychosocial context. Since Cultural Identity remains the same to Sigmund Freud, Stuart Hall, and Erik Erikson, this research contributes to the hot argument on identity formation in biracial and diasporic young adult literature by moving from Freud's Psychosexual, and Hall's Racial/Ethnic domain to Erik Erikson's Psychosocial Relativity, Identity Formation, and Identity Crises. Psychosocial Relativity views identity, which is central to a person, and the communal culture, while, the second theoretical aspect of Postmodernism sets identity as fluid, dynamic, and multiple. Erikson's established marker that one's inner self along with communal/cultural set up plays a central role in shaping identity, is fundamental to organize this research. The paper contends that in Nicola Yoon's novel *The Sun is Also a Star* (2016), Natasha, battles to maintain one ethnic identity, by erasing the previous Jamaican identity, in the host culture of America, while, another character, Danial, though, relishes dynamic identities to be fit in American community, (accomplishes the postmodern stance) yet he also faces identity crisis being biracial. I forward my stance that Nicola Yoon's novel demonstrates a postmodern condition, where teenagers' identities are controlled and regulated on the bases of ethnicities, and their enterprises for sovereign identities remain futile; subsequently, they have to live with their Psycho-social relative identities, which are fluid and multiple- a concept of Postmodernism. This study plays its substantial role by highlighting the issue of space for transnational immigrant communities. The paper concludes that the racially discriminated, and snobbish world of America does not allow a vigorous and calm survival to biracial and diasporic people to experience or adapt Americanness, and hence, they have to live with fluid identities.

**Keywords:** Psychosocial Relativity, Cultural Identity, Identity Crisis, Postmodernism, Adolescence

## **Double Colonization of Third World Women: A Post-colonial Feminist Study of Selected Short Stories by Sabyn Javeri**

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Post-colonial feminism becomes an important field for study and examining the lives of females from the Third world. Colonizers tried to show the inferiority of colonized nations by portraying them as poor, uneducated, and unable to speak for themselves. Post-colonial theorists tried to establish their own identity by negating the identity that was given to them by colonizers. They present their voices in different essays and theories. By portraying the picture of post-colonial nations, they reflect themselves as being oppressed by Western colonizers. They speak for themselves but in doing so they did not speak for the women of the post-colonial area. Women were misrepresented by the native authors. In the 1980s the women from post-colonial societies stood for their rights. They used both post-colonial and feminist theory to show their true voices. Sabyn Javeri in her short story collection "Hijabistan" shows the double colonization of Asian women in Western society. Reflecting all the stories with the experiences of females who face racism and discrimination in Western culture where women have equal rights but somehow these rights are only for Western feminists. The reflection of experiences shows the difference in the experiences of Western feminists and Third world Feminists. The present research aims to find out the experiences of Third world women in Western countries that are misrepresented because of their ethnicity and religion. The notion of "double colonization" will be examined in the selected stories that was given by Kristen and Peterson. Double colonization presents the idea that women from post-colonial societies are colonized by the colonizers on one hand and by patriarchy on the other hand.

**Keywords:** post-colonial feminism, third-world feminism, double colonization, western ideology, race, gender

### **Intertextuality in *The Forty Rules of Love* by Elif Shafak**

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Intertextuality is one of the most frequently used terms in the contemporary literature. According to the pioneers of this theory especially Bakhtin and Julia Kristeva, no text exists on its own rather every text has its meaning in relation to the other text. She underlines the idea that texts are constantly in the state of production, instead of being product only and consumed quickly. She argues that authors compile the texts from pre-existing texts and don't create the text from their own mind. So, a new text becomes the transformation of the existing text. Intertextuality

theory states that text is not an isolated or individual but the collection of cultural textuality. So, Kristeva believes that individual text and cultural text cannot be separated from one another because they have same textual material. The use of intertextuality technique in 20<sup>th</sup> century literature gives it acceptance, fame as well as approval in the literary canon. This technique enables the reader to plunge into the textual web of many literary references. This paper highlights that how form and narrative both contribute towards the theme of the novel. This paper is a qualitative study, in which a novel, *Forty Rules of Love* by Elif Shafak is analysed from the perspective of form and genre. The paper's reflection on the relation of Rumi and Shams and forty rules of love by Shams will show that how writer has incorporated the old story as a frame narrative in a new text to illustrate the healing power of love and the philosophy of spiritual love which has become even more important in our modern world. The theoretical groundings for this study draws upon the fact that popularity of this book indicates the extent of interest in the Sufi teachings and mysticism.

**Keywords:** Intertextuality, Frame narrative, Sufism, Spirituality, Philosophy

### **Gender Portrayal in Pakistani T.V Dramas with Reference to Gold Digging: A Critical Discourse Analysis**

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This study aims to analyze 'gold-digging' as depicted in contemporary Pakistani dramas with reference to gender portrayal. Two popular dramas i.e. 'Rishtay Biktay Hain' (2019) and 'Jalan' (2020) were selected for analysis. Purposive sampling was done in selection of scenes of thirty minutes duration – fifteen minutes from each drama. These scenes were translated, transcribed and critically analyzed. The findings were presented in tabular form. Fairclough's CDA approach was used to identify prominent and recurring discourses. The analysis of acquired data showed that women in negative roles were shown to inherently possess materialistic traits whereas men became gold-diggers under the influence of other women. Also, the consequences of such behavior were severer for women with no hope of redemption in comparison to men who were redeemed. Such depiction reinforces established stereotypical image of women instead of eradicating it which damages their position in society.

**Keywords:** Critical Discourse Analysis, Gold-digging, Pakistani T.V. Dramas, Stereotyping, Sexism

## **Decoding Mystery in Brown's *The Lost Symbol*: A Literary Genre Analysis**

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The contemporary literature in English, revolving around intricate mysterious novels, twisted thriller fantasies and complex detective plays, signifies the importance of its genres. These genres play a vital role in comprehending the delicacies of a modern fiction. Mystery and thrill, a genre encompassing suspense, horror, conspiracy and murder, holds significant importance in the 21<sup>st</sup> century where the world is inflicted with the tragedies and traumas of war, poverty, anxiety and apprehension. For this purpose, the researcher, in the current research work, has undertaken the task to study and explore the mystery thriller genre in Dan Brown's *The Lost Symbol* (2009). Employing Daniel Chandler's *Theory of Literary Genre Analysis* (1997), the codes and conventions of mystery thriller novel have been decoded by the researcher. Studying the elements of a mystery thriller piece in contemporary times assists the research scholars and students in understanding the underlying dimensions of the genre in detail. This research study reveals that the modern narrative, unlike the traditional novels, illustrates a more intertwined plot engulfed with haunting nightmares, unresolved murder mysteries, daunting characters and unsettling themes. The current research work, focusing on the parameters of a contemporary mystery thriller fiction, also propagates that the literary analysis of genre foreshadows the deeper illustrations in a contemporary suspenseful work. Moreover, this literary genre analysis gives an in-depth view to Brown's contemporary literary piece *The Lost Symbol* providing meaningful details about its literary features including the plot structure, setting, themes, characterization and mood and tone which not only helps the researchers to comprehend the literary elements of a fiction but also encourages the scholars and academicians to further study and explore the interwoven narratives in a contemporary piece.

**Keywords:** Mystery thriller fiction, contemporary literature, literary genre analysis, *The Lost Symbol*

## **Thematic Analysis in Literature and Linguistics Research**

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In Literature and Linguistics research, qualitative approach takes precedence over quantitative as it allows the researcher to explore the topic in-depth. MS students opting for qualitative approach are using Thematic Analysis (TA) in Pakistani universities. However, this trend needs further exploration as most TA based studies are not as thorough as expected. Students are either unaware of basic tenets of qualitative research or due to shortage of time they skip the necessary steps while conducting TA. This raises questions about the rigour applied in maintaining high quality standards for qualitative research. The present paper is an effort to bring to light the basic requirements of TA in Linguistics and Literature research.

**Keywords:** Thematic Analysis; Qualitative research; Literature; Linguistics; Higher Education

### **Analysis of the Role Played by Paternal Figures and Women in Furtherance of Toxic Masculinity in Middle Eastern Societies**

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The objective of the current study is to analyze the treatment of the younger male population and their constricted status in society despite it being a patriarchal one. It also explores the role of paternal figures and elder women in furtherance of toxic masculinity in Middle Eastern Society. In order to achieve the objectives of the research, the theoretical framework is adapted from the concept of Hegemonic Masculinity and Toxic Masculinity by R.W. Connell and Father Complex by Sigmund Freud to pinpoint the source of the pressure and standards set for the male gender to follow. It analyses the role of woman and paternal figures specifically in the preservation and furtherance of the rigid and patriarchal system. The undertaken study is a text-based character

analysis of the male co-protagonist Abdallah from novel *Celestial Bodies*, authored by Jokha Alharthi and translated by Madison Booth. The novel follows the life of three sisters and their families in the rapidly changing society of Oman of 1970s as it went through social, economic and ideological changes. It is concluded that in classic patriarchal system, younger males also face challenges in their day to day lives; the standards of the society that they have to adhere to and the pressure exerted on them to maintain a firm, cool and collected persona by the women and the authoritative figures. The role played by the paternal figures and women in upholding the patriarchal system is a topic that has received much less attention than it deserves. In the present political atmosphere, when Arab males have been demonized in the popular media, putting a large section of the society at a disadvantage, it is imperative to study the societal conditions and influences that shape the personalities of this demographic.

**Keywords:** Father Complex, Patriarchy, Men’s studies, Middle Eastern society, Hegemony, Toxic masculinity.

### **Civilian War Neuroses and the Politics of Deafness in Kaminsky’s *Deaf Republic***

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The research paper investigates the varied nature of civilian war neuroses in men, women and children as portrayed in Ilya Kaminsky’s 2019 poetry collection *Deaf Republic*. The paper also examines the politicization of “deafness” in the face of oppression. The research is of the qualitative type and the research method is textual analysis. The text has been analysed through close reading. Trudi Tate’s notion of the civilian war neuroses and Caruth’s idea regarding the cause of trauma being an “absence” form the conceptual framework of the research. The paper finds that deafness serves as a symbol of solidarity and power for the people under occupation in the town of Vasenka. The nature of civilian war neuroses is varied among the men, women and children. The women in *Deaf Republic* have shed the passive role of mere “caregivers” and are the ones who lead the revolution against their invaders.

**Keywords:** War neuroses, Caruth, trauma, Deaf Republic, power, solidarity

## **Politeness in the Classrooms of the Visually Impaired Students: A Case Study**

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The present study focuses on the use of politeness in teacher-student interaction in a special education institute. It aims to explore the observance of politeness strategies and maxims by the visually impaired students. Politeness theory by Brown and Levinson (1987) and Grand Strategy of Politeness by Leech (2014) have been used as a theoretical framework in this study. Visually impaired students of class 8th are selected as a sample of this study and 16 observations have been made to collect data during the English lesson period. Interviews from the English teacher and the head of institute have also been conducted. All the interactions are recorded and later transcribed and translated into English language. The data is analyzed qualitatively by taking a deeper insight into the nature of teacher and student relationship inside the classroom. The results show that the students used both the positive and negative politeness strategies. The visually impaired students repeatedly and more frequently used negative politeness strategies in order to maintain social distance and to avoid imposition on the teacher. Also, they used maxims of modesty and obligation more frequently than the rest. Moreover, it has been observed that the students usually remain quiet and ask less questions during the class. It is also obvious that the students who come from supportive families tend to show better performance in the classroom as compared to those who do not have family support. Thus, the family background of students plays a very important role in their learning inside the classroom. This research is significant in providing the future researchers with a framework to work specifically in the domain of special education in Pakistan and will facilitate the Special Education instructors and organizations in developing pedagogical methods for teaching differently abled students.

**Keywords:** Politeness, ELT, classroom interaction, special education

## **From “Lord of the Flies” to “Sain Makhianwala”: A Comparative Study of Binarism in the Use of Metaphors**

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This paper offers a comparative study of two works of literature written in English; William Golding’s novel “Lord of the Flies” first published in 1954, and Anniqua Rana’s novel “Wild Boar in the Cane Field” published in September 2019. Rene Wellek and Harry Levin (1988) assert that comparative literature is a study of the literary works written in a particular cultural context. The present study investigates how cultural context signifies the use of symbols/metaphors and their thematic intent. Critical investigation has been carried out within the framework of George Lakoff’s theory of conceptual metaphor (1980). It reveals that in Golding’s novel the flies play a sinister role. The central metaphor is the head of the sow, severed from the body and jammed on the pointed end of a stick, covered with flies buzzing like a saw. It is a gift for the darkness, a beast. In fact, the very title lord of the flies is a literal translation of Beelzebub, the Satan. In her debut novel, Anniqua Rana, a Pakistani origin diaspora writer, recreates Pakistan’s village life with its natural landscape and settings, simple day to day existence, rusticity of a host of characters with their blind beliefs, rituals and superstitions. The protagonist Tara, abandoned in a train and raised by two village women, narrates her life and others’ around her in the village. Flies hover throughout the saga of the girl’s short life. In fact she is found as a baby covered with flies and dies in the cane field where flies screen her and her newly born daughter till the villagers found them. Throughout the story Rana keeps the flies as an essentiality of village ambiance. The shrine of “Sain Makhianwala (Keeper of Flies) is the central sanctuary for all, even for the Molvi (religious guide) of the Mosque. She actually gives them (flies) narrative voice in the last part of the novel making them a powerful evocative metaphor. This qualitative study argues that binarism in the metaphoric use of flies in the two books is rooted in their widely different cultural contexts. Golding draws his metaphor from his Christian/British tutelage while Rana invokes her understanding of Punjab’s Mystic creed of all-inclusiveness. The study contributes towards transnational/transcultural alternative literary experiences.

**Keywords:** Comparative study, cultural context, binarism in the metaphoric use

# **Compensating Strategies in Overcoming Language Barriers in Healthcare During COVID-19: A Sociolinguistic Study of Pakistan**

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Pakistan is a multilingual country facing an unprecedented situation caused by COVID-19 pandemic and language differences sparking fear in healthcare. So, a qualitative study has been conducted in order to investigate the communication problems and the compensatory strategies being employed for compensating the language challenges during pandemic. The exploratory research design has been adopted followed by minor descriptive statistical analysis for the presentation of in-depth analyses. Theoretical framework of CAT developed by Giles and Ogay (2007) has been adapted in order to identify and analyze several communication accommodation strategies either showing convergent or divergent behavior. PIMS hospital Islamabad was selected as research site and purposive sampling technique has been employed for the selection of sample comprised of 15 doctors, 10 nurses and 40 patients. Moreover, field observations, semi-structured interviews and open/close-ended questionnaires were administered for the collection of data. The study revealed various accommodative strategies; shared speech patterns, discourse strategies, code switching, code-mixing, repetitions, repairing, pauses, emotional expressions, interpersonal, unprofessional translators and nonverbal language in order to minimize communication gap. Medical consultants mostly reported themselves as more accommodative whereas it has been observed that there is equal frequency of convergent and divergent behaviors by the respondents like accent differences, complex medical jargon, power differences, less engagement, ignorant attitude. Hence, leads to patient's dissatisfaction, distrust on healthcare, low medical compliance, and increased mortality rates. Furthermore, the findings revealed that more reliance on nonverbal language and unprofessional translators increases the chances of misdiagnosis due to the ambiguous nature of coronavirus with other minor respiratory ailments that can be life-threatening. The study also analyzed the mono/bilingual language policy employed by the government to spread awareness programs regarding COVID-19, thus making 60% minority language speakers vulnerable to associated conspiracies and rising cases. Thus, the current study provides recommendations for the government; use of professional interpreters, health educator, multilingual approach and for linguists; to explore language issues in courtrooms and other private/public sectors. This study highlighted the compensatory strategies employed in hospitals to deal with language gap conversely suggesting linguists to put their academic strength into practice by providing language services in emergency response.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, Doctor-Patient Discourse, Healthcare, Bilingualism, accomodative strategies

## **An Enquiry into Differences and Similarities between South Asian Women's and Men's Speech Using Corpus as a Tool**

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This research article discovers the stance features in the conversation of South Asian Men and Women: Self- Mention, hedges, booster, and attitude markers. The mixed-method is used for this study. This paper concentrates on the similarities and differences in using stance features in the spoken discourse of South Asian men and women. . In the current paper, the research method used for analysis is mixed-method research. The frequencies of Stance features used by South Asian men and women are calculated through corpus while the analysis of the obtain frequencies is done in the light of the Hayland model of interaction. A specialized corpus was compiled for this study containing conversations of men and women in the form of interviews. The analysis of this specialized corpus is analyzed in the light of Hayland's (2005), interaction model. The findings of this study show that the usage of the personal pronoun is done more by men as compared to women in South Asia. This depicts the assertive and dominant nature of men. The use of hedges is also done more by men as equated to women. This finding implies that men are not sure or are not firm about the stance of their statements men use hedges to avoid any disapproval or conflict. Both men and women in their conversation have used boosters equally. However, women have used more attitude markers than men this shows that women are more certain about their stance. They know what they are saying.

**Keywords:** Stance features, spoken discourse, self-mention, hedges, boosters, attitude markers.

## **Error Analysis: A Study of Pakistani Junior High School Students' Texts and Grammar Knowledge**

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The sole purpose of this research is to discuss the error analysis in the field of teaching of English as a foreign language. Although errors are considered bad especially in writing. Error analysis is one of the major topic in second language learning. This study is an investigation of Pakistani junior high school students' English grammar knowledge, based on their written production. The Pakistani students' written productions were analyzed using error analysis as a method to find the most frequent errors that the students make. The errors were identified in texts. The study was conducted through (a) identifying the most frequent grammatical errors in Pakistani students' written production, (b) analyzing what causes the errors to be made. The

results show that the most frequent errors made by Pakistani junior high school students are errors of verb tense, inflection, spelling and little bit of preposition and article. The errors are probably caused by lack of grammatical knowledge, but also by incorrect transfer from Urdu into English.

**Keywords:** Second language acquisition, error analysis, form-focused grammar teaching

## **Exploring the Factors behind Code-Switching Used By the Graduate Students of Pakistani University**

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This study, aims to research about the context, and reasons to switch and mix English codes, in Pakistani young learners, in Hyderabad city of Sindh, Pakistan. The sample of 25 young learners, (Male and Female) of BS (Hons) 5th, 6th and 7th semesters, from department of English, The National university of Modern languages, study was conducted with questionnaire consisting of two parts i.e. contexts and reasons, for switching and mixing English codes. The study showed, that in almost all the contexts, English code is mixed and switched in the speech of young Pakistani learners. They do it because they don't want their native tongue to sound inferior, moreover English is a Global language, and it has varieties of functions and usage, nowadays it has become a 'hot cake'. It is also seen that English is celebrated language, because of many integral purposes furthermore, it has been noticed that participants can deliver important information and ideas more effectively. It also helps to lessen the anxiety of the participants, it is also forced by the elders in the families by the deeper understanding. It is found that to manage a good social status it is forced to mix and switch English code. In today's modern decade it is essential to code switch in English language.

**Keywords:** Bilingualism, Code Mix, Code Switch, World English

# **The Dynamics of Gender Hegemony: A Feminist Analysis of Selected Marvel Comics**

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The purpose of the study is to explore the representation of gender hegemony linguistically and visually through male characters and female superheroes from the two selected Marvel comics, Ms. Marvel (2014) and Captain Marvel (2019-). Using the tenets of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis (FCDA) by Lazar (2005), the study analyzed the hegemonic gender binary constructions from a feminist viewpoint. The linguistic analysis of textual features such as ‘adjectives’, ‘lexical items’, ‘metaphors’, and ‘use of pronouns’ etc. found in the selected comics is carried out under the framework of CDA given by Fairclough (1989). Kress and van Leeuwen’s model of reading images (2006) is used to analyze the visual images in this study. The linguistic and visual findings of the study demystify the struggles of female protagonists against the oppressive structures of the patriarchal society and patriarchal men despite the empowering nature of female superheroes. Moreover, the female superheroes are objectified more often than the male counterparts linguistically and visually through the use of gendered language and male gaze which puts more emphasis on the gendered representation of female superheroes. The patriarchal system of gender, where women are made docile bodies on which lots of pressures are placed, is further reiterated in the study. The important finding of the study reveals that the female superheroes reinforces and negotiates the gender hegemony between the male characters and female superheroes. Furthermore, it is recommended that the gendered visual construction should be further explored in the comics through the representation of onomatopoeic voices which are visually written in the comics.

**Keywords:** gender, marvel comics, feminism, hegemony

# **Representation of Pakistan's Religious Ideologies: Thematic Analysis of Pakistani and Indian Newspaper**

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The rivalry between Pakistan and India dates back to the partition in 1947 and their conflict has been one of the hot issues of the world ever since. Over the last few decades, the sectarian differences in Pakistan have escalated, especially the Shia-Sunni differences. The newspaper articles not only provide information over this certain issue but also widely contribute in shaping the perspectives of a nation. With the rising issue of Islamophobia all around the world, it is important to investigate how the intra-Islamic tensions in Pakistan are been portrayed in the media especially in India and Pakistan. Therefore, this research conducts the thematic analysis of selected Pakistani and Indian newspaper articles covering the incident of the anti-Shia campaign in Karachi to explore the difference in the representation of religious conflicts by the media. By following Braun and Clark's (2006) model, the articles were coded and categorized to extract the themes. The findings of the research showed that the newspaper articles present a narrative of both parties in conflict while analyzing the state's role and Pakistan's Blasphemy law. Pakistani newspaper articles presented the narratives which condemned the protest while the Indian newspaper articles only relied on social media to present their narrative and failed to present the protestor's perspectives. The study concludes that the reported event of sectarian violence in Pakistan in Indian newspaper articles represent Pakistan as a religiously intolerant country by presenting a single narrative while the Pakistani newspaper articles tend to discuss and analyze the government role and present a more holistic narrative.

**Keywords:** Newspaper Articles, Thematic Analysis, Sectarian differences, Shia-Sunni conflict

**Studying Conflict between Victorian and Modern Women in Virginia Woolf's *To the Lighthouse* with Reference of her Autobiographical Writings**

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*To the Lighthouse* by Virginia Woolf is largely seen as an autobiographical novel inspired by her own life experiences. The novel addresses conflicts between the two sexes through characters of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay and modern feminine struggle through character of Lily Briscoe. This study aims to highlight feminine conflicts in the novel with parallel analysis of Woolf's own life through her autobiographical journals. The conflict portrayed in the novel goes side by side with the conflicts and struggle that Woolf herself had to go through. The conflict between characters of Mrs. Ramsay and Lily Briscoe is studied and stretched to Woolf's own life in this paper with her autobiographical writings used as tools of study. Through Lily Briscoe, Virginia Woolf marks her own artistic personality. In contrary, Mrs. Ramsay who is a statue of Victorian women has glimpse of Woolf's own mother as Woolf herself wrote in her journals. Woolf's own conflicts were put to rest after completion of novel *To the Lighthouse* that resolved the conflict between two generations through artistic balance of mind. Using Woolf's autobiographical writings as literary tools to study relationship between Mrs. Ramsay and Lily Briscoe, the current study concludes that the two main female characters of the novel Mrs. Ramsay and Lily Briscoe stand for different ideals yet portray the same struggle that these women had to make in their respective times. My study suggests that the harmony that these characters attain stand for the inner balance that was achieved by Woolf after completion of the novel *To the Lighthouse*.

**Keywords:** Conflict, Feminine, Virginia Woolf, Lily Briscoe, Autobiographical writings.

## **Power of Digital Technology: The MCDA of an Interactive Digital Novel Inanimate Alice**

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Today, Digital technology not only helps it's users in every walk of life to address human limitations but also, to control and direct their ideologies. The researcher selected a series of interactive multimodal fiction Inanimate Alice, where the issues of electrosensitivity and power of digital technology over human attitudes are predominant. The study then separates the digital natives and immigrants on the basis of their ideological constructions and proves that digital natives are comparatively more influenced and controlled by the discursive command of digital technology. The analytical modal for presentation and analysis of selected data is an amalgamation of two well-known theories (theory triangulation), the Multimodal Analysis (1995, 2005) and CDA (1989). Hence, the theory Multimodal Critical Discourse Analysis examined all the linguistic (written and spoken text) and non-linguistic modes (music and visuals) that are playing part in the representation of preponderant themes in the selected piece of electronic literature. Since, in Pakistan, the investigations in this field are rare so, it provides the basis for future studies in the field of human language and digital technology and other above mentioned related areas. Also, this research can be added in Alice's map (ANNXURE 4) as a first inquiry where, the Inanimate Alice has been researched in Pakistani settings, opens up the new ways for the immersive literacy and for the researchers to focus on the innovative immersive literacy, its need, impacts, social consequences, and other possible transformations it requires for the born-digital generation.

**Keywords:** digital technology, CDA, Inanimate Alice, MCD

## **A Corpus Pragmatics Analysis of Speech Acts in the Political Speeches of UN General Assembly**

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This study tends to examine the role of language in communication and interpretation of intentions by examining the speeches delivered by the representatives of the Asian and European states in the UN General Assembly since they have the same purpose as pieces of discourse with specific goals. Hence, the study focuses on the pragmatic functions of illocutionary acts of the speeches using the theory of speech acts given by Searle (1969). The data has been analysed with the help of a corpus software, WordSmith 4.0 An in-depth analysis has been carried out to extract and draw comparison of the themes reflected in the speeches delivered by the Asia and European members of the United Nations. The findings of the analysis have helped in deducing that the Asian speakers have used assertive speech acts more often in order to talk primarily about the efforts and policies for achieving peace. They have also shown commitment and expressed hope towards the betterment of the world. On the other hand, the European members have used directive speech acts more frequently to suggest ways for the betterment in the strategies for moving towards achieving the prospects of peace and sustainability. Commitments and expressive speech acts are hardly reflected in the speeches of the European members of the UN. The findings of the study have served as a new dimension for future studies to be held under corpus pragmatics and other relevant fields.

**Keywords:** Concordances, Corpus, Pragmatics, Political discourse, Speech acts, United Nations

## **A Stylistic Study of the Use of Adjectives in OpIndia's Anti-Muslim News Headlines**

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The stigmatization and vilification of the Muslim Identity in India continues as they are blamed for the spread of the Covid-19 virus through their Jamati congregational activities. The Indian Media known for their propaganda, propagated fake news where university going Muslim students were labelled as aggressors. Print journalism in India was also found party to this anti-Muslim narrative building technique. For the propagation of the fake and misreported news, OpIndia directs all of its efforts to produce incendiary headlines where the tonality and modes of language and language style is used to encourage the readers and the larger public to succumb to the acceptance of age-old stereotypes attached to the Muslims that contribute to the ideology shift. The purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between lexical, semantic and syntactic choices and their subsequent functions through a stylistic analysis of OpIndia's news headlines. The analysis would be performed at the level of adjectives, diction and tone. The research would pave the way for an instrumental inquiry in revealing the stylistic patterns that are being used by the right-wing news portals in India to make sweeping and harmful generalizations and to influence and sway public sentiment against the second majority; the Muslims. A total of thirty headlines would be selected to study the connotation of the chosen words that were attributed to Muslims, Islam or the neighboring country of Pakistan.

**Keywords:** Narrative Building Technique, Tonality, Language Style, Ideology Shift, Otherization.

## **Discourse of Humour in Post Covid-19 Realities as a Relief Mechanism**

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This paper aims at exploring how the use of humour in memes circulated through social media serves as a relief mechanism amidst the grave situation of post Corona world. Social Media is replete with a variety of serious, humourous and satirical memes about almost everything ranging from international and national political moves to everyday individual social practices and interaction. Political discourse, institutional policies and academic activities all have been a

subject of many social texts across the globe that have been shared on Facebook, twitter, instagram and WhatsApp etc. as a means of catharsis .The conceptual framework for this study is drawn from psychoanalytical tension-release models of Keith-Spiegel (1972) and Attardo(1994) whose theories of humour are based on the relieving effect of humour on humans' psyche. Discourse Analysis has been used as a research method to analyse of the selected memes related to political, educational and social activities shared on WhatsApp, twitter and, Facebook which are different social media apps for swift human interaction. The selection of memes for this study is based on convenient sampling. This study reveals that those who are involved in the production and circulations of these memes use their wits and creative ability to amuse and be amused to make better adjustment with life and to keep going in the trying times.

**Keywords:** Humour, memes, relief mechanism, social practices, social media

### **Deforming Tendencies in Machine Translated Text of Overcoat by Ghulam Abbas: A Statistical Machine Translation Study**

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In the concerned study, an attempt has been made to bring out the issues emerging in English-Urdu Machine Translation. Statistical Machine Translation has been conducted and analyzed according to the theoretical framework of Antonio Berman's twelve deforming tendencies and errors have been classified accordingly. The novelty of this study lies in the Statistical Machine Translation of an excerpt from Urdu language short story 'Overcoat' by Ghulam Abbas and reverse translation of its parallel human translated English version. Moreover, this paper contains few ideas for refinement of Statistical Machine Translation of English Urdu language pair, through Bing Microsoft Translator.

**Keywords:** Machine Translation, Statistical Machine Translation, Deforming Tendencies, Reverse Translation, Microsoft Bing Translator

## **Linguistics Differences of Pakistani Male and Female Vloggers: A Comparative Study Based on Sociolinguistic Universals**

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Vlogging is an emerging new trend among people of all ages, especially the youngsters. In the age of today almost every other person has his or her personal YouTube channel. This study aims at explaining this renowned phenomenon of vlogging in Pakistani context as both males and females are equal participants of this trend. The genre chosen for this study is of travelogues of British-born Pakistanis and two vlogs by males and two vlogs by females have been analyzed to mark the gender based linguistic differences. The study aims to mark the linguistic differences of male and female Pakistani vloggers by incorporating Janet Holmes' theory of function, power, solidarity, and status which she terms as "sociolinguistic universals". This study brings forth the reflection of these strategies in the male and female language choices in the selected data of vlogs. Moreover, by the help of the given sociolinguistic universals, the study aimed to investigate the stereotypical linguistic features that are either attributed to males or females' speech and investigates that how far British-born Pakistani male and female vloggers stick to or differ from the stereotypical sociolinguistic universals in their vlogs. Furthermore, the transcriptions of the audio video data have been analyzed to find out the extent of use of sociolinguistic universals. The tool used to help the findings is of using observation sheets while listening and watching to the vlogs. The study concludes that there are similarities as well as differences in Britain-based Pakistani male and female vloggers in terms of language use. The findings also reveal that female vloggers use more versatile linguistic features as compared to their male counterparts. Moreover, the sociolinguistic universals that most reflect in women's speech most are of function and status while, the most highlighted sociolinguistic universals that reflect in men's speech is solidarity and power. The future researchers may incorporate Corpus as a tool for better findings of the results and using software like ANTCOnc may help them find better statistical data out of the transcripts in a convenient manner.

**Keywords:** Vloggers, language use, Corpus, ANTCOnc

## **A Gender-based Study of Stance in Pakistani Writers' Interviews using AntConc Corpus**

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Speeches of men and women have certain differences in their structures. This is a gender-based study that aims to determine the use of stance features: hedges, boosters, self-mention, and attitude markers in the speeches of Pakistan men and women writers during their interviews. In a linguistic context, the stance is the position of a speaker that he/she takes in an ongoing interaction. The paper focuses on the differences and similarities in men and women writers' interviews based on stance features used by them. This study uses Hyland's model of interaction (2005) as its framework. The nature of the study is qualitative as it develops a corpus of the selected interviews. The corpus of the current study comprises 10 interviews which are taken from the Herald e-magazine, 5 interviews of men and women each. The results show that instances of self-mentioning more in men's speech. The frequent use of self-mention by men shows a specific attitude of assertiveness, as assumed traditionally. Less use of first-person pronouns by women is against the traditional attitude of inclusiveness by women. However, women writers use more hedges which supports the notion of the use of euphuism by women and their hesitant nature, especially noted by Lakoff (1973 and 1975). The more use of boosters by men writers in their interviews shows self-dependence and assertive stance by men in our society. Using attitude markers is lesser than other stances, which shows that both men and women are impartial in their interviews. Based on results study concludes that men writers use stance features to assert their views and also to show consolidation with the interviewer whereas, women writers use stance features in their interviews to show the hesitant nature and uncertainty of their speeches.

**Keywords:** stance features, hedges, boosters, self-mention, attitude markers, AntConc Corpus.

## **The Uses of Transitional devices in EFL Abstract writing: A Corpus study**

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An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding, or any in depth analysis of a particular subject. Students need to write abstract in an academic setting where they have to use transitional devices for the coherence and cohesion of the writing. Transition signal is one of prominent cohesive devices that should be taken into account in academic writing. This research is conducted to identify students' toil and tendency in using transition signals in academic writing. Mixed method exploratory design is used to investigate the use of transitional devices in abstract writing. One hundred research papers abstracts from Fatima Jinnah women university students were carefully chosen which is built in a form of corpus. Next after that data was analysed by using corpus software antcon3.2.4. Frequency of the transitional devices calculated and measured. The results indicate that transitional signals usage does have an impact on academic writing of article abstracts. English Language teachers and learners can profit from this study such as former may incorporate the usage of transitional devices in their lesson plans to develop the academic writing skills in students. Similarly students may learn the variety of cohesive devices used in the journal articles to link their ideas in their writing.

**Keywords:** Abstract, Transition, corpus, academic

## **Michael Jackson's Image Construction and Reconstruction by Vogel, Moriarty and Porter**

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This research highlighted the crucial and controlling role of media in understanding Michael Jackson beyond its perceived boundaries. Jackson the artist was eclipsed by Jackson the eccentric. The superfluous focus on his surgeries, and other allegations on the part of media, lead to a blurring of his effortless artistic, philanthropic and humanitarian input. The study explored

Jackson as a humanitarian and critically analysed the role of media in sensationalizing the rumours to an extent that it contrived to destructively shape his image. Porter's Jacko His Rise and Fall, The Social and Sexual History of Michael Jackson highlighted the stunning controversies of the life of Jackson. Earth Song: Michael Jackson and the Art of Compassion by Vogel, and Moriarty's Defending A King, His Life and Legacy, celebrated his efforts in making his art a vehicle for the betterment of humanity, glorifying a unique connection between humanitarianism and artistic exquisiteness. All the three afore-mentioned texts were analyzed, applying the conceptual framework of The Magic Bullet theory and Divine Motivation theory, using textual analysis as a research method. The study did not merely revolve around the in-depth study of fascinating Jackson stories, but his life, live examples of the manipulative capability of media, and vulnerability of those it represents. It also offered an insightful analysis of what was not visibly there in order to examine the position of the media in building, shaping, and destructing one's life, especially of a celebrity and fill in the gaps it potentially creates.

**Keywords:** Michael Jackson, image construction, celebrity status

### **Sociological Discourse Analysis of Literature on Trauma, War and Terrorism**

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Literature is important for communication and its play important role in world history. In many wars and trauma situation literature illustrated the particular situation without knowing meticulous reality rather dependency on circumstances which may generalized as a world theory. For Instance, most of the literature and fictions link terrorism with Talibanization. Talibanization is a process and comes from the Arabic word Talib which means the student. In the Soviet war American interest, the word was considered good but after 9/11 literature the word Talib plural Taliban linked with terrorism. Literature provides two sides of the picture in trauma; i) Depiction of real life situation such as world wars, Hiroshima, 9/11, ii) latency of the unknown event and repetition. However, literature is lacking in depiction of suffering and pain of the trauma fatalities. The sociological analysis on such literature illustrated as the only source for investigating and aware of the world but they cannot truly depict the traumatized experiences of the sufferers and its impact on their social, psychological and economic condition. Contemporary sociological Discourse is mainly concerned with the social construction of fear or panic, and how institutions and processes, especially the media, primary and secondary groups, maintain that expression of fear. It is important to critically assess the social construction of terrorism and grasp sociological viewpoints. It is concluded that literature always curve its feeling with the world situation and making the theory for the whole world irrespective of its acceptance or

rejection. Literature is a silent governess who makes control and violates societal situations following world order in war.

**Keywords:** War, Terrorism, Trauma, Sociological Analysis

### **Corpus Assisted Ideological Discourse Analysis of Ismat Chughtai's All for a Husband**

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Discourses have always had a role in society as they propagate (their own ideas) or attempt to negate the point of views of the Other group's ideology. These discursive practices are found to be crucial in shaping up the mental and context models of the general populace who have time and again proven themselves to be harbingers of change; either productive and many a times destructive. Van Dijk's Ideological Discourse Analysis uncovers the multilayered patterns of 'otherization' of marginalized groups and supremacy of the dominant groups by putting forth the model of an Ideological Square. Analyzing Ismat Chughtai's All for a Husband to highlight the superstructures of patriarchy through the lens of an Ideological Discourse Analysis (combined with Corpus Assisted tools) would help uncover these hegemonic practices that have closely caged and alienated the voice of female dissent and her right to question her own identity.

**Keywords:** Ideological Discourse, Van Dijk, Context Models, Mental Models.

### **Narrative of Poetry in Sherman Alexie's The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-time Indian**

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This research aims to examine the plague of poverty within the context of the American society and literary tradition. The text selected for this purpose is Sherman Alexie's The Absolutely True Diary of a Part Time Indian. The investigation of the representation of poverty in the selected text rests on the theoretical framework provided by Gavin Jones in his book American Hungers. Poverty is understood as a dialectical category situated in between material issues of class and non- material issues of race, class, gender, psychology, politics etc. The phenomenon of poverty as a holistic category interrelated with both material and non- material issues provides new

definitional boundaries and scope for poverty research in the field of American literary criticism. The present research analyzes Sherman Alexie's representation of poverty to understand the balance in the narrative of poverty in his work. Colonial background, race and psychology appear to be the major composite parts in the construction of the nature of poverty in his work.

**Keywords:** Poverty, American literary criticism, Sherman Alexie

**Alternative Narrative in Post-colonial Urdu novel  
(A Comparative study of Pakistani and Indian Urdu novel)**

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Genre of novel was introduced in Urdu literature by British colonizers. It was brought to subcontinent to serve as a tool to promote colonial discourse. Early Urdu novel played a role of British pawn at the table of colonial chess. In this article I study post-colonial Pakistani and Indian Urdu novel through the lens of critical theory of post colonialism. Novels of colonial era had depicted colonial discourse and presented subjugated, inferior and brutal image of natives. Colonial agenda was to distort facts and present the caricature of real character of natives. Modern Urdu novelists of India and Pakistan have created alternative narratives in response of colonial narrative. Alternative narrative in post-colonial Urdu novel portrays the political, metaphysical and ethical concerns about nationality, gender, cultural identity, race, ethnicity, language and power. While negating the inferiority of natives Modern Urdu novel highlights the issue of colonization, brutality and inequality. It deconstructs colonial myths and wipes away psychological oppression of white man and Eurocentricism. It is a process to re write native history which was crumpled by colonizer. In this article, Pakistani novel "Ghulam Bagh" by Mirza Athar Baig and an Indian Novel "Kai chand thy sar e asman" by Shams ur rehman Farooqi are comparatively analyzed. These novels re write the history and re mould the identity of Indian natives. Ironically the genre which was exported here to strengthen colonial agenda proves to be a tool to deconstruct colonial myths. Both aforementioned novels recreate the rich, harmonious and enlightened culture of subcontinent.

**Keywords:** post-colonial novel, alternative narrative, colonial discourse, eurocentricism

## **The Effect of Mobile-assisted language learning (MALL) on the English language receptive skills as supplementary teaching material at the undergraduate level**

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Mobile-assisted language learning (MALL) is defined as language learning that is assisted and improved by the use of mobile technology. It is a subset of mobile-learning (M-Learning) and Computer-assisted language learning (CALL). This study investigated the role of Mobile-assisted language learning (MALL) in the improvement of English language receptive skills at the undergraduate level. The English language receptive skills are taught as supplementary teaching material through the assistance of mobile devices. For this research, a mixed-method approach is applied, wherein the data is collected through an experimental study based on a pretest, an intervention, and a post-test, and classroom observations. The selected sample for the experimental research is divided into the control and experimental group. The sample comprised of both, male and female research participants. The experimental group received an intervention for the duration of 10-weeks. The statistics software of SPSS is used to investigate the differences in the pretest and the post-test results of the control and the experimental group. The results collected from the experimental study and observations represented the effect of Mobile-assisted language learning on the improvement of English language receptive skills. The experimental study indicated that after receiving the treatment, the male research participants, as compared to the female research participants exhibited significant improvement in English language receptive skills. Correspondingly, the discrete results of English language receptive skills depicted that after the intervention, the female research participants improved their English language listening skills. Whereas, the male research participants improved their English language reading skills. To sum, the findings of the experimental study revealed that the integration of Mobile-assisted language learning substantially improved the English language receptive skills at the undergraduate level.

**Keywords:** Mobile-Assisted Language Learning (MALL), English Language Receptive Skills, Supplementary Teaching Material, Experimental Study, SPSS, Applied linguistics