



Efforts and Achievements in English as a Second Language:

A Literature Review

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Abstract: The objective of current study is to explore the Efforts and Achievements in English as a Second Language: A Literature Review. For study purposes, researchers downloaded all eight issues of PJLTS from 2014 to 2019 and reviewed one by one all articles related to the English language in nature. A total of 27 articles were found from these journals which are purely related to the English language in the Pakistani context. The main themes of all related issues in the sense of topics, objectives, and conclusions are displayed in the review of research articles published in PJLTS of the current study. Thematic analysis is made in an excel sheet and summery is portrayed in a graph sheet. Current study results showed that efforts and achievement in English as a second language is made in shape of translation, exploring English, grammar, literature, learning and linguistic publication.

Key Words: Efforts and achievement, English, Second Language, Literature Review

I. INTRODUCTION:

English is a trendy language in the world and also speaking in most developed countries. The fast change in the globalization of business, industry, and constant colonization influx increased the interest of developing societies to enhance their English as a second language (Suraweera, 2020). It is helping them to understand the social, financial, and cultural challenges and issues of humanity. As a result applied linguistics of English made exciting growth in the quality and quantity of the civilization (Koda, 2005).

Pakistan is a developing country where most societies want to learn English as a second language because our general education system is in English, official conversations take place in English, and many families lived in the UK, USA, and other English countries of the world (Masood, Shafi, Rahim, & Darwesh, 2020). Therefore different educational institutions are making efforts to provide opportunities to learn English as a second language. But demonstrated views of professional development shows that the need is to shape teaching programs in social, economic, and cultural context for those who seek to learn English continues to be crucial (Bowers, 1986). In this scenario, many researchers are conducting on the issues of English as a second language. This article is also based on a literature review and an effort to elaborate on the research achievements in English by the "Pakistan Journal of Language and the Translation Studies" University of Gujrat Pakistan from 2014 issue-1 to 2019 issue-VII No-02 (December 2019).

II. METHODOLOGY:

This paper is designed to investigate the Efforts and Achievements in English as a Second Language by the "Pakistan Journal of Language and the Translation Studies" University of Gujrat Pakistan from 2014 to 2019 (December 2019). For study purposes, researchers downloaded all eight issues of PJLTS from 2014 to 2019 and reviewed one by one all articles related to the English language in nature. A total of 27 articles were found from these journals which are purely related to the English language in the Pakistani context. The main themes of all related issues in the sense of topics, objectives, and conclusions are displayed in the review of

research articles published in PJLTS of the current study. Thematic analysis is made in an excel sheet and summary is portrayed in a graph sheet. At the end conclusions and recommendations was made based on review and thematic analysis result.

III. REVIEW OF RESEARCH ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN PJLTS:

In the research of "Literary Globalization and the politics and poetics of translation" the author Awan (2014) is in tried to provide detailed insight into English language history and its current status by literature review. He found that during the nineteenth-century European imperial expansionism, comparative literature was promoted as an antidote to anti-colonial nationalism. With the rise of postcolonial studies, comparative literary studies eclipsed and turned into cultural studies, area studies, translation studies, and a half dozen other disciplines. He suggested that it is an urgent need for an alternative investment to secure and discriminate the cultural capital of postcolonial societies in a more egalitarian global setting.

N. Shakur (2014) presented his research "use of translation in foreign language teaching classroom". The main purpose of his research was to justify based on sound linguistic and extra-linguistic reasons for introducing translation in the language classroom and the second was to stake out some sort of middle ground where translation can be used. He concluded that translation is an important technique when using adequately and systematically despite the controversy of the adequacy or inadequacy of using translation. He suggested that it should be included in the EFL teaching program as a fifth skill, alongside reading, writing, listening, and speaking. It will help to promote thoughtful communication and useful skills in learner's everyday lives.

"Functions of code-mixing: The adaptation of borrowed words for creating humor in Urdu poetry" is written by Mehvish Riaz and Muhammad Kamal Khan (M. R. D. M. K. Khan, 2014). The objective of this sociolinguistic and analytical study was to find out the poetic, aesthetic stylistic, semantic, and pragmatic functions of code-mixing in Urdu comic poetry in the context of the English language. For study purposes, the researcher tried to analyze qualitatively the poetry books of Urdu poets Syed Salman Gillani, Khalid Masood Khan, and Zahid Fakhri. Researchers found that multilingual code-mixing enhanced the playfulness of verses, the effectiveness of meaning, and the hybridity of language. It not only provides humor, rise linguistic diversity, and variety; but may also lead to the death of language.

Lubna L. A. Khan (2014) makes an effort to present the topic of "Translation and culture: A comparative analysis of English idioms and proverbs with their Urdu translation". The purpose of her study was to analyze the applied procedures of translating culture in terms of idioms and proverbs from English to Urdu and the second objective was to investigate cultural equivalence between English and Urdu idioms, proverbs having animal connotations. She found that Urdu translators have been mostly used three strategies for translation. First is equivalent proverbs or idioms similar in form and content, second; similar content but dissimilar informs, and third; paraphrasing or using non-idiomatic language. Regarding animal connotations, the textual analysis demonstrated that mostly translators adopted communicative, semantic, and domesticating approaches of translation. The researcher viewed that excepting a few cases, overall it is well for the transfer of the cultural expressions.

Sadia Riaz and Muhammad Kamal Khan presented a qualitative research paper on the topic of "Infiltration of comic elements in the depiction of tragic concerns" based upon the hermeneutic theory of textual analysis. For the study purpose, researchers recognized the similarities between two different countries authors named; Bernard Shaw's and Anton Chekhov's employment of comical elements as well as the difference between their essential purposes in generic-transgression. The authors originated that their humorous portrayal of various issues seen to be similar. The same comic strains can be traced out in modern drama at the macro level. The study concluded that comic and tragic elements are not opposed but gracious to each other. (S. R. a. K. Khan, 2014).

Bughio (2014) reviewed the article "Prince of Parthia as American Hamlet: considerations of Thomas Godfrey's play". The objective of the study was to reveal Shakespearean intertextuality in the tragedy of Thomas Godfrey's "The Prince of Parthia" (1790) and to clarify the nature of Shakespeare's motives used by the American playwright. After a brief review of that literature; the authors found that Godfrey outlined his play basing on Shakespeare's "Hamlet." First, "the prince of Parthia" has the biggest number of plot parallels with the tragedy about the prince of Denmark. Second, similar is the formulation of both dramas' Godfrey slightly reduced this pattern and instead of "Arsaces, Prince of Parthia," while Godfrey slightly reduced this pattern and instead of "Arsaces, Prince of Parthia," called his drama "The Prince of Parthia"

“Correlation between the written and Verbal Performance of Punjabi Speaking Learners in the Area of English Lexical Stress” is written by (Arshad Mahmood, 2014). The study aimed to find out the correlation between the written and verbal performance of Pakistani learners in the area of pronunciation with regards to English lexical stress. To achieve study purpose authors tried to analyze phonological patterns in segmental and suprasegmental levels. For segmental observed verbal performance and suprasegmental data were collected by written performance. Correlation analysis results indicated a weak/ moderate relationship in the area of English lexical stress. The verbal and written performance didn't match closely, where written performance is better than verbal performance. The authors suggested that teachers should pay attention to the suprasegmental aspect of English for the Punjabi learners of it whose language is different from it, didn't rely on word stress so heavily.

Dr. Nighat Shakur presented the paper “Translation at the crossroad: Globalization and its impact on national and regional languages of Pakistan”. The objective of the paper is to highlight translation as a key infrastructure of globalization as a means of mediation between global and local communication on a concrete material level. The second objective is to assess how cultural difference is negotiated in translation under globalization and mediated at the local level, resulting in the devaluation of national and regional languages. She concluded that globalization has been substituted neo-colonialization that the dominance of English over national and regional languages of Pakistan. As respects, the role of translation; globalization is neither the friend nor the foe of translation. It is changing the situation in which the translators are called upon to operate. She suggested that work on the translation should be discovered, evaluated, and modified as part of the ongoing process of collective reflection (D. N. shakur, 2014).

Thawabteh (2015) reviewed an article on the topic of “Religious-Sociocultural intertextuality in Arabic-English Translation”. The purpose of the study was to explore the significance of religion-sociocultural intertextuality in recognizable social-textual practices exploited by language users as may be illustrated in Mutharkrat Saim, a novel is written by Ahmad Bogart in 1986 and translated by Norman Hassan in 1988 as a Ramadan Dairy. By discourse, Analysis approach author found that intertextuality possessed problems in the translation from Arabic into English. The task of the translator was fraught with peculiar perils. Arabic as a language is unrelated linguistically and culturally to English, but also because of discourse religious intertextuality. The translator seemed to have a semantic problem of intertextuality in her stride but on a discourse level. It is argued that pitfalls were common in almost all the examples discussed above.

“Use of Mnemonic Devices in Teaching English Idioms” is written by (Uzair, 2015). The objective of this experimental research paradigm is to investigate the differential effects of two learning techniques: learning by cramming and through mnemonic devices. The independent variable was manipulated, the experimental group was treated through mnemonic devices, and the control group was treated by usual training for 6 weeks. The results of this study showed that the experimental group performed much better than the control group. The present study is justified, their hypothesis that the use of mnemonic devices made learning about idioms effective, interesting, and easy for learners.

“Fiction as History: A postcolonial historiography of British India in the river of Fire” is written by (Arif, 2016). They focused on the historiographical elements in the fictional narrative of the river of fire regarding British India from a postcolonial perspective. The data analysis exposed that fictional narrative offered the historiography of British India, which focused on the dynamics of transformation of a postcolonial hybrid culture gradually replaced by a new set of hybrids resulting in the historical future of postcolonial subcontinent partitioned as India and Pakistan.

In a research work of ‘Linguistic variation across written registers of Pakistani English: A Multilingual Analysis’ by M. A. Mahmood (2016) makes linguistic link among the written registers of native and non-native in the usage of English. He has especially focused English register of Britain, Indian, and Pakistan. This paper does not only highlight similarities but also its variances. The notable point here is, Pakistan is higher in scope in using register varieties than the other two that is seen through standard deviance. This research shows a complete comparative study of English written registers in five different linguistic dimensions.

Overall results have shown that India in the production of English linguistic registers has a wide range of variety to deliver information whereas British uses restrained features of English. It is noticed that Pakistan secures a central position in its uniqueness whereas India and British both are contradictory to each other. Furthermore, it is seen that British and Indian both are non-narrative in style but Pakistan shows concern towards narrative register especially in creative work. The observation shows that Pakistani English register in written is changed from British and as well as from India due to its distinct dialectal diversity.

Mirza (2016) explained 'An exploratory study to find Linguistic barriers affecting Doctor-patient communication' about innovations and progress made by Science especially talking about the healthcare system. This research explores that time has a strong influence on developing better relationships among doctor-patient. Doctors have awareness of linguistics issues during a social conversation to some extent and trying to improve within individual capacities. Too much use of jargon by doctors makes patients feel nervous to share complete health information. Doctors have a busy schedule; therefore, they have no time to satisfy patients by listening to them carefully. Their rude or harsh behavior may lead to a building gap. Doctors have a tiring routine to check a large number of patients on daily basis, so they also bear some physical discomforts that may lead them to use a flat tone with patients.

Ullah (2016) highlights in 'Prestige as a Social Constraint in Intra Sentential Code-switching' about acceptability constraints have more value than grammatical constraints. It highlights that code switched is maybe grammatically accurate but not be acceptable completely. This study shows SMP & MOP helps provide grammatical uniformity to code switched sentences whereas EL is helpful towards lexical items to ML. It shows the morpho-syntactic structure to lexical items of Urdu and English. Social Constraints are considered to be prestige and social power in using a language. Pakistani considers English is the most prestigious than Urdu and Punjabi. Therefore, a sentence in Cs first follows all MOP and SMP and it must fulfill social restrictions because both constraints are important and compulsory to implement.

In the study of "English Lexical Stress and Problems of Punjabi Learners: Some Acoustic cues" by M. I. B. a. A. Mahmood (2016) perplexes supersegmental features of English dominantly focused on Lexical stress. It is omnipresent because English is a timed language though, unluckily, its stress patterns are rather unpredictable. The major purpose of this study is to get results that how people of Pakistan with Punjabi backgrounds deal with lexical stress while speaking English. The overall finding of this research is that both languages; English and Punjabi are different from each other. These super segments of elements are changed. Improper knowledge of supersegmental elements leads to mispronounce the words/syllables. Lexical stress is a major element that emphasizes and highlights information properly and it saves time for both speaker and listener

Pervaiz (2016) discussed in 'the acquisition of English syntactic structures by Urdu L1 speakers in Pakistan: the case of articles' of two prevalent languages of dissimilar word orders of English and Urdu. The article is used in English whereas all other languages of Indo Aryan are without article. This study shows L1 speakers of Urdu have to face diverse tricky situations while using articles in English including the rate of making errors and order of acquisition. It is also highlighting some other points that included the influence of Universal Grammar(UG) in the acquisition of L2. Further, it has been observed that a tentative investigation of using articles by the learner of L2 showed the Model of Full Access in the acquisition process.

"Media as a Distorting Prism: A critical discourse analysis of newspapers' front page titles of

Peshawar Mass-care" presented by Muhammad Akbar Sajid (2017). This research indicates diverse linguistics tools of fourteen different newspapers to propagate different beliefs to mark readership on December 16, 2014, at Peshawar School Massacre. Print media is directly influenced by the audience's mind to change their thinking in a desired and planned manner. Language through headlines is a big source of information. Deictic language is known as the language that explains knowledge included shared or external references. The selection of words used to refer to news comes in the category of Social and cultural aspects. The syntax is another factor in highlighting ideological functions in conveying information. A different form of verbs is used to convey information like; transitive, intransitive, relational, etc. Active and passive voices both play an important role in emphasizing, minimizing, or omitting the given information. Mostly Active voice explains agent and passive voice refers to object prominently.

"Designing a Question Paper: A critique of essay type questions constructed to assess written

The discourse of English language students" is presented by Shahzad (2017). The study mentioned that Essay type questions are used in teaching and testing of the second language. It helps check the validity and reliability of the assessment that is used to evaluate the performance of the learner. Linguistics, socio-pragmatic strategy, and discoursal is measured with such questions. The findings of this study are to analyze the answers of two different universities of Pakistan. Although there were some gaps in the given material sent to these universities. Mostly questions were started with 'wh' family and this technique is used to get the learner's knowledge and skills which couldn't be easily assessed. It is a foremost duty to train the researcher in developing and setting test questions.

Azhar Pervaiz (2017) offered the study of "Exploring the Differences of Motivational Factors among Undergraduate English as a Second Language Students in Pakistan: A descriptive study". This research covers

the area of ESL learning according to different aspects of motivation that is influenced by both genders, how far is the contribution of the environment in ESL learning. Analysis of data shows that men are found positively enforced extrinsically. Men are seemed to be very clear in their goals and intended towards learning phrases. So they try to learn English as a second language without hesitation whereas females are found more hard-working, curious than males. They also have a desire to learn English but are not encouraged by society. Overall, results show that men are more influenced towards ESL due to getting good jobs whereas females are seemed less tolerated towards different factors in learning ESL.

The research "Linguistic in Gilgit Baltistan" is published by M.Asif Ikram Anjum (2018). They investigated the attitude of the language spoken in Shina, Balti, and Burushaski particularly focusing on English as more prestigious than Urdu. Overall results tell that learners are more inclined towards L1 instead of L2 by showing positive respond in their communal speech; moreover, they have to learn Urdu and English for their development in different fields especially in education, social and economic levels. To make a more durable socio-linguistic position of Gilgit Baltistan suitable linguistic planning and invigorate efforts are required.

"variation in Pakistani English newspaper editorials: a diachronic and synchronic interface" is presented by Muhammad Ali (2018). The purpose of this study is to explore the connection between diachronic and synchronic linguistics differences of Pakistani editorials newspaper in English among diachronic and synchronic data. This study found that different Pakistani press editors' style of discourse has been observed and evaluated which indicates five different categories mentioned: D1 less attractive D2 non-narrative D3 Explicit style D4 persuasion speech style and D5 impersonal speech style that reflect different models of Pakistan Print media on a wide range.

Lubna Akhlaq Khan (2018) presented "Construction of matrimonial identities through humor: A feminist critique of Pakistani English and Urdu jokes". This paper highlights the stereotypical uniqueness of gender specifically humor used in the relationship between husband and wife in the society of Pakistan. Moreover, through jokes language how far this most important relationship has been one portrayed in a satirical and ironical tone. Through this study, it has been discussed that nowadays, the character of a wife is a symbol of rebellion, money-oriented, and cruel being whereas husbands are the opposite of wives. They are very submissive, cowardly, and coquettish creatures. Using the humiliating language of jokes, marital status has been ruined badly. There must be some frontier to check media content and this ironic tone must be controlled to bring this pure relationship back to its worth in Pakistan.

"Exploring the dynamic of L2 motivational self-system among the learners of English and Arabic in madrassa settings of Punjab" is discovered by Moazzam Ali Malik (2018). The paper helps in exploring the motivational outlook of madrassa students towards learning different languages especially Arabic and English in Punjab. It evaluated the Attitude towards learning a specific language, ought to self L2, and ideal self L2 is strongly associated with Intended effort towards learning. Two different language learners were observed with their efforts and analyzed than in homogenous numerous learning situations were given to them but results show that a complete composite motivational system is required for L2.

"Translational style of narrative discourse: a case study of English translations of Urdu prose fiction" presented by Muhammad Javed Iqbal (2018). The research highlights translational techniques of different stylistic analysis from Urdu into English along with contrast with native as well as non-native. 30 different novels were selected with 3 sets to analyze and compare. Biber in 1988 tagger is used to analyze data by using a program of Windows named as Multidimensional Analysis Tagger. It is found that the native English feature (NEF) is divided into major sub-types TEF and PEF. TEF stands for English fiction based on translation and the second PEF stands for Pakistan Fiction in English. NEF and PEF are closer to each other in many aspects, especially in synthetic negation. TEF outstrips other subdivisions. so it can be evaluated easily that TEF shows the least frequency in analytical negation and extreme score in synthesizing negation making it more integrating and give more literary styles than other techniques. PEF seems more representative whereas NEF and TEF are having less imaginary style. After the study, it is cleared that all content in the corpus shows an inclination to the narrative style.

Dr. Mujahid Shah (2018) are presented their research "Practices and perceptions of the English teachers and students about code-switching in the classroom in Pakistan". In a multicultural context, code-switching is observed frequently from both aspects included a sociolinguistics view as well as a grammatical view. The overall analysis is that insentient CS appears as most central in collaborating practices of the classroom. Collected data showed that only teachers did not mention the teacher's comatose CS in the classroom. Both use code switch just to show social as well as to improve the social background. Code-switching helps both to

an advanced and educated society. For this purpose, general attitude and insight have been used in the form of using English in their local language specifically in the classroom in performing different activities.

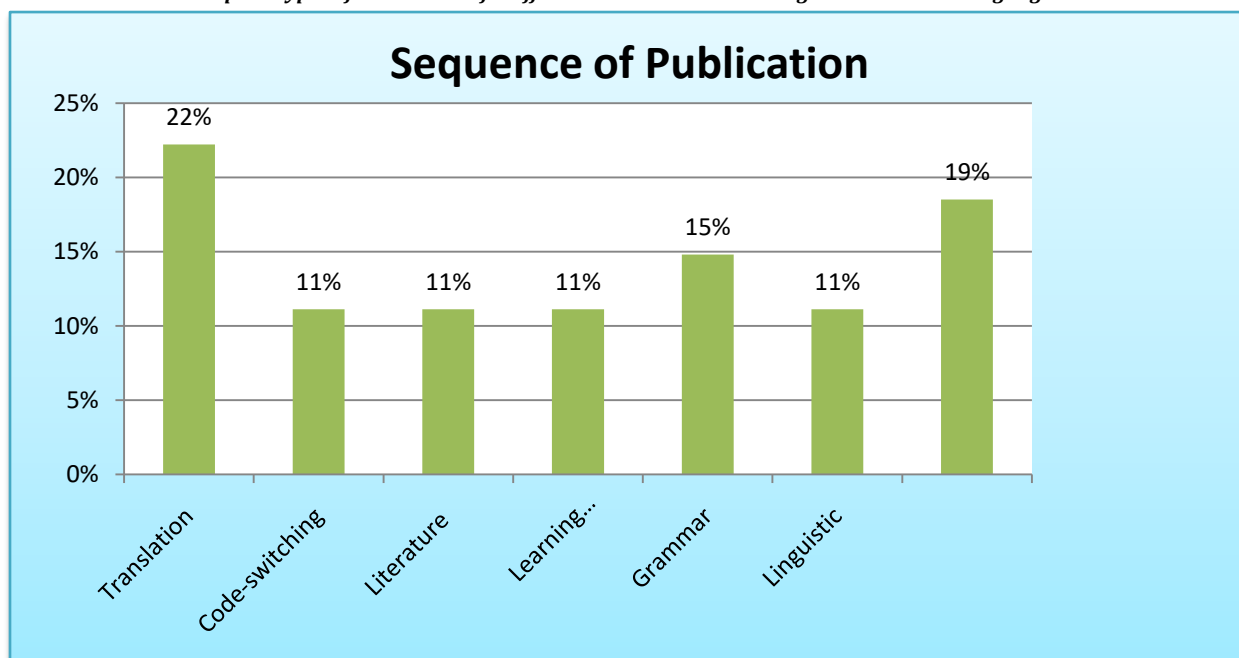
Mujahid Shah (2019) presented their research about “An Exploration of the Functions of Bi-Multilingual practices inside and outside Classroom”. The objective of the study was to examine the functions and reasons for students’ code-switching inside and outside the classroom setting like a hostel and so on. The results of the study showed that inside the classroom pedagogic functions override all other aspects, while outside the classroom communicative and social dimensions dominated the other functions and reasons.

“The Roman Conquest of Urdu in Pakistani Movie Posters: A study of the Cannibalistic Politics of Transliteration” is presented by (Jamil Asghar, 2019). According to them in Pakistan, some theoretical and critical attention is paid to the politics of translation. The objective of their research was to remedying critical lacuna by centering its attention on the roman transliteration of the movie posters. Roman Urdu is fast taking over actual Urdu in a different manifestation. Results of the study showed that Roman Urdu has far-reaching ideological and cultural implications in the communicational to the socio-cultural appropriation of a national language. The researchers concluded that the Roman conquest of Urdu has got the attention of a greater number of scholars and researchers.

“Effect of Inductive Grammar Teaching on Secondary School Students’ Grammatical Knowledge” is studied by Sahibzada Shamim-ur-Rasul (2019). The purpose of the study was to see the effect of inductive grammar teaching on secondary school students’ grammatical knowledge. A pre-test and post-test were developed for data collection from the experimental group in six secondary schools. Findings of the study showed that the secondary school students performed better who were treated through inductive grammar teaching approach than the students treated through traditional teaching of grammar.

IV. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

Graph-1 Types of Publications for efforts and achievement in English as a second language



Graph 1 displayed the summary of Publications by types in “Pakistan Journal of Language and the Translation Studies” University of Gujrat Pakistan from 2014 to 2019. Results of data analysis showed that twenty two percent articles are published about translation studies, nineteen percent publication are about exploring English as a second language, fifteen percent publications are about English grammar, and code-switching, literature, learning English, linguistic have same eleven percent ratio in overall publications.

English language has different field of specialization/area like translation, literature, grammar, learning and linguistic. English researchers are interested according to their area of study which helps to explore and creativity in enhancing English as a second language. In current study the researchers first; tried to give

summary of each English language article which published in PJLTS in shape of their topic, objectives and results and second tried to display the summary of publication according to area of specialization by data analysis. This study results in shape of review articles and data analysis concluded the effort and achievement in English as a second language by university of Gujrat Pakistan. If these types of efforts are carrying on; it will be helpful to understand and promote different aspects of English language in the country.

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