



ICDELL 2019

**International Conference of
Department of English Language and Literature
University of Management and Technology Lahore**

**Conference Theme
Contemporary Trends in Linguistic and
Literary Research**

Abstract Book

ICDELL 2019 Abstract Book



International Conference of
Department of English Language and Literature

University of Management and Technology, Lahore

Conference Theme

Contemporary Trends in
Linguistic and Literary Research

Date and Venue

6-7 April 2019

UMT, C-II Johar Town, Lahore, Pakistan

ICDELL 2019 Abstract Book

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Preface

This conference is expected to be a premier linguistics and literature event in Pakistan which would offer a vibrant and trendsetting platform to local and international speakers. A good number of foreign professors and researchers have submitted abstracts of their current research studies and have assured of their participation in the conference. It is hoped that both faculty and students of Pakistani universities will have an opportunity to interact with each other and the scholars from various countries such as Canada, Italy, Romania, Spain, South Africa, UK, and USA. The conference provides them with a platform to discuss contemporary and future research trends in the fields of linguistics and literature to assess and of course to seek guidelines whether their projects are comparable with what foreign scholars do in technologically advanced countries. They can also find an opportunity to collaborate in research and education with the local and foreign participants. This conference is extremely beneficial for teachers, students and researchers who are from the fields of linguistics and literature.

In addition to the main theme, the conference covers various subthemes such as emerging issues in linguistics; language and society; language planning and policy; language, media and discourse; language acquisition and pedagogy; translation, interpretation and cross-cultural communication; postcolonial and post 9/11 writings; writings about environment, space and place; literary adaptation and visual discourse; life and travel writings; women's writings; contemporary drama; and poetry. In a way, the conference motivates and directs present and future researchers to explore areas of research which are less explored and are applicable as well as publishable.

Eventually, the conference provides an enviable knowledge base about the structures and theories of language acquisition as well as the relationship of language with society and its various functions, especially with regard to the under-researched languages spoken in Pakistan and current literary research. The participants of this conference bring a wide variety of topics to bear upon the theme of contemporary literary research. These include Machiavelli's influence on Elizabethan drama and beyond; forests, romanticism, and form in South Asian narratives; post-9/11 Pakistani fiction; Whatsapp and the fictions of post-truth; colonial literary discourse; questions of faith in postmodern fiction; narrative and identity; the treasure islands of literature; ecocriticism; *écriture féminine* and *The Hunger Games*; subaltern voices in Arundhati Roy; Manto's concept of nationalism; mysticism in Daud Kamal's poetry, and many more.

The conference emphasizes on applied and practical aspects of linguistics and literary research within the Pakistani context. In this regard, the participants have an opportunity to explore research ideas in areas where they are urgently needed and scarcely available such as documentation and codification of endangered languages of Pakistan; preparing grammar books and dictionaries of national and regional languages as well as developing their corpus utilizing digital resources; investigating linguistic communication in the multilingual and multicultural society of Pakistan in different domains such as home, academia and corporate offices; exploring the power relations among the speakers of different languages; promoting the linguistic rights and identity of minority speakers; developing language policy to cater to the linguistic needs of the multilingual population of Pakistan with a special emphasis on academic and scientific needs in the global context; and improving the linguistic and communicative aspects of life for the disabled.

Acknowledgements

All praise be to God from Whom all blessings flow!

‘Coming together is a beginning. Keeping together is progress. Working together is success.’ This famous quote by the leading American industrialist, Henry Ford, beautifully sums up the key to success which is gained through collective selfless efforts. From the conception of the idea to the successful organization of the International Conference of the Department of English Language and Literature (ICDELL 2019), nothing could have been possible without the help and continuous support of many who joined hands with us. The journey had not been an easy one but at each turn of the road a guiding spirit appeared with a lamp in hand.

We would like to first recognize and express our great appreciation for the financial and logistic support provided to us by Prof. Dr. Muhammad Aslam, Rector, UMT. Without his generous patronage, we might have failed in carrying out the arrangements of the Conference in the best possible manner. We are also particularly grateful for the assistance tendered to us by Mr. Sohail Aslam, The Chief Librarian, UMT, for spotting and liaising with the sponsors including Allied Books Ltd., Multiline Books and other vendors for the publication of the Abstract Book and the provision of Conference paraphernalia.

Assistance provided by different management offices such as Office of Event Management, Office of Communication and Media, Office of Campus Management and Services, Office of Technology Support, Office of Campus Safety, Security, and Vigilance, and Office of Transportation is also very much appreciated and valued.

We would also like to extend our special thanks to all the participants – scholars, researchers, faculty members, and students, who sent their abstracts to be included in the ICDELL 2019. It is their overwhelming contribution and interest that enabled us to put up an impressive two-day research packed Program for the Conference.

Last but not the least, the DELL faculty members and student volunteers worked day and night to make this event a success. Their relentless efforts are highly valued and appreciated.

Thank you. You have all made it possible!

Message from the Rector



Prof. Dr. Muhammad Aslam (I.S.)

Rector, University of Management and Technology
Patron ICDELL 2019

It is a pleasure to welcome you to the first International Conference of the Department of English Language and Literature on Contemporary Trends in Linguistic and Literary Research

It has been another year of growth, development and success at the University of Management and Technology. The University has highly invested in providing our students with a rich, efficient and technologically-oriented learning environment that will lead them to become effective and outstanding professionals in the future. This is shown by the improvement in our ranking.

On behalf of the University of Management and Technology, I would like to extend my gratitude to the international and national speakers who are here to contribute to the success of this conference, as well as to all participants for their enthusiastic participation.

The English language, as one of the official languages of Pakistan and the language of education, science, and technology, is the pillar of multicultural education, as without this language it would be impossible for all of this to take place.

The focus of the Conference is to engage outstanding language experts from the fields of linguistics and literature under one roof with the purpose of exchanging ideas, knowledge and the latest research. Our Conference, thus, includes outstanding practitioners of these two disciplines from the United States, Italy, Spain, England, etc.

The Conference includes many topics of interest, but above all it is geared towards a multicultural approach to these two subjects for the purpose of research collaboration and engagement among the participants. I truly believe that this new platform will become a permanent feature through the years to come for the continuation of excellent research and institutional collaboration.

Message from the Dean, School of Social Sciences and Humanities



Prof. Dr. Rukhsana Kausar

Dean, School of Social Sciences and Humanities
University of Management and Technology, Lahore
Chair ICDELL 2019

Welcome to ICDELL 2019, the first International Conference of the Department of English Language and Literature on the theme of Contemporary Trends in Linguistic and Literary Research.

We are pleased to report that we have received approximately 200 abstracts from scholars all over Pakistan and abroad in a very short period of time. The submissions have undergone a strict peer review evaluation and the selected research has been included in the program of the Conference.

At DELL we have highly qualified and experienced faculty. I am delighted to learn that they have been able to gather scholars and presenters from different parts of the globe and provide a platform for them to disseminate knowledge and share their findings with the participants and co-researchers on the current status of linguistics and literature in the modern world. This platform would also provide an opportunity for Pakistani scholars not only to interact with foreign experts and researchers, but also to help develop long lasting academic and research linkages.

The School of Social Sciences and Humanities at the University of Management and Technology, Lahore is proud to be able to hold such an event which will serve as a platform for generating ideas for future collaborative research. One of the major objectives of the school for holding conferences is to interact with other scholars from home and abroad for uplifting standards of academic programs and research output in the disciplines we offer at the University.

In this era of globalization, the English language holds special importance as the vehicle of the globalized culture we are all part of. I am sure that during the conference days all the delegates and participants will enjoy this meaningful experience, will exchange views, share knowledge and make deliberations to generate new ideas for future research. It is indeed a momentous occasion at many levels and I wish you an enjoyable stay in Lahore, Pakistan.

Message from the Chairman, Department of English Language and Literature



Dr. Muhammad Shaban Rafi (Convener)
Associate Professor/Chairman
Department of English Language and Literature
University of Management and Technology, Lahore

Pakistan is a country where over 71 languages are spoken regionally. The prevailing linguistic diversity in the country is its strength to achieve socio-cultural cohesion. However, this diversity demands thoughtful national language planning and policy, research to document languages which have been living in oral forms for centuries, and multilingual pedagogical approaches to cater to linguistically and culturally diverse learners. Central to this lies the ICDELL-2019, which aims at providing a vibrant and trendsetting platform to advanced and early-career researchers to present their papers in the above-mentioned areas and beyond. The conference brings together scholars both from linguistics and English literature – which are often considered contesting and rather opposing disciplines – to interact and discuss contemporary and future research trends in the fields of linguistics and literature to assess and of course to seek guidelines on whether their projects are on a par with what other scholars do in various universities. They may find the ICDELL-2019 an opportunity to collaborate in interdisciplinary research.

A good number of abstracts are included in the conference under various subthemes to provide the participants with contemporary methodological lens to study the structures and theories of language acquisition as well as the relationship of language with society and its various functions, especially with regard to the under-researched languages spoken in Pakistan and current literary research. The conference aims to conclude areas of linguistics and literature where further research is needed. I am hopeful that this conference will be extremely beneficial for teachers, students and researchers who are from the fields of linguistics and literature.

ICDELL 2019 Organizing Committee

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Prof. Dr. Muhammad Aslam
Rector, University of Management and Technology, Lahore

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Prof. Dr. Shahid Siddiqui

Keynote Speech 4: Linguistic History as an Emerging Discipline

Prof. Dr. Tariq Rahman

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Dr. Safeer Awan

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Keynote Speech 1: Vulnerable Bodies: Post 9/11 Fiction



Prof. Dr. Janet Wilson

The University of Northampton, UK

This paper examines some fictional responses to the cataclysmic happening of 9/11 arguing that they reflect the widespread need for meaningful interpretations of a tragic, traumatic event, and in the West in particular the incentive to revise concepts of ‘difference’ and the ‘other’. I will look at two or three novels for the perspectives they offer of self/other relations in moments of intense vulnerability: *Saturday* (2005) by Ian MacEwan, *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* (2007) by Mohsin Hamid and *Burnt Shadows* (2009) by Kamila Shamsie. Through a critical application of Judith Butler’s theories of frames of perception and the politics of vulnerability, I will ask how and whether empathy emerges from such writing and how readers can make an active engagement into an effective, empathetic one when approaching texts that might not yield readily to such a response. As studies of East West relations in this post 9/11 era, the transnational Pakistani novels can be read as ‘reorientalisings’ of the Western frameworks and values endorsed in MacEwan’s novel. All three hint at the ‘originary uncertainty’ that is reshaping the novel form especially in post 9/11 fiction, manifested through the confrontation with ‘the partial and provisional.’

Keynote Speech 2: Linguistics as Cosmivision



Prof. Dr. Francisco A. Marcos Marín

University of Texas at San Antonio, USA

Linguistic scholars have offered in their work a triple conception of language. (1) Divine creation (or its laic equivalent: innate grammar or specific human feature); (2) system of signs; (3) set of variations which become variants. Those three approaches are still the three mainlines of today’s linguistics. Some linguists choose the study of Language as a specific trait or character, that is, an innate linguistics, an immanent faculty,

given or present in each individual as a member of the human species and common to all members of the species. Other linguists see Language as a structure which conforms and develops with the evolution of the human individual and the growth of their cognoscitive capacities. Others, finally, analyze Language as a series of individual variants which come together to facilitate mutual comprehension and diverge immediately because linguistic change, variation, is the natural state of any language. Each of those three streams may, of course, receive and accept nuances or hues from the other two. That will be done mostly to differentiate one current or path from others of the same set, more than to reach a synthesis of the three basic mainlines. And that is so because whoever put themselves in one of those three dimensions, innate or specific, structural, or variational, reflected a different cosmivision, a distinct view of the world.

Keynote Speech 3: Language Policies and the Politics of Linguistic Choices in Pakistan



Prof. Dr. Shahid Siddiqui

Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad
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Language has been an important factor in social, political, cultural, and economic systems of a country (Fairclough, 2001; Rahman, 2004). In the wake of globalization the role of dominant languages is becoming more visible as the indigenous languages are facing the threat of desertion by their own speakers (Crystal, 2000; Pennycook, 1994, 2001; Skutnabb, 2008). Language at one level can be viewed as a linking force of communication and at another level a symbol of identity and nationalism (Romaine, 2000; Rahman, 1996, 2002). In Pakistan, which is a multilingual country, the issue of language becomes more crucial. It is further complicated as Pakistan has a colonial legacy of English. Thus the language policy and planning had to deal with the challenges of determining the statuses of colonial language, National language, and regional languages.

Unfortunately the issue of language did not get much attention in terms of its planning in Pakistan (Mansoor, 2005; Siddiqui, 2015). There is no separate document dealing with the language policy in the country. The education policies, however, would have sometime a section or two on language policy. The only exception to this is a detailed section on language policy in the report of Commission on National Education (1959). This

paper critically examines the language policies reflected in the national Education policies and reports of conferences and commissions. The paper offers a critical analysis of language policies with special reference to the challenge of linguist choices and highlights the gaps between professed policies and actual practices and reviews the factors responsible for the lack of proper implementation of these policies.

Keynote Speech 4: Linguistic History as an Emerging Discipline



Prof. Dr. Tariq Rahman

Dean, School of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences,
Beaconhouse National University, Lahore

Linguistic history is defined as that branch of knowledge which studies how languages have functioned in the past in a society, institution, social class, empire or any other unit of study. It also studies the effect of political, economic, religious, legal and cultural forces upon languages and the policies governing their use. It is distinct from historical linguistics since that discipline studies the changes in languages such as the great vowel shift in English. The present author's work is on linguistic history of the languages of the Muslims of north India and Pakistan. It focuses on the political, social and cultural uses of these languages mostly at the macrolevel. The research methodology used for this kind of work is the same which is used by historians. This is a truly interdisciplinary subject which should be recognized both by linguists and historians. At the moment, however, it is not taught anywhere in its own right in Pakistan and neither historians nor linguists recognize it.

Keynote Speech 5: Not knowing that You Don't Know: Language and Literature in the Age of Anger and Post-Truth



Prof. Dr. Safeer Awan

Dean, Faculty of Languages, National University of
Modern Languages, Islamabad

We live in dizzying times of the new simulacra and simulations in the form of viral news, Twitter threads, and unconscionable forwarding on Whatsapp, resulting in post-truth politics and deepening socio-cultural chaos. Post-truth is defined as denoting or relating to circumstances whereby objective facts are less influential in shaping the opinion of the public than appeals to personal belief and emotion. It is marked by speed and brevity, and short attention span of the post-truth generation that has no inclination to read anything longer than 280 characters. Consequently, we witness deeper strains of anti-intellectualism in contemporary culture where credibility has been surrendered to credulity. People are “educated” at ‘the University of Google’ where they get chunks of information without a deeper sense of history. Political and cultural others and religious minorities are painted as evil through figures and images that cannot be verified because the creators live in the shadows, running fake news machines, making us habitual of scrolling and trolling. The public sphere has acquired new heights and depths through Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, Twitter, Whatsapp and so on, relativizing, disparaging, denigrating and obfuscating truth to limits beyond those of the postmodern. The consumers of this post-truth epoch are a gullible and credulous generation who has no stomach for facts, historical sense and deep analysis, endlessly passing on one-liners as the final truth. As the photoshopped image machine keeps churning out loads and loads of inauthentic signs and symbols of hatred, ideological confusions and obfuscation, it becomes clear we need the study of literature and other discourses more than ever to make sense of a mad world. Therefore, the basic question at the heart of this paper is: Can literary study, discourse analysis and non-fiction narratives help us recover objective truth from the fictions of post-truth?

Keynote Speech 6: Colonial Literary Discourse: Emulation, Adaptation and Independence in the Creative Space



Prof. Athar Tahir

Founder-Director of the *International Centre for Pakistani Writing in English*, Kinnaird College, Lahore

The paper examines the political imperatives, social conditions and literary frameworks that influenced and defined the work of pioneering Pakistani Anglophone writers.

Keynote Speech 7: Narrative and Identity



Faiqa Mansab

Lahore

Author of *This House of Clay and Water*

Human beings have always told stories, presented events and placed the world into a narrative form, first to understand themselves and the world around them; and secondly, to give meaning to seemingly absurd, chaotic, and meaningless events. Narrative isn't as simple as telling a story, because even that is embedded in a complex network of culture, history, experience, gender, race and language. Narrative began with pictures in caves. It developed historically with oral renditions of important events, of wise counsel wrapped in tales, and signs drawn on stone, on clay tablets and wood, and has now evolved into the cyberspace documentation of ordinary lives, through Facebook, Instagram and Twitter and other social media. The simplest narrative is what a child tells herself: who she is, who she will be. It becomes a more complex narrative when she must engage with socio-cultural realities, restrictions and mores which influence and shape her private narrative.

The child develops a dual nature, a face for the world and one which she must repress. Duality, or duplicity as Machiavelli says, is a social necessity. Hiding one's true nature to conform, to survive in a society or community is an ancient art that all human beings learn to a certain degree if not

completely. As human beings we constantly strive to connect with others and control our lives and how others might perceive us, and we do that by building narratives around everything we come into contact with: the space we occupy, the people we meet, the circumstances we find ourselves in. Therefore, no story, no narrative is as simple as it seems. Take myths for example. They are the oldest forms of narrative. Fairytales and fables come next. The most familiar, the oldest, most seemingly simple narratives have depths that encompass universal truths, and are therefore timeless. Identity is made up of several factors: gender, race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation. These are some of the factors that influence how we, as human beings, perceive ourselves and are perceived by others. But this is not as much in the control of an individual as it might appear or as it should be. Identity is formed through longstanding Master Narratives that have been told and re-told for centuries and are most obvious in the three aforementioned narrative forms of myth, fairytale and fable.

Keynote Speech 8: Forests, Romanticism, and Form in South Asian Narratives



Prof. Dr. Alan Johnson
Idaho State University, Idaho, USA

We think of a forest in a curiously contradictory way. On one hand, “a forest knows no boundaries”: it’s a mysterious, liminal place. On the other, a forest’s mapped boundaries are vitally important to countries, economies, and local cultures. The Black Forest in Germany, to cite a prominent example, has been surveyed minutely, its timber and minerals used for millennia. Despite this exploitation, it has long represented a sense of German national essence. Yet it is also a somewhat amorphous area in which characters, fictional or real, have lost their way. We think of forests, in other words, as having a particular form, yet as also being formless—partly due to deforestation, partly to cultural preconceptions, and this ambivalent view shapes our interaction with actual forests. In Caroline Levine’s terms, forests make possible certain kinds of products, but not others: the trees and their soil determine what we can extract. Literary descriptions of forests are not similarly constrained—genre is obviously not dictated by a particular landscape. But the literary forms we choose to privilege, from epic poetry to the novel, can effectively “naturalize” the landscapes they describe, as W. J. T. Mitchell observes: Milton’s Garden of Eden or Defoe’s island come to

mind. And a key theme in these narratives is loss—the loss of pristine forestland and the loss of innocence, a theme that feeds ideas of a lost Golden Age.

Assuming this argument holds—that is, the interdependence of material and symbolic forms, and the general theme of loss—how does it shape our understanding of forest imagery in South Asian literatures? This paper addresses this question with a variety of examples, from epic poems, such as the Tamil *Silappatikaram*, to novels like Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide*. Taking my cue from scholars in a range of disciplines, I first observe that South Asian forests are, to use Michael Dove's phrase in his history of jungles in Pakistan, "zone[s] of 'tension' between human transformation and natural processes." Far from being naturally unchanging, forests were shaped by humans, who were in turn shaped by forests. I then discuss how the forest setting in both ancient epic and modern prose dramatizes the social tensions among humans, and between humans and other creatures, such as tigers. Often, the forest is what Bakhtin and Turner call a "threshold" symbol that enables abrupt changes in human behavior, both positive and negative—changes that may be either lasting or ephemeral. Forest settings in South Asian narratives are, then, sometimes spaces for the liminal and the carnivalesque, and sometimes unambiguous stages for the kind of societal essence that the Black Forest has meant in Germany. I conclude by suggesting that a particular literary forest's formal attributes are, in part, a consequence of how people have interacted with the forest that's being described. The forest is, in turn, a key to understanding the literary work as a whole.

Keynote Speech 9: The Use of Pakistani English (PakE) as the Model Variety of English at Higher Education in Pakistan: A Reflective Study



Dr. Humaira Irfan

Assistant Professor, University of Education Lahore

The role of the English language is being transformed in the globalized context as uses and forms diverge from a single standard (Crystal, 2003). There is a plethora of World Englishes (WE) through which people can communicate across the world (Canagarajah, 2006). Pakistani English (PakE) is new English with distinct linguistic features. The previous

research on Pakistani English (PakE) shows that it is at a nativisation stage and concentrates primarily on PakE as the representative of Pakistanis' unique identity but there is absolutely no research on PakE used for communication by an educated class of Pakistan that might be adopted as the model variety of English at a later stage. The design of the study is qualitative as it blends the content analysis of documents and newspapers with the focus group interviews. The research findings derived from the English newspapers suggest cultural, religious and political connotations with regards to innovations in lexis, syntax and pragmatics. The documents of an autonomous public university imply the use of PakE as they display substantial deviation from the standard Englishes. Finally, the evidence collected from the focus group interviews discuss the views about PakE's acceptability, intelligibility, use in academia, future as the model variety and development. The study recommends that PakE should be introduced in national education policy to implement its development in academia.

Keynote Speech 10: Maps of Literature: Treasure Islands



Prof. Dr. Francesca Orestano

The University of Milan, Milan, Italy

The title aims at embracing a wide perspective on literature by addressing questions of space and place, but also focusing on the literary and cultural readings that today enrich and enhance our relationship with the texts. Students respond and relate to literature in different ways. In my experience I have been teaching Dr Johnson's "Preface to Shakespeare" as a template for correct reading and writing: as a manifesto of intellectual independence. I would focus on such points and then move to modern fiction, and mainly dwell on Dickens and the maps he traces – not only in geographic extension, but also in psychological depth. Recently Dickens's presence in videogames suggests a new epic of character and plot, a new way of relating to the written text. Yet the treasures of literature were already there, provided one had the instruments for reaching its treasure islands. The lecture promotes the identification and handling of such instruments, and their epistemic value, not limited to the study of literature but to the ability to read the events of the present.

Keynote Speech 11: Wag the Narrative: The Lexicon of Media Coverage of Israel's Occupation of Palestine



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This study assesses the role of diction in framing the narrative around the Israeli occupation of Palestine and its attendant oppression of Palestinians. Since the establishment of Israel in 1948 and the challenge to it by Palestinians and human rights proponents globally, journalists and mass media have been exhorted by various entities to be neutral' 'objective' 'balanced' and other abject terminology in the coverage of the occupation and resultant situations. The most recent substantial incarnation of this call was in 2013 in the form of a glossary of terminology called 'Use With Care: Glossary of Loaded Language in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict' developed by the International Press Institute (IPI) in association with Israeli and Palestinian journalists. The objective of this handbook, to balance the coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian 'conflict' in effect encourages reporters to present a passive, sanitised, less incendiary version of events. In this paper, it is argued that the contrary is required of journalists to ensure accurate representations. The lexicon of coverage ought to match the conflictual situations that Israeli occupation has begotten. As the late renowned literary theorist, Edward Said, asserted in his last essay (2003): "Once in a while, we ought to pause and declare indignantly that there is only one side with an army and a country: the other is a stateless dispossessed population of people without rights ... The language of suffering and concrete daily life has either been hijacked, or it has been so perverted as, in my opinion, to be useless except as pure fiction" A discourse analysis of the lexicon employed in media coverage of symptomatic events of the Israeli occupation of Palestine has been utilised in this study. The findings of which will be presented in this paper.

Keynote Speech 12: Patterns of L1 Phonological Acquisition



Dr. Nasir Abbas

Dean and Associate Professor, Lasbela University of Agriculture, Water and Marine Sciences, Lasbela

This study renders productions of two children of the age of 24-30 months who were acquiring central Saraiki as their mother tongue. The analysis is based on feature geometric account of Clements and Hume's model of phonology. The expressions of the subject (children) were recorded in a diary by the author who is also native speaker of Saraiki and lives with the subjects under the same roof. Both children were brother and sister, born and grown up in the same family. The data were collected at two different times and compared to determine variation in L1 acquisition in the context of similar input but different learners. The findings show that substitution, deletion and insertion are major processes operative in the grammar of the subjects. Substitution occurs in consonants mostly. Rhotics and fricatives are substituted with laterals and stops, respectively. Insertion of vowels changes words of CVC into CV.CV to make the expression more natural, easy and unmarked. Deletion is also observed in the production of the subjects for the sake of either ease of articulation or for adapting a marked input into an unmarked output. For example, the word-initial light syllable of a tri-syllabic (LHH) expression deletes for making the production easier, and in a disyllabic structure of LH type, the light syllable deletes to change an iambic foot into a more unmarked trochaic foot.

Similarly, harmony and dissimilation processes also occur in the L1 production for either ease of articulation or perceptual prominence. On the other hand, metathesis occurs in the speech of children to make margins of words more prominent. Thus, faithfulness to the input, ease of articulation and prominence of expression seem to be the main triggers in phonological processes observed in the child language acquisition. A very important phenomenon observed in this study is that although alveo-palatal fricative /ʒ/ and dental implosive /ɖ/ do not exist in central Saraiki, the children produce these sounds at initial stage of their first language acquisition.

The question arises that why and how they manage to produce these sounds when they do not get input for these non-native sounds? A careful analysis of the data show that the children depend on their feature geometry as well as the input in L1 acquisition. If a particular place of articulation is active at

a certain stage of language acquisition, it makes utterance of some non-native sounds possible although such sounds do not exist in the adult L1 (input). In the current case, what practically happens, the subject children first of all acquire plain (explosive) stops. Saraiki has stops on dental and alveo-palatal places. Once the children acquire these stops, these places of articulation become active in feature geometry of the learners (the subject children). Later on, when they move to the next stage i.e. that of acquisition of fricatives or implosives in Saraiki, they produce the latter consonants on these places of articulation although they do not really listen these sounds in their parents' language. Thus, this evidence supports the idea of Brown (1998) that acquisition of L1 phonemic inventory is actually acquisition of L1 feature geometry, not that of phonemes only. Successful acquisition of dental /t/ and alveo-palatal /c/ stops enables the subjects to successfully produce fricative [ʒ] and dental implosive at the same place of articulation. On the basis of this evidence, we conclude that acquisition of first language is actually acquisition of L1 feature geometry.

Keynote Speech 13: Revisiting L2 Motivation for Learning English in Pakistan



Dr. Habibullah Pathan

Director and Associate Professor, Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro

Directed Motivational Currents (DMCs) is a new conceptual framework in L2 motivation research. The framework studies motivation over the extended period of time and the way it transforms an individual to highly worthy self. DMCs are defined as the heightened motivation set into motion by a combination of number of factors in the pursuit of a certain goal. 'It is a motivational drive which energizes long-term, sustained behaviour such as language learning, and through placing vision and goals as critical central components. In L2 context, the learner in some cases attains a motivational current to initiate learning with active engagement in its process. The motivation comes from a vision which is a sensory representation of the experience to be attained by the learner. The vision guides him/her to initiate any activity through progression of activities leading towards the goal. DMCs, thus, link the vision to the structure/pathway to achieve the goal. This paper attempts to investigate the Directed Motivational Current in L2 Classrooms at University level where the L2 learners having their vision to attain functional literacy in English in order to avail the benefit offered by

financial inclusion with higher motivation. An attempt has been made to understand how L2 learners initiate the learning and how they persist with it in order to achieve the desired goal. Further, the notion of vision has also been studied to develop its link with the goal set by the learner.

Keynote Speech 14: Critical Dialogue and Eudiamonia: Exploring Possibilities



Dr. Nayyer Chandella
Independent Researcher

It is a cause of concern that debate about educational reforms is more focused on how education contributes to economic growth. There is absence of any serious conversation around well-being and what might make people happy [human flourishing]. I will talk about Aristotle's ideal of Eudiamonia being practiced in critical dialogic spaces. If educators are to take happiness, human flourishing seriously they must strive to construct critical classroom spaces, 'where we and our students can see differences not as obstacles, but as opportunities of rich meaning-making'. When students enter the dialogic space they develop key attitudes such as openness, trust and empathy. Happiness follows when work is rewarding and supportive of the learning and development of the people involved.

There is more to language learning than just decoding words. What I want for others as for myself, is eudaimonia, a kind of happiness in its richest sense and share with others the possibilities to achieve this. I will talk about this concept of a 'rich conception of happiness' in education, to understand learning and teaching as a possible tool for the promotion of 'happiness' within a critical perspective, and rethink the relationship between teacher and student.

Keynote Speech 15: Rural to Urban Areas: A Journey from *Desi* to *Shehri* Language



Dr. Shumaila Memon

Associate Professor, Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro

Being a teacher at a public sector university in Province Sindh, I get to interact with students from various social backgrounds. Some of them come from the urban background and they have already adjusted their language choices with the popular variety in that area. However, some of them come from the rural areas. They have to begin the journey of confirming with the language variety of their peers. It is interesting to note what happens with these students during settlement of the language? To understand this, I took this current project in which I collected life time stories of such individuals to understand their language use and then the transformations in the language use the peer pressure requires from them. This talk will share the experiences of these students.

Keynote Speech 16: Language in Education: Policy and Politics in Pakistan



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Before the British Raj, Urdu, Hindi and Persian were the breadwinners but the arrival of English relegated these and other regional languages to the background. The British invaders exploited language to their advantage and the local people were forced to look at English as a key to end their economic miseries by entering into the job market. The trend did not end after 1947 and the power elite continued their support of English. Since then, it has tremendously expanded and for all pragmatic reasons, controls the power hierarchy. Its learning has therefore become mandatory for success in public life. This has posed a serious threat to the utility if not the survival of regional languages. At another level, it has aggravated the polarization

between parallel education systems operating in Pakistan with English elitist schools and madrassas at the two extremes. The elitist class has greatly benefited from the situation, but they do participate in the periodic episodes of mourning by the rest. The researcher contends that the nation has already spent enough time mourning and if there is no method in it, then concrete measures need to be undertaken at policy level. As long as the government does not do away with English language for superior positions in military and civil bureaucracy like ISSB, PCS and CSS and the Supreme Court does not realize its failure to implement the constitution in letter and spirit, the mourning shall continue.

Presentation 1: Metaphorical Extensions of ‘Build’ by Invoking Polysemy Sense Relation

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In the present paper the focus is on exploring relationship between the concrete sense of ‘build’ and its polysemy/metaphor abstractions in Urdu and English. This issue has generated a lot of interest among cognitive semanticists. In metaphor, the ‘source-target’ relationship is embedded in conceptualization. Similarly, the core or propositional meaning can be extended to new senses. This phenomenon which is described as polysemy, is also extensively used in metaphor construction. The core meaning of ‘build’ is construct which underpins related notions of boost, strengthen, increase, improve, raise and swell. This core sense further extends to abstract entities. There is some preliminary evidence that the core meaning of ‘to raise a building’ can be extended to non-concrete processes such as ‘character building’, ‘confidence building’, ‘built-in’ features, ‘vocabulary building’, ‘build on’ earlier research, ‘build on’ previous success, an argument ‘built on’ sound logic and the like. Similar preliminary evidence of ‘building-oriented’ notions is also found in Urdu language. Lexical items such as ‘ta’mir-e-seerat’, ‘ta’mir-e-afkar’, ‘tashkil-e-zat’, ‘tashkil-e-kirdar’, ‘kirdar sazi’, ‘aitmad sazi’, ‘tasawwur sazi’ are some of the examples to this effect. Based on the preliminary exploration, the following questions are pursued for extensive analysis: i) Is the relationship between core meaning of ‘build’ and its polysemy extensions limited to specific ‘fields’ or is it wide-ranging? ii) Does Urdu and English follow the same pattern of ‘building-oriented’ core-polysemy relationship, or is it different? For detailed analysis, the data will be ascertained from authentic literary/non-literary texts and standard lexicographic resources. The data will be analysed and interpreted in descriptive mode. Such limited, contextualized

researches can be further linked up with ongoing researches on semantic space across languages.

Presentation 2: Exploring Pakistani EFL University Students' Foreign Language Speaking Anxiety

Dr. Abdus Samad

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Foreign language anxiety is a phenomenon specific to language learning contexts that can have seriously detrimental consequences on the ability of students to acquire, retain, and speak the language they are learning. To the best of my knowledge, this study was the first to be carried out on foreign language classroom speaking anxiety (SA) specifically in the Pakistani context. This study attempted to achieve the following three objectives: to explore whether speaking creates more anxiety than reading, writing, and listening; to identify the factors that may contribute to SA, and to investigate the type of teacher behaviour and classroom activities that may alleviate SA. This study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative methods, to collect data from five universities in Pakistan. The questionnaire was completed by 170 Pakistani post-graduates (MA/MSc) non-major EFL students while semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 20 students. The study suggests that of the four skills, speaking produces the most anxiety. Findings also highlight a number of sources of SA which have been classified into five main categories: individual learner-related sources, classroom-related sources, linguistic-related sources, teacher-student interaction, and socio-cultural-related sources. Further, the students suggest that a variety of teacher behaviours could both reduce their SA and encourage their spoken English in class. In addition, the data reveal a number of classroom activities which may reduce SA. To the best of my knowledge no previous study in the field of foreign language anxiety (FLA) has specifically investigated speaking anxiety in relation to social and cultural explanations but rather suggested it for future studies. This study filled this gap and revealed that socio-cultural factors may influence students' anxiety levels. The theoretical implications of the study will be offered. Implications and suggestions for teachers and educational/language policy-makers will be discussed.

Presentation 3: A Comprehensive Study of /h/-Dropping in Urdu

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H-dropping is “a certain tendency to lose the sounds represented by the letter <h>” during speech. The question that arises here is why we tend to drop /h/ in our informal rapid speech. John Christopher Wells gives a very fitting reply to this question, that is “[t]he principle of least effort [which] leads us to tend to pronounce words and sentences in a way which involves the minimum of articulatory effort consistent with the need to maintain intelligibility.” Now that we know that the tendency to avoid /h/ is actually the tendency to minimize articulatory effort, another question awaits us: what kind of phonological rules decide the omission of /h/ in some places and its occurrence in the other places? The purpose of this study is to find out the phonological rules behind the presence and absence of the glottal fricative /h/. The data has been recorded from 18 native speakers of Urdu (9 male and 9 female). The /h/ sound has been investigated through phonetic transcription. The spectrograms were observed to check the presence of /h/, by using the PRAAT Software. The results include a total number of 5 phonological rules following proper evidences. This research will prove to be a great asset for the Urdu phonology. This research paper will help the future researchers, programmers and the forthcoming endeavors of Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Presentation 4: Attrition in Urdu Language: A Field Study of Native Speakers in Multan

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Urdu is the national language of Pakistan. It is a standardized register of Hindustani language and is historically associated with Muslims of the region of Hindustan. It is lingua franca of Pakistan. Urdu is the official language of six Indian states. The study also aims to investigate how language is dying out within the language the words are obsoleted from Urdu language. The target population for this study was native speakers of Urdu language aged 11-25 years, 26-40 years, 41-55 years, and 60 years and above. The sample consisted of 20 people in each group. The data was obtained through wordlist of 60 chosen words and then in the end, interviews were administered to decipher the language attrition in Urdu

language. Triangulation approach was used for data analysis. The data of 65 respondents was analyzed using statistical test. ANOVA was applied on the data to compare the performance of native and non-native speakers of Urdu language. Their motivation was also examined. Results revealed that in native speech community, the speakers of 41-55 age groups know many words along with its correct meanings and correct usage and the ratio was not that bad even in the group of participants who are aged 26-40. But in the group aged 11-25 the ratio is alarmingly low. The language is not transmitted to the next generation because the parents of this age group themselves did not acquire Urdu as their first language. Language is not documented in modern time that is why it is changing. There are many other words from other languages that are replacing the actual word of Urdu language. Speakers are using those words for convenience purpose as well. The need of the time is to document the language with its essence to prove its antiquity.

Presentation 5: Lexical and Conceptual Language Compression/Decompression through Antonymic Construals in the Quran

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Dr. Nadia Anwar

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This study investigates the lexical and conceptual compression/decompression of the Arabic language brought about by means of antonymic construals in the selected category 'Signs of Allah's Magnanimity and Omnipotence' in the Quran. It aims to have an insight into the usage based and context dependent functions of antonymy in creating compression and decompression of language. A new theoretical approach, i.e., Cross Categorical Construal approach (CCCA) is introduced based on the dynamic construal approach and cross categorical approach to study the Quranic antonyms. The data were gathered by using homogeneous purposive sampling technique. Eighty-four verses containing antonymic pairs were selected as sample for the study out of 203 verses which conformed to the selected category. The data were analyzed to answer three research questions: (A) To what extent the context affects language compression and decompression that takes place in the selected category, i.e. 'Signs of Allah's Magnanimity and Omnipotence' through antonymic construals? (B) Do the members of antonymic pairs in the selected category belong to the same word class? (C) To what extent the gradability or non

gradability of the antonymic pairs in the selected category is triggered by the context? The study finally concluded that the context plays a central role to cause language compression and decompression through the antonymic pairs in the Quran. Moreover, the delivery of the opposite concepts through two opposite lexemes is the focus in the Quran and their syntactic category is not necessarily the same for being termed as antonyms. Further, it is also observed that the gradability and non gradability of the opposite pairs in the selected category are also context dependent.

Presentation 6: Language, Gender and Power: Discourse Analysis of Pakistani Political Talk Shows

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This study explored the power relations in spoken discourses of males and females by using Fairclough's three-dimensional model. Present research is purely a qualitative research, three political talk shows hosted by male anchors and three political shows of female anchors are randomly selected by the researchers. Population of the study includes all current affairs programs broadcasted on different Pakistani TV channels. Sample of the study includes three current-affair programs hosted by female anchors and three programs hosted by male anchors. The researchers chose programs of well-known anchors only. The researchers used observation sheets in order to record the dominating speech, interruptions used by the authors and ability to mediate the programs in an organized and controlled environment. By analysing the shows hosted by male and female anchorpersons, the researchers have tried to reveal the power relation through the language of anchors of political talk shows. It is found that both males and females equally practice their power as hosts of the programs. They interrupt the guests politely, clarify if some guest is faking the acts, mediate the talks authoritatively and female characters do not hesitate to interrupt guests if necessary. The study provides evidence that the speech of any gender is context-oriented. The study contradicts the old researches that propagate that males are more authoritative, have better political awareness and females are hesitant to talk logically. All female anchors, selected for the study have good background knowledge of the subjects under discussion in the current affair programs, they are authoritative and are equally good in correcting the facts and controlling the proceedings of their talk shows.

Presentation 7: Mirativity Strategies in Urdu

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All human languages provide their speakers with resources to express unexpected new events that do not accord with their current mental states. The linguistic realization of new information with all its concomitant surprises is referred to as mirativity. The realization options may include various linguistic means such as phonological, lexical, morphological and syntactic choices. This study aimed to examine teachers' use of mirative expressions as a pedagogical strategy in language classes, assuming that "telling" alone often stifles the element of surprise and thus, provides no intellectual stimulation necessary for deep learning. The empirical focus was on four college-level language teachers' classroom discourse in Urdu as well as English. The analysis of four audio recordings was framed within Lexical Concept and Cognitive Model (LCCM) which focuses on how lexicalized concepts simulate conceptual structure in human mind and, thus, addresses the interaction between non-linguistic concepts and the meanings encoded in language. The study revealed that the use of miratives as a motivational device was overlooked in both Urdu and English language classes, which may weaken the classroom discourse. More specifically, both types of language teachers mainly focused on content delivery alone, without considering the relevant pedagogical considerations such as a mirative strategy. Also, the teacher discourses under analysis indicated that the teachers failed to integrate content and pedagogy into pedagogical content knowledge, a type of knowledge that is unique to teachers. It is, therefore, suggested that language teachers should efficiently utilize their lexical competence, more particularly their linguistic resources of mirativity, as a teaching strategy for effective learning.

Presentation 8: The Role of Language in Gender Discrimination

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This study aimed to investigate the perceptions of the students of University of Sindh on the role of language on gender discrimination. The main purpose for selecting this topic was to understand the common attitudes of students about the role of language in gender discrimination. The main motivation for selecting this topic was the lower status of women in Sindh. Qualitative method was used as a lens to collect and interpret the data. Twenty interviews were conducted with male and female students. The interview questions were open ended. Pilot study was carried out to improve the quality of interview questions. The findings suggested that the Parents' support, Educational Background and cultural factors can be very important. Gender discrimination can be started from the following three important factors. The findings also discovered that most of the female participants have less parental support than male students. On the other hand, male participants have a better educational background than female participants. Finally, the results also suggested that the cultural factors can also be responsible for gender discrimination because most of the people use taboo language for girls.

Presentation 9: The Impact of English Imperialism on Teenagers' Psychology

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Over the past few decades the English language has gained drastic attention in Pakistan. In flow of this drastic momentum learners have started to learn and speak English language at the cost of rejecting their national language Urdu. This paper discusses the dominance of English language over Urdu language and its effects on the perception of learners. This paper also

unfolds the question whether learners perceive that English language imperialism is a threat to their national language Urdu. The present study is quantitative in nature. The researcher takes a sample size of randomly selected 100 participants studying in undergraduate and graduate programs in Kinnaird College, University of Central Punjab and Punjab University, Lahore. An adapted Likert scale questionnaire is used to collect the data. The impacts of independent variable English language imperialism on the dependent variables Urdu language and learners' psychology are measured. This research makes some suggestions and recommendations for future research on the basis of its results.

Presentation 10: Improvement of Analytical Writing Skills of Pakistani Undergraduate Students Through Blog Assisted Language Learning (BALL)

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The multifarious role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), and the use of Blog-Assisted Language Learning (BALL) as an effective tool for the improvement of writing skills of English language learners, is well established. Blogging helps language learners to develop their English language skills in a number of ways and cultivates in them critical thinking. This is a quasi-experimental research study with a Mixed Method approach to research design. The learners are tested on one independent variable, i.e. blog-based activities and the dependent variable, i.e. analytical thinking evident in their writing through ideas, use of persuasive devices, use of cohesive devices and choice of vocabulary. In order to test the effectiveness of BALL-based activities in improving their analytical thinking and writing skills, the Analytical Writing Rubric is used. A group of 47 learners are provided assistance through various BALL-based activities for a period of eight weeks, and the quantitative and qualitative data is collected from pre- and post-tests and focused-group interviews, respectively. A substantial improvement is noted in all six variables calculated through Paired Sample T-test. Additionally, the dependent variables of 'thinking' and 'ideas' also reflect a greater level of improvement, substantiating the fact that the use of BALL-based activities have a positive effect on the critical and analytical abilities of the learners,

which enables them to produce better analogies and ideas for targeted writing.

Presentation 11: Imagining Pakistan: Analysis of English and Urdu Textbooks

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Education is considered a crucial element in shaping national identity and culture of a nation. In Pakistan, curriculum bodies and textbook writers have been deliberately using education to form and reform society and language textbooks is an important tool employed by the state to redefine and reinvent Pakistani identity. The content of English and Urdu textbooks of classes 6 to 10, published by the state textbook boards in Pakistan was analysed. This study employs qualitative content analysis technique to analyze the textbook content to identify the essentialized, mythified and romanticized ideas about Pakistan, its history, its people and values (political, social, cultural and religious). This study finds aspects of cultural nationalism (an emphasis on a common Pakistani heritage), the textbooks highlight the richness of Pakistan's cultural and historical heritage. There is some evidence of presenting Pakistan as a cultural, religious and ethnic diversity. The visible symbols of national pride are presented through people and buildings as sources of national pride, encapsulating political and national history, traditions, values and beliefs. The details of the historical periods have a transcendental appeal, transposing the nation to a realm outside that of ordinary existence and of bygone romantic age and connected to today's Pakistan, timelessness of Muslim rulers. It is a fact that the textbooks are produced by the state authorities with the aim to do away with the religious, ethnic and cultural underpinnings but this does not change the problematic nature of multicultural, multi-ethnic and multi-religious identity.

Presentation 12: Revival of Balti Script (Agay): Past-Preset-Future

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Balti, the west Tibetan language, is a branch of the Tibeto-Burman family of languages which is rooted to the second largest family of languages of the world – Seno-Tibetan. Balti had a writing script known as “Agay”. It was developed by Anuthonmibu-Sombota in the ruling period of Songtsan-Gampo of Tubo family (617-650 AD). Currently, this script is obsolete in Baltistan and since a decade, the scholars of the region are making individual and unguided efforts for revival of this script. It is common concept that the deficiency of the symbols in the original Agay script for the infused sounds is the biggest barrier in adaption of Agay script. This concept has started a struggle for identification and creation of new symbols for the infused sounds. This study examines the need of creation of new symbols for the sounds infused in Balti with reference to the steps taken for the same in other languages of the world. Furthermore, this study points out the challenges/barriers for revival of the script. Finally, the paper gives recommendations to cope with the challenges and attitudes of speakers/writers for revival of the script.

Presentation 13: Investigating Pakistan’s Language Policy on the Maintenance of Linguistic Diversity

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This study examines the maintenance of linguistic diversity (LD) under language policies in Pakistan. Moreover, the study aims to explore the uses of indigenous/regional languages in the country in terms of promotion of LD. Qualitative approach was employed to analyze the current LP of Pakistan to see the status of local languages and compare it with United Nation’s model on language policies. LD performs a pivotal role in

designing variety of ideas, as Whorf puts it, “the background linguistic system (in other words, the grammar) of each language is not merely a reproducing instrument for voicing ideas but rather is itself the shaper of ideas.” LD is an important source of gaining traditional knowledge by which environmental maintenance takes place easily. Moreover, LD is an important source of differentiating identities of the communities. The results from thorough analysis of the data show that language policy of Pakistan is ignoring importance of LD by promoting dominant languages. It is the violation of the constitution and stands opposed to UN’s sustainable development goals (SDGs) of language on the maintenance of LD. Finally, this study reveals that regional languages are getting endangered due to lack of tangible policy on languages. The study strongly suggests the use of regional languages in education to preserve linguistic diversity in Pakistan.

Presentation 14: Description and Classification of Balti Tense Markers

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This study aims at describing and classifying the case makers in the Balti language. The article classifies the tense markers according to different morpho-syntactic functions in the Balti language. For this purpose, 165 words have been taken randomly as a sample from different books written in the Balti language. The data was critically analyzed. The study shows that there are twelve tense markers i.e. “-ed”, “-en”, “-set”, “-s”, “-uk”, “-nuk”, “-tuk”, “-ik”, “-in”, “-se” and “-e” in the Balti language. This study will hopefully encourage future researchers to explore linguistic aspects of the Balti language.

Presentation 15: Language Testing: Trends in Testing Reading Skills at Undergraduate Level

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Teaching Reading skills is very important, thus testing reading skills is also very critical. The present study evaluates the trends in testing reading skills by focusing the question papers of reading comprehension section taught in

various courses at undergraduate level (BS-English). The study explores what trends are being followed by the teachers to design reading skills papers. What tools/techniques they are using to measure students' reading skills? This research will subsequently enable teachers to evaluate students' reading skill. The research design is qualitative. Data is collected through survey method. The research tools are interviews and document analysis. Teachers' interviews are conducted to find out what reading skills and sub-skills they are examining in papers. Purposive sampling technique is used. Ten (10) teachers who were teaching the reading course and Ten (10) question papers were selected as sample from four (04) universities of Lahore. The data collected from interviews is analyzed qualitatively by developing codes. The framework for analysis of question papers is based on the criterion mentioned in CEFR to evaluate the performance level of reading skills. The findings of interview reveal that teachers are less aware about how and what reading skills they are evaluating in papers. The outcome of interviews validates the analysis of question papers. The analysis of question papers is determined; those are not precisely measuring students' reading skills. Question papers are just designed to test reading comprehension knowledge not the skill. The significant recommendation is that teachers should design question papers by setting receptive and productive tasks. They should keep in mind students' abilities, selection of texts, and structural and lexical difficulty of the text and the six main levels of CEFR to test reading skills.

Presentation 16: Hungry for 'Ecriture Feminine'

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The Hunger Games have brought a revolution in the cinema for bequeathing a female heroine who has not been sexualized from any angle. This created ripples of change in the cinema goers' psyche and also in literature. Right after the first novel of *The Hunger Games* trilogy was written, Suzanne Collins was pushed to write further on it so as to complete the saga. Here we have a woman writing to create a woman hero who is minimalistically using weapons to overthrow a totalitarian rule of cut-throat capitalists. However, this paper discovers the effects of 'écriture feminine' on the concept of the world savior being a woman and also the presence of writer as an auteur in the film adaptation of the novel, *The Hunger Games*. This paper examines the effects of both theories on the first novel out of the trilogy. This examination is done through the theories of Helen Cixous (1976) and Andrew Sarris's theory of auteur (2011) in adaptations. The researcher will compare both text and film for the analysis and determine

how much these theories have proven critical in the improvement of a woman's character and roles in films and how these roles are vividly brought forth through their presentation. Another purpose for using these theories will be to see how far the writer has been successful in changing the sexualized role of female protagonists as a 'macho woman'.

Presentation 17: The Subaltern Voice in Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things*: A Postcolonial and Feministic Approach

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Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things* is an outcry against the social and religious injustice of postcolonial India as well as a poignant tale of love and suffering. Rising from the fumes of haunting history, vindictive society, deprived love and severed relationships is the dynamic character of Ammu who symbolizes the communal suffering of a marginalized population within a culturally and religiously dominating India: the India of a million small gods (the greater and unified God being absent). In doing so, Ammu inevitably represents the subaltern voice of a repressed community and its futile struggle for personal happiness and social acceptance. On the other extreme, she stands as the rebellious woman in the patriarchal world of religious anarchy and malicious orthodoxy in that she challenges the 'love laws' of that love-negating world. Thus, Ammu in *The God of Small Things* is poised between the oscillating positions of the oppressed and the oppressor as she not only reflects the horrors of postcolonial existence through her silent misery but also encourages a bold moral digression that follows a desire to rebel and revolt against the ever tightening social and religious barriers. The paper proposes, firstly, a postcolonial reading of *The God of Small Things* through exploring Ammu's subaltern identity and how it shapes a discourse of power and resistance. It also encourages a feministic approach to the novel in its evaluation of gender roles and social hierarchies as emerging from Ammu's unconventional responses to a rigidly patriarchal society.

Presentation 18: Manto's Concept of Nation and Nationalism: A Critical Study of Short Stories "Open" and "Toba Tek Singh"

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The concept of nation is a Western invention which emerged after the Industrial Revolution and colonization. After World War I and World War II, the thrust for nation and nation-state reached at its peak. In 1947, two nations and nation-states emerged in the subcontinent. About 10 million people migrated in the region of sub-continent and millions of people died in riots and street fighting. On the one hand, Hindus and Sikhs were killing Muslims and on the other, Muslims murdered Hindus and Sikhs which was unexpected because the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs had been living together for hundreds of years but at the time of partition, they brutally killed each other. The question arises: how did their sentiments change all of a sudden and how did they turn out to be enemies? The researcher selected Saadat Hassan Manto's two short stories 'Open' and 'Toba Tek Singh' to study his concept of Nation and nationalism. The purpose of this research is to identify the sentiments which sane and insane people had at the time of partition through Manto's characters depicted in the selected short stories. Renan (1883) Anderson (1991) and Gellner (1983)'s theories of nationalism have been used to provide theoretical background to this study. These theorists take Nation as an imagined community and Nationalism as an ideology which uses pre-existing culture or sometimes it invents culture to form a new nation. This study proves that for Manto, nation is not a God-given way of dividing human beings. In addition, in the formation of a nation, people sacrifice their lives, families and properties for the utopian world.

Presentation 19: Brown Skins and White Hearts Replacing the Masters: A Postcolonial Study of Qaisra Shahraz's *The Escape*

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This study explores how Qaisra Shahraz through her protagonist, Samir perpetuated the civilizing image of the English colonisers. This time, the mission has been consigned to a person, with brown skin and a white heart, who has been living in England for almost forty years, and faced with a sense of "loss and confusion." and feeling himself estranged and alienated from the foreign society, wanting to escape. Remarkably, after having fled

from England to Pakistan, the country which could afford him a consolation only for a few days, he absconded back to England, thinking it as his genuine home and the best place to live in. To this, Menon's critical study of Bhabha's hybridity discourse has been employed, which asserts that diasporas' writings are limited to the global elites, and hence not disconcerting to colonial discourse. Furthermore, throughout his stay in Pakistan, Samir is found on a humanizing undertaking, asking the widow to educate her girls and enthusiastically ready to finance the poor families. In this respect, the representation of Pakistani women against the first world women is marked with notions such as being powerless, uneducated, family-bound, ignorant and uncivilized, the undercurrents that for Mohanty (1984) are the hallmarks of western feminist discourse on third world women. In the story, Shahraz, like western feminists, awards homogeneous, reductive and presupposed perspectives on the women in Pakistan. To conclude, Shahraz's *The Escape* is a work that celebrates the erstwhile colonial center as the hub of civilization and thus instead of challenging colonial discourse, rather fortifies and reiterates its superiority and Samir is just a representative of a class that Macaulay foresaw as "Indian in blood and colour, but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect."

Presentation 20: Echoes of Mysticism in Daud Kamal's Poetry **Collection: *Before the Carnations Wither***

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Mysticism is not always limited to poets known for their spirituality, or to poetry which has clear references to mystical symbolism and elements. This paper aims at highlighting mystical undertones found in Daud Kamal's poetry after a careful selection of key terms and verses from his poetry collection: *Before the Carnations Wither*. Connections will be drawn between the subtle echoes of mysticism found in these selected key terms and verses, and the manifold concepts present in Sufism and Spirituality. The following figures of Sufism/Mysticism will be discussed as parallels are drawn between Kamal's poetry and the subsequent body of Mystical works and concepts: Al-Hallaj and Fana and Baqa, Farid Ud Din Attar's "Mantiq Ul Tayr," selected poems from Jalaluddin Rumi's "Mathnavi," and concepts such as Muhabbah, Ma'arifa, Tariqa, Union with God and Quest for Knowledge.

Presentation 21: Ecocriticism: Locating Harmony Between Nature and Human Beings in *The Village by The Sea* by Anita Desai

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This research explores the harmonious interactions between nature and human beings as represented in culture. Literature is a major cultural entity, thus *The Village by the Sea* offers an analysis of this inextricable bond. The coexistence of characters with their natural surroundings depicts the significance of environment in the novel. The aim of this research is to trace the influence of landscape on thoughts and behaviors of the characters. The objective is to examine life in proportion to nature and explore the ecocentric undertones of Desai's work. The rationale of this thesis is to restore the value of ecology in an ever-evolving industrial age while disclosing pathetic fallacy in *The Village by the Sea*. The researcher uses ecocriticism as a theoretical framework to illustrate environmental concerns and examine the various ways Anita Desai treats the subject of nature. This paper traces the wisdom and the wonder that lie within nature and highlights how capitalist culture makes lives worse across the globe. It changes the anthropocentric vision to value simple living in close harmony with nature. Future researchers may explore ways of imagining nature and humanity's relation to it. They might ponder upon the fact that nature writing is to be taken as a genre and consider that the concept of wilderness has changed with time.

Presentation 22: Exploration of Transformed Ethnicity in Taufiq Rafat's Poetry (1947-1983)

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This paper analyses the effects of western modernity on postcolonial urban space. Western Modernity is resulting in the transformed ethnicity of cityscapes. This research deals with the multifaceted and varied dimensions of spatial discourse, which frames a nostalgic yearning in Rafat's poetry. For the theoretical background, this research draws on Nigel Thrift's *Space: The Fundamental Stuff of Geography* (2003). Thrift says that the employment of spaces in poetry is not merely accidental rather it has deeper implications. By following this approach this study aims to explore

transformed spaces in Taufiq Rafat's poetry. It argues that Rafat envisages the historical and cultural landscape of Pakistan through the lens of western modernity. By visualizing the transformed ethnicity of cityscapes, he laments over the loss of cultural heritage. He also longs for the occurrence of pre-colonial times nostalgically. By using hermeneutic approach this study presents the nostalgia of precolonial times in the poetry of modern Pakistani poets writing in English. It also scrutinizes the factors that intensified the nostalgic yearning, in order to elaborate the notion of postcolonial nostalgia, and determine its scope.

Presentation 23: A Spatial Exploration of Omnipresent City in Desai's Fiction

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With City as their ever-present background, the short stories of this post-colonial author are analysed in this research using the framework of spatiality. This paper incorporates different theorists of space such as Edward Soja, Lefebvre, V.S. Naipul and Yi-Fu Tuan who present their critique of cityscape and its relation to its residents. Their theories discuss freedom of space versus suffocation in a crowded city and its repercussions on human life. These theories about the influence of space offered by a congested city to its inhabitants are studied with particular reference to the linguistic and thematic contours which Desai uses in her work. This work analyses in detail, Desai's imagery and how it depicts the claustrophobic environment of the city. Hence it moves towards establishing the concerns of an Indian author with the background of the theory of spatiality that is mainly presented by foreign authors and thus incorporates the concerns of East and West about the influence of living space on human race.

Presentation 24: Our New ‘Aqleema’: The Body as Metaphor and Site of Discipline and Resistance in the Poetry of Fahmida Riaz

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*‘So what if my hips gyrate
 The head also has the jewel
 Of curiosity
 The piece of heart was below the breasts
 But the price I have put on these
 Do not evade me like this in fear
 When you stop measuring me
 Do also measure an organ of yours!’*
 (Fahmida Riaz)

Zehra Nigah , Kishwar Naheed , Fahmida Riaz , Parveen Shakir and Sara Shagufta emerged as promising poetesses in an exclusively male dominated field and cut their teeth as outspoken resistance poets during the era of the Ayub and Zia-ul-Haq dictatorships in Pakistan. However, Naheed and Riaz outshone their contemporaries in terms of frankly and courageously expressing the sexuality of the female body not only as a metaphor for the State’s silencing and criminalization of women in the form of the infamous Hudood Ordinance, but also as a site for disciplining the female body and women’s resistance to these dictatorial and patriarchal norms in the face of censorship, persecution and exile. The recent tragic murder of Pakistani social media celebrity Qandeel Baloch served to highlight this fact rather crudely – the consequences of expressing female sexuality openly in a conservative society. Thus, one can construct an alternative history of female sexuality and resistance in Pakistan from the poetry of poets like Riaz. The paper attempts to trace these poetic narratives of embodiment through original translations of prominent and little-known poems of Fahmida Riaz like ‘Aqleema’, ‘Stoning’, ‘The Veil and the Four Walls of Home’, ‘The Body, Exposed’, ‘The Beauty Contest’ and ‘Condolence Resolutions’.

Presentation 25: A Study of Environmental Apocalypse in Don DeLillo's *Underworld*

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This paper aims at highlighting the environmental orientation of Don DeLillo's narrative in *Underworld*. The researcher has endeavored to excavate traces of environmentalism vis-à-vis apocalypse from the text of the novel. The trope of environmentalism indicating a singular dimension of ecological imbalance of our habitat has been taken up by DeLillo to mark the extent of the environmental issue and to present adaptive or maladaptive attitudes of humanity to the impending disaster. The research reveals how DeLillo has vindicated his vocation of a real artist by making faithful presentation of various ideas without taking sides. The theory of Eco-criticism has been applied on the writing under consideration because the noticeable ideas in *Underworld* are encompassed by eco-critical views falling within the scope of Eco-criticism. Methodology of textual analysis has been used in this research. Greg Garrard's vision launched by him in his seminal study *Eco-criticism: A Critical Idiom* in addition to the notions of other environmental critics about apocalypse and environmentalism is taken as framework of this research. The researcher has tried to probe into the ways the text of *Underworld* indicates its position of environmentalism on the apocalypse. An endeavor has also been made to explore the environmental issues which are attached to this position and then the researcher has chalked out the effects of apocalypse on human existence in the context of the novel. The research culminates at the establishment of the fact that Don DeLillo takes the position of Environmentalism while writing this environmental text; that the fear of apocalypse infiltrates the troubled psyche of modern humans and lastly that, come what may, fear of apocalypse, far from making life miserable, helps humanity in shouldering the burden of existence.

Presentation 26: Pritam's *The Skeleton* and Dwivedi's *Pinjar*: A Comparison between Original Text and its Adaptation

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The operation of adaptation from novel to film involves critical acuity rather than merely picking dialogues from the novel. The paper seeks to explore what is omitted, modified and changed in the cinematic version (*Pinjar* directed by Chandarparkash Dwivedi) of Paritam's novel *The Skeleton*. For the purpose, adaptation theory, authorship theory and reception theory is used. Adaptation theory deals with the process of transferring the novel to film, authorship theory shows how the personality, individual receptivity, imaginative visualization of the director can be acknowledged and identified in the adapted work. Reception theory aims to determine target audience and how target audience affect the process of adaptation and resultantly reading of original text. Moreover, the paper focuses on the changes made in the narrative, characters and events of the novel in the process of adaption. The goal is to know how these changes can shape the general views of the reader about the source text. This is important because once an adaptation is viewed by carry over audience or entirely new audience their expectation regarding the original text includes the paratext of the adaptation. It is, therefore, important to study adaptation because it always changes views of readers about source text. The study finds that Chandarparkash Dwivedi in the process of filming the novel has altered much to suit the silver screen. Characters and events are moulded and adapted to suit the demands of its cinematic version.

Presentation 27: Intertextuality and Adaptation Strategy Employed in Deepa Mehta's *Earth 1947*

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The study aims at probing the traces of intertextuality to *Earth 1947*. The film enjoys its status as a melodrama and romance that comes around sub-continent partition which are the shared features of the *Ice Candy Man*. The study is mainly concerned with intertextuality presented by Julia Kristeva, a French semiotician and poststructuralist in 1980. In this paper intertextuality has been utilized as an adaptation strategy to have a deeper insight of the primary text. The study is a qualitative comparative analysis of the novel *Ice Candy Man* (1989) and its adaptation, the film *Earth 1947* (1998) under the framework of intertextuality. It evaluates the transformation of adapted texts in terms of characters, themes, and spacio-temporal dynamics for a comprehensive analysis of primary and secondary texts. Such as paratext: the description of the trauma at the end of the film; recreation of location: local park in New Dehli into Queen's park Lahore; props as a key for interaction: a box containing a gun placed in the room brought by Lenny's father; reason of curiosity for Lenny both in the novel and the film, and micro-narratives: portrayal of the fight between Sikh and English men both in primary and secondary class. As a result, it gives vivid glimpses of intertextual relationship which works as trans-genre representation

Presentation 28: Kamila Shamsie's *Home Fire: A Modern Antigone*

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This paper studies the novel *Home Fire* by Kamila Shamsie. Kamila Shamsie is a Pakistani-British English author of six novels, who wrote her pioneer novel, *In the City by the Sea* (1998). Her novel *Home Fire* is another marvelous piece of art that was published in 2017. This fiction deals with

issues of Pakistani family, family-bondage, fears, expectations and specifically the influence of terrorism on the life of a Pakistani family. The researcher will explore the modern shape of Sophocles's *Antigone* in the current scenario as it is described in the novel. Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional model of Critical Discourse Analysis and Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis will be use to explain Antigone's perspective and relevance with this story. The researcher will compare Sophocles's perspectives of struggle in *Antigone* with *Home Fire*'s situations. The analyses of the characters, events and texts will be included in it.

Presentation 29: Tracing Deforming Tendencies in the English Translation of “Mere Dardko Jo Zaban Mile” by Faiz

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Writing poetry is a highly creative process as the poet has to clothe his ideas in an appropriate style and language to express his innermost feelings. What a poet composes is far from ordinary writing and every word that a poet selects is heavily weighed and evaluated. As regards to translation of a piece of poetry, it is a very challenging task where a translator is not only recreating the form but also the content of the source text. Many of the poetry translations are not performed properly and are incapable of conveying the original meaning of the poet because of the connotative and metaphorical nature of poetry. It is mainly owing to the fact that the language of poetry is opaque and riddled with figures of speech. Naturally, it is often not possible for a translator to derive the accurate meaning contained in a poem in the translation. Hence, complexities arise and these are very obviously reflected in the translated work. The present study aims to investigate such problems and imperfections encountered in the English translation of Faiz's Urdu poetry. The present research aims to analyze the English Translation of Faiz's poem “Mere Dard ko Jo Zaban Mile” through Antonie Berman's text deformation system (1986) in which he has prescribed 12 deforming tendencies to analyze the foreignness of any translated text. Results show that there are 9 deforming tendencies that have been identified in the translated text, rationalization is the most reoccurring deforming tendency while the other three deforming tendencies are completely missing in the translated text. The current study implies that Naomi Lazard's book *The True Subject* despite being considered one of the best translations of Faiz's poetry till date lacks some aspects of foreignness.

Presentation 30: Self-actualization in *Zaib-un-Nisa* and *A Doll's House*

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This paper is a comparative analysis carried out between the Norwegian drama, *A Doll's House* and the Pakistani drama, *Zaib-un-Nisa*. Taking the television performances of both the works, the former directed by David Thacker and the latter by Sahira Kazmi, the study argues that both the dramas are strikingly similar in the sense that by the time they reach their respective conclusions, their protagonists exhibit a possession of similar states in which they come forward as women with a realization of their own preferences and concerns after going through closely resembling mishaps. Both the dramas show their female protagonists, Nora and Zaib-un-Nisa as wives of dominating men who are kept from exhibiting their potential, who leave their close relations to focus on themselves, and who in the concluding scenes, present themselves as self-reliant women. This study analyzes all these actions, focusing on the on-screen depiction of the characters' expressions as well as on their dialogues (keeping the literary element intact), and considers these actions as stepping stones in the protagonists' journey towards self-actualization. By undergoing these experiences, both Nora and Zaib-un-Nisa fit the ideals of the socialist feminist theorist, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, for whom a woman's realization of her potential and a trust on her abilities is of utmost importance. The comparative analysis draws to an end with the deduction that self-actualization demands a series of unpleasant events and the idea validates itself by bringing together two dramatic pieces from two different parts of the world. The paper's contemporary relevance lies in taking two radical feminist pieces of their times which are still relatable with the issues that are engendered when the process of the female gender's self-realization is taking place.

Presentation 31: The Study of Ideological Representation of Muslims in Hollywood Cinema: Critical Discourse Analysis

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The current study aims at finding out how Hollywood presents the image of Muslims in a negative way through the source of media. The study exposes the way film directors and writers set their aim to propagate against Muslims with the presentation of language in the form of dialogues. Critical Discourse Analysis as a research tool has been used to analyze the corpus of two Hollywood movies: *The Kingdom* (2007) and *Zero Dark Thirty* (2011) which were produced after 9/11 twin tower attack. Both Hollywood movies are based on the terrorism genre in which Muslims are depicted as terrorists. Fairclough's three-dimensional model (1989) has been used to explore linguistic features and discourse structures. Three levels of Fairclough's (1989) model (descriptive, discursive and social practices) analyze the text on each level separately. The findings reveal that discourse of terrorism is embedded in the text which represents Muslims with the tag of terrorists. It has been examined that through hidden ideology and manipulated language, Muslims are labeled as terrorists and biased picture is shown in Hollywood movies. The findings indicate that Muslims received negative coverage and an exaggerated picture is drawn on a big scale of media and it is very difficult to perceive the true side of the picture.

Presentation 32: Meaning Potential in Semiotic Remediation: A Multimodal Discourse Analysis

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The digital era lends an immense potential to the viewers to generate synergistic meanings from a multitude of semiotic resources infused together in an artifact. Multimodality incorporates the notion of semiotic remediation which deals with the improvised recreation of older and prior texts into new media forms such as transformation of novels into films. This qualitative research explores the prospects of remediated text such as film in generating multiplicative meanings from a visual narrative by employing a meta-functional approach under the umbrella of Systemic Functional

Linguistics. SFL provides a holistic analysis of multimodal texts like films where a multitude of semiotics resources are co-deployed to generate meanings with a spatio-temporal dimension. Multimodal Discourse Analysis, proposed by Kress and Van Leeuwen will be applied to six scenes of the remediated text *Pride and Prejudice* (2005) and examined through the lens of representational, interactional and compositional meta-functions. The findings suggest that the multimodal text is multidimensional because the ensembles employed in it open up new horizons for meaning production that eventually augments the meanings of the whole narrative owing to the surroundings, kinesthetic actions of the characters and other semiotic material used in the artifact.

Presentation 33: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Trump and Clinton's Second Presidential Debate 2016

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Language is used as an impartial vehicle which symbolizes reality. It describes as an instrument to discriminate, abuse, insult and disparage others. This seems to implicitly assume that activities primarily associated with women are unavoidably insignificant. The current paper is based on critical discourse analysis of Donald Trump's depressing inference of women. It aims to investigate the structural, lexical, and metaphorical strategies that are consumed for this purpose. The researcher will analyze some of Trump's opinions concerning women in different occasions presenting upon an eclectic model adopted from Mill's and VanDijk. This study asserts how the language manipulates the situational rhetoric, demagogic and dehumanizing language along with more subtle discursive strategies, such as positive representation of 'us', negative representation of 'them,' and metaphorical constructions are being used to encourage fear and anti-immigrant response and to strip individuals of their humanity for the purpose of rendering them worthless of dignity. Through the lens of Critical Discourse Analysis and Corpus Linguistics, the researcher analyzes a collection of transcriptions selected addresses and remarks delivered by Donald Trump both before and after the 2016 U.S. elections. The current study depicts discourse ideologies enclosed in their second debate through the use of Van Dijk's Model. R-Studio software is used to expose and quantify discursive patterns that contribute to this national description of racism. This study investigates the discourse used by Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump during the debates. By employing Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) theory, it aims to find out the enclosed ideologies embedded in their discourses through highlighting different discursive

strategies mainly used by Van Dijk's Model. Fairclough states that language can represent and misrepresent the world around us. It can also "rhetorically obfuscate realities, and construe them ideologically to serve unjust power relations". The findings show that the model of Van Dijk is suitable for the analysis of this debate as it uncovers all the aspects of the ideological strategies of power domination and discursive practices. Clinton's speech is mainly featured by social inclusion and exclusion, family, battle frames and feminism. Trump's speech is based on racism, sexism, and misconduct.

Presentation 34: Website Homepages of Private Universities of Pakistan: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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The study aimed at analysing the website homepages of 10 private universities of Pakistan from a Critical Discourse Analysis perspective. This study mainly focused on the use of language and pictures in website homepages and strategies employed by the universities to manipulate and influence their visitors. Ten private universities were selected for the study by using simple random sampling technique. Screenshots were taken from the website homepages of these universities by using snipping tool. 2 screenshots per university were selected from the screenshots by using simple random sampling technique. Fairclough's three-dimensional model is used for the analysis of these screenshots. The study showed that the private universities use different discursive techniques and strategies to manipulate, impress and make the students give preference to these universities over other universities and take admission in these universities. The universities use pictures of females, beautiful buildings, and ideologically loaded language to persuade the students to take admission in these universities.

Presentation 35: A Multidimensional Analysis of Pakistani English Newspaper Editorials

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The current study explores functional dimensions of the review genre. It involves a Multi-dimensional (MD) analysis of the film reviews and the book reviews produced in Pakistani English newspapers. Biber has proposed six functional dimensions that categorize a particular genre. Applying these dimensions as a framework, the current study explores D1, D3 and D5 for the review genre. The data was collected from six English dailies: *Dawn*, *Newsline*, *The Daily Pioneer*, *Pakistan Today*, *The Pakistan Times*, and *The Friday Times*. The total size of the data was 1.1 million words. The software, Multidimensional Analysis Tagger (MAT), was used to study the target dimensions for the film and the book reviews. The results show that Pakistani review genre, quantitatively, score high on Dimensions D3 and D5 but low on D1. It is also observed that the book reviews have mean dimension scores of 5.69, 1.37, and -13.11, for D3, D5, and D1, respectively. On the other hand, the mean dimension scores for the film reviews are found as 4.06, 1.59, and -12.36, for D3 and D5, and D1, respectively. These findings can be interpreted as that the review genre is more informative, context independent, and abstract in nature. Moreover, quantitative exploration of the data showed that the film and the book reviews show high score for D3 and D5 due to the frequent use of verbs, pronouns and low score on D1 due to the rare use of private verbs, that deletion, and contractions. Moreover, comparatively, the study shows that the book reviews have used nouns, adjectives and long words frequently than that of the film reviews. It is expected that the findings of the current study will, at theoretical level, help the future researchers to understand the functional dimensions of the review genre. At practical level, the study is expected to enlighten the ESP course developers in designing the empirically-informed syllabi.

Presentation 36: Self-Evaluation of English Teachers against National Professional Standards for Teachers in Pakistan

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Teacher education plays an instrumental role in improving the quality of education and teachers' professional development. In order to compete successfully in global knowledge economy and polish the raw talent into productive asset, there is a need to create a world-class education system from primary to tertiary level. For that purpose, Professional Standards for Teachers were developed in consultation with stakeholders in all provinces to improve the quality of education. The focus of the present study was to explore at what education level National professional standards for teachers were being practiced the most by English language teachers. The research adopted quantitative approach. Convenience sampling was used for the selection of participants. The sample size was calculated by using software OpenEpi. Self-evaluation Rubrics were used as a tool for collecting data. The National Professional Standards for teachers in Pakistan (NPSTP) rubrics were adapted from Ministry of Education. The Purpose of the Self-Evaluation rubric was to evaluate the practices of standards in their choice of teaching practices. The Self-Evaluation rubrics were given to teachers with a three level-coded rating scale. In the scale there were three levels; level one was the beginner level that had score one, level two was an intermediate level that had score two and level three was an advanced level that had score three. The collected data was analyzed through descriptive statistics. The major finding revealed that the practicality of national professional standards in teaching pedagogies across education level was more at primary level than at the secondary and tertiary levels. It is suggested that in order to promote the quality and equity in education, government reforms and policies should equally be implemented at all education levels.

Presentation 37: Investigating the use of Vocabulary Learning Strategies by ESL undergrad Pakistani students at COMSATS University

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The study is intended to explore Vocabulary Learning Strategies of Undergraduate English as Second Language (ESL) students at COMSATS University Lahore, Pakistan. The main purpose of this study is: (a) to investigate most and least frequently used vocabulary learning strategies and (b) to find out if any significant difference can exist between male and female students in their learning strategies for vocabulary. Data are collected through questionnaire and interviews. Questionnaire of vocabulary learning strategies is based on Schmitt's taxonomy (1997). Semi structured interview is conducted to get an in-depth detail concerning vocabulary learning strategies. There were 300 participants involving 157 female students and 143 male students who filled out the questionnaire. There were 7 participants who were randomly selected for the interview in order to take an in-depth detail about the frequent use of different vocabulary learning strategies. Descriptive Statistics (Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS Version 23), Independent sample t-test and ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) are used to analyze the data. The findings of this study revealed that among different vocabulary learning strategies, Determination strategies are found to be used most frequently while cognitive strategies are least frequently used by the ESL undergraduate students. In interviews they reveal that along determination strategies, meta-cognitive strategies like watching movies and talk shows, and using mobile dictionaries were the ones used frequently as it needs less effort in learning vocabulary. Cognitive strategies like using flash cards, note book were used less frequently because they think that it requires more effort to learn vocabulary and is time consuming.

Presentation 38: The Analysis of Tense Related Errors in the Academic Writings of 16-Year (English) Students at the University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Muzaffarabad, Pakistan

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This study explores tense errors in the written English compositions of the 16-years (B.S) English students at University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Muzaffarabad. The tense errors are classified under the linguistic and the surface taxonomy given by Dulay, Burt and Krashen (1982). Corder's model for error analysis is followed for the collection and the analysis of the data. The current research is descriptive and analytical and it employs the mixed-research approach for data analysis. The population of the study consists of the students of B.S (English) at UAJ&K, Muzaffarabad. The sample consists of 72 participants selected from the population through stratified random sampling. The tools for data collection are the written English compositions of the selected participants. The findings show that, in linguistic taxonomy, the simple tense errors are the most prominent errors while the perfect continuous tense errors are proved to be the least committed errors. According to the surface taxonomy, mis-formation errors have achieved the highest error frequency while the mis-ordering errors show the least error frequency. The most predominant causes of these errors are the wrong application of tense rules and lack of English language knowledge. There are also provided the possible remedies to rectify these errors. In the end, the researcher gives future implications and some suggestions for future researchers.

Presentation 39: Pakistani English (PakE): An Investigation of Morphological Variation in Adjective Usage

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Pakistan is a multilingual country where the use of English predates its establishment. Brought with the colonial powers to subcontinent in seventeenth century, English has sustained its existence to date. Pakistani English, a 'nativized' and 'vernacularized' English as considered by many

experts is in the process of acclaiming its own identity and credence. Around 30–40 million Pakistanis can speak English to some extent, stated Mahboob in his article based on World Atlas of Varieties of English (WAVE) survey, although the proficiency levels of the speakers vary greatly. World Atlas of Varieties of English (WAVE) questionnaire has catalogued 235 features and only 55 are found in PE ‘making Pakistani English look rather close to Standard English’. PakE is a dynamically evolving variety and the study of this phenomenon is new and emerging. The phenomenal study of the English language in Pakistan to Pakistani English has undergone a rigorous change over four decades. This transition from the errors to the distinctive features of Pakistani English (PakE) has kindled the growing interest of researchers in the field. This paper aims at investigating the pervasiveness of morphological variation of adjective usage in PakE especially focuses on the use of double comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives, extension of synthetic and analytic marking and use of much as a comparative marker. These are the features enlisted in WAVE questionnaire. The quantitative research surveys the frequency of morphological variation through acceptability judgement responses of 117 participants from various universities of Lahore. The study draws its framework from Labov’s theory of linguistic variation and explicitly endorses socially realistic description of the demographics of naturalistic data collection through process-oriented approach instead of previous product-oriented approaches. Interestingly, the data revealed that two of the features double comparative and superlative (F78) and comparative marking only with than (F84) of WAVE which were listed as D meant absent in PakE were found to be 60% and 47% acceptable to the participants and appeared to be of B and C category.

Presentation 40: There is an Elephant in the Department: Revisiting the Future of English in Pakistani Higher Education

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English departments at Pakistani universities risk losing their relevance and efficacy unless they open up their academic portfolio to multi-disciplinary currents, resist the wholesale corporatization of the humanities, and re-define the role and significance of English in relation to other languages in Pakistan.

What should be the function and significance of the department of English at Pakistani universities in 2019? The colonial model on which English was institutionalized in higher education in pre-partition India became the

template for public universities founded in Pakistan after independence. I argue that while in other parts of the world, particularly in Anglophone nations, the academic space occupied by the moniker 'English' has evolved drastically, departments of English at Pakistani universities are by and large out of sync not only with international disciplinary trends but also with the vectors of academic capitalism pulling at higher education. Moreover, the programs they offer do not reflect a strategic engagement with the dynamics of power, identity and rights surrounding English in relation to other languages in Pakistan. The primary data for the study comes from university websites, and information published by the Higher Education Commission, Pakistan. Three factors compel the need to rethink the academic, institutional and social parameters of the departmentalization of English at Pakistani universities from the ground up. One, the emergence of a comprehensive disciplinary category 'English Studies' that embraces regions of enquiry that had hitherto remained straitjacketed in literary studies, applied linguistics, English Language Teaching (ELT), stylistics, translation studies, media discourse and other interdisciplinary sectors of interest within and across the social sciences and the humanities. Two, the corporatization of public universities worldwide which on the one hand drives up demand for graduates skilled in ELT, while questioning the "luxury" of maintaining the humanities (including English literary studies). Three, Pakistan's sociolinguistic landscape on which the ubiquity of English masks its material and cultural hegemony over indigenous languages. I close with some policy recommendations and practical proposals for shaping the future of English at public universities.

Presentation 41: Building a Second Language Learner Profile: The Pakistani Nationality Applicants of Spain

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This study was conducted with the purpose of obtaining the Second Language Learner Profile of the average Pakistani resident of Spain who wishes to receive the Spanish nationality. The importance of the study resides on the fact that this type of learner is highly uninvestigated and misunderstood. In many cases, the Pakistani learners of Spanish language have not received any type of instruction in the language, perhaps never learned to write using the Latin alphabet since their mother tongue is Urdu or Punjabi which use the Nastaliq script. The Spanish government does not have a profile of the average citizenship applicant. In this case, the purpose of this research is to build an average profile so that institutions like the Ministry of Interior as well as Instituto Cervantes can have average

particulars about this type of immigrant. This can be done by building a learner's profile since the average nationality applicant of Pakistani origin has to pass a proficiency language test. For the purpose of the research the necessary information has been collected according to an adaptation of the model of Tare et al. in regards to demographics such as age, gender, location of residence, etc. as well as language information such as language history, language proficiency at the time of enrollment and after the A2 DELE test, as well as an error analysis to reveal common patterns of errors probably deriving from their L1. The error analysis has been performed according to Corder's error analysis model. The result of the study proved that on average the Pakistani applicant for nationality is usually middle age, male, with a basic level of education usually from Pakistan, with a basic proficiency level in Spanish language and usually unprepared for the A2 DELE and below its level of proficiency, at the time of enrollment. Further, similar patterns of language errors were uncovered in their majority interference from their L1 (Urdu or Punjabi), these reflects in the lack of articles (since these languages don't have them), erroneous gender assignment, tenses errors, etc.

Presentation 42: Analysis of Phonological Errors in Written Language of 8th Grade

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This study looked at 'Error Analysis' phonological spelling errors in the written Urdu language of students with hearing impairment of 8th grade. Hearing impaired and hard of hearing both terms are typically used for individuals who faced difficulty in hearing. A person's literacy is subject to his or her advancement of language. Language is a vital source of communication or a channel in which ideas are generated while reading and writing. Without comprehension of the language intelligible writing is impossible. Students with hearing impairment did great effort to learn writing skills. Their written work has a tendency to consistently reveal a production of thoughts. Here importance of learning this skill is more obvious for them. The Interlanguage theory by Larry Selinker and model for error analysis by Grass & Selinker provided the theoretical frame work for this study. A writing test was developed, validated through expert opinion and pilot tested on small scale after which it was administered on the research sample conveniently selected 100 8th grade students with hearing impairment. The responses were organized, tabulated and entered and

descriptive and inferential statistical analyses were used to answer different research questions. On the basis of analysis, it is found that majority of the respondents committed Phonological Addition Errors of Spelling followed by the Phonological Substitution Errors of Spelling. Committing Phonological Errors in written language is not affected by the gender of respondents but by the divisions and institutions.

Presentation 43: An Analysis of Negative and Positive Politeness Practiced by Pakistani Federal Government Officers at the Workplace

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Politeness is considered a necessary element for effective communication, since it caters to a person's public self-image known linguistically as a "face". There are two types of faces—a Positive face and a Negative face—employed by people to show an intention to be either collaborative or individualistic in their nature, respectively. Modern day workplace requirements demand a linguistically collaborative nature from employees of an organization. This paper examines linguistic collaboration employed by federal government officers of Pakistan at the workplace. These federal officers have been divided into two categories: recruitees of the CSS examinations and of the General Recruitment examinations. In order to find their inclination towards linguistic collaboration, a situational-conversational questionnaire will be used to find out instances of negative and positive face usage by the government officers. The data will give us an outlook into the effectiveness of either recruitment process, and of the overall nature of government employees towards their colleagues, in terms of their collaborative nature.

Presentation 44: A Study of Second Language Anxiety in Pakistani Learners of English

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This study reports English language anxiety experience of Pakistani learners both inside and outside the classroom's context. It also focuses on the relationship of English language anxiety and learners' variables namely gender, exposure to English, and second language motivations. In Pakistan, researches on language anxiety are needed to understand how language

anxiety works and how it can hamper the performance of students both academically and non-academically. Data were collected through the administration of a detailed questionnaire comprising of 64 questions based on 1-5 Likert scale. A total of 90 students who were enrolled in English programs at 5 different institutes of southern Punjab, Pakistan participated in this study. The data were analysed using a range of statistical methods for example, descriptive statistics, T tests and correlational analysis. The data analysed elaborated the role of anxiety in learning and using English both inside and outside classroom. Analysis of the data revealed a significant correlation between classroom anxiety and outside classroom anxiety. It also found that language anxiety is significantly correlated with second language motivations and exposure to second language. Moreover, a significant gender difference in terms of second language anxiety was also found in the present research. This study extends the current language anxiety research in Pakistan because it provides an insight on language anxiety experience of Pakistani learners by focusing on both classroom-based anxiety and anxiety out of class. It also contributes to the existing literature in Pakistan by documenting the relationship of language anxiety with gender, exposure to English language and English language motivations.

Presentation 45: A Comparative Study of the Punctuation Errors in Writing Made by Final Year Students of English in Different Universities

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The study explores different types of punctuation mistakes students commit while writing and the reasons behind these mistakes. The sampled institutions from the remote areas of Pakistan were: Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat, University of Malakand, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Sheringal and Kushhall Khan Khattak University, Karak. The sampled institutions from the urbanized areas were: National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, International Islamic University, Islamabad, University of Sargodha and Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan. The current study uses Corder's Error Analysis approach to analyze the errors made by the students. The study uses mixed method research design. 200 students, 25 students per university, were selected by using simple random sampling technique. Test and interview were used as instruments for data collection. The students were given a test for punctuation to know the punctuation errors. Then interviews were taken from the students in order to explore the possible reasons behind the

punctuation errors. The data was analysed by using content analysis technique. The study showed that the comma errors, apostrophe errors and capitalization errors are the most frequent errors that students make. The analysis of the interviews showed that the lack of practice on punctuation marks, lack of teaching punctuation within context, lack of checking of punctuation errors and lack of error corrective feedback on the punctuation errors are the major reasons behind the differences in the frequency of punctuation errors made by students from different Pakistani universities.

Presentation 46: Translation and Cultural Hegemony

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Cultural hegemony has been widely discussed within the field of Translation Studies. However, few scholars proposed a method of political action to erase the thumbprint of hegemony found in a lot of translation works. In my opinion, the concept of “cannibal translation” developed by Haroldo de Campos is an exception. This form of translation is a way to regain control over the meaning of existing discourses and of the systems of representations that govern our daily lives. This paper will discuss my experience as an activist translator, firstly as an agent within the translation industry in Canada, born out of political necessity, and secondly, as a volunteer for the *Projet accompagnement solidarité Colombie (PASC)*, an organization defending the rights of villagers in Colombia. I will also rely on a strong theoretical background, in order to argue for the realization of a form of militancy within the boundaries of the systems of representations of language itself, in order to stop seeing the world with the “imperial eyes” of cultural hegemony, namely of English tongue and culture in Canada and its industries in Colombia. Finally, I will approach militant translation as a method of “ideological criticism,” as understood by Slavoj Žižek, who defines ideology as an “unconscious fantasy that structures social reality.

Presentation 47: Translation as Rewriting: An Analysis of Translation of Manto’s Partition Stories

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With the emergence of cultural turn in 1970s, it was analysed that the translators should try to conform the translation according to the target culture rather than the source culture. In this research, Lefevere’s ‘rewriting

theory of translation' that emerged after the cultural turn, was applied. Translators try their best to remain loyal to the source text during translation but they face certain constraints while translating any writing. So, they try to modify the translation according to their own ideology or the ideology imposed by the target culture or system. Therefore, they make changes during translation. Lefevere believes that due to these changes the translation no more remains the same. Hence, it becomes the rewriting of the original text. This study explores this phenomenon of 'translation as rewriting' by studying selected translated work of Pakistani short story writer Sadat Hasan Manto because his work still faces criticism and Lefevere says translations help in reception and acceptance of the original writing. In this research, it is studied how translations help in the reception of a particular literary work. For this purpose, Lefevere's theory was applied according to which translators make changes, reforms, adaptations, addition, omission and replacement during translation. This research is qualitative in nature, and purposive sampling technique was used to collect the data. Two short stories of Manto were selected along with their two respective translations. After comparison of the translated texts, it was found that different translators applied different techniques to translation. It was observed that in translations of both the texts, the translators had done addition, omission and replacement at semantic and syntactical levels.

Presentation 48: The Language Barriers Found in Multicultural Doctor-patient Communications in the Private Clinics of Lahore: How Much are Afghan Refugees Integrated?

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Afghan people, being a displaced community, sought refuge in multicultural Pakistan, where they have to have their medical consultations with doctors of different languages and cultural backgrounds. Good communication between doctors and patients is related to positive health outcomes. Several studies investigated the communication barriers in doctor-patient interaction in different contexts, but no published study is available that investigates whether these barriers exist and affect communication in Pakistani context. This study was aimed to elucidate the extent to which the doctor-patient communication between the Afghan refugees and their Pakistani doctors was successful and suggestive of integration into the multicultural cohesion to the host community. After conducting a pilot study with 10 Afghan patients for the validation of the research instrument, a questionnaire study was conducted in an Afghan refugees' camp in Lahore, Pakistan. The responses were gathered from 52 randomly selected Afghan refugees, and

18 doctors, who were frequently visited by them. The barriers and their effects were evaluated. Although 75% of the respondents managed to speak Urdu, 78.2% of them did agree that there were communication barriers due to their cultural and language differences. More than 68% used interpreters in these conversations. Although 60% were comfortable with their treatment concerns, however, there was a divided opinion amongst them about having successful communication; 46.4% agreement and 46.3% disagreement. The results showed that these barriers were obvious and hindered successful communication with doctors, so proving challenging to overcome for successful integration. Therefore, it is recommended to improve communication skills of both the Afghanis and the consulting doctors, and also ensure the availability of qualified medical interpreters to avoid misdiagnosis and mistreatment.

Presentation 49: Urduization of English: A Corpus Based Study of Urduized Nouns in Pakistani Feminist English Literature

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Being the lingua franca and spoken in many regions all around the globe, the English language has given rise to many indigenized varieties of various regional languages throughout the world. Pakistani English is in a similar and continuous process of Urduization as more and more of Pakistani writers see it fitting to employ Urduized vocabulary in their writings to cultivate a sense of cultural richness and reality. As a result, Pakistani English literature has begun to display the usage of Urduized lexical items. This study aims at observing the divergent trends of Urduization found in the nouns of Pakistani Feminist English literature primarily in the works of Bapsi Sidhwa and Kamila Shamsie; as both of them have used more contextualized-expression in their works. This research follows the mixed method approach to extract Urduized nouns from the novels of Bapsi Sidhwa and Kamila Shamsie. Data was collected through document review and data analysis was carried out in two parts. For the quantitative study, a corpus of Urduized nouns was developed by dividing them into contextualized categories and their frequency of occurrence was recorded. On the qualitative level, interpretations of usage of Urduized nouns with respect to their socio-cultural context were discussed. The findings of this research highlight the strong impact of Urduization on the nouns found in

Pakistani Feminist English literature as well as the core reasons behind the authors' preferred usage of such Urduized words in their writings. Furthermore, this research recommends the future researchers to investigate the process of Urduization in other lexical categories and design corpora to further study them.

Presentation 50: Translation of Idioms: An Analysis of the Translations of “Khol Do” and “Toba Tek Singh”

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This research paper investigates the strategies applied in translating the idioms in Saadat Hassan Manto's (1912-1955) short stories “Toba Tek Singh” and “Khol Do” into English by Khalid Hassan, Aatish Taseer and Alok Bhalla and to pore over if the idioms of the Urdu source text are effectively translated into English target text by the above-mentioned translators. The theoretical framework for this research paper is Mona Baker's *In Other Words* and specifically the third chapter, “Equivalence above Word Level”, which deals with idioms & fixed expressions and some other ultra-word level textures such as proverbs and collocations. The objective of this research is to elucidate if Mona Baker's four strategies of translating idioms are applicable or comprehensible in terms of Hasan's, Bhalla's and Taseer's translation. It will also investigate in the end that which translator has applied best strategies while translating idioms from Urdu to English. This will be a qualitative research paper. Discussion and argumentative method will be used in the analysis and tables will be made for the analysis of each strategy for every translator where necessary. This research paper will conclude by answering two research questions. First it will answer which strategies are applied by Hasan, Bhalla and Taseer in their translation of idioms of the above-mentioned short stories and will prove that Taseer has used best strategies of the translation of idioms in comparison with Hasan and Bhalla.

Presentation 51: *Flaubert's Parrot* and the Problem of Faith

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Flaubert's Parrot by Julian Barnes has been analyzed in a number of ways. One angle that remains relatively less explored is that of faith. This paper argues that *Flaubert's Parrot* displays a yearning for faith on the part of the

narrator Geoffrey Braithwaite, as well as the author Julian Barnes. For this purpose, the paper undertakes close reading of the text and highlights Barnes's--and consequently Braithwaite's—preoccupation with faith in the novel. It also makes use of Barnes's own ideas on loss of faith as expressed in interviews and other works. A central source of information is Gustave Flaubert's short story "Un Coeur Simple," which serves as the inspiration for Braithwaite's quest, and is itself a meditation on faith. Following the great World Wars of the 20th century, Western intellectuals have largely eschewed religious faith as something untenable, even though, for intellectuals like Barnes, this loss is cause for some regret. I argue that it is precisely loss of faith that compels Braithwaite to go looking for the "truth" about Flaubert. Braithwaite *wants* to believe. He wants to determine the truth about Flaubert's life because he wants certainty, especially since he is faced with uncertainty regarding his relationship with his faithless wife Ellen. Throughout the book, Braithwaite is trying to hide his hurt feelings at his wife's adultery, but is also impelled to talk about it at the same time. Braithwaite dutifully follows Flaubert's "religion of despair," thinking perhaps that one cannot be hurt by a God one doesn't believe in; but at the same time he betrays a yearning for the serenity of a simple, believing heart, much like that of Felicity in "Un Coeur Simple."

Presentation 52: Abrogation and Appropriation in Pakistani English Fiction by Women Writers

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This paper explores the linguistic strategies of abrogation and appropriation in the three novels written by Pakistani female English fiction writers that include Bapsi Sidhwa's *Ice-Candy Man*, Kamila Shamsie's *Salt and Saffron* and Moni Mohsin's *The Diary of a Social Butterfly*. This paper also investigates the contribution the abovesaid women writers made to the Pakistani English and the way it is reflected through their works. Ashcroft, Griffith and Tiffin's strategies of abrogation and appropriation in postcolonial writings serve as the framework on which the present study is anchored. Abrogation means the rejection of the notion that English is the only supreme language while appropriation deals with the strategies the creative writers employ to fulfill abrogation thereby giving the language a local color. The appropriation of English language involves five linguistic strategies; namely, glossing, un-translated words, syntactic fusion, code

switching and vernacular transcription and interlanguage. This study used qualitative approach to carry out the research. The data were collected manually as around twenty-five words have been identified from the excerpts of all the three novels. The analysis reveals that Sidhwa employs almost all the five strategies to appropriate English language to communicate the native Pakistani milieu; Shamsie also resorts to all the categories except interlanguage while Moni Mohsin remained innovative with three strategies only that includes un-translated words, syntactic fusion and code switching. The study recommends that all these novels may also be investigated on a wider scale while other models of localization of language given by Kachru and Baumgardner may also be used for further studies.

Presentation 53: Representing Characters' Speech and Thought in Narrative Fiction

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The paper attempts to analyze the interaction between categories of speech and thought presentation in James Joyce's narrative fiction quantitatively and qualitatively by applying Leech and Short Model. "A Painful Case" from *Dubliners* has been selected and manually tagged to have the accurate annotation keeping in mind the contextual potential to recognize discourse categories in Joyce's fiction and then corpus software WordSmith Tools was used to get quantitative results. It is difficult to imagine an example of a narrative that does not contain a reference to or a quotation of someone's speech or thoughts. To a large extent, the way we perceive a story depends upon the ways discourse is presented. This is something hard to demarcate the boundaries between them as the various modes have the potential to slip into one another. Special emphasis is given to variations between the two modes as well as to the instances of ambiguity created by their interplay. This study starts with quantitative analysis to surface the percentage of the categories of speech and thought presentation in order to investigate how each category has a function and a form in the corpus. The qualitative analysis follows in order to account for the elaboration of these categories found in the selected short story. Results show that the character's and the narrator's viewpoints change from one category to another and the frequency and the distribution of modes of speech and thought presentation are different in the text. The paper also compares findings with those described in Semino and Short for their corpus of 20th-century narrative fiction.

Presentation 54: Parallel Stories: Historical Narrative Versus Personal Narrative in Moni Mohsin's *The End of Innocence*

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This study explores the historical narratives versus the personal narratives running parallel in Moni Mohsin's *The End of Innocence* written in 2006. This paper demonstrates a discussion between authentic truth and society based convictions created in fiction. The research which gives individual accounts represents a more profound significance to life. The novel under study targets both the staunch belief of character "Rani" and how she meets her fate after the Partition of East Pakistan with West Pakistan. Moni Mohsin not only describes the drastic consequences of dangerous love but also the response of the whole society about it. This research throws light on the issues of class and gender, the custom of honor killing and how the family hides this crime instead of raising voice against it. The present study will try to reveal the ups and downs in Laila's life which are much similar to the historical narratives of the country. This research study attempts to give parallel account of Laila's life and division of Pakistan in 1971. Hence historical and personal stories have been entwined which can be examined closely with the lens of cultural background.

Presentation 55: A Re-Orientalist Presentation of Orients in Muhammad Hanif's *Our Lady of Alice Bhatti*

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This study explores the epistemological and ontological void between 'Oriental' and the 'de-located', in Muhammad Hanif's *Our Lady of Alice Bhatti*. The objective of this research is to probe into the 're-positioning' of the Orientals by the Re-Orientalists, whereas the Orientals are already but warranted to subalternism. Edward Wadie Said in his book *Orientalism* states that the Occidentals (Westerners) believe that the Orientals (Easterners) cannot represent themselves due to their weak positionality in the world; socially, politically and economically but Lisa Lau in her theory Re-Orientalism says that when it comes to representation of Orients, the diaspora writers do a similar job as the Occidentals. They believe that the Orients do not have power or the position to represent themselves so they take up the role of doing so and the diaspora writers having a socially and economically sound positionality end up misusing their position

intentionally or unintentionally as they belong to a different place geographically and culturally so their presentation of South Asia is not indigenous in its essence. This research delineates upon the sole monopoly that the diasporic writers enjoy by rendering the South Asians as queerly different and offering an acquired version of a fossilized South Asia. Taking up the role of adapters of one culture to another, they effectuate the Orient by representing them as a spectacle for ingestion. Lisa Lau's theoretical framework on "Re-Orientalism" and South Asian identities is used as a paradigmatic approach.

Presentation 56: Machiavelli: His influence on the Elizabethan Drama and Beyond

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During the Elizabethan Age, the Machiavellian character developed to become one of the key dramatic types: a rascal and a harsh calculator. Edward Meyer, in his *Machiavelli and the Elizabethan Drama*, has pointed out that there were about 400 direct references to Machiavelli in the Elizabethan literature. A case in point is *The Jew Of Malta* where Marlowe has Machiavel to open the play. To the Tudor imagination, which has in turn influenced ours, Machiavelli was the symbol of corruption and decadence driven by an insatiable "appetite" for power. But I argue that it was not as simple as that. One has the impression they had hardly read him, or, in the best of cases, misunderstood him. Indeed, it was not until Bacon and Hobbes, whose political thought agreed with Machiavelli's attack on religion, that some light was thrown on the founder of modern political science. So that, by the late eighteenth century, a more favourable judgement became popular. Then with the growth of romantic nationalism, they discovered that Machiavelli's *The Prince* was not a dangerous guide for political criminals, but an objective study of sixteenth century Italian politics by a patriot hoping to help his country to unite and become a strong presence in Europe. Be that as it may, thanks to drama, Machiavelli entered the consciousness of the Anglo-Saxon secular world, but it expanded beyond it all over Europe. In the twentieth century, Gramsci saw in Machiavelli a politician comparable to Marx. Even Mussolini wrote a sympathetic introductory essay to an edition of *The Prince*, though he had previously banned his works. Rauschnig recounts that in his conversations with Hitler, the Führer ranked Machiavelli with Wagner as among the influences shaping his thought. Hence, just like scholars, political leaders confront many contradictory interpretations according to their personal moral views, emotions, and conveniences. To this day, the Florentine's

legacy has provoked almost uninterrupted controversy and there is little consensus about what Machiavelli actually said. Yet, we still live in his shadow. He is even seen as some sort of guide for the unscrupulous modern manager, while Tupac, a popular American rapper, charmed by his writings, called himself Makaveli. Meanwhile, the “vices” Machiavelli denounced: political instability, social disillusion, corruption, intrigue, immorality, and riots, still permeate political life in Italy and elsewhere. Therefore, on concluding, I would like to stress how Shakespeare’s *Othello* and *Richard III*, or Webster’s *The White Devil*, speak to us not only of old, sad, far-off things but also, and memorably, of familiar matters of today.

Presentation 57: Exile’s Dislocation from Home in *Soul Mountain* by Gao Xingjian

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Drawing on Foucault’s concepts of power and subjectivity, this paper intends to explore home as a tyrannical site in the fiction of Gao Xingjian. That Gao’s novels extensively deal with the political oppression in China under the communist rule is a truism. However, the fact that social institutions like home and family play an equally oppressive role has so far been overlooked in critical debates. Aiming to fill this gap in literature, the present study highlights how home shapes the psyche of an individual in making him a compliant subject of society. With the help of critical and Foucaultian discourse analyses as the key tools to analyse selected data mainly from his novel *Soul Mountain*, it means to highlight power dynamics particularly inherent in the conventional family structure in China which turn Gao as well as his artistic subject an exile at home. More than a territorial dislocation, exile becomes a mode of resisting the multiple forces of oppression in their attempt to reduce him to a flattened subject. I have deliberately chosen to work on a French national of Chinese origin as an alternative site for research in South Asia. Gao’s fiction being equally relevant to our own socio-cultural scenario, this study is directed towards attaining a power-resistant subjective autonomy, an area generally neglected in the Asian cultures.

Presentation 58: Redressing Contemporary Amnesia and ‘Absences’: A Historiographic Study of the ‘Gaza Strip of Kashmir’

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This paper examines the importance of studying the historical absences in the context of Kashmir, also known as “South Asia’s Palestine”, for analyzing the body of contemporary literary writings of Kashmiri memoirists. This historiographic analysis aims to address the gaps in our historical understandings due to ideological interpellations, and shows its interconnectedness with the contemporary debates in present literary scholarship, which are largely contextualized in the frames of Indian Pakistani conflict only. Shifting our frames of reference, this study locates the interpellative aspects in history that have caused an historical and contemporary amnesia. This historiography helps us establish the environmental ethic of this South Asian space, as manifest in many contemporary writings from Kashmir. Emphasizing on the need to study the literature from Kashmir, I argue that just as postcolonial studies has established its validity against the pervasive universalist Eurocentric claims, the literature from Kashmir, coming from one of the most military zones in the world, is extending the capacity of a postcolonial appraisal with an attention to social justice in the debates of environmental ethics. Studying the recurring motif of these constructs of historical “absences”, is important to comprehend the ramifications in this “Gaza Strip of Kashmir”. Locating the interpellative aspects of this historical amnesia also helps to establish a postcolonial environmental ethic of Kashmir against the blanket assertions of environmentalism, and foregrounds the reasons of the metamorphosis of this peaceful place into one of the most heavily militarized zones of the world.

Presentation 59: Islamic Feminism or Western Feminism: A Way to Emancipate the Modern Women

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This is a comparative study of the two famous strains of feminism: Anglo-American and French feminism, with Islamic feminism. This paper discusses how Muslim feminists view the ideas presented by the western scholars. It also discusses if there is any difference between the idea of

feminism or more specifically concept of women prevailing within the Muslim society, and how Islam commands about them. The paper focuses on following texts of western feminists: *A Room of One's Own* by Virginia Woolf, *The Second Sex* by Simone de Beauvoir, *Sexual Politics* by Kate Millet, and *Towards a Feminist Poetics* by Elaine Showalter. Furthermore, Um Zakiya's *Muslim Girl* will serve as a fictional text for Islamic feminism.

Presentation 60: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Language Use in Zaid Ali Tahir's Vines

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This study investigates the positive and negative representation of brown and white people in the vines produced by Zaid Ali. The researchers wanted to explore the usage of language in the selected vines and to reveal the lexical choices employed in it. A sample of 20 vines comprises of two categories; in first ten short-looping videos, there is a dichotomy between white and brown societies whereas in the next ten vines Desi culture exhibited brown people. The study used the purposive sampling technique for collecting data from YouTube. Moreover, the data collected was analysed within the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis and Ideological Square Model, proposed by Teun van Dijk. The findings showed that in majority of the vines white people were portrayed having positive behaviour in comparison to brown people. Therefore, the choice of language reflected the life style, ways of thinking, and behaviours of the white and brown people.

Presentation 61: Nobody Left Behind and the Nobodies Left Behind: Literature, Culture and the Problem of the Migrant

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With liberty and freedom as catch phrases of the occidental ideological setup, the first world has become representative of symbolising hope for the economically wretched of the earth. The current wave of migrations from third world countries to the Elysium of Liberal Capitalist nations has transformed this symbolic hope into a traumatizing real for the west in the

wave of ravages left behind by the policies of global capital that can be viewed as the mediating context which cocoons the liberal humanitarian projects related to the migrant phenomenon. The question now for capitalism is how to ease out the traumatic remnants of its global policies; remnants that exist in the form of the forgotten and the living dead that exist beyond the façade of humanitarianism. Nobody left behind is the liberal mantra; but this all-encompassing context has created its own excess in the form of what Žizek has referred to as the ‘nobodies’ who are not migrants but rather represent the ideological non-entities that have been dropped out of the representational systems of most of the literary narratives. The migrant at this moment, is the focus of cultural and literary representations since the migrant names the desire to be recreated as a proletariat subject within the current hegemonic symbolic matrix of subjectivity. For this representational subjectivity of the migrant to take on life, along with its ensuing cultural, literary and academic discourse, what it needs to forcibly shed is its symbolic alienation that is a result of the very centres of capitalism that has created the dystopia that they are fleeing in the first place. Those who are left behind in these very real dystopias have yet to enter the representational system that would perhaps create a community of nobodies having the potential for revolutionary change. The need of the hour is an old school Marxist creation/revision of consciousness, not simply of the proletariat, but rather of nobodies.

Presentation 62: Muslim Women and the Challenges of Double Bind in Contemporary Politics

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In the contemporary scenario, Muslim women are fighting on many ends and are facing challenges of struggling not only with patriarchy at home but are also wrangling with the Western perception of Muslim woman as oppressed and subjugated by Islamic laws. Western scholarship has the tendency to look at Muslim women through the lens of stereotypical image of religion while totally disregarding the fact that model of Islamic women in different territories is contingent upon dynamics of different Muslim countries and their socio-political and cultural dimensions. In addition to being marginalized by western feminism, Muslim women are trapped in the double bind where not only they are mis-seen or un-seen by western media, but are also subjected to oppression and coercion by the patriarchy at home. In her essay ‘An Aesthetic Education in the Era of Globalization’, Gayatri Spivak refers to the ‘double bind’ as shuttling between two subject positions. Spivak describes the double bind as ‘learning to live with

contradictory instructions', so existence in double binds is inherently confusing and discomfoting. In this paper, I will be discussing three heroic Muslim women from three neighboring South Asian Muslim countries, who were directly involved in the processes of nationalism and independence in their countries and yet were subjected to the 'double bind'. Benazir Bhutto from Pakistan, Shirin Ebadi from Iran, and Malalai Joya from Afghanistan are compelling examples of resilience and intense female autonomy in the societies where Islamic ideals were skillfully manipulated by the fundamentalist ecclesiastics. This paper intends to unravel the ways in which these women challenged and mitigated the double bind of patriarchal mindset and western perceptions, and undertook a radical strategy to transform the misogynist status quo.

Presentation 63: Crimes of Power against Women in the Context of Nadeem Aslam's Post 9/11 novel, *The Wasted Vigil*

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This paper based on Nadeem Aslam's post 9/11 novel aims to give a clearer perspective of the reasons of crimes of power committed against women in the context of Afghanistan and talibanisation in the post 9/11 scenario. It looks back from the point when western forces started bombing Afghanistan in October 2001, and traces decades of violence and brutality carried out under the trope of saving women from excesses of power. It aims to analyze the determinants of the mindset of those who wield power to punish, hegemonize and destroy, under the practice of female oppression, issue of the veil, religious extremism, ethnic and political conflicts. Afghan society is worse than the panopticon prison, and women are the subjects of constant gaze and surveillance. Women in Afghanistan are not only petty subjects of a retrogressive hegemonic regime; they are abject targets of extremist religio-political forces unleashed after 9/11. *The Wasted Vigil* explicates how women are considered unholy symbols of Eve and evil. Through the study of one of the characters Qatrina, on whose body torture is perpetrated, and death by stoning is committed, we perceive how silencing is achieved. The importance of such a study cannot be overlooked in the current scenario of worldwide implications of extremism. This study intends to provide insights through the context of the novel into the apparatuses of control used by misogynist fundamentalist, who control to kill as a holy act. This paper can be considered as a minute study of power in text and context of a war torn, strife-ridden society; which in its blind conflict for gaining power has lost respect for human life.

Presentation 64: The Paramount Mythological Narrative of South Asia: Goddesses from Hindu Mythology in Fiction by Pakistan Women Writers

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Goddess worshipping is an important element of Hindu mythology. Goddesses are part of all-important ancient scriptures. Christ, in one of his works, has pointed out that male gods make women dependent on other men. Since believing in a patriarchal god is actually resorting to male authority. He has propounded on the question why women need goddesses instead on gods. There is absence of research on these goddesses, but when we look at literature of sub-continent, we can see abundance of archetypes and symbols revolving around these goddesses. There are many basic texts from Hindu mythology and all have goddesses in them; from minor goddesses of Vedic literature to village goddesses, goddesses in Upanishads and major goddesses of Ramayana and Mahabharata. This paper looks at archetypes in fiction of Pakistani women writers inspired by goddesses of Hindu mythology. This is a qualitative study and uses grounded theory as methodology of textual analysis. It is evident from the data that women fiction writers of Pakistan have used multiple archetypes of goddesses from Hindu mythology in their works abundantly. Upon the exploration of fiction by Pakistan women writers, apart from many other mentions, Sita, Radha, Parvati (Parvati), Sarasvati, Daraupadi, Swaroop Nakha, Meenavati, Yashodha and Kali Mata have emerged as powerful symbols. Pakistani women fiction writers have taken the notions of motherhood, sisterhood, boundaries, constraints and emancipation attached with these deities and connected these notions meaningfully to their stories.

Presentation 65: Shadow of the Father: Evidence of Electra Complex in Benazir Bhutto's *Daughter of the East*

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This paper aims at exploring the symptoms of Electra complex in Benazir Bhutto through her autobiography *Daughter of the East*. As developed by Freud, psychoanalysis provides an insight into the conflicts that are believed to lie at the roots of people's problems. His discovery of the unconscious mind led him to believe that all dreams, jokes, slips of tongues, thoughts, behavior and action have hidden meanings, and suggest the psychic

structures of the mind shape the personality. The researcher uses this theory to explore the symptoms of Electra complex in Benazir's personality. This paper proves that *Daughter of the East* contains evidence of certain symptoms which prove that Benazir suffered from Electra complex. Specific strategies of narratological analysis are selected for analyzing and interpreting textual evidence. This paper throws light on the deep-seated anxieties that exerted continuous pressure on Benazir's mind. Through this analysis, the researcher has found symptoms of Electra complex in Benazir Bhutto. Benazir was so deeply in love with her father that she was unable to focus on her own life in her own autobiography. She was obsessed with her love for her father and revered him as a saint. There is also evidence of an uneasy feeling whenever Benazir talked about her mother. She reconciled with her mother to some extent, after the death of her father. Benazir showed reluctance in getting married and remained hesitant to take the decision of her marriage. Benazir even developed a sense of competition with her siblings for the love of her father. These symptoms started disappearing with the death of her father. The researcher argues that Benazir recreated her traumatic past, her father's images, and his memories by writing her autobiography.

Presentation 66: Exploring Gender Ventriloquism Through the Portrayal of Third World Woman as an Expatriate in Monica Ali's *Brick Lane*

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This research analyses gender politics and feminist streaks in the Bangladeshi-British writer Monica Ali's *Brick Lane* by unearthing the role of the third world women as diaspora. It studies the dilemma of female expatriates as being doubly marginalized entities through the portrayal of Nazneen as the central character of the novel. The quest for identity both on individual as well as socio-political level is brought forth in the text which this research analyzes. It explores the subjugation of women on the basis on patriarchal patterns woven into the local structures of South Asian societies, and females are unable to transcend these confining bounds even after immigrating to foreign states. Considering the novel, a female bildungsroman, the journey of Nazneen towards regaining her lost agency, and reclaiming her sexuality is analyzed as a repercussion of the suffocating social patterns such as the objectification and commodification of women which triggers the yearning for freedom, individuality, and her own distinguished identity. Women are considered as child-bearing, child-rearing machines through the lens of the local Bangladeshi phallogocentric

viewpoint. This portrayal is explored as a representation of the dialectics of gender and power dynamics exercised between diaspora families in Europe. By drawing parallels between local women and emigrants, this research is further enriched as it incorporates the dynamics of patriarchal behaviors in both communities, and the reaction of women to them. In order to analyze the above-mentioned elements, the methodology includes the study of certain metaphors, imagery, literary techniques, and narrative styles. The thematic and linguistic analysis of the research is done through the lens of the ideas of feminist critics. A decipherment of these elements in the text reveals the struggle of postmodern women in fighting for their lost identity, and the absurdity of passionless relationships formed on the basis of power and social requirements.

Presentation 67: Role of Diacritics in Understanding of Urdu Text and Problems Children Face in Reading

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Urdu is a language which follows Nastaliq script and in which consonants are easy to be identified but the vowel sounds are represented by diacritic marks, in Urdu language, known as “Zer”, “Zabar” and “Pesh”. They are optional and usually not written. Children have to pronounce the word and guess the meaning from the context on the basis of their background knowledge. They do play an important role in reading words with the same orthography, pronouncing the words accurately and in understanding the meaning as well as the context of the discussion in text. The text without diacritic marks creates ambiguity for novice learners, children and students with disabilities. It becomes difficult to pronounce words without these marks because of the homographic phenomenon in Urdu script. So, this study is an attempt to see the role of diacritics in reading Urdu text produced mainly for children and to investigate whether students find it difficult to pronounce words and to understand the meaning without diacritics. It also tried to find out problems children face in reading Urdu text. To explore the effectiveness of the diacritics, experimental design based on two groups would be used. The data would be collected from these two groups on the basis of the texts with and without diacritics and errors would be recorded and then compared with each other. To find the problems faced by Children in reading homographic words, interviews would be conducted from the teachers. It would be helpful for the course designers to know about the difficulties faced by students and they will be teaching them with diacritics. Moreover, books for children can be printed with diacritics.

Presentation 68: Evaluation of the Chan (2008) Model of Intra-Sentential Code-Switching: Evidence from Balti/English Code-Switching

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The present study attempts to evaluate the empirical adequacy of the Chan's theory evidence from Balti/English Intra-sentential CS. There are 35 'balanced' Balti/English bilinguals who participated in this study. Chan's proposes that instead of lexical heads, these are functional heads which determine the placement of their complement projections. Like Mahootian, Chan's proposal is also not supported by empirical evidence from the corpus of Balti/English CS. The data indicate that TPs are always uniformly placed at post-head position no matter C is provided by English or Balti. The placement of complement TPs in CPs does not appear to determine the head-first (in case of English) or head-last (in case of Balti) value of head-parameter associated to C of Balti and English. Chan's proposal also faces problems in accounting for the placement of complement TPs in CPs without overt functional head. In the same way, the placement of complement Post Ps in DPs without overt D also appears to be determined independent of functional heads. The data offers numerous instances where the complements Post Ps are placed at pre-head position in accordance with the grammatical requirements of the Balti language even though there is overt Balti D. Thus, the data of Balti/English CS provides multiple instances which demonstrate the empirical inadequacy of the proposals offered by Chan.

Presentation 69: Developing L2 and Cultural Competency through Humor in ELT Undergraduate Classrooms in Punjab-Pakistan

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Humor, being an integral part of human life, enhances learning and reduces learners' anxiety. The undertaken research aims at exploring how the use of humor in ELT classrooms can facilitate L2 learning and cross-cultural communicative competency at undergraduate level in Pakistani setting. Humor, incorporated in ELT class rooms could be divided into linguistic and cultural oriented categories, striving to stimulate L2 learning and cultural understanding. To carry out this research, observations and experiences of 21 ESL teachers through semi-formal interview, and 46 ESL learners (23 males, 23 females) through a closed ended questionnaire will be recorded. For this purpose, three universities one public and two private sectors are taken into consideration for data collection. Moreover, the data are analyzed by following both qualitative and quantitative methods which may enriched the validity and reliability of research. Thus, the research covers teachers as well as learners' oriented feedback on the use of humor, whether linguistic or cultural, to make L2 learning more memorable, effective and enjoyable. Considering the responses through interviews and questionnaires, the research concludes that humor can enhance L2 learning and simultaneously develop cultural affinity.

Presentation 70: Current Trends in Language Teachers' Assessment Literacy: Gaps and Implications

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Language assessment is an effective tool for the measurement of learning outcomes as well as the driving force for the learning process itself. However, in Pakistan, it has failed to offer these multidimensional benefits at the tertiary level. Several factors and constraints come into play when the effectiveness of assessment is evaluated. Nevertheless, teachers' assessment literacy is of paramount significance. Therefore, this study aims at gauging the assessment literacy of English language teachers teaching English courses at tertiary level to examine whether the teachers are assessment literate and to what extent this literacy is translated into their assessment practices. Popham and Brookhart frameworks for assessment literacy served as the theoretical underpinnings of the study. The data was collected from the teachers of public and private sector universities of Karachi through questionnaires and interviews. Furthermore, to validate the findings, examination papers set by these teachers were also collected. The thematic analysis of the qualitative data and the document analysis of the examination papers highlight teachers' weak assessment literacy that leads to flawed assessment practices. The findings also emphasise that teachers' training is not enough to resolve this issue; an entire system needs to be developed and implemented to facilitate the teachers to utilize their assessment literacy.

Presentation 71: Perceptions of Teachers on Reflective Practice in ESL Classrooms

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Reflection is described as an essential attribute of competent teachers who are prepared to address challenges. In recent years teachers have been encouraged to take up reflective practice because of its perceived ability to improve teaching and learning. The present research study aims to explore teachers' perception on their practices and pedagogies through reflection in the ESL educational setting. This study will provide a personal development

to aspiring teachers, and is significant to teacher educators and administrators about the possibility of improving instructional quality and enhancing learning outcomes through reflective practice. The theoretical bases of this research depend on three theories, two from psycholinguistics i.e. cognitive and metacognitive and one from sociolinguistics i.e. Vygotsky Sociocultural theory. Qualitative research design was used to explore participants' subjective meanings that they assign to their teaching practices using reflection. Three instruments were employed in the study which includes: questionnaire, reflective log and structured interviews. Questionnaire used in the study was adopted from Akbari, Behzadpoor & Dadvand, and the reflective log used was adapted from Bronwyn Hegarty. Sampling techniques used in this study was criterion sampling. The findings of questionnaire revealed that that teachers who participated in the present study are more reliant on their own personality and views on learning, teaching and the profession and are sensitive to their students' affective and cognitive needs. In addition to this, while examining participants' reflective log following themes were emerged: Challenges faced by ESL teachers, Teachers' Reframing Practice and Change in Attitude and Practices. Finally, after thematic analysis of interviews the themes emerged were: Awareness, Reflective strategies, promoting and hindering factors related to reflective practices. The findings imply that reflective practices have the potential to bring about improvements in teaching and learning practices.

Presentation72: Role of Chinese Language in determining Job Opportunities: Adding Linguistic Dimension to CPEC

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Rise of China is not just related to economic cooperation. One important aspect of Chinese diplomacy is the cultural communication and promotion of Mandarin. With the launching of CPEC, Chinese language has gained even more importance in Pakistan than before. Today, through media and discourse, without thinking about the problems associated, the authorities are marking it as a golden ticket to a bright future thus leading to an ever-increasing number of Chinese language learners. By using the lens of theory of linguistic imperialism, this research aims at finding out the truth value of these claims. It studies the youth's linguistic attitude and the jobs they expect. Using interviews and focus group discussions, a qualitative study was made to show how there exists a mixed opinion about learning of Chinese language and how the reality is different form their expectations. It was seen that very little job opportunities related to CPEC were offered, usually the learners would end up as teachers of Mandarin. Although it is

said that a lot of scholarships for Pakistani students were offered, however, when checked personally from Confucius Institute, it was told that almost 200 students only have been sent to China up till now under the program for past eight years. It was also observed from the data gathered from Chinese authorities in Pakistan that no such promise was made by them as to giving better jobs to Pakistanis if they learn the language.

Presentation 73: Hedging and Turn-Taking by Pakistani Politicians: Media Discourse Analysis

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The present study explores flouting of the conversational maxims by using hedging techniques and turn taking patterns by the politicians and educationists in the political talk shows. The focus is on examining how speakers flouted the maxim of manner and maxim of relation in media discourse. It explores the reasons and the factors of the flouting of the maxims because it is very important for the upcoming researchers and the students as well primarily in the context of Pakistan. This study explores the importance of the cooperative principles in communicative situations. It investigates how the flouting of the cooperative principles becomes the barrier of communication during the conversations. Gender factor has also been taken into account to contextualize it in Pakistani political media discourse analysis as different studies have worked on it taking insight from the theory of H. Paul Grice's cooperative principles. One of the studies has worked on Exploitation of Grice's cooperative maxims in TOEFL Listening Section by Dao Thi Van Hong, Grice. This research helps to examine how maxim of manner is hedged and the maxim of relation is flouted through turn taking device by the speakers. No doubt there are several other features in pragmatics as presupposition, speech acts, deixis and conversation structure but this study is limited to investigate how the hedging device and turn taking become a cause of flouting of the conversational principles. Mixed method approach has been used by the researcher. The evidence of using hedges and turn taking is presented by triangulating the results in the form of tables. Twelve political and educational talk shows were selected for data analysis. The present study finds that the maxim of relation and maxim of manner flouted by the speakers in political talk shows. Female politicians and educationists used hedging technique more than male politicians and educationists. It explores the reasons why flouting of

the conversational maxims takes place by the speakers. This study also finds out that female speakers interrupt more than male speakers.

Presentation 74: Misrepresentations of the Orient in the Postcolonial Discourse of *Aladdin* (1992): A Critical Discourse Analysis Approach

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Cartoon movies as cinematic and cultural discourses, have been the subject of academic research since second half of the 20th century. The present study aims to explore how cinematic discourses like the 1992 movie *Aladdin* are abused by the Western political powers such as the USA to construct pseudo realities and to justify their political dominance and cultural hegemony on the “others”. Fairclough’s model of Critical Discourse Analysis is applied to deconstruct the misrepresentations of the Orient in the postcolonial discourse of *Aladdin* under the theoretical framework of Said’s Orientalism. Fairclough’s view of Critical Discourse Analysis is closely connected to Said’s notion of Orientalism in an exploration of political dominance, social injustice, power abuse, cultural hegemony and marginalized portrayal of the “others”. The present study sheds light on the implicit aspects of cartoons’ relationship with social and cultural ideologies along with entertainment. Upon a close analysis of the selected texts and screenshots of the animated film *Aladdin*, different types of misrepresentations such as violence and impatience, extreme poverty, prejudice, gender inequality and overall vilification of the Middle Eastern culture have been identified. The Orient is presented as inferior, uncivilized, underdeveloped and as a dangerous territory to live in. Therefore, the findings of the study reveal that *Aladdin* contains misrepresentations of the Orient as well as stereotypes regarding the Oriental realm. The present study is a humble attempt of addition to the growing knowledge of research in the field of postcolonial and cultural discourses.

Presentation 75: Exploring the Urduization Trend in the Novels of Kamila Shamsie

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The study investigates the trend of Urduization in Kamila Shamsie's first and latest novel: *In the City by the Sea* and *Home Fire*, written nineteen years apart. A large number of writers belonging to the diaspora of Pakistani English fiction writers show an emerging confidence in the use of Urduized lexical borrowings in their writings expressing their beliefs. Urduization is the process of addition of Urdu words into the English language. Pakistani English (PE) a non-native variety of English language, reinforces the process of indigenization of English displaying a uniqueness of its own through the cultural influences. The study uses a mixed method approach to analyse trends of Urduization in the first and latest novel of Shamsie and data was collected from a corpus of Urduized nouns developed from the two novels. The study draws on the research pathway of Ahmed and Ali, creating contextualized categories of the nouns in both the novels. Evidence from the author's interviews was also included in the analyses. The findings suggest that the author displays a tenacious flair in the use of Urduized nouns in her novels illustrating an almost identical range of Urduization in both works. She inserts local words, even untranslated ones, into the text, introducing a cultural reality and contextual clarity into her works, demonstrating a consistency in her writing style over nearly two decades.

Presentation 76: Pakistani AV (Audio-Visual) Advertisements Shattering Gender Stereotypes: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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Advertisements portray consumerist ideology with innovative techniques to mesmerize and manipulate the consumers. The advertisement industry in Pakistan has grown over the years with the rapid growth in electronic and print media; different local and international brands use AV ads to entice their desired customers and to maximize the profit. Advertisements depict the socio-cultural practices and beliefs of the people through the visuals and the language. Generally, men and women are assigned their stereotypical roles; men maintaining the patriarchy while women are shown to be restricted to the household. But recently Pakistani Ad industry witnessed a change in the conventional portrayal of the roles of men and women. This study has analyzed the emerging change in the portrayal of gender roles in AV ads shattering the stereotypes. For the present study, 10 Pakistani TVC's were selected and analyzed through Fairclough's three-dimensional model of Critical Discourse Analysis. This study shows the influence of social awareness on the construction of new paradigms for the depiction of gender roles in advertisement industry.

Presentation 77: Hospitality and Guest-hood: An Anthropological Analysis of Indigenous Knowledge

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The present study intends to bring into spot light the cultural norms regarding the tradition of hospitality present in Punjabi culture as manifested in its proverbs. The data is collected from a collection of proverbs by Bajwa using purposive quota sampling and analyzed using the framework of

Anthropological Theory of Folklore, which focuses on folklore genres in non-literate and under-developed cultures, including African and indigenous ones. Two types of proverbs are identified through content analysis: Proverbs advising hosts to adopt a proper code of conduct and the sayings counseling the guests to adopt certain behavioral patterns and avoid the other ones. Hosts are advised to welcome whole-heartedly as a blessing of God and give extreme respect to any person who comes to their home and serve him/her in the best manner according to their means while the guests are advised to take permission before visiting someone, not to find faults in anything served to them, bring some gift for the host and keep his/her visits short and sparing. The stay at someone's home should not exceed more than 2 days and should not visit too many places in a single visit. The permission of the host must be sought prior to the arrival as well as departure. The study has concluded that proverbs can be a sight to study many other aspects of a culture from the emic as well as etic perspectives. These culturally loaded linguistic capsules also confirmed that Punjabi culture is prone towards collectivism as per Hofstede's binary dimensions of the world cultures regarding Individualism versus Indulgence continuum.

Presentation 78: Exploring Ideology of Generations through Semiotic Landscape of Whatsapp Statuses

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Communication occurs in a particular communicative event that shapes a discourse. Whatsapp statuses are the example of computer mediated communication. The current qualitative and quantitative study aims to explore the ideology of Whatsapp users and highlight the differences among the generations through semiotic landscape of Whatsapp statuses. The analytical tools of David Machin and Andrea Mayr and theoretical principles of Kress and van Leeuwen helped to analyze the multimodal discourses of Whatsapp statuses. A survey was also conducted to know the stance of whatsapp users. Multimodality Critical Discourse Analysis (MCDA) of 630 Whatsapp statuses of 90 participants in social semiotics suggested that the textual and visual modes of Whatsapp statuses separately affirm the findings of multimodality discourse analysis where Post-Millennials, Millennials and Generation X show clear differences in their ideologies. The differences are louder for gaze, distance, iconography, colours, vector, angle and frames. Basically, the users of Whatsapp statuses are the social actors who represent meanings in mind socially. The current study is to uncover the hidden ideology of Pakistani generations for displaying Whatsapp statuses and it would be a gate way to carry further

research on other semiotic features and use of social media in Pakistani context.

Presentation 79: Metro Bus Project an Election Gimmick: An Eco-linguistic Analysis of Newspaper Editorials

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Eco-linguistics, according to Stibbe, discourages discursive practices in discourse to develop relationship of “respect and care” among social, political and economic environment of a society for a healthy natural world . This research aims to investigate the ecological destructive issues related to Metro bus in Pakistan by applying the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). It analyzed manipulative use of language in four editorials of two renowned newspapers: *Dawn* and *The Express Tribune* of Pakistan through transitivity and ergativity systems based on Systemic Functional Grammar. These articles were randomly selected from the articles of aforementioned newspapers, published during the period of approximately one year (Feb, 2013- October, 2014). This study revealed how editorialists tactfully unfolded the rift between environmental and governmental ideological presuppositions behind metro bus project and suggested it as an “election gimmick” and “a white elephant” for the Pakistani society on account of ecological and economical aspects. These claims were projected by using more material (43%) processes to unveil mismanagement in metro bus construction process, then relational (24%) processes to develop cause effect relationship and finally added verbal (19.43%) processes for endorsement by using different stake holders. Moreover, the ergative analysis consolidated the findings based on using specific 117 mediums to point out cost of infrastructure’s construction, and ill planning of metro bus, and 38 agents (public) to reveal the underlined governmental policies in the pursuit of election victory. Being conducted on small scale, this research is likely to advocate developing eco- literacy among English Language Learners. This ecological literacy has a pedagogical worth also as it will enhance ELLs reading competency and give a “worldwide view” on local issue as claimed by Halliday.

Presentation 80: Gender and Discourse in Disney Princess Animated Movies: An Analytical Study

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Media is leaving its footprints on every society, culture and race. It is the most important weapon in shaping the thinking of people. Young male and female learn their gender roles from media. They speak, dress, and behave as media portrays. Movies are one of the most important tools of media. Disney Princess is a filmmaking franchise of Walt Disney production which characterizes female heroic figures in their movies. As female characters in these movies enjoy more heroic characteristics than male, it is curious to compare the discourse of both. This study investigates the speech characteristics of the male and female characters in Disney Princess movies to identify whether the characters use gendered language in their speech. Similarly, the study will explore the kind of gender identities these movies produce through the speech characteristics of the characters. The research is constructed on Lakoff's theoretical model of women speech. The script of nine selected movies in written data is taken into consideration. Data is analyzed quantitatively by measuring the frequencies of the selected speech items through AntConc. Dialogues of nine selected movies of Disney Princess are used as the corpus for this study. The characters are selected based on their roles in the movies. The qualitative interpretations are generated then, with an intention to critically evaluate the findings produced by quantitative analysis. Data analysis demonstrates that the most used linguistic feature in the films is the hedge. Female characters uttered hedges more than male. Empty adjectives and hedges are likewise articulated more by female characters in the films. Similarly, male characters also used the features of female discourse in their speech. Interestingly, with the evolution of the movies, female characters in the movies do not perform stereotypically.

Presentation 81: Political Discourse Analysis of Donald Trump's Islamophobia: A Study of Political Cognition and Discursivity

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Anti-Muslim stance in Trump's political discourse has initiated a new debate world over. His discursivity is a reflection of changed state policies particularly for the Muslim world. The presents study intends to deal with Trump's political discourse and its intricacies as critically embedded with the world's political discourse, which in turn aims to expose political Cognition around the globe. His political Rhetoric of 2016 elections is controversial enough to portray a negative picture of Muslim world. Although his discourse is all an attack to Muslim identity, yet Islamophobia took its worse position between September and January, 2017 when various biased incidents took place in America that were estimated as 9% increase in anti- Muslims incidents as compared to 2016. PDA as an amalgamation of discourse analysis and political approach- can be exploited for any texts, investigating the following aspects: the political context of the discourse, the cognitions of the participants (goals, knowledge, beliefs, etc.), groups, power relations and conflicts as exist or prevail accordingly, and positive and negative opinions about Us versus Them. According to Van Dijk, ideologies can be "self-serving ideas of dominant groups", and all formal structures (lexical choices and syntactic structures), help to emphasize dominant group ideologies. The research will mainly be qualitative in nature. Also, it will partially be quantitative since frequency of words will be calculated to see the ratio of negative and positive words in Donald Trump's political discourse. The linguistic and cognitive analysis is much indispensable to depict and elucidate that how political discourse plays its vital role in the political processes.

Presentation 82: Linguistic Analysis of Apparel Brands Advertisements

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Along with socialization, social media platform is incessantly being utilized by the fashion industry for brand recognition and facilitating consumers. Facebook is seen as one of the effective means for advertising and promoting the products. Because of the popularity of Facebook, brands too are taking advantage of this media. Their main objective is to promote themselves via these networks since this can prove quite lucrative for their business. Posts with number of likes, positive comments and semiotics may increase brand awareness and can easily trigger positive response among potential customers. Customers have the tendency to believe in the word of mouth reviews rather than reviews written by the company itself. The study aimed to do the linguistics analysis of the Facebook posts of two leading women apparel brands of Pakistan. The study utilized a mixed method approach. It was conducted to find out the linguistic features utilized by apparel brands to influence female customers and how these posts affect their shopping decisions. For this purpose, twenty posts of each brand were collected from their official Facebook pages. Linguistic analysis of those posts was done to find out the answers of the research questions. For finding out the impact of Facebook posts on women a likert scale questionnaire was employed. Thirty females Facebook users were selected as the sample of this study. The findings of the study indicated that both brands utilize various linguistic features to influence their potential customers and their shopping decisions get influenced by their marketing language and strategies. The finding of this study will provide insights to the content writers. Consequently, they can improve their marketing language. It will also be beneficial for the customers and enhance their awareness of the weasel strategies used by the brands to attract and entrap the customers.

Presentation 83: Blogging – A Passage towards Hyper-freedom for Pakistani Women

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Within the realm of cyber space, this paper has aimed to explore blogging as a passage which leads Pakistani women from freedom to hyper-freedom. The term ‘hyper reality’ as used by Baudrillard has a different connotation as compared to the term ‘hyper freedom’ as has been used in the current research. Baudrillard links his idea of hyper reality with the idea of ‘simulacrum’ which he considers as something which could, in fact, replace reality with all its embodiments. This notion of ‘hyper freedom’ in the digital world is not the freedom which reflects any contention with the freedom in real world rather it refers to the freedom which females can relish in online spaces. This hyper freedom empowers the female bloggers to enjoy that sense of independence and liberty which otherwise they cannot enjoy in the real life due to political, social or family constraints. Moreover, it does not garble the freedom in real life rather it strengthens that freedom. The data for this research has been obtained from 05 Pakistani women bloggers and 3 blogs from each bloggers have been selected. These blogs have been analyzed on the basis of textual content i.e. genre, theme, vocabulary, tense, voice and the manner of text presentation. Critical Discourse Analysis by Fairclough has been incorporated not only to trace the linguistic features of the blogs by Pakistani females but it has also evaluated how the textual content used in the blogs enable the bloggers enjoy their hyper freedom which can be realized through their blogs. The findings of the study suggest that anonymity regarding bloggers’ personal and sensitive information should be developed which would help check vulnerability of the female bloggers.

Presentation 84: ‘Every No is Yes to Something’: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Negative Statements in Political Context

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Politicians use numerous strategies to strengthen their position in the political power structure and to establish their ideologies and suppress

ideologies of others. This paper is focused on the Critical Discourse Analysis of negations as discursive strategies in the context of international politics. It is aimed at examining the ways in which negations are used by the political actors to manipulate the ideologies in the political power structure. The theoretical base of the study is Norman Fairclough's concept of negations. He conceptualizes negations as part of the theory of intertextuality which exposes the oppression and domination in the binary of power relations. Data is comprised of the speeches of the international political leaders. The paper argues that negations are negative presuppositions which are present in the discourse of political leaders. They are used as discursive tools which help political actors to achieve their power goals. Negations are used to reject certain presuppositions and by rejecting these presuppositions the opposite discourses are promoted to legitimize the ideologies. The paper concludes that political actors strive to construct and sustain the power relations and hegemony in the world political order and negations are used as a discursive tool.

Presentation 85: Agenda, Phobia or Manipulation: The Trickeries of Rhetorical Implicatures

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Ideologies are expressed through discourse practices, from classrooms to corporate media. Since the unfortunate events of September 11, 2001, Pakistan has been in the hold of an everlasting scenario. Consequently, it remains in the international media focus for all the negative reasons. Media discourse, as one of the most influential discourses, is dense with ideologies, politics and overt and covert agendas worldwide. The present research aims to analyse this eloquent medium of discourse and the ingrained discursive practices of the media with special focus on one of the most representative, widely followed and trusted media establishments. The data will be taken from the web pages in order to analyse the discursive and linguistic strategies employed in the news stories about Pakistan. Grounded in the theoretical frameworks developed by Van Dijk, that is, Ideological Square in critical discourse analysis and the Socio-cognitive Model the study will analyse the selected media discourse qualitatively. The research investigates the discursive practices of Media to cover socio-political events, especially those concerning the Global War on Terror in Pakistan during 2009 and 2010 specifically by Maxnews. The rationale for the selection of data from 2009 to 2010 is that it was during this year that Pakistan suffered a maximum number of terrorist attacks and civilian casualties. This challenges the researcher to unveil ideology behind an agenda, manipulation

or phobia-pakophobia. The strategy's specifically rhetorical implicatures used to depict Pakistan are analyzed and calls for a whole ideological disclosure through the prism of careful and critical analysis.

Presentation 86: Anti-Islamophobia T-Shirts Slogans: A Sententious Discourse Analysis

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This research aims at unearthing the layers of realities and purposive-psychological elements used in the discourse used in anti-islamophobia T-shirts slogans. After 9/11 world has actually entered in a new undefined conflict whose threads are as much entangled that it cannot be sorted out anyway. Not only social, cultural and economic order of world has been affected rather thinking pattern has been changed. On one side, the western world has started shaping and recontextualizing the image of Muslims and on another the counter narrative can also be seen. There have been plenty of kerfuffling acts in American and European states against Muslims and Islam; but in reaction to it American and European Muslims also stepped out and enunciated their stance of which one was to wear the shirts with anti-islamophobia slogans. As ideology form the discourse similarly discourse (or language) shapes the way we think, Boroditsky stated. This research answers the questions like: What are the watchwords in T-Shirts Slogans that propose specific narrative? And how do riveting elements on T-Shirts add meaning in this discourse? This research uses TRAP model designed by the authors which is based on cognitive approach of language. The research concludes that specific words, expressions or topoi comprise some psychological elements/tactics to shape the ideology or belief.

Presentation 87: Interaction of Eastern and Western Cultures and its Effects in *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*

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As the world is making progress, the interaction of people belong to different cultures is becoming unavoidable. The present study will help to understand the response of the Eastern and Western people towards each

other as presented by Mohsin Hamid in his novel “The Reluctant Fundamentalist”. Now the world has become a global village and people belongs to different cultures have to make them work together. By using qualitative method and the framework of Post-colonialism from Critical Theory Today by Lois Tyson, this research investigates the relationships of the people belong to different cultures. Through the analysis of the text of The Reluctant Fundamentalist, the study also attempts to know as to whether the interaction between Eastern and Western cultures is beneficial for the people of both the cultures and, what are the results of this contact of both the cultures?

Presentation 88: Diasporic and Non-diasporic Pakistani Fiction Writers in the Backdrop of 9/11: A Comparative Analysis of *Homeboy* and *Burnt shadows*

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This paper aims to analyze H. M. Naqvi’s *Homeboy* and Kamila Shamsie’s *Burnt Shadows* in order to see the adverse effects of 9/11 incident depicted by a local and a diasporic writer respectively. On September 11, 2001, it is said that Islamic group of terrorists had attacked the twin towers in America. It was a turning point in history, which gave rise to America’s aggression and thus, America came up with its own strategy of counterterrorism. This paper will offer critique on the gender based and diasporic/non-diasporic account of the portrayal of 9/11 incident by Writers of Pakistani fiction in English. Through the close textual analyses, it will bring to light the stark comparison between the male and female projection of the same event and will analysis how being a diasporic writer influences 9/11 Pakistani fiction in English. The study will follow the qualitative mode of inquiry, conducted through the close textual analysis of both novels in order to demonstrate the adverse effect of 9/11 incident by the above-mentioned writers.

Presentation 89: Shahraz's *The Holy Woman*: Navigating the Liminal Spaces between Representations of Orientalism and Islamic Feminism

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The article suggests that the protagonist of Shahraz's novel, *The Holy Woman*, is a woman who overtly appears to be jumping out of the Western Orientalists' imagination of an exotic, veiled, inaccessible, one dimensional victim of Pakistani patriarchy. The role of Shahzadi Ebadat, forced upon her by her doting father was considered highly unjust by her family and fiancé. But Zarri Bano, although cast in the role of a victim, turns out to disappoint the Western Islamophobic forces by her brave acceptance of traditional family structure as well as her inclusion both in public and divine spheres of life which are not usually considered to be the domain of a veiled Muslim woman. She stands at the crossroads of the marginalized yet empowered, a feminist and yet victimized by patriarchy, an Orientalist yet a radical. Although the choice is thrust upon her but the true knowledge of the Quran makes her strong and intelligent and guides her to distinguish between the "true egalitarian intent of Mohammad" (Mernissi), and cultural and patriarchal Islam as practiced by feudal classes of Pakistan. The article highlights the viewpoint of Islamic feminist, Fatima Mercinni in the context of similarities between the patriarchy in Pakistan and misogyny found in Arabia in times of Mohammad (peace be upon him). Patriarchs in Pakistan return to the oblique, unauthentic, false practices of the mixed Hindus and Muslims societies of the past to gain political, economic and social advantages, just as the hypocrites in Islamic society of Madina could not accept the revolutionary religion which gave Muslim women not only the right to independently own a property but stopped viewing them as properties and saw them as responsible and independent subjects. Like Spivak's Subaltern, she could not "speak" and rebel against the well-entrenched familial and patriarchal tradition of a third world country, but like a true feminist she took the challenge that life doled out to her and excelled as a true Islamic and feminist scholar.

Presentation 90: My History is not your Playground Uncle Sam: Kamila Shamsie's *Burnt Shadows* as a Cosmopolitan Critique of Terror

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Kamila Shamsie's *Burnt Shadows* presents a critique of the US discourses about war on terror by tracing the phenomenon of growing threats of terror in a globalized world over the course of history in the name of freedom-fighting, socio-political and religious rights, and state exigencies. In contemporary literature, 9/11 turns out to be a signifier of terror and counter terror discourses. However, revisiting history is important to better understand one's present. The study aims to reinterpret aspects like colonization and world wars as forms of terror through Shamsie's critique of such events in *Burnt Shadows*. Using a historiographic approach, and through her mouthpiece Hiroko, Shamsie compares the enormity of 9/11 terrorist activities with the magnitude of American (counter) terrorist activities after 9/11, the genocides during Holocaust and atomic attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. She bridges the past and the present by representing British colonization of India, WWII, Indo-Pak partition, Zia's Islamization, and the impact of war on terror on Afghanistan and Pakistan. Thus, the phenomenon of terror is presented as scaffolded by history, (trans) nationalism and globalization, which augments Shamsie's cosmopolitan vision and inspires her to create counter discursive strategies. Kwame Anthony Appiah's critique of cosmopolitanism and his emphasis on ethics and human dignity will be used as a theoretical framework for this qualitative study. In her novel, Shamsie bitterly criticizes nationalism that takes the shape of state terrorism and justifies terror as self-defense like post 9/11 wars waged by the US or WWII. The study concludes that despite the increasing transnationalism in our globalized world, the terror networks have increased in implicit or explicit forms and the world needs to revitalize itself by practicing similar ethics for global north and south by undermining political interests of the hegemonic groups and upholding human dignity irrespective of diverse religious or cultural ideologies.

Presentation 91: Transcultural Feminist Critique of *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* and *The God of Small Things*

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This paper undertakes a comparative study of one African-American work; *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* by Maya Angelou and one Indo-Anglican work: *The God of Small Things* by Arundhati Roy. Despite the obvious difference of origin of the two works and authors the paper endeavors to reveal any contrariety and homogeneity present in the predicaments faced by women across culture, race, religion and ethnicity. It also analyzes how racism in Maya Angelou and casteism in Arundhati Roy can be studied parallel to each other and how gender binaries are constructed in the two novels

Presentation 92: A Linguistic Analysis of the Gulf War as Media Hyperreality

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Gulf War-I also termed as Operation Desert Storm, between Iraqi and coalition forces led by USA altered the geo-political scenario of the world in general and specifically Middle East, neighboring countries and USA. The operation subsequently resulted into debacle of Taliban regime in Afghanistan, 9/11 and Gulf War-II in 2003. This study is aimed at exploring the power of linguistic hyperreality of media which fabricated this operation as a war and game changer in the world. Qualitative research approach and content-focused-synthesis technique have been used for data collection and analysis to address the research questions. *The Gulf War Did Not Take Place*, authored by Jean Baudrillard; a French sociologist has been sampled for linguistic analysis of hyper real language of media. The study has found that the hegemonic hyper real language of media led by CNN supported the coalition forces and portrayed a ‘non-event’ as ‘an event’. This operation was a ‘simulacrum’, a journey towards reflecting reality, masking reality and hyper reality. It was a ‘semiotic version’ of war, not real but ‘hyper real’. The media language actually caused ‘non-communication’ and thus ‘non-event’. The statistical language of 100,000 Iraqi and mere 400 coalition forces casualties also declares this war as a ‘non-event’. Moreover, this ‘semiotic war’ has left certain ongoing security and military affects in the region. This study holds ground to analyze the ‘electrocution’ of media

language during the war and will prove to be a beacon for the potent researchers in the multidisciplinary fields of linguistics, media, war and geo-political think tanks. It will establish relation between war and media language urging governments, military, intelligence tentacles, strategic wings and linguists to study this aspect from different angles to come up with different results.

Presentation 93: Social Control in Media Discourse: A Quantitative Analysis of Morning Shows

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Quantitative content analysis helps to demonstrate how social control is represented in the media discourse. The objective of the study is to examine the content of Morning shows. A quantitative categorization of the emerging themes is done by coding and sorting the data. This paper selects the popular private channels of Pakistan television i.e. ARY Digital, Hum TV and Geo TV. The manageable corpus is based on the Morning shows which are aired on these channels. The Morning shows are recorded and monitored for fifteen weeks approximately. The emerging themes are discovered and presented quantitatively while applying Krippendorff's framework of content analysis. Krippendorff presents component of content analysis as conducting a quantitative content analysis involves designing the content, defining units, sampling, recording and coding data language. The coding units may include words, phrases, sentences, images or whole document. The present study utilizes the frequency and co-occurrence of particular words in the body of the recorded data in order to identify key words. Then quantitative categorization of the emerging themes is done by coding and sorting the data. The content analysis helps researcher to achieve the desired aim and explores that content of Morning shows are mainly about beautification, wedding celebrations, dance performances and talk about celebrities. The key concern of this paper is that these shows not only construct the 'beauty ideal' but also highlight it as a cultural standard far from our traditional and cultural identity.

Presentation 94: A Pragmatic Analysis of Facial Emojis and their Impact on Pakistani Millennial Facebook Communication

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This study investigates pragmatics of five facial emojis: Winky, Laughter, Teary, Surprise, and Horny by taking real sample of Facebook exchanges by Pakistani millennials. The aim of the study is to determine whether facial emojis are just emotive building blocks in the transmissions of Pakistani Millennial exchanges or these are surrogates or substitutes for new linguistic trends in Millennial Computer Mediated Communication (CMC). In pragmatic analysis, this study explores multiple functions of Facial Emoji; as relational and contextual in meaning making either regulating and disambiguating communication. In order to identify Emoji pragmatics in Millennial Facebook exchanges, data of 20 participants from Pakistani Millennial Facebook Homepage-Wall posts in the form of exchanges and transmissions were scanned and scrutinized. The participants of the study were divided into two cohorts of Millennial. First 10 participants were individuals born during 1980-1990, while the second cohort consisted of participants born during 1991-2000. Males and Females from each group in equal number were included to check the gendered perspective of Facial Emoji. This data were analyzed qualitatively through content analysis by using the theoretical framework of ‘Semiotics’ and ‘Pragmatics’ with Kress and Van Leeuwen’s Multimodality. Politeness strategies and Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) in ‘Pragmatics’ and MacCloud modal in multimodality are used (to check Emoji hybrid nature in two medium i.e. image and text) which work as an instrument to check emerging themes of Facial Emoji exchanges. This descriptive analysis revealed that Emoji are cultural and gender specific. Age group, education, profession and online ‘Millennial Identity’ are influencing factors in Pakistani Millennial choices for employing the selected five Facial Emoji. Millennial socialization and communication vary in accordance with the individual personality traits. More over transition in style of Millennial online communication, this Pakistani Y-generation is individual not collective one. Over all, Emoji paradigm is not a paramount shift in Millennial E- communicative norms to award the status “Emoji Semiotics” as an independent linguistic repertoire in Pakistani Millennial Facebook Exchanges

Presentation 95: Coke Studio: Construction of ‘Third Space’ Music through Revitalization of Folk Songs

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Coke studio (Pakistan) reflects an amalgam of diverse musical influences ranging from traditional classical, folk, sufi, ghazal, qawwali, and bhanga music to contemporary hip hop, rock and pop music. The study investigates the adaptation of the folk songs in the light of the ‘meta-text’ theory by Sara Cardwell and argues that the ‘meta text’ has been retained in the later adaptation; furthermore, ‘rhizome’ like character of the adaptations has also been discussed. The present study adopts multimodality as an instrument to analyse all the Folk songs presented in Coke Studio, Season 10, which includes “Tinak Dhin”, “Lal meri Pat” and “Bazi”. The use of several modes i.e., aural, visual, spatial to create a single artifact has a different semiotic appeal engaging and addressing a larger audience in today’s challenging world of globalization. Its sky-rocketed popularity shows that it has not failed to keep balance between aesthetic considerations and technological inventions. Subsequently, it discusses Coke Studio (Pakistan) as a platform where cultural heritage can be discovered, revisited, reformed and sustained, catering to the needs of new generation. Mixing the elements of traditional folk and rock, and trying to actually hit all types of audience in respect of age; it is no more esoteric to new generation, rather perpetuating the cultural values and propensity to folk songs and giving birth to a ‘third space’ music (Bhabha, 1994). Now it is equally the contemporary Youth culture, hence, a step towards forming a new national culture. These adaptations of folk songs in coke studio may also be termed as contemporary rendition of history and cultural heritage which endeavours to link youth to their past and situates them equally in their present.

Presentation 96: A Corpus Based Halliday's Transitivity Analysis of the Novel *'To the Lighthouse'*

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The present research explores the transitivity in the text as one of the methods of clause analysis in ideational function of language. Transitivity analysis involves three components which are the process, participants and circumstances. Halliday divides process into six types that are known as material, mental, relational, behavioural, verbal, and existential. The basic purpose of this research is to explain process, functions of participants and the elements of circumstances of transitivity analysis that are found in the clauses as well as to determine the most frequent process types found in the novel entitled *To the Lighthouse* by Virginia Woolf. The main aim of the study is to explore how the words functions in the literary text to enhance the meaning. The research is based on theoretical aspect, the theoretical framework employed in this study was transitivity analysis which was proposed in systemic functional grammar by Michael Halliday. Systemic functional linguistics treats grammar as a meaning-making resource and insists on the interrelation of form and meaning. This study is based on quantitative as well as qualitative research. The quantitative method involved the process of determining the frequencies of the occurrences whereas qualitative method employed to interpret the results of each type of process, participant and circumstances. The transitivity analysis was carried out by using Antconc 3.5.7 corpus tool software, through which the text of the novel was first tagged and then analysed. The analysis was done at clause level of the text and all the process types, participants and circumstances were analysed. The research might be helpful for the language researchers to analyse and interpret the literary texts of different genres.

Presentation 97: Newspaper Headlines Comparison based on Critical Discourse Analysis of Donald Trump's Victory in the US Presidential Elections, 2016

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The domain of Critical Discourse Analysis is often applied to the public discourse, such as speeches, news headlines, advertisements; where language is viewed as social practice. The objective of the study was to explore how national (Pakistani) and international newspapers used language tactfully to propagate certain ideologies, narrating the event of Donald Trump's victory in the USA presidential elections, 2016. The study followed a mixed method approach. Data of the study consisted of the front page headlines from Pakistani and international English newspapers. On the basis of Van Dijk's (2009) approach of media text analysis, headlines were categorized according to the Surface Structure Classification. In the next stage of data analysis, headlines were analyzed on the basis of rhetorical features of Topicalization, Perspective, Passivization, and Information. Findings from the data analysis revealed that Pakistani newspapers headlines were more focused to evoke readers' emotions and how Trump, as the president of current superpower, will affect their country's situation. On the other hand, international newspapers carried phrases to convey concealed messages for the communication of ideologies. They also attempted to highlight the impact of Trump's victory specifically on the US, and generally across the globe. The comparative study concluded that different portrayals of the same event are because newspaper editors work on crafting the language of newspaper headlines for the projection of hidden perspectives. This attitude demonstrates different political attitudes and inclinations of the news editors.

Presentation 98: Gendered Transculturalism and Identity Crisis: Cultural Critical Discourse Analysis of Kamila Shamsie's *Burnt Shadows* and Bapsi Sidhwa's *The Bride*

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Historical events like the Partition of the Indian Sub-Continent or the 9/11 terrorist attacks have shaped and influenced Pakistan's history or its contemporary social and political life. Consequently, Pakistani Literature written in English focuses on the effects of these events and how these political occasions have influenced the processes of 'gendered' identity formation. This article focuses how transcultural codes influence the determination of gender roles and eventually the construction of identity enacted by characters portrayed in Kamila Shamsie's *Burnt Shadows* and Bapsi Sidhwa's *The Bride*. The aim is to explore the ways the authors portrays the relationship between relevant political events and the dynamics of identity formation as they take place in a transnational dimension. To study the cultural hybridity in gender roles specified in the two novels, the current study taking theoretical perspectives presented by Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis (FCDA), used Cultural Approach to critical Discourse Analysis (CCDA) as a practical tool to analyze how the discourse is embedded within cultural codes. The study pursued to expose how specific discursive strategies, realized through linguistic items such as nomination, presupposition and metaphors, reflect construction of gender roles and hybrid cultural identities. Moreover, the research also pursued to explore, traits of cultural codes that function to reflect gendered cultural ideology. The findings of the study reveal that in order to highlight the hybrid identity of a postcolonial subject the writers focused on the different cultures of the world namely the Indian, the Pakistani, the English, and the American. Post-colonialism is a specifically postmodern intellectual discourse that consists of reaction to and analysis of the cultural legacy of colonialism. Through the selected passages which are the reflection of culture, the researchers also sort out the unequal distribution of power in Post-colonial societies like gender discrimination, class difference, marginalization and sexism.

Presentation 99: Sexist Feministic Stylistics in Print Media: An Analysis of Linguistic Sexism in Pakistani Newspapers

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The intersection of gender and the representational practices of the mass media has long been a preoccupation not only for media researchers but also a number of linguists associated with language and gender research. The present study examines specifically how the relationship between language and the female gender is constructed in media texts linguistically, and to this end interrogates selected discourses/news stories drawn from Pakistani English Newspapers. The print media and in specific the newspapers, use specific linguistic terms that may reflect objectification and marginalization of female gender in a given news discourse and at the same time might strengthen and empower the male one. Therefore, the current study explores the implicit gender relations represented through news construction in newspapers and incorporates Lazar's Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis (FCDA) at theoretical level to interpret data on the basis of praxis such as ideological representation of gender, deconstruction of gendered discourse and complexity of gendered power relations. The Analytical framework of the study employs Sara Mills' Feminist Stylistics to reveal the portrayal of sexism at both word and phrasal/sentential level in journalistic language. Data sets are retrieved and collected from three Pakistani English newspapers. The results of the study at word level reveal generic pronoun/nouns; female marked forms, and certain feminist euphemistic terms. At phrasal/sentential level, metaphoric expressions reflect the ideological notion of representing women as an object of entertainment. Furthermore, the data also revealed that there is biasness in the language of print media and print media does not work as a neutral body/organization and tend to reflect the control of patriarchal societal structure and thus reflects as an instrument perpetuating male superiority.

Presentation 100: Political Hate Speech on Twitter as an Emergent of E-Political Discourse

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This study is designed to assess how the prevalent political rhetoric is a by-product of political hate speech that has supposedly been serving as an impetus to promote the culture of aggression on Twitter. The purpose of this study is not only to detect extreme kind of online political hate speech but also to gauge the extent of intolerance in online political discourse that is mostly implicit and much calculated as compared to political discourse of mainstream media. The research question was addressed by drawing upon the tweets of a month before (24th June - 24th July, 2018) and a month after elections (26th July - 26th August, 2018) from Twitter feeds of five Central Information Secretaries (Fawad Chaudhry, Maryam Aurangzeb, Kamil Ali Agha, Maula Bakhsh Chandio and Syed Amin ul Haq) of five major Pakistani political parties (PTI, PML-N, PML-Q, PPP and MQM-P). The Political Discourse Analysis approach was employed to interpret the selected data, as Van Dijk contended that political discourse has certain inherent structures and strategies that can aptly be uncovered by exploring its linguistic levels and discursive dimensions by employing PDA. The analysis revealed that there is significant amount of hate speech in online political discourse and that is not limited to expletives only as the given data gave an insight into how the apparently plain political rhetoric has implied negative connotations. This study aims to provide public/reader an insight into the contemporary political hate-mongering rhetoric enabling them to decode the implied hatred in political discourse in general and online political discourse in particular.

Presentation 101: Caught Between the Extremes: A Comparative Study of State-owned News Channel and a Private News Channel

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This is a comparative study of Pakistani electronic media discourse regarding two news channels projecting different ideologies. The qualitative paradigm was used to do Critical Discourse Analysis by using Ideological Square Model given by Van Dijk. The recordings of a day's, 15th January 2017, bulletins were analyzed for both the privately-owned news channel and the state-owned news channel. It was a critical time as far as political scenario was concerned and the enmity between government and opposition was at its peak. A news channel needs to be objective and truthful to disseminate the information to the masses but in that particular situation, the under-study news channels projected biased ideologies of two political parties. There were around 15 national news items in bulletin of privately-owned news channel and around 25 national news items in state owned news channel. It was found out that both the channels were strictly following their ideologies and following the principles of 'emphasize positive about Us', 'emphasize negative about Them', 'de-emphasize negative about Us' and 'de-emphasize positive about Them'. But the major strategy used was 'de-emphasizing the positive things about Them'. The analysis showed that State-owned news channel was following pro government ideology and privately-owned news channel was following antigovernment and pro-Imran ideology.

Presentation 102: Investigating L2 De-Motivational Factors of Pakistani L2 Undergraduate Learners: A Factor Analytic Study

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L2 de-motivation is considered an important individual variable impeding the L2 motivation of L2 learner. However, L2 de-motivation is not only a recent but also less researched especially in Pakistan which thus highlights the realization of this construct as an area demanding attention. Though a

few studies conducted in the context of Pakistan also highlighted that L2 learners feel de-motivated, yet these applied the simple descriptive methods. Moreover, among the existing literature in various countries, L2 de-motivation emerged as a complex construct, composed of many but loosely connected factors depending upon the socio-cultural and academic setting of the L2 learner. Such complex nature of L2 de-motivation highlights the need of the application of equally sophisticated but rarely used tool of the factor analysis in general, notably in Pakistan to identify the well-defined L2 de-motivational factors. Therefore, the current study applied the factor analysis for the purpose of identifying the well-defined L2 de-motivational factors. The modified questionnaire with additional items related to gender and comprising of 50 items was used to collect a data from 400 undergraduate English learners of a scientific and technologically oriented but relatively a new and remote Kohat University of Science and Technology, Khyber Paktunkhwa, Pakistan. The results revealed the L2 learners are de-motivated due to numerous factors. These are teacher, learners, language, lack of classroom facilities and very rarely noted gender and course related de-motivational factors. On the basis on these findings, teachers can adopt motivational techniques focused on L2 learners' needs and also there is a need to provide facilitative environment to the L2 learner for reducing their L2 de-motivation. The well-defined L2 de-motivational factors will facilitate further research such as understanding their correlation and impact on other individual variables such as L2 motivation and anxiety.

Presentation 103: Advances in the Translation of Biological Terminologies & Texts: Strategies, Tools, Apps & Linguistic Mystery

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The translation of biological science dates back to the Greek and Indian medical sciences in BCs to the medical books written by Galen, Hippocrates and Sushruta Samhita, Charaka Samhita. All these were translated into Arabic in the 8th century under the translation project of House of Wisdom in the Abbasid period. Those who translated this text such as Hunaian bin Ishaq, Sabit bin Qurra and others translators all were the actual practical physician that is why they accurately rendered the most the difficult medical terminologies of Greek and Sanskrit medical and biological texts. Basically, translation of text requires the translator's background knowledge or key knowledge of the subject matter to be translated. In case of lack of key knowledge, the text could not be render accurately without distorting the real meaning of the texts specifically the terms. In the present day, due to

the expansion of biological sciences and the invention of new terms and terminology, the translation of biological and medical sciences is a real challenge not only for the translators but for the practical scientists of the fields in the working languages of the world. Here we see, at the background side, the importance of biological scientist, practitioners, teachers, and students in the field of translation because they are the real master of the domain who can well and accurately define the term, translate them as desired and required after having a good key skills and knowledge of translation strategies, principles, theories and biological/medical translation tools, software and online translating dictionaries /programs. But on the front side, we see the linguists playing their mysterious role of coining, coding, decoding and creating a new plethora of huge workable data. The present paper deals with the importance of biological translation, scope, area, domains, software, tools, and the applicable strategies for such a complex translation of terms and texts. It explores the venues of jobs for the graduates and degree holders in various fields of biological sciences after acquiring a sufficient knowledge of translating. Furthermore, it explores the role of English language degree holder in the field of translation have sufficient translational skills and basic knowledge of various types of strategies as mentioned in the books of Newmark, L. Venuti, and Jeremy Munday. The paper will open doors of translational jobs for Language masters in various fields. The method for this research is descriptive and analytical.

Presentation 104: Metadiscourse Analysis of Secondary Textbooks of Punjab and Oxford: A Corpus-Based Study

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Meta-discourse markers are such words that are used to arrange the text cohesively and make it logical. The purpose of study is how the authors write readers-oriented textbooks. This, being a comparative study, compares the use of meta-discourse markers used by the authors of both Punjab and Oxford textbooks at secondary level. The present study is a corpus based. This study has used Hyland's (2005) model that is categorized into: interactive and interactional categories. This study has particularly attempted interactional category that comprises: sequencing, label stages, announce stages, topic shifts, attitude marker, hedges, relational markers, personal markers and emphatics. In order to fulfill the purpose, the present

study find out frequency of meta-discourse markers, its functions and similarities and differences between Punjab and Oxford textbooks. This has used Multi-dimensional Analysis tagger and AntCon3.4.4.0. The study resulted that the authors of Oxford used more interactional subcategories and their frequencies than Punjab textbooks. In conclusion, the authors of Oxford are consciously writing textbooks more reader-oriented than Punjab textbooks. The limitation of this study is that this study has applied only interactional category for the analysis.

Presentation 105: Effectiveness of Learner Autonomy in Developing Reading Comprehension among ESL Learners

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Learner Autonomy is learner's readiness to accept the responsibility of learning. Researchers have conducted various researches in exploring role of autonomy in second language acquisition (SLA) in different perspectives. The present study is based on investigating the effectiveness of learner autonomy in development of reading comprehension among English as Second Language (ESL) learners at under graduate level. Researchers selected Vygotsky's social constructivist theory as conceptual framework of the study. The research design for present research is experimental. A total number of 30 subjects have been selected for experimentation who are further subdivided into two groups; controlled and experimental group. Controlled group was treated as traditional group while experimental group received treatments. Tests based on reading passages and questionnaire has been used as instruments. Pretest was conducted to homogenize the groups and posttest has been conducted to measure the performance of experimental group after introducing learner autonomy in ESL class. Independent t-test has been employed for analysis and data is processed in statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). Data reveals that experimental group who was taught by 'Student centered approach' to develop 'Learner Autonomy' has shown remarkable growth in post-tests. The results of questionnaire have been found in favor of learner autonomy. Respondents of questionnaire showed keen interest in autonomous activities and they demand autonomous activities to be incorporated in their lessons

to develop reading comprehension which will facilitate the process of ESL learning. Findings of present research showed that there is positive relationship between learner autonomy and reading comprehension and it is effective to develop reading comprehension among ESL learners at under graduate level.

Presentation 106: The Selection of Hamd-item for the Poetry-Section of Compulsory English Curriculum: Practice of Six-Stages Methodology for Poetry Content Selection

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This paper aims at the selection of Hamd item for the poetry-section of compulsory English curriculum. It is based upon six stages methodology of content-selection. Its objectives were: (i) To assess the need for the selection of Hamd for inclusion into compulsory English grade six to ten; (ii) To develop poetry selection criteria for the selection of Hamd material; (iii) To survey vast poetry literature for the initial selection of criteria-fulfilled sample of Hamd- Poems; (iv) To classify the selection of Hamd-specimens into grade-wise batches of ten Hamds for grade six to ten; (v) To evaluate the grade-wise classified batches of Hamd- specimens for medieval selection of three top -ranked poems from each batch of ten Hamds; (vi) To recommend the most suitable one Hamd- specimen from each batch of three top-ranked poems as final selection for inclusion into the compulsory English grade six to ten. The Methodology adopted for the objectives was as under: (1) Hamd Need -Assessment through literature review and employment of Lexile Analyzer -readability assessment instrument for previous poems replacement if needed ; (2) Development of Poetry-Selection-Criteria from local and international literature respectively for Middle and High class Curriculum; (3) Field-Survey of major public libraries situated in Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad and Electronical - Survey of on-line poetry-sites for exploring criteria- fulfilled poetry selection containing Hamd specimens; (4) Grade-wise allocation and batch -formation of ten Hamds for each grade keeping in view the similar difficulty level of the poems; (5) Formation of five Delphi Panels of Experts through purposive sampling for the Delphi evaluation of Hamd materials accomplished in three consecutive rounds by Delphi Ranking Forms and quantified scoring; (6) The identification of the most suitable Hamd specimen from three top-ranked Hamd-Poems for each class through employment of readability assessment instrument-Lexile Analyzer and Lexile Framework for Reading Map.

As findings of the study, it was found in this study that 100% population of English teachers strongly recommended the inclusion of Hamd into compulsory English curriculum. Punjab Text Book Board English Six to Nine was deficient in Hamd poetry-item. The only Hamd --“Blessings of God”-- included into English Ten was checked through Lexile Analyzer and Lexile Framework for Reading Map. It was found readable and was retained for the reverent grade. Thus, the first-stage identified the need of four Hamds for class Six to Nine. A Fifteen- Point quantitative and qualitative poetry selection criterion focused upon the selection of rhymed poems; narrative poems and readable poems matching comprehension level of the students. The criteria’s emphasis for Middle class was upon originality of thought and preference for the 20th century poems. Totally, 127 Poetry-sources were explored through both type of surveys during initial selection of forty Hamds.

This survey provided 40 Hamds written by 28 poets. This survey also provided thirteen versified English translations of Hamds originally written in oriental languages as part of initial selection. Class-wise batches of ten poems were formed keeping in view the similar level of textual difficulty, thematic resemblance and poetry selection criteria specifications for Middle- and High-class poetry- curriculum. Three top-ranked poems were identified from each batch of each grade 10 Hamds- pool through Delphi Technique of poetry Evaluation. Each grade Delphi Panel consisted of five Experts whose minimum eligibility criteria qualification was M.A. English + B.Ed + DIP TEFL/ELT +05 years relevant teaching experience. Delphi Panels were chosen from Lahore, Faisalabad and Gujranwala Divisions of Punjab Province. These Delphi Panels provided the top-ranked quality selection of three Hamd-Poems respectively for grade Six to Nine in three rounds of evaluation. It was a medieval selection of 12 Hamds out of initial selection of 40 Hamds bearing the top three quantified score positions from the respective batches. The last and the sixth stage of Methodology provided the final selection of 04 Hamds out of medieval selection of 12 Hamds. At this stage, one Hamd-Poem -among three top-rankers- falling nearer to the lower limit of Lexile Reading Range of the relevant grade was recommended as final selection for inclusion.

Presentation 107: Impact of Short Text Messaging on Academic Writing of ESL Learners

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The study hypothesizes that short text messaging through mobile phones tends to influence academic writing of English as Second Language learners. A questionnaire was administered among 70 learners of Government College Women University Sialkot, Pakistan to collect the data. Chi-square was applied to test the underlying hypothesis along with calculation of descriptive statistics for further understanding of the data. The study found that the spelling errors committed by the participants were positively correlated with short text messaging. The researcher thinks that an excessive use of texting messaging influence students' written activities such as assignments and end term papers. Although the invention of SMS has revolutionized our communication, there are certain implications especially with relevance to academic writing and literacy skills of this service which demand our attention for further research.

Presentation 108: Collocation Patterns of Pakistani English: A Corpus Based Study

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The habitual co-occurrence of different lexical items is a universal phenomenon in all the languages of the world. To teach basic lexical items to EFL students in Pakistani context has been a challenge for English teachers. Without considering the context teachers put emphasis on single lexical units to store in the word bank of the students which causes errors in the productive skills of language. The present study highlights the significance and concrete description of Pakistani English collocation patterns. The study aims to examine the Corpus Based Description of collocation patterns in Pakistani English. The present study is a descriptive quantitative in nature. In order to check the different combinations of English collocations, a corpus of Pakistani English was compiled from the leading newspapers. To analyze and process the corpus data statistically, LancsBox (a software tool by Lancaster University), has been used. The findings of the study present all the possible collocation patterns. A corpus-based approach has been adopted to analyze Pakistani English newspapers.

The collected data were analyzed to emphasize the importance of teaching collocations to Pakistani students. The study suggests some practical implications for teaching collocation patterns in the local context.

Presentation 109: Globalisation and Degeneration of Primordial Global Language

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The paper intends to scrutinise whether modern art is performing the function of non-verbal global communication or is it the degeneration of this language. It will be an exploratory analytical study based on comparative-formal and textual analysis of Pre-Modern and Post-Modern art works both from western and eastern quarters of the world. Modern art, though driving away from objective renditions, are still specimens of their time and place. Besides being a non-verbal expression, keeps all the components of a developed language having Phonology, Morphology, Lexemes, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics, including Similes and Metaphors too. Its earliest and non-verbal form is artefacts that thoroughly communicate ancient past, even tracing history of prehistoric times when alphabets in formal sense of meaning were not existed. Besides prehistoric era. and the famous slogan “art for art sake” not art for life sake was promulgated in the 19th century that led Marcel Duchamp in 1917 to exhibit “Urinal” as a piece of sculpture. The was coined about an exhibition of seven hundred Modern Sculptures and Paintings of German artists, to put their work to public ridicule, for not being realistic in expression.

Presentation 110: Gender Stereotyping in the Illustrations of Urdu Textbook Used in Elementary School

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Dr. Musarat Yasmin Alvi

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This research discusses the role of textbook illustrations in the ideological development of gender disparity among young learners. It analyses the images and content used in the selected Urdu textbook of Punjab textbook board for level one. For the semiotic analysis, the research incorporates the image categorizes of Kress and van Leeuwen (2006) by observing different dimensions identified by Goffman (1979). The research incorporates the

qualitative design and explores the stereotypes used for men and women. The objective of this research is to examine the illustration of gender related stereotypes in the textbook. Moreover, it also tries to explore possible impacts of the inculcation of gender philosophy in the textbook on early age learners. For this matter, the textbook was thoroughly analyzed. As a result, it provokes questions about the content of the text books which carry the normative constructions of the society. Furthermore, it also tries to disclose the original ideologies. Last but not the least, the final aim of the study is to highlight the areas where gender judgment might be found. The findings suggest that the pictures used in the book are inappropriate for a main stream public sector institution as they are shaping up the ideology of gender inequality. In conclusion, the research recommends a few solutions of the issue.

Presentation 111: Diaspora of Punjabi Language by the Punjabi theatre

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This paper attempts to investigate that the province of Central Punjab carries country's major part of population, which mother tongue is Punjabi. A majority among this population serves at different prominent public and private positions in Pakistan. Despite such a strong prominent position of Punjabi speakers, their language is in a rapid state of diaspora, even from its native land and by its own speakers. Among the other many reasons, the present Punjabi theatre has become a dominant cause of language exile from the urban life of Punjab. After the unrestricted spread of cable network in Pakistan, the so-called Punjabi theatre has reached in every house of the province. This type of drama or theatre causes a banishment of Punjabi language by its very speakers. The participants for the present study are 100 educated people belonging to different walks of life. They have witnessed the distortion of Punjabi language by Punjabi theatre. To gauge the diasporification of Punjabi language, a questionnaire has been devised in connection with language likening and disliking, causes, and affects in the day to day life of urban Punjabi speakers. The gathered data shows that Punjabi people are averting from their mother tongue and pretend themselves as Urdu speakers. They are also breeding a kind of hatred against Punjabi language that ultimately becomes the root cause of Diaspora of Punjabi language. The findings authenticate that the situation is worrisome in central Punjab.

Presentation 112: Strategies for Developing Oral Communication Skills in English Among Students of IELL, Sindh University Jamshoro

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This study is based on investigating the strategies for developing Oral Communication Skills in English Language (OCSE) of the students of Institute of English Language and Literature (IELL), University of Sindh, Jamshoro (UoS). It will help students to make them effective and fluent speaker of English language because speaking English is considered as a big hurdle for their success. Oral communication is a two-dimensional work and it includes both listening and speaking. However, English language, being a global lingua franca, has strengthened the market of oral communication in English language. The theoretical model of Nakatani (2006) for OCSE has been employed in the present research. The study using survey research, developed the close ended 5-Point Likert Scale questionnaires, ranging from 1strongly agree to 5 strongly disagree (SD) for statistical analysis of OCSE which was then classified into two parts named Strategies for Speaking Skills (SSS) and Strategies for Listening Skills (SLS). The target population for this study were the 60 students of IELL at UoS. Data was analysed by calculating percentage and average of both strategies in Microsoft Excel and presented through tables and charts. The findings reveal that students with high or low oral proficiency tended to use these specific strategies, such as social affective strategies, fluency-oriented strategies, negotiation of meaning and others. Although Some of these strategies can directly influence their effectiveness in learning OCSE, but some cannot. Understanding these strategies would enable both the instructors and the institute to improve learners' teaching and learning environment and methodology and encourage researchers for further detailed research.

Presentation 113: Relationship between Personality and Language Learning Strategies used by Pakistani ESL Students

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The dissimilarity in learners' level of success during the process of acquiring a second or foreign language, is a multifaceted procedure studied under the umbrella term of Second Language Acquisition in language studies. It has been years now that scholars are attempting to find out the factors that are responsible in influencing the process of second language acquisition of the ESL students registered in foreign language courses (Capellan 2017). The process of acquiring a second language is affected by many factors and the most influential factors involved in this process are psychological. The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between personality traits and language learning strategies (LLSs) used by ESL students. Two survey instruments, Big Five Inventory (BFI) developed by Goldberg (1993) and Strategy Inventory for Language Learning (SILL) version 7.0 developed by Oxford (1990) were administered to 162 participants, males (n = 29) and females (n = 123). The study focused on a population of graduate university ESL students in Pakistan. Pearson correlation coefficient test was used to statistically analyze the quantitative data. Openness, Conscientiousness and Extraversion personality traits were found to be significantly related to and all six strategies of language learning including memory, cognition, compensation, metacognition, affective and social strategies.

Presentation 114: Silence as a Form of Resistance in J. M. Coetzee's *Life and Times of Michael K*.

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This research explores silence as a form of resistance in J. M. Coetzee's novel *Life and Times of Michael K*. The aim of this research is to explore the methods by which subaltern employs silence as a powerful tool of protest against his/her oppressor. The objective is that the researcher focuses on is to highlight how silence can be used as a weapon not only to combat one's own oppression but also to cause the oppression of another. The

rationale of this research is to explore the dual nature of silence in the context of subjugation. The researcher fills the gap left by the previous researchers and positions silence equal to voice. The theoretical framework applied to the primary text is Spivak's theory of Subaltern. The researcher conducts an in-depth analysis of Coetzee's novel *Life and Times of Michael* and explores the subaltern's silence as a tool against oppression. The future researchers can look at other colonial texts and interpret the silence of the oppressed with a different approach.

Presentation 115: Gender Differences in Portrayal of Protagonist(s) in Fiction: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Pakistani English Novelists

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This study aims to identify and assess the gender differences in portrayal of protagonists by male and female novelists through critical discourse analysis. Gender in language has been an important topic of discussion in sociolinguistics, and the study of discourse also observes the ways in which men and women use language. Many linguists and sociolinguists believe; because of different life experiences the perceptions of men and women differ to a great extent which is reflected in their writings in general, and portrayal of protagonists in particular. The research on language and gender started in the late 1970s with Robin Lakoff's article "Language and Women's Place". Most of the studies conducted on language and gender focus on the gender differences in language, sexism in language, and the causes for gender difference and sexism in language. This study focuses on studying language and gender in a specific context i.e. Pakistani English writers. A qualitative research is carried out which identifies and interprets the differences in writing styles of male and female Pakistani English writers using critical discourse analysis as its theoretical framework. The study would be beneficial in coinciding literature and linguistics together.

Besides this, the Pakistani novelists would get a critical insight to their writings from readers' perspective. Finally, it would assist English language and literature teachers in developing teaching-learning methodology that could kill two birds with a single stone.

Presentation 116: An Analysis of Metaphor and Metonymies in Classical Urdu Poet Mirza Assadullah Ghalib

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This Paper analyses the use of metaphors and metonymies used by classical poet Mirza Assadullah Ghalib. Ghalib is the most renowned poet of his time and he imbibed a new spirit in Urdu ghazal. He has definitely contributed towards the richness of Urdu poetry and Urdu ghazal. He has brought with him a new perspective by revolutionizing the idiom, theme, sensibility and cultural background in its own right. He has matured the uniquely dynamic structure of ghazal. The use of metaphors and metonymies has incorporated a wide range of connotations in his poetry and these stylistic devices play a highly effective role in sustaining the impact of individual couplet and enhancing the emotions and feelings expressed in it. There are few concepts of a dynamic relation to ghazal's words, motifs and images which portray the skilled usage of metaphor in an intricate and subtle manner but conveying its message in a simple way. The analysis of words such as 'ishq' (love or passion) in Ghalib's couplets; the metaphor and metonymies for words such as 'raaqeb' (rival) in Ghalib's couplets; the metaphor for most important spatial centres in Ghalib's couplets, such as 'koo-e-yaar' (the beloved's lane) highlight the social, cultural and political dimensions of Ghalib's life. In Ghalib's poetry a wide range of emotions and reflections have been portrayed by a skilled and engaging use of metaphor. For the analysis of metaphors, Lakoff and Johnson's description of metaphor will be applied. They have highlighted the significance of metaphor in their book 'Metaphors we live by' (1980). They assert that the power and beauty of metaphor is that it enables the comprehension of one abstract idea through a concrete one. They categorise metaphors as a) structural, b) orientational, and c) ontological. Kövecses tags the link between abstract domain and concrete domain as 'mapping'. In this paper the metaphors and metonymies will be identified in Ghalib's poetry, then categorised and finally will be explained using CharterisBlack, 'The Critical Metaphor and Metonymy Analysis'.

Presentation 117: Post-war Existentialism in Fiction: A Reading of Graham Greene's *The Tenth Man*

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World War II was a memorable and destructive event in the history of the world. Majority of the population of world was affected as a result of six years of ugly war. Majority of European countries were ruined by the bombing and many home population destroyed. Terror and Holocaust were the most horrific examples of the war era. After the war ended, the novelists and different literary writers faced the challenge to represent the new reality of the post war era. It was also a challenge to choose the modern experimental methods or the traditional realistic techniques. One of the major authors who experienced the war was Graham Greene. Although his writing carry variety of themes and have been interpreted in different ways, but Second World War sharpened Greene's fictional perspectives and preoccupations. The current work focuses on the Existential features of the novella, "The Tenth Man", and deals the topic through descriptive and analytical methodology. The study is mainly focused on existential themes like; absurdity, alienation, anxiety, dislocation, and homelessness. This study also focuses on the techniques associated with existential Literature. These include; narrative techniques, style, and language.

Presentation 118: Injurious Effects of Sovereign Speech Acts in *The Bluest Eye*

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This qualitative study aims to investigate the effects of sovereign speech acts of powerful agencies, which are used to establish and maintain power relations by influencing psyche of minorities or weaker groups to constitute them in a subordinate position. In the light of Judith Butler's notions in her famous book *Excitable Speech* about hate speech, it is found that it is used as a linguistic weapon in the process of social domination. These utterances

have been used pretentiously since ages in all over the world because they carry illocutions of domination of minorities by powerful communities. Sovereign Speech acts have an injurious effect on the psyche of the weak which prompts them to obey the commands of the speakers, the powerful. For this purpose, highly relevant excerpts were taken from Toni Morrison's, *The Bluest Eye*. The novel is a tragic description of a black family living in a race conscious society of America, where blacks are target of racial discrimination everywhere, since they are considered inferiors to the whites at social, moral, economic and political levels. It is analysed that the powerful whites constantly remind them of their inferiority in such a manner that the black characters evolve to be quite different from the fixed images of archetypes of a father, a mother, husband, wife, daughter and son, etc.

Presentation 119: Crime and the Ethic of Law(lessness): The Nature of Multiple Criminalities in Gerald Seymour's *The Untouchable*

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This paper aims at a qualitative analysis of Gerald Seymour's thriller *The Untouchable* to explore nuances made possible by its rather unusual juxtaposition and, ultimately, the fusion of two kinds of criminality rooted in different socio-cultural backgrounds, i.e., international drug smuggling in England and war-crimes during and after the Bosnian Civil War. It is contended that the text's overall world-view depends on the unstable fusion of Apollonian and Dionysian regimes of control and abandonment in England and Bosnia respectively. While the novel begins with the balance entailed by a dualistic antagonism between the enforcement and repudiation of state laws, the structure of the plot increasingly centralizes utter lawlessness in a socio-historical domain that is represented in and through different objective correlatives and evokes different dynamics of criminality as the locale of the story shifts from England to Bosnia. While, in England, extreme caution and prudence is the ruling ethic of professionalism for both the criminals and state authorities who hunt them down, recklessness replaces it to a certain degree in Bosnia in noticeable ways along with the shift in the story's atmospheric setting. Gradually, the reader realizes the development of a parallelism of obsession for accomplishment between the arch-criminal and his legal persecutor, which seems to echo the socio-moral and historical confusions of the land abandoned to crime. The paper argues that the unexpected and inconclusive ending of the story—though lopsided in so far as it subverts the reader's sense of resolution—should be read as the

logical denouement of entry into a region conditioned irredeemably by crime, cruelty, inhumanity and suffering.

Presentation 120: Women and Myth, Ritual or Reality: A Comparative Analysis of the Contemporary Afro-Nigerian Writers

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The present research is a comparative analysis of the status of women in the pre and post-colonial Africa as presented through the works of contemporary Afro-Nigerian writers. The research study highlights the importance of myths and rituals in Afro-Nigerian culture that empowered women in the pre-colonial Africa while after the British colonialism; the colonizer not only dominated the African land and culture but also distorted their myths which affected the status of women during and after the colonial rule of Africa. By analyzing the works of different Afro-Nigerian writers like Chinua Achebe, Ngugi Wa Thiong’O , Wole Soyinka and Chenjerai Hove it becomes clear that each of them has conceived and presented the image of women in different ways either viewing them as progenitors of evil or bestowing them a high status in the socio-economic life as a creator or sustainer This brings into question the true image of African women. The present research also explores the reality behind the myth of women and their ritualistic association with power. The research design used in this study is qualitative while the textual analysis along with the interpretive analysis is used for the purpose of analyzing the data. The research pursues postcolonialism and post feminism as its theoretical concepts through which it investigates the shift of gender / power roles from male hegemony to female empowerment.

Presentation 121: Electronic Eyes: A Study of Surveillance and Dystopian Literature

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The present research is based on Mark Poster’s idea of Super-panopticon which takes its roots from Foucault’s panopticon and Lyon’s Electronic surveillance theory. Surveillance is very menacing, as it induces discipline and control and categorizes and sorts individuals into groups for various political agendas. The group which possesses the power of surveillance has

the power to regulate and monitor almost all the facets of social and private life of individuals, reducing them to nameless entities; Docile bodies. Surveillance, with its discipline and control strategies offers various socio-political implications and if it be paired with dystopian fiction, it foretells a very bleak and dark future for humanity. The Hunger Games (2008), a dystopian trilogy, by Suzanne Collins is selected for the purpose of examination. Textual study revealed that surveillance is highly pervasive and controlling, permeating every domain of life making individuals submit to the totalitarian rule. Analysis of the selected fiction provided further insight to the nuances of modern surveillance systems and their ever increasing surveilling abilities. Through meticulous study of the theoretical works of Foucault and David Lyon and dystopian narrative of Collins it is concluded that the authors are justified about their concerns for the future of humanity and nation states and digital technology accompanied with surveillance holds great threat.

Presentation 122: No More Taboos: A Postmodern Study of Dattani's *Thirty Days in September*

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Thirty days in September by Mahesh Dattani is a heart-wrenching tale which uncovers the acrid prevalent malevolence and perversions of the society. The study intends to scrutinize *Thirty days in September* with respect to the postmodern paradigm of 'no more taboos'. This play explicitly projects the trauma and predicament of incestuous childhood abuse. The 'open discourse' of postmodern premise enables this play to discuss the otherwise ignored subject of child molestation, by portraying the harsh life of two childhood molestation victims (by the same assaulter). This study brings the micronarratives into the light by confronting the moral and socio-political meta-narratives. Moreover, the postmodern platform abets Dattani to raise the marginalized voices of sexual victims which are mostly suppressed by the social and moral restrictive systems. It is important to discuss these otherwise tabooed subjects, because simply ignoring them and scapegoating the victims would not bring any change. Hence, this study perpetuates a profound understanding of incestuous child abuse in order to prevent this malice and to alleviate the pain of victims who have been subjected to this evil.

Presentation 123: Glimpses of Modernism in Present Pakistani Drama: A Comparative Study

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Maria Aslam

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Modernism is a philosophical movement in arts and literature which is related to transformation in western society during late 19th Century. Modernism not only spread throughout Europe, but the glimpses of modernism are visible in the literature of East as well. It seems that the old customs, beliefs and culture of Pakistani society has been replaced by Western Modernism. Media, especially Drama played an important role in spreading modernism. This paper aims to discover prominent attributes of Modernism in the Pakistani Urdu drama serial “Gul e Rana” by a renowned Pakistani writer Samra Bukhari and another drama “Yakeen ka Safar” by another prominent drama writer and novelist ‘Ferhat Ishtiaq’ and considering dimensions to compare these dramas with the Western Modernism as portrayed in “A Doll’s House” by a renowned modernist playwright Henrik Ibsen. This paper traces the influence of European Modernism in Pakistani literature, media and society. This paper also explores the context where used fundamental principles of modernism such as the notion of breakdown of traditional values including a strong reaction to religious, political or social values and family structure, championship of individual and celebration of inner strength, increase diversity in beliefs, rejection of one’s past and future orientation, focus on rights for woman and unclear or vague ending of drama. This paper has pedagogical implications for those working on modernist scenario in Pakistan.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

DAY ONE: APRIL 6, 2019 (SATURDAY)

Inaugural Session
Venue: Conference Hall

Chair: Prof. Dr. Rukhsana Kausar
Moderator: Dr. Naila Sahar
Coordinator: Ayesha Akram

Time	Activity	Topic / Agenda	Presenter
8:00-9:00	Registration		
9:00	Recitation from the Holy Quran and the National Anthem	Recitation with Translation	Muhammad Zaid Siddiqui
9:03	Tribute to Late Prof. Dr. Hasan Sohaib Murad (Founder and Rector, UMT)	One Minute Silence	Dr. Naila Sahar
9:05	Welcome and Introduction to the ICDELL 2019	Chairman's Note	Dr. Muhammad Shaban Associate Professor and Chairperson Department of English Language and Literature, UMT, Lahore
9:10	Keynote Speech 1	Vulnerable Bodies: Post 9/11 Fiction	Prof. Dr. Janet Wilson The University of Northampton United Kingdom
9:25	Keynote Speech 2	Linguistics as Cosmivision	Prof. Dr. Francisco A. Marcos Marín University of Texas at San Antonio United States of America

9.40	Keynote Speech 3	Language Policies and the Politics of Linguistic Choices in Pakistan	Prof. Dr. Shahid Siddiqui Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad Former Vice Chancellor, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad
10.00	Address by the Chief Guest	Prof. Dr. Rauf-i-Azam Vice Chancellor at University of Education	
10.10	Address by the Guest of Honor	Mr. Michael D. Guinan Acting Consul General Public Relations Officer, US, Consulate, Lahore	
10:15	Address by the Patron	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Aslam Rector, University of Management and Technology Patron ICDELL	
10:20	Note of Thanks	Prof. Dr. Rukhsana Kausar Dean, School of Social Sciences & Humanities, UMT ICDELL Chair	
10:25- 11.00	Tea Break		

Plenary Session I
Venue: Conference Hall

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Janet Wilson
Coordinator: Ayesha Akram

11.15	Keynote Speech 4	Linguistic History as an Emerging Discipline	Prof. Dr. Tariq Rahman Dean, School of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences, Beaconhouse National University, Lahore
11:30	Keynote Speech 5	Not knowing that You Don't Know: Language and Literature in the Age of Anger and Post-Truth	Prof. Dr. Safeer Awan Dean, Faculty of Languages National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad
11:45	Keynote Speech 6	Colonial Literary Discourse: Emulation, Adaptation and Independence in the Creative Space	Prof. Athar Tahir Founder-Director of the <i>International Centre for Pakistani Writing in English</i> , Kinnaird College, Lahore
12.00	Keynote Speech 7	Narrative and Identity	Faiqa Mansab Lahore The author of <i>The House of Clay and Water</i>
12.15	Keynote Speech 8 (Video Presentation)	Forests, Romanticism, and Form in South Asian Narratives	Prof. Dr. Alan Johnson Idaho State University, USA
12:20	Keynote Speech 9	The Use of Pakistani English (PakE) as the Model Variety of English at Higher Education in Pakistan: A Reflective Study	Dr. Humaira Irfan Assistant Professor University of Education, Lahore
12.35	Keynote Speech 10 (Video Presentation)	Maps of Literature: Treasure Islands	Prof. Dr. Francesca Orestano University of Milan, Italy
12.45		Concluding Remarks by the Chair: Prof. Dr. Janet Wilson	

CONCURRENT SESSIONS

Theme: Emerging Issues in Linguistics
Concurrent Session A
Venue: IC-14
Session Chair: Dr. Maria Maldonado Garcia
Coordinator: Iram Amjad

Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
01.00	Presentation 1	Metaphorical Extensions of 'Build' by Invoking Polysemy Sense Relation	Rao Jaleel Ahmed; Associate Professor, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>jaleel.ahmed@umt.edu.pk</i>
01.15	Presentation 2	Exploring Pakistani EFL University Students' Foreign Language Speaking-Anxiety	Dr. Abdus Samad; Assistant Professor, Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat <i>samadgmm@yahoo.com</i>
01:30	Presentation 3	A Comprehensive Study of /h/-Dropping in Urdu	Asma; Linguistics Scholar, University of the Punjab, Lahore <i>asma.awan16@gmail.com</i>
01:45	Presentation 4	Attrition in Urdu Language: A Field Study of Native Speakers in Multan	Faiza Mushtaq; Lecturer, National University of Modern Languages, Multan <i>faeza.mushtaq11@gmail.com</i>
02.00	Presentation 5	Lexical and Conceptual Language Compression/Decompression through Antonymic Construals in the Quran	Shaheen Mubarik; MPhil Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>shaheenmubarik@gmail.com</i> Dr. Nadia Anwar; Assistant Professor, University of Management and Technology, Lahore

02.15	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Dr. Maria Maldonado Garcia		
Theme: Language and Society Concurrent Session B Venue: 1C-15 Session Chair: Dr. Habib Ullah Pathan Coordinator: Ayesha Saddiqa			
Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
01.00	Presentation 6	Language, Gender and Power: Discourse Analysis of Pakistani Political Talk Shows	Hajra Arshad; Assistant Professor and Head of English Department, Bilquis Post Graduate College for Women, PAF Base Nur Khan <i>pindori77@gmail.com</i> Arooj Sheikh; MPhil Scholars, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad
01.15	Presentation 7	Mirativity Strategies in Urdu	Jabbir Hussain; PhD Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>jabbirhussain@gmail.com</i> Ahmad Naveed; PhD Scholar Arshad Ali Khan; Assistant Professor/Director ICCS, University of Management and Technology, Lahore

01:30	Presentation 8	The Role of Language in Gender Discrimination	Kaneez Fatima Sahar; MS Scholar, Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro, Sindh <i>kaneezfatimasahar@gmail.com</i> Mir Bilawal Ali; MPhil Scholar English Linguistics, University of Sindh, Jamshoro Dr. Sanaullah Ansari; Assistant Professor, University of Sindh, Jamshoro
01:45	Presentation 9	The Impact of English Imperialism on Teenagers' Psychology	Tania Ali Khan; Lecturer, Minhaj University, Lahore <i>umt_0002@hotmail.com</i>
02:00	Presentation 10	Improvement of Analytical Writing Skills of Pakistani Undergraduate Students Through Blog Assisted Language Learning (BALL)	Hajra Ikram Butt; Assistant Professor, <i>hajra.ikram@nu.edu.pk</i> Dr. Summaira Sarfraz; Associate Professor, FAST, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Lahore
02:15	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Dr. Habib Ullah Patha		
Theme: Language Planning and Policy Concurrent Session C Venue: 1C-16 Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Tariq Rahman Coordinator: Iftikhar Ahmad			
Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
01:00	Presentation 11	Imagining Pakistan: Analysis of English and Urdu Textbooks	Ashar Johnson Khokhar; Assistant Professor Forman Christian College University, Lahore <i>asharkhokhar@fccollege.edu.pk</i>

01:15	Presentation 12	Revival of Balti Script (Agay): Past-Preset-Future	Muhammad Iqbal; IT Instructor, Govt. College of Education for Women, Sundus, Skardu <i>iqbalbaltee@gmail.com</i> Ghulam Abbas; Visiting Faculty, University of Baltistan, Skardu Muhammad Bashir; Visiting Faculty, University of Baltistan, Skardu <i>skardvian@gmail.com</i>
01:30	Presentation 13	Investigating Pakistan's Language Policy on the Maintenance of Linguistic Diversity	Saddam Hussain Khoso; MPhil Scholar, Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro <i>hussein.saddam19@gmail.com</i>
01:45	Presentation 14	Description and Classification of Balti Tense Markers	Ghulam Abbas, Visiting Faculty Muhammad Bashir; Visiting Faculty University of Baltistan, Skardu <i>gabalti501@gmail.com</i>
02:00	Presentation 15	Language Testing: Trends in Testing Reading Skills at Undergraduate Level	Tayyaba Tajamal; Associate Lecturer, University of Gujrat, Sub-Campus, Narowal <i>tayyabasaqib@outlook.com</i>
02:15	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Prof. Dr. Tariq Rahman		

Theme: Postcolonial and Post 9/11 Writings
Concurrent Session D
Venue: 1C-17
Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Waseem Anwar
Coordinator: Faiqa

Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
01:00	Presentation 16	Hungry for 'Ecriture Feminine'	Alvina Wasim; Assistant Professor Forman Christian College University, Lahore <i>alvinawasim@fccollege.edu.pk</i>
01:15	Presentation 17	The Subaltern Voice in Arundhati Roy's <i>The God of Small Things</i> : A Postcolonial and Feminist Approach	Sobia Ilyas; Lecturer, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>sobia.ilyas@umt.edu.pk</i>
01:30	Presentation 18	Manto's Concept of Nation and Nationalism: A Critical Study of Short Stories 'Open' and 'Toba Tek Singh'	Aqsa Kiran Safeer; Lecturer, National University of Modern Languages, Multan <i>aqsafeer@gmail.com</i>
01:45	Presentation 19	Brown Skins and White Hearts Replacing the Masters: A Postcolonial Study of Qaisra Shahraz's 'The Escape'	H.M. Zahid Iqbal; PhD Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>khichi.rajput@gmail.com</i>
02:00	Presentation 20	Echoes of Mysticism in Daud Kamal's Poetry Collection, 'Before the Carnations Wither'	Maryam Mazher; MPhil Scholar, Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore <i>maryamzher5@gmail.com</i>
02:15	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Prof. Dr. Waseem Anwar		

Theme: Writings about Environment, Space and Place

Concurrent Session E

Venue: MC-01

Session Chair: Dr. Naveed Rehan

Coordinator: Ayesha Akram

Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
01:00	Presentation 21	Ecocriticism: Locating Harmony Between Nature and Human Beings in <i>The Village by The Sea</i> by Anita Desai	Huma Aslam; MPhil Student, Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore <i>humaaslam546@gmail.com</i>
01:15	Presentation 22	Exploration of Transformed Ethnicity in Taufiq Rafat's Poetry (1947-1983)	Atifa Binth e Zia; Institute of Communication and Cultural Studies (ICCS) University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>atifa.zia@umt.edu.pk</i>
01:30	Presentation 23	A Spatial Exploration of Omnipresent City in Desai's Fiction	Nida Ahsan; Lecturer Dr. Amra Raza, Associate Professor/Chairperson, University of the Punjab, Lahore <i>nida.hons@pu.edu.pk</i>
01:45	Presentation 24	Our New 'Aqleema': The Body as Metaphor and Site of Discipline and Resistance in the Poetry of Fahmida Riaz	Raza Naeem; Graduate Student, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, USA <i>razanaeem@hotmail.com</i>
02:00	Presentation 25	A Study of Environmental Apocalypse in Don Delillo's Underworld	Saima Anwar Dharmyal; Assistant Professor, University of Gujrat, Gujrat <i>saima.anwar@uog.edu.pk</i>
02:15	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Dr. Naveed Rehan		

Theme: Literary Adaptation and Visual Discourse
Concurrent Session F
Venue: MC-02
Session Chair: Prof. Farida Chishti
Coordinator: Sara Khan

Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
01.00	Presentation 26	Pritam's 'The Skeleton' and Dwivedi's 'Pinjar': a Comparison between Original Text and its Adaptation	Abida Batool; Lecturer, Chenab College, Chiniot <i>oblivious28@yahoo.com</i> Malik Haqnawaz; Assistant Professor Government Postgraduate College, Gojra <i>dani_malik@hotmail.com</i>
01.15	Presentation 27	Intertextuality and Adaptation Strategy Employed in Deepa Mehta's <i>Earth 1947</i>	Saadia Rasheed; PhD Scholar, Department of English Language and Literature Amnah Moghees; Lecturer, ICCS Saima Abbas Dar; Lecturer, ICCS University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>sadiaabrar75@gmail.com</i>
01:30	Presentation 28	Kamila Shamsie's <i>Home Fire: A Modern Antigone</i>	Umair Hussain Shah; MPhil Scholar, University of Central Punjab, Lahore <i>umairhussainshah1@gmail.com</i>
01:45	Presentation 29	Tracing Deforming Tendencies in the English Translation of "Mere Dardko Jo Zaban Mile" by Faiz	Sheeza Javaid; MPhil Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Sialkot <i>javaidsheeza@gmail.com</i>
02.00	Presentation 30	Self-actualization in Zaib-un-Nisa and A Doll's House	Muhammad Ali; MPhil Scholar, Government College University, Lahore <i>m.ali_aquarius85@yahoo.com</i>
02.15	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Prof. Farida Chishti		
02.25-03.15	Lunch and prayer		

Theme: Language, Media and Discourse
Concurrent Session G
Venue: 1C-14
Session Chair: Dr. Muzzamil Saeed
Coordinator: Fateh-e-Hina

Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
03:15	Presentation 31	The Study of Ideological Representation of Muslims in Hollywood Cinema: Critical Discourse Analysis	Dr. Aasia Nusrat; Assistant Professor, COMSATS, Lahore Arfa Ameen; MPhil Scholar, COMSATS Lahore <i>aasianusrat@cuihalore.edu.pk</i>
03:30	Presentation 32	Meaning Potential in Semiotic Remediation: A Multimodal Discourse Analysis	Hira Saleem Khan; Research Associate, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>hira.khan@umt.edu.pk</i>
03:45	Presentation 33	A Critical Discourse Analysis of Trump and Clinton's Second Presidential Debate 2016	Muhammad Saleem Rana; Lecturer, University of Lahore, Pakpattan <i>muhammad.saleem@ell.uol.edu.pk</i>
04.00	Presentation 34	Website Homepages of Private Universities of Pakistan: A Critical Discourse Analysis	Aziz Ullah; MPhil Scholar Tariq Amin; MPhil Scholar Hameed Ullah; MPhil Scholar, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad <i>tariq.ktk.733@gmail.com</i>
04.15	Presentation 35	A Multidimensional Analysis of Pakistani English Newspaper Editorials	Humayun Manzoor; Linguistic Scholar Moazzam Ali Malik; Linguistic Scholar, University of Lahore, Lahore <i>visiblephoenix@yahoo.com</i>
04:30	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Dr. Muzammil Saeed		

Theme: Language Acquisition and Pedagogy-1
Concurrent Session H
Venue: 1C-15
Session Chair: Dr. Abdus Samad
Coordinator: Rashid Hussain

Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
03:15	Presentation 36	Self-Evaluation of English Teachers against National Professional Standards for Teachers in Pakistan	Faiza Khadim Arain; Linguistic Scholar, NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi <i>faixaarain@gmail.com</i>
03:30	Presentation 37	Investigating the Use of Vocabulary Learning Strategies by ESL Undergrad Pakistani Students at COMSATS University	Farhana Javed; COMSATS University Islamabad, Lahore Dr. Aasia Nusrat; COMSATS University Islamabad, Lahore <i>aasianusrat@cuilahore.edu.pk</i>
03:45	Presentation 38	The Analysis of Tense Related Errors in the Academic Writings of 16-Year (English) Students at the University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Muzaffarabad, Pakistan	Nighat Fiyaz; Lecturer Women University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir Bagh Prof. Dr. Nadeem Haider Bukhari; The University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Muzaffarabad <i>nighatfayaz982@gmail.com</i>
04:00	Presentation 39	Pakistani English (PakE): An Investigation of Morphological Variation in Adjective Usage	Sufia Sultana; Lecturer PIFD <i>sufia@pifd.edu.pk</i>
04:15	Presentation 40	There is an Elephant in the Department: Revisiting the Future of English in Pakistani Higher Education	Tayyab Zaidi; Assistant Professor, University of Karachi, Karachi <i>tayyabz@umich.edu</i>
04:30	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Dr. Abdus Samad		

Theme: Language Acquisition and Pedagogy-2
Concurrent Session I
Venue: 1C-16
Session Chair: Dr. Summaira Sarfraz
Coordinator: Muhammad Nadeem Chohan

Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
03:15	Presentation 41	Building a Second Language Learner Profile: The Pakistani Nationality Applicants of Spain	Dr. Maria Isabel Maldonado Garcia; Associate Professor, Department of English Language and Literature, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>maria.maldonado@umt.edu.pk</i>
03:30	Presentation 42	Analysis of Phonological Errors in Written Language of 8th Grade with Hearing Impairment	Iram Batool Alvi; PhD Scholar Dr. Abdul Hameed; Professor, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>irambatoolalvi@gmail.com</i>
03:45	Presentation 43	An Analysis of Negative and Positive Politeness Practiced by Pakistani Federal Government Officers at the Workplace	Abdul Ahad Jajja; MPhil Applied Linguistics Scholar, Department of English Language and Literature, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>aaj4488@live.com</i>
04:00	Presentation 44	A Study of Second Language Anxiety in Pakistani Learners of English	Tooba Sahar; Lasbela University of Agriculture Water & Marine Sciences <i>toobasahar786@gmail.com</i>
04:15	Presentation 45	A Comparative Study of the Punctuation Errors in Writing Made by Final Year Students of English in Different Universities	Tariq Amin; MPhil Scholar, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad <i>tariq.ktk.733@gmail.com</i>
04:30	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Dr. Summaira Sarfraz		

Theme: Translation, Interpretation and Cross-Cultural Communication
Concurrent Session J
Venue: 1C-17
Session Chair: Prof. Rao Jaleel Ahmed
Coordinator: Tabassum Saba

Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
03:15	Presentation 46	Translation and Cultural Hegemony	Alexandre Dubé-Belzile; Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada <i>duba23@uqo.ca</i>
03:30	Presentation 47	Translation as Rewriting: An Analysis of Manto's Translated Work	Maryam Arshad; Educator at CDG Girls High School, Lahore <i>mimibatoool@gmail.com</i>
03:45	Presentation 48	The language barriers found in multicultural doctor-patient communications in the private clinics of Lahore: How much are Afghan refugees integrated?	Nadir Ali; PhD Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>dr_nadir_ali@yahoo.com</i>
04:00	Presentation 49	Urduization of English: A Corpus Based Study of Urduized Nouns in Pakistani Feminist English Literature	Sadia Rafique; Lecturer National University of Modern Languages, Lahore Tayyaba Bint-e- Mehmood; MPhil Scholar FAST, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Lahore <i>sadiarafique11@gmail.com</i>
04:15	Presentation 50	Translation of Idioms: An analysis of the Translations of "Khol Do" and "Toba Tek Singh"	Zunera Bukhari; Visiting Lecturer, Sadiq College Women University, Bahawalpur <i>abeera.bukhari@gmail.com</i>
04:30	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Prof. Rao Jaleel Ahmed		

Theme: Contemporary Fiction, Drama, and Poetry
Concurrent Session K
Venue: MC-01
Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Janet Wilson
Coordinator: Zahra Saeed

Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
03:15	Presentation 51	<i>Flaubert's Parrot</i> and the Problem of Faith	Dr. Naveed Rehan; Associate Professor, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>naveed.rehan@umt.edu.pk</i>
03:30	Presentation 52	Abrogation and Appropriation in Pakistani English Fiction by Women Writers	Mariam Gillani; Linguistics Scholar, School of Education, Beaconhouse National University <i>mrm.gillani@gmail.com</i> Dr. Qaisera Sheikh; Head of Linguistics Department, Beaconhouse National University
03:45	Presentation 53	Representing Characters' Speech and Thought in Narrative Fiction	Muhammad Ajmal; PhD Scholar, International Islamic University, Islamabad <i>ajmal.phdeng74@iiu.edu.pk</i>
04:00	Presentation 54	Parallel Stories: Historical Narrative Versus Personal Narrative in Moni Mohsin's <i>The End of Innocence</i>	Gulnaz Sattar; Lecturer, National University of Modern Languages, Multan Campus <i>gulnazzattar@gmail.com</i>
04:15	Presentation 55	A Re-Orientalist Presentation of Orients in Muhammad Hanif's <i>Our Lady of Alice Bhatti</i>	Rida Zohaib; Lecturer, Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore <i>rida.zohaib@kinnaird.edu.pk</i>
04:30	Presentation 56 (Paper Reading by Dr. Naveed Rehan)	Machiavelli: His Influence on the Elizabethan Drama and Beyond	Prof. Nick Ceramella University of Trento <i>nickceramel@hotmail.com</i>

04:45	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Prof. Dr. Janet Wilson		
Theme: Life and Travel Writings Concurrent Session L Venue: MC-02 Session Chair: Prof. Athar Tahir Coordinator: Ujala Urooj			
Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
03:15	Presentation 57	Exile's Dislocation from Home in the Fiction of Gao Xingjian	Farida Chishti; Prof and HOD, Govt. Postgraduate Islamia College, Cooper Road, Lahore <i>farida.chishti@gmail.com</i>
03:30	Presentation 58	Redressing Contemporary Amnesia and 'Absences': A Historiographic Study of the 'Gaza Strip of Kashmir'	Rabia Aamir; Assistant Professor, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad <i>rabiya.aamir@gmail.com</i>
03:45	Presentation 59	Islamic Feminism or Western Feminism: A Way to Emancipate the Modern Women	Muhammad Zaid Siddiqui; MPhil Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>zaid.ravian@gmail.com</i>
04:00	Presentation 60	A Critical Discourse Analysis of Language Use in Zaid Ali Tahir's Vines	Iqra Shaukat; MPhil Scholars, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi Amna; Lecturer, Bilquis Postgraduate College for Women, Rawalpindi <i>amnameraj88@yahoo.com</i>
04:15	Presentation 61	Nobody Left Behind and the Nobodies Left Behind: Literature, Culture and the Problem of the Migrant	M. Babur Khan Suri; Lecturer, Department of English, University of Karachi <i>babursuri@gmail.com</i>
04:30	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Prof. Athar Tahir		

**Theme: Women's Writings
Concurrent Session M
Venue: MC-03
Session Chair: Dr. Ambreen Salahuddin
Coordinator: Nida Fatima**

Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
03:15	Presentation 62	Muslim Women and the Challenges of Double Bind in Contemporary Politics	Dr. Naila Sahar; Assistant Professor, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>naila.sahar@umt.edu.pk</i>
03:30	Presentation 63	Crimes of Power against Women in the Context of Nadeem Aslam's Post 9/11 novel, <i>The Wasted Vigil</i>	Zakia Nasir; PhD Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>zakianasir294@hotmail.com</i>
03:45	Presentation 64	The Paramount Mythological Narrative of South Asia: Goddesses from Hindu Mythology in Fiction by Pakistan Women Writers	Dr. Ambreen Salahuddin; Assistant Professor, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>ambreen.salahuddin@umt.edu.pk</i>
04.00	Presentation 65	Shadow of the Father: Evidence of Electra Complex in Benazir Bhutto's <i>Daughter of the East</i>	Isma Tariq; Local Scholar; Spectrum Publishers, Lahore <i>asmak0163@gmail.com</i>
04.15	Presentation 66	Exploring Gender Ventriloquism through the portrayal of Third World Woman as an Expatriate in Monica Ali's <i>Brick Lane</i>	Rija Ahsan; MPhil Scholar, Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore <i>rijaahsan@gmail.com</i>
04:30	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Dr. Ambreen Salahuddin		

DAY TWO: APRIL 7, 2019 (SUNDAY)

Plenary Session 2 Venue: Conference Hall Session Chair: Prof Francisco A. Marcos Marín Coordinator: Ayesha Akram			
10.00	Keynote Speech 11	Wag the Narrative: The Lexicon of Media Coverage of Israel's Occupation of Palestine	Ms Bibi Ayesha Mall HOD, Media, Language and Communication Durban University of Technology, Durban, South Africa <i>ayesham@dut.ac.za</i>
10.12	Keynote Speech 12	Patterns of L1 Phonological Acquisition	Dr. Nasir Abbas Dean and Associate Professor Lasbela University of Agriculture, Water and Marine Sciences, Lasbela
10.22	Keynote Speech 13 (Video Presentation)	Revisiting L2 Motivation for Learning English in Pakistan	Dr. Habibullah Pathan Director and Associate Professor Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro
10.32	Keynote Speech 14	Critical Dialogue and Eudiamonia: Exploring Possibilities	Dr. Nayyer Chandella Independent Researcher
10.42	Keynote Speech 15	Rural to Urban Areas: A Journey from <i>Desi</i> to <i>Shehri</i> Language	Dr. Shumaila Memon Associate Professor English Language Development Centre Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro
10.52	Keynote Speech 16	Language in Education: Policy and Politics in Pakistan	Dr. Qaisar Khan HOD and Associate Professor

			Department of English University of Malakand, Malakand <i>kkaiserkhan@uom.edu.pk</i>
11.02	Concluding Remarks by the Chair: Prof Francisco A. Marcos Marín		
11.10- 12.15	Tea Break		

CONCURRENT SESSIONS

<p>Theme: Emerging Issues in Linguistics Concurrent Session A Venue: 1C-14 Session Chair: Dr. Humaira Irfan Coordinator: Iram Amjad</p>			
Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
12.15	Presentation 67	Role of Diacritics in Understanding of Urdu Text and Problems Children Face in Reading	Muzmmal Haider; MPhil Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>muzamalhaider13@gmail.com</i>
12:30	Presentation 68	Evaluation of the Chan (2008) Model of Intra-Sentential Code-Switching: Evidence from Balti/English Code-Switching	Muhammad Bashir; Visiting Faculty Ghulam Abbas, Visiting Faculty University of Baltistan, Skardu <i>skardvian@gmail.com</i>

12.45	Presentation 69	Developing L2 and Cultural Competency through Humor in ELT Undergraduate Classrooms in Punjab-Pakistan	Saima Abbas Dar; Lecturer <i>saima.abbas@umt.edu.pk</i> Sadia Riaz; Assistant Professor, Amnah Moghees; Lecturer, Muneeba Saeed; Lecturer, University of Management and Technology, Lahore Usma Azhar; PhD Scholar, Christ Church University, New Zealand
01.00	Presentation 70	Current Trends in Language Teachers' Assessment Literacy: Gaps and Implications	Almas Ashraf; Assistant Professor <i>almasashraf@neduet.edu.pk</i> Prof. Dr. Sajida Zaki; Chairperson, NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi
01:15	Presentation 71	Perceptions of Teachers on Reflective Practice in ESL Classrooms	Hira Khadim; Lecturer, NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi <i>hirakarain@gmail.com</i>
01:30	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Dr. Humaira Irfan		
Theme: Language and Society - 1 Concurrent Session B Venue: 1C-15 Session Chair: Dr. Nasir Abbas Coordinator: Ayesha Junaid			
Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
12.15	Presentation 72	Role of Chinese Language in determining Job Opportunities: Adding Linguistic Dimension to CPEC	Rabbia Azam; MPhil Scholar, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad <i>azamrabbia@gmail.com</i>

12:30	Presentation 73	Hedging and Turn Taking by Pakistani Politicians: Media Discourse Analysis	Tanzila Abbas; Lecturer, Lahore Leads University <i>tanzilaabbas37@yahoo.com</i> Rao Jaleel Ahmed; Associate Professor, Department of English language and Literature, University of Management and Technology, Lahore
12.45	Presentation 74	Misrepresentations of the Orient in the Postcolonial Discourse of Aladdin (1992): A Critical Discourse Analysis Approach	Khalid Saifullah; Linguistic Scholar, Aitchison College, Lahore <i>ksaif313@gmail.com</i>
01.00	Presentation 75	Exploring the Urduization Trend in the Novels of Kamila Shamsie	Dr. Zahida Mansoor; Assistant Professor Tayyaba Bint-e- Mehmood; MS Scholar, FAST-National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Lahore <i>tayyabamehmood@hotmail.com</i>
01.15	Presentation 76	Pakistani AV (Audio-Visual) Advertisements Shattering Gender Stereotypes: A Critical Discourse Analysis	Syeda Asiya Fatima, Rehana Kamran, Fatima Mansoor Sidra Iqbal; University of Management and Technology, Sialkot Campus <i>asiya.bukhari123@gmail.com</i>
01.30	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Dr. Nasir Abbas		

Theme: Language and Society – 2
Concurrent Session C
Venue: 1C-16
Session Chair: Dr. Qaiser Khan
Coordinator: Zahra Saeed

Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
12.15	Presentation 77	Hospitality and Guest-hood: An Anthropological Analysis of Indigenous Knowledge	Lubna Akhlaq khan; Assistant Professor, Higher Education Department Punjab, Gujranwala <i>dua092@yahoo.com</i>
12.30	Presentation 78	Exploring Ideology of Generations through Semiotic Landscape of Whatsapp Statuses	Mehreen Zafar; Lecturer, Ghazi University, D.G. Khan <i>mzafar@gudgk.edu.pk</i>
12.45	Presentation 79	Metro Bus Project an Election Gimmick: An Eco-linguistic Analysis of Newspaper Editorials	Ayesha Asghar Gill; Lecturer <i>ayesha.auaf@yahoo.com</i> Shahbaz Haider; Linguistics Scholar University of Agriculture, Faisalabad
01.00	Presentation 80	Gender and Discourse in Disney Princess Animated Movies: An Analytical Study	Usman Rasheed Mahwish Farooq; Linguistics Scholars <i>usmanrasheed287@gmail.com</i>
01.15	Presentation 81	Political Discourse Analysis of Donald Trump's Islamophobia: A Study of Political Cognition and Discursivity	Faiza Zeb; Lecturer, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad <i>fzeb@numl.edu.pk</i> Dr. Shaista Zeb; Assistant Professor, National University of Modern Languages, Lahore Tayyaba Abbas; National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad
01.30	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Dr. Qaiser Khan		

Theme: Language, Planning and Policy
Concurrent Session D
Venue: 1C-17
Session Chair: Dr. Zahida Mansoor
Coordinator: Shahzad Nabi

Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
12:15	Presentation 82	Linguistic Analysis of Apparel Brands Advertisements	Ayesha Khan; MPhil Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>aishadurrani98@gmail.com</i>
12:30	Presentation 83	Blogging – A Passage towards Hyper-freedom for Pakistani Women	Tabassum Saba; Assistant Professor, University of Lahore, Lahore <i>tabassum.saba@ell.uol.edu.pk</i> Bushra Siddiqui; Lecturer Hailey College of Commerce University of the Punjab, Lahore
12:45	Presentation 84	‘Every No is Yes to Something’: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Negative Statements in Political Context	Dr. Shazia Ayyaz; Lecturer, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad <i>shazia.ayaz25@gmail.com</i>
01:00	Presentation 85	Agenda, Phobia or Manipulation: The Trickeries of Rhetorical Implicatures	Dr. Saadia Fatima; Lecturer, Federal Urdu University of Arts Sciences and Technology <i>saadia.fatima3@hotmail.com</i>
01:15	Presentation 86	Anti-Islamophobia T-Shirts Slogans: A Sententious Discourse Analysis	Rashid Hussain; MPhil Linguistics Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore Dr. Shaista Zeb; Assistant Professor, National University of Modern Languages, Lahore <i>szeb@numl.edu.pk</i>

01:30	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Dr. Zahida Mansoor		
Theme: Postcolonial and Post 9/11 Writings Concurrent Session E Venue: MC-01 Session Chair: Prof. Furqan Tanvir Coordinator: Fiza Saeed			
Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
12:15	Presentation 87	Interaction of Eastern and Western Cultures and its Effects in <i>The Reluctant Fundamentalist</i>	Muhammad Aamir Saddique; Principal Pakistan English School System, Lahore <i>maamirati@yahoo.com</i>
12:30	Presentation 88	Diasporic and Non-diasporic Pakistani Fiction Writers in the Backdrop of 9/11: A Comparative Analysis of <i>Homeboy</i> and <i>Burnt shadows</i>	Ayesha Rizwan; Visiting Faculty <i>intellectual1994@gmail.com</i> Zahida Younas; International Islamic University, Islamabad <i>zahidakhattak30@yahoo.com</i>
12.45	Presentation 89	Shahraz's <i>The Holy Woman</i> : Navigating the Liminal Spaces between Representations of Orientalism and Islamic Feminism	Saman Khalid Imtiaz; Assistant Professor, Government College University, Lahore <i>buntii@yahoo.com</i>
01.00	Presentation 90	My History is not your Playground Uncle Sam: Kamila Shamsie's <i>Burnt Shadows</i> as a Cosmopolitan Critique of Terror	Ayesha Perveen; Assistant Professor, Virtual University of Pakistan <i>ayesha@vu.edu.pk</i> Dr. Nadia Anwar; Assistant Professor, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>nadia.anwar@umt.edu.pk</i>
01:15	Presentation 91	Transcultural Feminist Critique of <i>I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings</i> and <i>The God of Small Things</i>	Mah-e-Iaqa Jahangir Khan MPhil Scholar UCP Lahore <i>mahelaqa_jahangir@ucp.edu.pk</i>
01:30	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Furqan Tanvir		

01.40-03.00	Lunch and prayer		
Theme: Language, Media and Discourse - 1 Concurrent Session F Venue: 1C-14 Session Chair: Dr. Habibullah Pathan Coordinator: Tabassum Saba			
Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
03:00	Presentation 92	A Linguistic Analysis of Gulf War as Media Hyperreality	Khalid Mahmood; Linguistic Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>teflmate@gmail.com</i>
03:15	Presentation 93	Social Control in Media Discourse: A Quantitative Analysis of Morning Shows	Faiza Shahid; MPhil Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>faiza.dua1@gmail.com</i>
03:30	Presentation 94	A Pragmatic Analysis of Facial Emoji and their Impact on Pakistani Millennial Facebook Communication	Aleena Islam; Lecturer, Degree College Kot Khwaja Saeed, Lahore <i>aleenaislam34@gmail.com</i>
03:45	Presentation 95	Coke Studio: Construction of 'Third Space' Music through Revitalization of Folk Songs	Ayesha Saddiqa; Assistant Professor, Govt. Postgraduate College for Women, Samanabad, Lahore <i>ayasha_pu1@yahoo.com</i> Fatima Sajid; Assistant Professor Assistant Professor, Govt. Postgraduate College for Women, Samanabad, Lahore
04.00	Presentation 96	A Corpus Based Halliday's Transitivity Analysis of the Novel <i>To the Lighthouse</i>	Um-e-Ammara; MPhil Scholar Maryam Javaid; MPhil Scholar & Rehana Yasmin Anjum, Assistant Professor University of Management and Technology, Sialkot <i>ammaraqayyum01@gmail.com</i>

04:15	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Dr. Habibullah Pathan		
Theme: Language, Media and Discourse - 2 Concurrent Session G Venue: 1C-15 Session Chair: Dr. Arshad Ali Khan Coordinator: Iftikhar Ahmed			
Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
03:00	Presentation 97	Newspaper Headlines Comparison Based on Critical Discourse Analysis of Donald Trump's Victory in the US Presidential Elections, 2016	Hira Zulfiqar; MPhil Scholar, FAST-National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Lahore <i>hirazulfiqarrana@gmail.com</i>
03:15	Presentation 98	Gendered Transculturalism and Identity Crisis: Cultural Critical Discourse Analysis of Kamila Shamsie's <i>Burnt Shadows</i> and Bapsi Sidhwa's <i>The Bride</i>	Sara Khan; Lecturer, COMSATS University Islamabad, Lahore Campus <i>sara.khan@cuilahore.edu.pk</i> Noor-ul-Ain; Lecturer, COMSATS University Islamabad, Lahore Campus
03:30	Presentation 99	Sexist Feministic Stylistics in Print Media: An Analysis of Linguistic Sexism in Pakistani Newspapers	Huma Rauf; Linguistics Scholar FAST-National University of Emerging and Computer Sciences, Lahore Sara Khan; Lecturer, COMSATS University Islamabad, Lahore Campus <i>humakhankhan894@gmail.com</i>
03:45	Presentation 100	Political Hate Speech on Twitter as an Emergent of E-Political Discourse	Zunaira Shafiq; MPhil Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>xunairabukhari@gmail.com</i>

04:00	Presentation 101	Caught Between the Extremes: A Comparative Study of State-owned News Channel and a Private News Channel	Muhammad Umer Azim; Assistant Professor, Govt. Township College, Lahore <i>becketlove@hotmail.com</i> Zaheer Hussain; HOD (Foreign Languages), National University of Modern Languages, Lahore
04:15	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Dr. Arshad Ali Khan		
Theme: Language Acquisition and Pedagogy - 1 Concurrent Session H Venue: 1C-16 Session Chair: Dr. Shaista Zeb Coordinator: Fateh-e-Hina Khalil			
Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
03:00	Presentation 102	Investigating L2 De-Motivational Factors of Pakistani L2 Undergraduate Learners: A Factor Analytic Study	Dr. Mansoor Ali; Assistant Professor, Kohat University of Science and Technology, KPK <i>sorroral@yahoo.com</i>
03:15	Presentation 103	Advances in the Translation of Biological Terminologies & Texts: Strategies, Tools, Apps & Linguistic Mystery	Dr. Shair Ali Khan; Assistant Professor, Department of Translation & Interpretation, Faculty of Arabic, International Islamic University Islamabad <i>shair.ali@iiu.edu.pk</i>
03:30	Presentation 104	Metadiscourse Analysis of Secondary Textbooks of Punjab and Oxford: A Corpus-Based Study	Muhammad Noman; Linguistic Scholar, Government College University, Faisalabad <i>naumankhanlaghari@gmail.com</i> Hammad ur Rehman Khan; Linguistic Scholar, Government College University, Faisalabad

03:45	Presentation 105	Effectiveness of Learner Autonomy in Developing Reading Comprehension among ESL Learners	Muhammad Rizwan Ilyas; MPhil Scholar, <i>rizwanilyas786@gmail.com</i> Rehana Yasmin Anjum; Assistant Professor Sadia Azam; MPhil Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Sialkot
04:00	Presentation 106	The Selection of Hamd-Item for the Poetry-Section of Compulsory English Curriculum: Practice of Six- Stages Methodology for Poetry Content Selection	Saleem Ullah Jundran; Principal, Govt. High School Dhunni Klan, District M.B.Din <i>sujundran66@gmail.com</i>
04:15	Presentation 107	Impact of Short Text Messaging on Academic Writing of ESL Learners	Faiza Ashraf; Government College Women University Sialkot <i>faizaashraf595@gmail.com</i>
04:15	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Dr. Shaista Zeb		
Theme: Language Acquisition and Pedagogy - 2 Concurrent Session I Venue: 1C-17 Session Chair: Dr. Muhammad Shaban Coordinator: Fiza Saeed			
Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
03:00	Presentation 108	Collocation Patterns of Pakistani English: A Corpus Based Study	Dr. Muhammad Akram; Associate Professor Govt. Postgraduate College Burewala <i>drmuhammadakram80@gmail.com</i>
03:15	Presentation 109	Globalisation and Degeneration of Primordial Global Language	Prof Dr Mamoona Khan; HOD Art and Design, GPGCW, Rawalpindi Campus, UOG <i>mamoonakhan@gmail.com</i>

03:30	Presentation 110	Gender Stereotyping in the Illustrations of Urdu Textbook Used in Elementary School	Ayesha Zafar <i>ayesha.zafar@ucp.edu.pk</i> Dr. Musarat Yasmin Alvi <i>musarat.yasmin@uog.edu.pk</i>
03:45	Presentation 111	Diaspora of Punjabi language by the Punjabi theatre	Muhammad Tanveer Akhtar; MPhil Scholar Minhaj University Lahore <i>mtanvirofficial@gmail.com</i>
04:00	Presentation 112	Strategies for Developing Oral Communication Skills in English Among Students of IELL, Sindh University Jamshoro	Muhammad Zohaib, Abdul Wahid Bhatti, Muhammad Hussain Waqas; MPhil Scholars, Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro <i>zohaibshaikh_zs@yahoo.com</i>
04:15	Presentation 113	Relationship between Personality Traits and Language Learning Strategies used by Pakistani ESL Students	Qasim Ali; MPhil Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>qasim5678@gmail.com</i> Dr. Zaheer Asghar; Assistant Professor, Department of Education, University of Management and Technology, Lahore
04:15	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Dr. Shumaila Memon		
Theme: Contemporary Fiction, Drama and Poetry - 1 Concurrent Session J Venue: MC-01 Session Chair: Dr. Naila Sahar Coordinator: Sundas Shafiq			
Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
03:00	Presentation 114	Silence as a Form of Resistance in J. M. Coetzee's Life and Times of Michael K.	Syeda Fatima Gilani; MPhil Scholar, Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore <i>gillani.pc76@gmail.com</i>

03:15	Presentation 115	Gender Differences in Portrayal of Protagonist(s) in Fiction: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Pakistani English Novelists	Yusra Waheed; BS Student <i>yusrawaheed@outlook.com</i> Shameela Tariq; BS Student Areesha Rizwan; BS Student Mahwish Arif; Lecturer, NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi
03:30	Presentation 116	An Analysis of Metaphor and Metonymies in Classical Urdu Poet Mirza Assadullah Ghalib	Arhamna Azam; MPhil Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>arhamnaazam213@gmail.com</i>
03:45	Presentation 117	Post-war Existentialism in Fiction: a Reading of Graham Greene's "the Tenth Man"	Zia Ur Rahman; Subject Specialist in English, Elementary and Secondary Department of Education, Timergara, Lower Dir <i>zia.iuu@gmail.com</i> Dr. Mian Shah Bacha, Assistant Professor, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Sheringal, Upper Dir
04:00	Presentation 118	Injurious Effects of Sovereign Speech Acts in <i>The Bluest Eye</i>	Tamsila Naeem; Assistant Professor, ICCS, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>tamsila.naeem@umt.edu.pk</i>
04:15	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Dr. Naila Sahar		

Theme: Contemporary Fiction, Drama, Poetry - 2
Concurrent Session K
Venue: MC-02
Session Chair: Dr. Mansoor Ali
Coordinator: Faiqa

Time	Activity	Topic / agenda	Presenter
03:00	Presentation 119	Crime and the Ethic of Law(lessness): The Nature of Multiple Criminalities in Gerald Seymour's <i>The Untouchable</i>	Muhammad Furqan Tanvir; Assistant Professor, University of Management and Technology, Lahore <i>furqan.tanvir@umt.edu.pk</i>
03:15	Presentation 120	Women and Myth, Ritual or Reality: A Comparative Analysis of the Contemporary Afro-Nigerian Writers	Shamsa Malik; Assistant Professor, National University of Modern Languages, Lahore <i>shamsamalik20@hotmail.com</i>
03:30	Presentation 121	Electronic Eyes: A Study of Surveillance and Dystopian Literature	Saima Yasin; Lecturer, National University of Modern Languages, Multan <i>iamsaimayasin@gmail.com</i>
03:45	Presentation 122	No More Taboos: A Postmodern Study of Dattani's Thirty Days in September	Maheen Aamir; MPhil Scholar, University of Central Punjab, Lahore <i>mahusweet@outlook.com</i>
04:00	Presentation 123	Glimpses of Modernism in Present Pakistani Drama: A Comparative Study	Ramna Urooj Butt; MPhil Scholar, University of Sargodha, Lahore Campus Maria Aslam; MPhil Scholar, University of Sargodha, Lahore Campus <i>maria.aslam119@gmail.com</i>
04:15	Concluding remarks by the Chair: Dr. Mansoor Ali		

CONCLUDING CEREMONY

Venue: Conference Hall
Moderators: Dr. Naila Sahar/Ayesha Akram

Time	Activity	Presenter/Responsibility
4.30-4.40	Conference Report	Dr. Nadia Anwar
4.40-4.45	Concluding Remarks / Literature	Prof. Dr. Janet Wilson
4.45-4.55	Concluding Remarks / Linguistics	Prof. Dr. Francisco A. Marcos Marín
4.55-5.10	Note of Thanks / Chairperson DELL	Dr. Muhammad Shaban
5.10-5.15	Distribution of Certificates to the Volunteers	Dr. Muhammad Shaban; Prof. Janet Wilson; Prof. Francisco Marcos

“Thank you very much for your very kind invitation to your conference, which I was honoured to receive. I regret that I have not been able to attend. I send my very best wishes to all conference participants. I wish you all the very best for your exciting meeting; and for your future research!”

Dr. Peter Trudgill

Professor Emeritus, Leading Sociolinguist, Academic and Author, *Université de Fribourg, Switzerland*



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