



WORDS IN USE

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Compare Words

- Words
in Use

- Words in
Dictionary



Dimensions of Variations

Core & Specialist Vocabulary

Overview

- Dimensions of variations
- Social Dimension
- Geographical Dimension
- Historical Dimension
- Contextual Dimension
- Occupational Dimension
- What is jargon ?
- What is common core ?
- How do words move from common core to jargon ?

What leisure time interests did you engage in as a child ?

- *Gulli danda*
- *Thief and the Police (chore seepahi)*
- *Kabootar bazi*
- Hide & Seek
- Cricket
- Football
- Hockey
- Chess
- *Qatar gooti*
- *Marbles*





Did you use specialist vocabulary
while engaging in these leisure
interests ?

What games is this ?



کوکلا چھپاکی جمعرات آئی اے، جیہڑا اگے پچھے ویکھے اوہدی شامت آئی اے

- پنجاب کے دیہات میں بچوں کے کھیلوں میں یہ کھیل خاصا مقبول ہے۔ اس کھیل میں بچے ایک دائرے میں بیٹھ جاتے ہیں اور اُن میں سے کوئی ایک اپنے کسی بھی دوست کے پیچھے کپڑا چھپا دیتا ہے جس کے بعد آنکھوں پے کپڑا باندھے محض خطرہ بھانپنے والا کپڑا چھپانے والے کے پیچھے بھاگ پڑتا ہے اور پھر بھرپور دھلائی ہوتی ہے۔
- ان قدیم دیہاتی کھیلوں میں کوئی ایک سبق بھی چھپا ہوتا ہے۔ میری دانست میں اس کھیل کے بول اور اس کے ایکشن میں اس بات کو سمجھانے کی کوشش کی جاتی ہے کہ آنکھیں بند رکھنے کے باوجود چوکنا رہنا چاہیے تاکہ چپکے سے ہونی والی سازش کو بھانپا جا سکے اور اس کے خلاف کارروائی کی جائے۔

Do you find it easier to understand ?

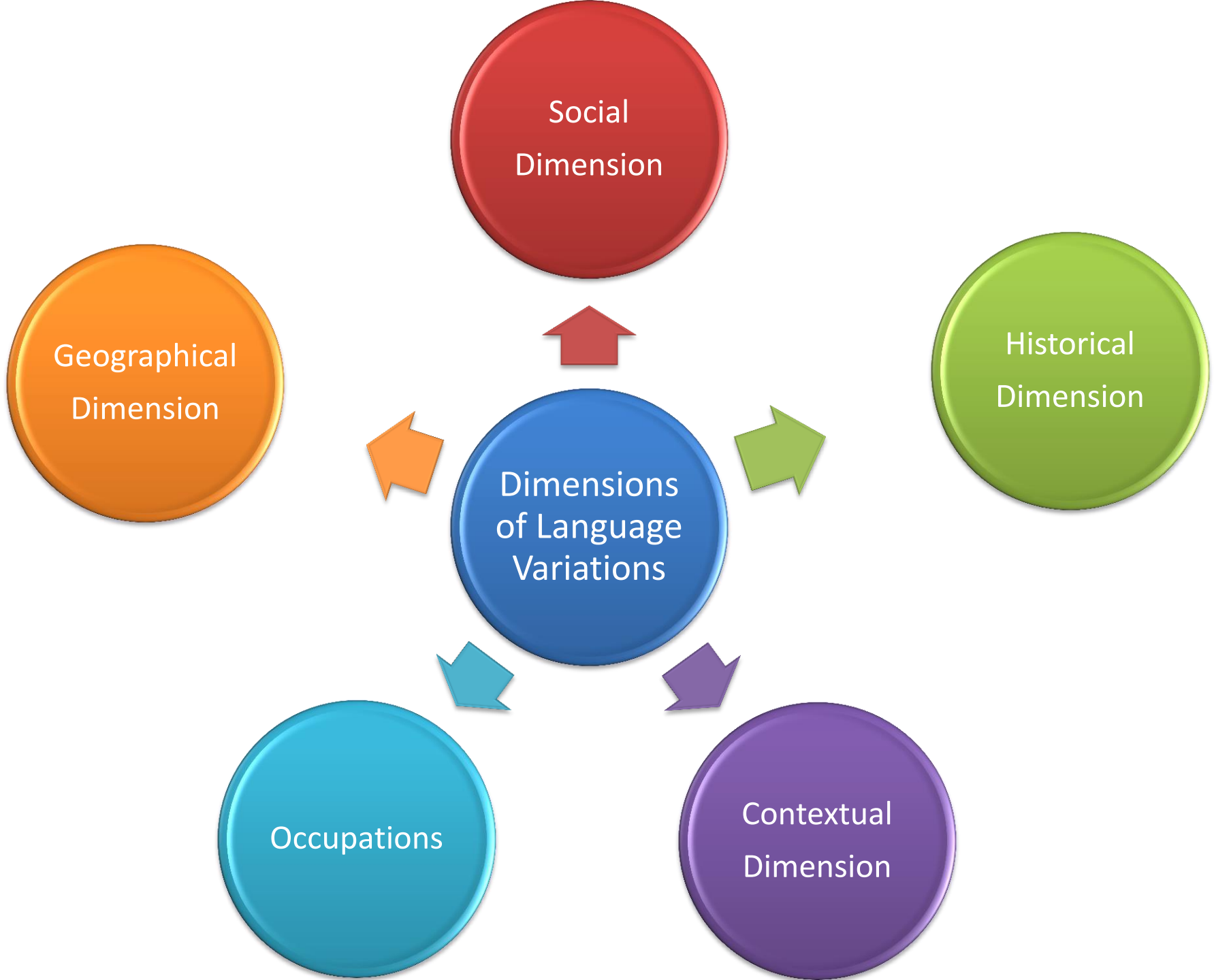
- Prescription written by a doctor
- Legal language written by a Patwari (an official who maintains land record)
- Tailoring Terms used by tailors
- Jewelers' terms
- Lawyers' legal terms
- Airline pilots communication with airport controls.

Can you understand the writing ?

R/ Datum. 231111/90
Vers. A d
de. No 20
by bawby ap. 1.2.12
L. H. C. S. 12.12.12
H. V. J. A. 1.2.12
/

Dimensions of Variations



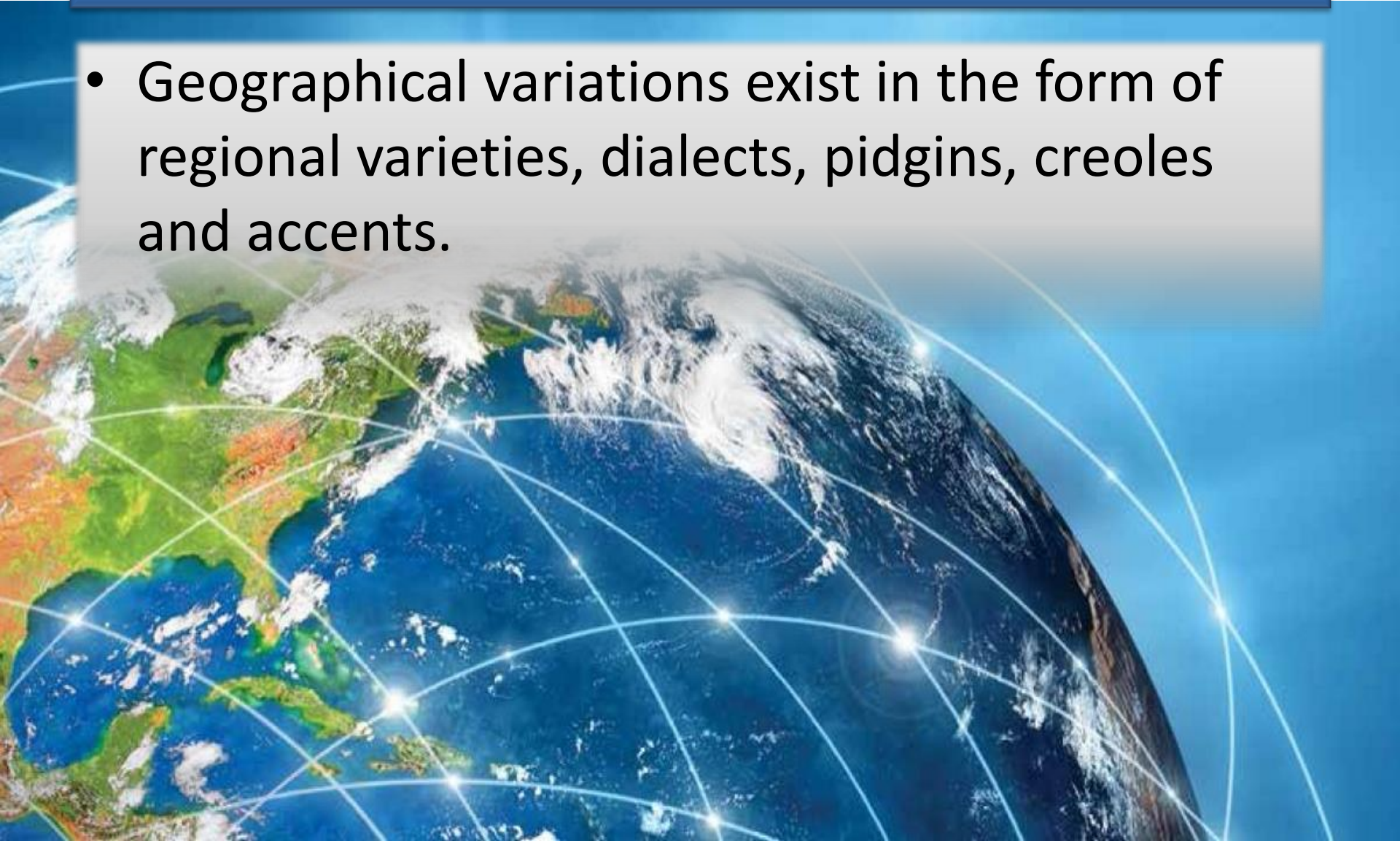


Historical Dimension

- This dimension refers to the birth and death of words. There are words we call 'obsolete'. It means that those words are no longer in current use. They are found only in old literature. There are also words which are 'archaic', it means the words are still used but they have old-fashioned flavor and are probably in the process of disappearing from current use. But such words don't form a specialist vocabulary.

Geographical Dimension

- Geographical variations exist in the form of regional varieties, dialects, pidgins, creoles and accents.



Social Dimension

- The language associated with identifiable social and cultural groups in society constitutes a third relevant dimension. It may be labeled as 'slang'. An example might be the vocabulary particular to youth culture or to criminal underworld or to the Internet surfers. There is perhaps some overlap with occupational dimension, but the emphasis here is on a shared sub-culture rather than on occupation.

Contextual Dimension

- A dimension of variation related to the context can be identified. A speaker may choose to write or speak in formal or informal style of language. Certainly, there are differences of vocabulary between formal and informal discourses.
Compare:
 - Patrons are kindly requested to deposit their outer garments at the wardrobe (formal).
 - Please leave your coats in the cloakroom (Informal).

Occupational Dimension

- *The term 'occupation' broadly includes any pursuit whether as part of daily work or a leisure interest , which develops its own specialized vocabulary. It encompasses scientific, religious, legal, political and journalistic vocabulary as well as the vocabulary associated with particular jobs and professions , sports and hobbies. Such specialist vocabulary is referred to , often disparagingly as jargon.*

Jargon is impenetrable to the outsider.

- The term 'jargon' often has pejorative connotations . We use it in this way when a professional (e.g, a doctor or lawyer) uses their specialized vocabulary in inappropriate contexts, either to display their knowledge or to obscure what they say. Jargon is impenetrable to the outsider.

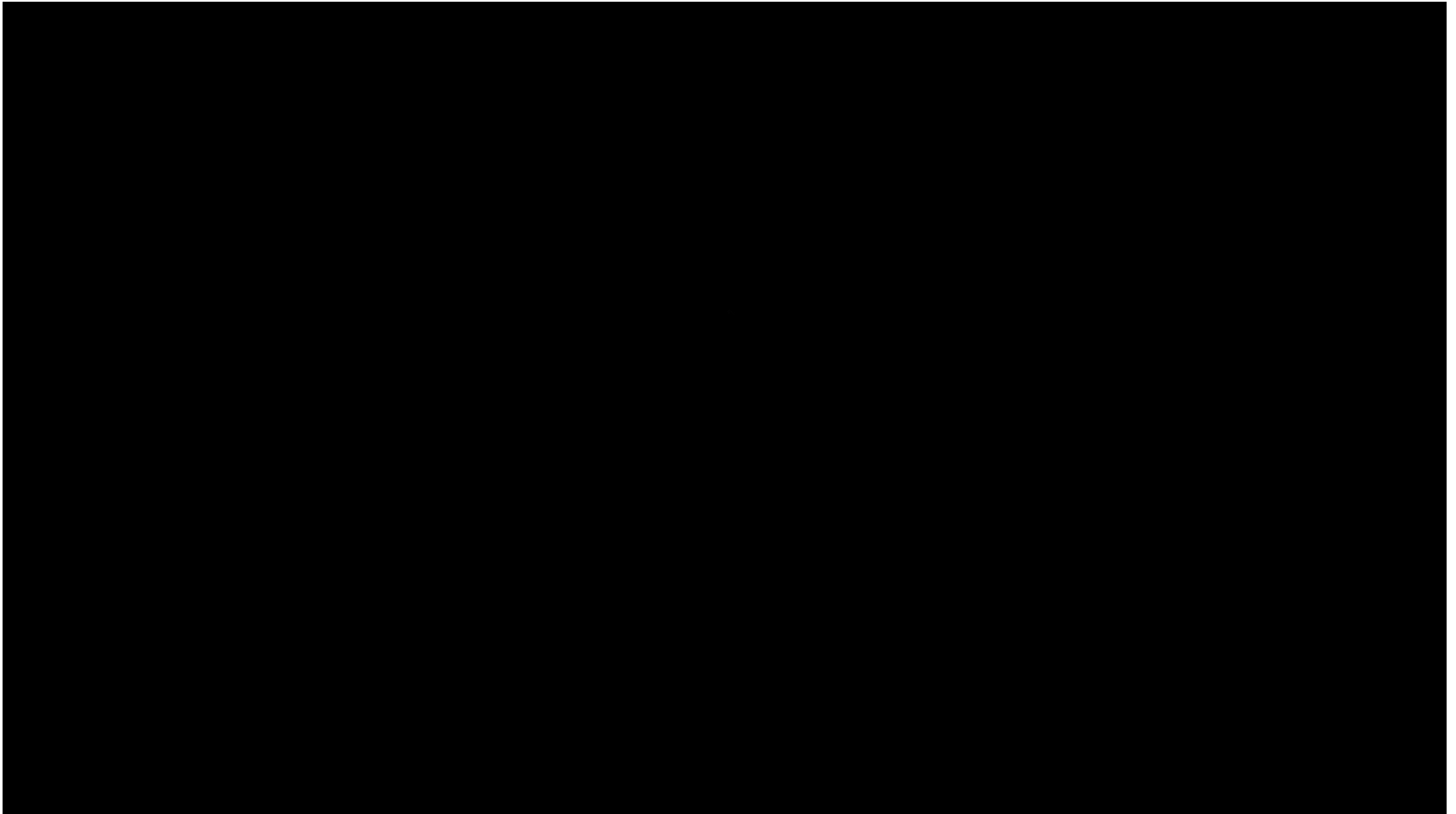
What is Jargon ?

- Jargon refers to specialist vocabularies associated with occupations that people engage in either as a mode of employment or as a leisure pursuit of some other purpose. Our daily work engenders at workplace, at home or at some voluntary agency generates its own language. Our leisure time interests whether as sports or hobbies or some other activity , have their own vocabulary .

WE NEED SOME NEW TARGON,
THE PUBLIC ARE STARTING TO
UNDERSTAND WHAT WE'RE
TALKING ABOUT!



What is Jargon ?



Occupational Jargon

Medical jargon

- Medicine and allied professions have created a jargon that is based on Latin and Greek, especially the formation of neo-classical compounds. There are , for example, a number of –ology words –angiology , enterology, haematology, psychology—relating to the study of various parts of human beings that may become diseased.

Medical Jargon

- Similarly, there are a number of *iatry* or *iatics words* , relating to the treatment diseases or conditions : geriatrics , paediatrics , podiatry and psychiatry. A group of words with gram or graph relates to the measuring or recording of bodily functions or conditions : angiogram , audiogram, cardiogram, electrocardiograph and the like.

Computing Jargon

- The jargon of computing is largely based on novel compounds formed from established English words, or new meanings for ordinary words. Among the compounds consider: central processing unit, disk drive , read only memory (ROM), virtual reality, Word processor, Wordpress, monitor

Sports Jargon



Sports Jargon

Sports have a weird and wonderful vocabulary of their own. Sports jargon refers to the specific and specialized language of used in sports. It refers to terms and phrases invented or used in athletes by players, commentators and fans to explain the game that happens or happened in sports .

Cricket Jargon

- INNINGS
- GOOGLY
- DOOSRA
- HOWZAT. ...



- An *innings* in cricket is analogous to an inning in baseball, except that the plural is always used in cricket, whether about a single innings or more than one . To *have a good innings* means to have a good run or a long life.
- A *googly* is a type of throw or bowl in which the spin of the ball causes it to veer sharply to the leg side of a right-handed batsman.

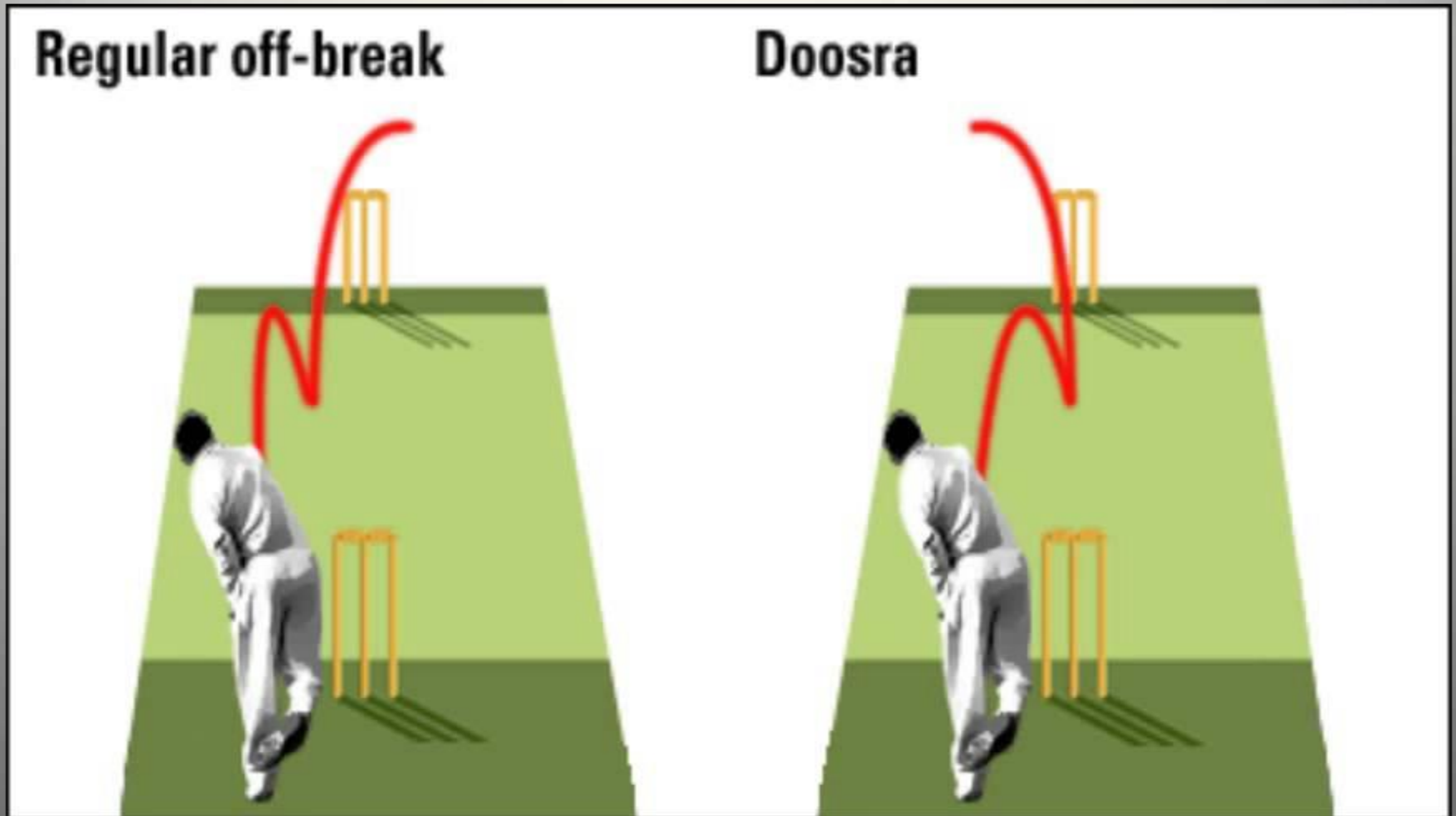
What is Doosra in cricket ?



DOOSRA

Related to the googly, the doosra breaks from the leg of a right-handed batsman, and it's bowled in a way to deceive. The term has been used in English since the late 1990s and means “another” or “the other one” in both Hindi and Urdu. The technique was created by Pakistani bowler Saqlain Mushtaq, who was often instructed by his wicket-keeper, Moin Khan: “Doosra abhi karna hai,” or “Bowl the other one now.”

What is Doosra in Cricket ?



HOWZAT

- “Howzat?” a fielder might ask an umpire, meaning "How's that batsman? Is he out or not?" *Howzat* can be shortened even further to “zat.”



THE ASHES

What's inside the
Ashes Urn?



THE ASHES

- *The Ashes* refers to a long-time rivalry between England and Australia in the form of the Test cricket series. Test is the longest form of cricket, with matches lasting as long as five days. The series is held every two years and the winner is awarded the Ashes trophy, a tiny urn that legends says holds the ashes of two burned cricket bails.

What is common core ?

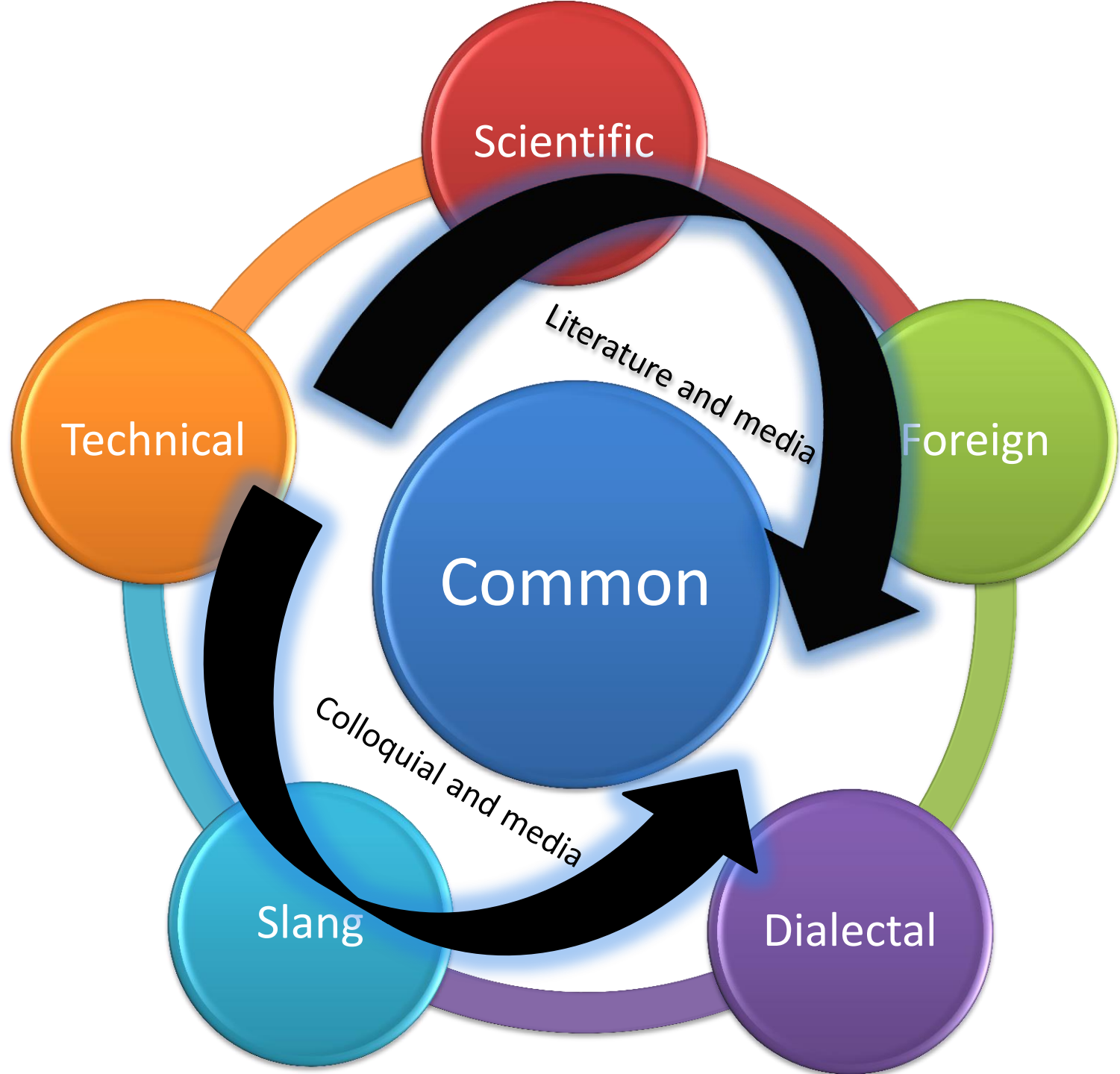
Jackson & Amvela (2007) use the word 'core' or 'common core' to refer to vocabulary of everyday language people use everyday in their daily conversations and communication. Common core contrasts with specialist vocabulary or jargon which is used only by those people who are engaged in certain occupational and leisurely activities.

*How do words move from common
core to jargon & vice-versa ?*

بریکنگ نیوز

امپائر کی انگلی اوپر
جا چکی ہے، عمران خان





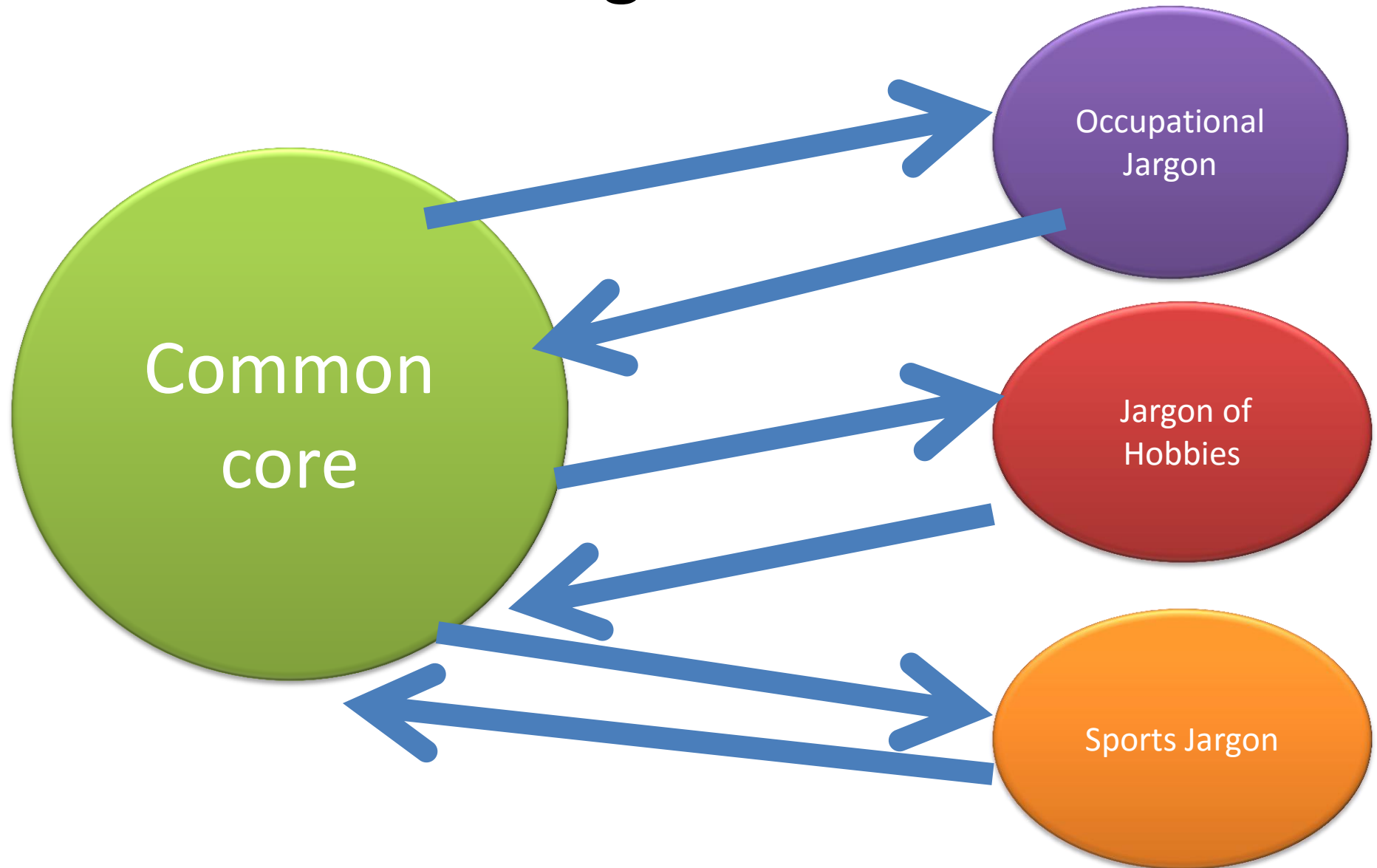
- The centre is occupied by the common words in which literary and colloquial usage meet. Scientific and foreign words enter common language mainly through literature and ; slang words ascend through colloquial use. ; the technical terms of crafts and processes and the dialect words blend with the common language both in speech and literature .

- Words keep traveling from jargon to common core and from common core to jargon. When a jargon word is repeatedly and frequently used by common people, it becomes part of common core. Similarly, a jargon may derive a word from common core and assign new meaning to it.

Jargon to Common Core

- ‘Some occupational jargons begin to filter into the core vocabulary because the professional areas concerned impinge more extensively on the lives of the lay people and are mediated by newspaper and other journalism. This is the case with some medical jargon (carcinoma , cardiac arrest) and with financial jargon (inflation, money supply) . The increasing use of word processors has brought printing jargon into everyday use; we now know about fonts , point sizes , run-on-text, justification , windows and orphans ...(p.151

Core to Jargon & Vice-versa



Thank you very much