Impact of World Englishes on Pakistani Standard Testing System: A Study of Ielts Testing System

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Abstract

The term "World Englishes" shows that English language has a number of varieties all over the world. Every region of the globe has its own style of speaking English language. Thus; people of Pakistan speak English but their way of speaking is different from other regions of the world. To pass the IELTS exam, Pakistani students have to learn English as native speaker because Pakilish is not enough to pass the exam. Quantitative study was chosen to achieve the research objectives. Data was analyzed with the help of SPSS software. 50 students were the samples of the study. The results were described in tables to simply the study. As the data were analyzed with the help of SPSS software, the researchers have commented the numerics and made the study simpler and more justifiable. By following the inquired statements which were actually the research questions, Pakistani IELTS students can easily pass the exam. Study shows that by focusing on listening skills, students learn more than any other activity. The researchers would like to recommend the Pakistani IELTS offering institutions to focus on more advance language learning techniques as the other regions are doing. They further hope that the future researchers will conduct their studies on "World Englishes".

Introduction

The different circumstances in which the English language is used worldwide are referred to as "World Englishes." English is used in more than a hundred different nations at the moment (Brown, 2019). American English, Australian English, Babu English, Banglish, British English, Canadian English, Caribbean English, Chicano English, Chinese English, Denglish (Denglisch), Hong Kong English, Indian English, Ireland English, Japanese English, New Zealand English, Nigerian English, Philippine English, Scottish English, Singapore English, South African English, Spanglish, Taglish, Welsh English, West African Pidgin English, and Zimbabwean are just a few of the various varieties of the language (Hendrix, 2022).Linguist Braj Kachru (1932-2016) publishes a journal article titled "The Indianness in Indian English." In the article, he establishes the theoretical foundation for the concept of World Englishes by examining the nativization of

English in India, highlighting some of its unique sociological and cultural features, and demonstrating that "Indian English" is a distinct dialect of the language that is neither American nor British.

Kachru formally proposed the concept of "Global Englishes" and the global profile of English at the Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL) Conference. At last, he proposes the idea of three concentric circles. The public is thereafter able to access both portions (Patel, 2020). The three concentric circle English language model depicted in this figure was created by Kachru.The outer and center circles correspond to the nations that have historically used English as a colonial language. India, Bangladesh, Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, and Zambia are a few of the countries that make up this group. The widening circle include non-colonial nations where English is spoken, albeit not always as the official or primary language. China, Japan, South Korea, Egypt, Nepal, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, the USSR, and Zimbabwe are a few of the countries in this group.Every nation outside of the first two that speaks English frequently is said to be part of the widening circle (even in restricted contexts, such as international business). The demography, economic factors, and legislation pertaining to language instruction in any of these particular countries may cause the boundaries between the expanding and outer circles to become less distinct (DaCosta, 2021).According to Kachru, it is critical to consider each English dialect within its unique historical, political, sociolinguistic, and literary settings. Besides illustrating the global prevalence of English speech, this concentric circle model

In the.in book The Other Tongue: English Across Cultures, edited by Braj B. Kachru, Larry E. Smith contributes a chapter on the spread of English and intelligence-related topics. Because English has historically expanded fairly quickly, Smith makes the point in this chapter that not all of these English variations will necessarily be understandable to one another. He argues that the concept of English's "intelligibility" should be considered as a question of its ability to be understood by a speaker and listener within the same speech community rather than being limited to being understood by English native speakers (Y. Kachru & Smith, 2019)The British Council and Cambridge English Language Assessment (formerly known as UCLES) launched the English Language Testing Service (IELTS), often known as the IELTS, for the first time in 1980. Its new format mirrored the growth of "communicative" language learning and "English for Specific Purposes," in addition to other developments in language teaching and learning. The purpose of the exam tasks was to simulate how English would be used in the "real world." A widely accepted exam for assessing non-native English speakers' language competency is the International English Language Testing System (IELTS /a.lts/). It was initiated in 1989 and is jointly maintained by the British Council, IDP: IELTS Australia, and Cambridge Assessment English[6]. One of the most popular English language assessments is IELTS.The majority of educational institutions in Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada, Europe, Ireland, and New Zealand, as well as over 3,000 educational institutions in the United States and numerous professional associations worldwide, accept IELTS as a valid test score (Pearson, 2019).

Problem Statement

It has been seen for decades that Pakistani IELTS preparation organizations continue to employ conventional teaching methods and approaches. For students who want to pursue higher education overseas and are willing to pay a hefty price to pass the IELTS exam, passing this standard examination is their ambition. Even after enrolling in these certificate-granting institutions, people still need to put in a lot of independent work if they are to realize their aspirations.

Objectives

To investigates the techniques to pass the IELTS exam.

To highlight the impact of natives accent to pass the IELTS exam.

To explore the effects of listening English news.

Research Questions
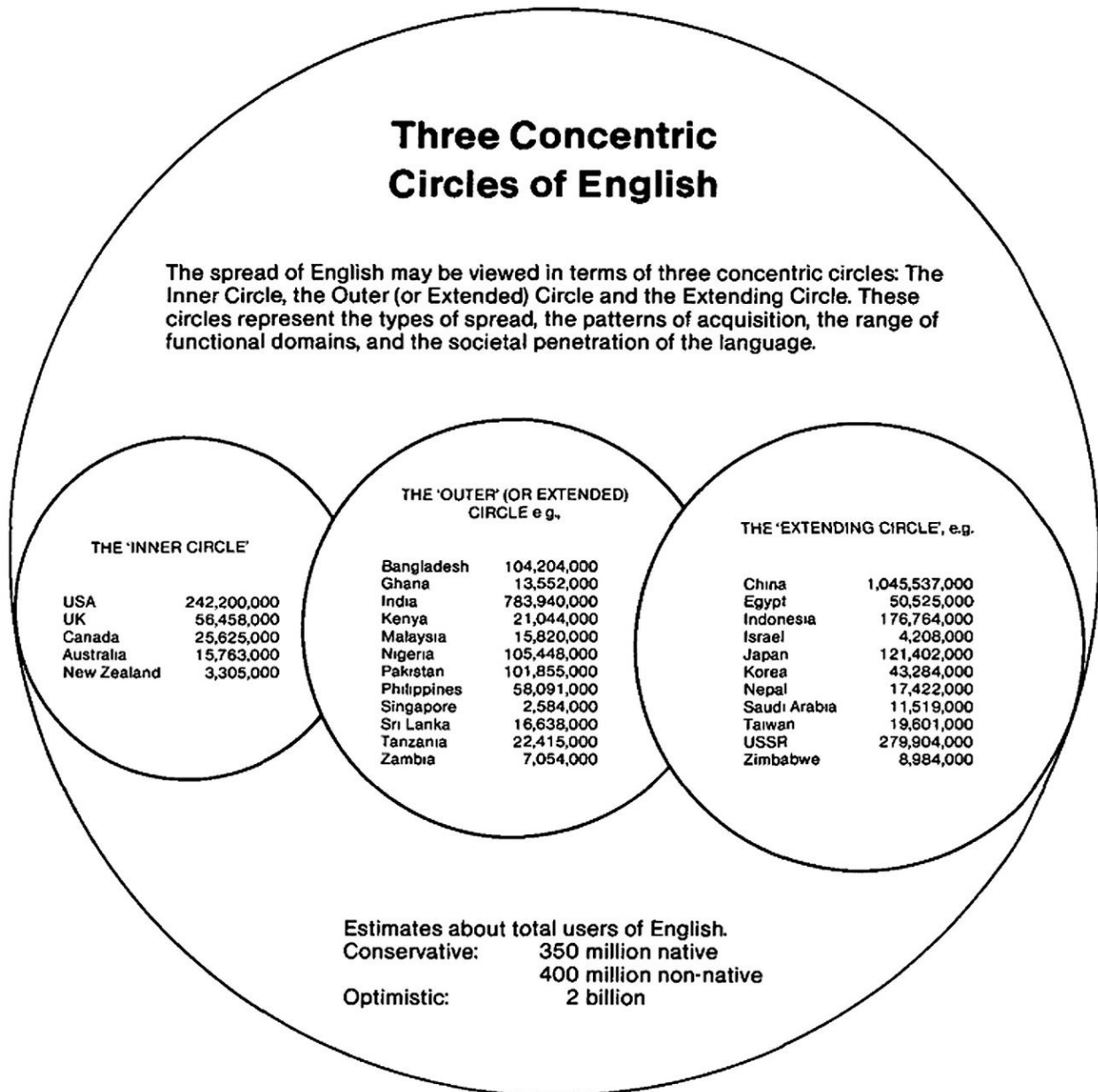
What are the techniques to pass the IELTS exam?

What is the impact of natives' accent to pass the IELTS exam?

What are the effects of listening English news?

Literature Review

English has been indigenous zed, according to Kachru (1985), in Nigeria, Singapore, and other countries that are regarded as being outside the mainstream, including India. Throughout the process, Kachru and other academics, in notably Quirk (1990), took part in the discussion of this Englishes. Kachru criticized the three basic principles of the interlanguage theory mistakes, fossilization, and sociocultural settings (1985). Before discussing the arguments and providing a different viewpoint on World Englishes and Applied Linguistics, it will be good to study Kachru's (1997) three concentric circles, a definition of World Englishes, and the concept of interlanguage (B. B. Kachru, 1992). Bolton provides several explanations for what the term "Global Englishes" means, including an all-inclusive phrase for all English dialects and rising Englishes in places like Africa and Asia. Kacru places the new Englishes in Asia and Africa in the Outer Circle; however Jenkins (2006) suggested referring to these dialects as "Global Englishes." Kachru (1997) suggested three circles to divide the English-speaking world (Figure-1). He achieved this while keeping in mind the development of English over time, how it is used today, and where it is used (Panyang & Phusawisot, 2022). Kachru asserts that the original English-speaking countries of England, the United States, and Canada make up the Inner Circle. China, Japan, and Turkey are just a few of the countries in the Expanding Circle where English is becoming increasingly important in business, science, technology, and education. These countries have been influenced by Western culture. Former colonies like Nigeria, Africa, and India make up the Outer Circle. The Outer Circle and Kachru's main arguments against the IL theory are more closely related. The competency of second language learners is based on their first (L1) and second (L2) languages, according to the interlanguage continuum (IL) theory (Al-Sobhi, 2019).If their output deviates from American or British Standard English, it is deemed an error (often as a result of L1 interference), and if they continue to create errors after correction, this is referred to as

fossilization. When Selenker revised his IL theory in 1992 and particularly applied fossilization to the context of Global Englishes, the theory's critics—including Kachru and Quirk—regained interest in it (Al-Khresheh, 2015).

Three Concentric Circles of English

The spread of English may be viewed in terms of three concentric circles: The Inner Circle, the Outer (or Extended) Circle and the Extending Circle. These circles represent the types of spread, the patterns of acquisition, the range of functional domains, and the societal penetration of the language.

THE 'INNER CIRCLE'

USA	242,200,000
UK	56,458,000
Canada	25,625,000
Australia	15,763,000
New Zealand	3,305,000

THE 'OUTER' (OR EXTENDED) CIRCLE e g.,

Bangladesh	104,204,000
Ghana	13,552,000
India	783,940,000
Kenya	21,044,000
Malaysia	15,820,000
Nigeria	105,448,000
Pakistan	101,855,000
Philippines	58,091,000
Singapore	2,584,000
Sri Lanka	16,638,000
Tanzania	22,415,000
Zambia	7,054,000

THE 'EXTENDING CIRCLE', e.g.

China	1,045,537,000
Egypt	50,525,000
Indonesia	176,764,000
Israel	4,208,000
Japan	121,402,000
Korea	43,284,000
Nepal	17,422,000
Saudi Arabia	11,519,000
Taiwan	19,601,000
USSR	279,904,000
Zimbabwe	8,984,000

Estimates about total users of English.
Conservative: 350 million native
                  400 million non-native
Optimistic: 2 billion

English is likely the only language that has ever genuinely achieved this status. So, it should come as no surprise to anyone that linguists have been curious about how English has spread over the world and have been studying what happens to a language when it becomes the standard form of communication. They found that as English moved over the world, it has undergone unique and different changes. In India, for example, it has evolved into a language of "power" and "prosperity," serving as a "lexifier" language in the creation of new pidgin and creole languages that differ greatly

from English in other respects. English is increasingly widely used as a corporate and international organization's official language (Sadeghpour & Sharifian, 2019).

In an essay titled "Squaring Circles" in the International Journal of Applied Linguistics, linguist Braj Kachru divided the many varieties of World English into three concentric circles: inner, outer, and expanding. Several academics agree with [academic author and writer, Paul Bruthiaux, Ph.D.], who asserts that despite being vague and occasionally misleading, these labels give "a useful shorthand for 357rganizatio settings of English worldwide." A simple illustration of the World Englishes circle concept is also included in Kachru's PowerPoint "World Englishes: Approaches, Issues, and Resources (Şinghirei, 2022)."

The term "World English" "is still in use, but is questioned by some who say it strikes too strong a note of superiority," according to author Henry Hitchings in his book "The Language Wars." "'Global English' designates a stage in the evolution of the English language. English has seen a significant change throughout this phase, moving from being the native tongue of a small number of nations to being used by a considerably broader population in settings other than those where it is their mother tongue. "World English," "result not from the flawed and imperfect learning of the non-mother tongue speakers, but from the nature of the process of micro acquisition, language spread, and change. (Uppe, Raghuram, & Latha)"

The preface to the book "English in the World: Global Laws, Global Functions" by Rani Rubdy and Mario Saraceni notes that there has long been discussion about the reasons of the global spread of English as well as its effects. Standardization has been the key issue. This is so because English lacks a formal body that develops and defends linguistic norms, unlike other world languages like Spanish and French. The forces of linguistic diversity, which are typically engaged when fresh demands are made on a language that has attained a position in a world of such immense dimensions, are at odds with those who desire to stabilize the code by some form of convergence. The fact that non-native speakers of English now exceed native speakers is one impact of English's escalating dominance throughout the world in recent decades (Rao, 2019).According to Hala-Hala (2021), despite the diversity of world English, some varieties and registers are reportedly rather closely controlled, frequently through standardized patterns of use, according to Tom McArthur in the "Oxford Handbook to Global English." Hence, it is evident that the following are standard:

Airports
The majorities of airport announcements is made in English or include English and are bilingual. At international airports, English is frequently used on signboards alongside other languages.

Newspapers and periodicals
Among English-language journals, broadsheet newspapers, and other publications, stringent text editing. The news and commentary provided by CNN, BBC, and other outlets, particularly on television, where presentational conventions and forms are at least as significant as in print media. It is normal to use email, the internet, and computer services like those provided by Microsoft.

Teaching World English

In order to maintain its influence in the global marketplace, the UK must give up its antiquated views about English and accept new versions of the language, claims the left-leaning research 358rganization Demos.

According to a paper titled "How you like it: Catching up in an age of global English," new varieties of the language, such "Chinglish" and "Singlish" (Chinese and Singaporean versions of English), have values "that we must learn to accommodate and relate to." It claims that the UK should concentrate on teaching English as it is now used around the world rather than adhering to "arcane strictures of how it should be spoken and written." Samuel Jones and Peter Bradwell, the paper's authors, argue that change is necessary for the UK to keep its sway on the international stage. The article claims that "The possibility of becoming obsolete exists. We have kept ways of thinking about the English language that were more appropriate for the empire rather than adjusting to the contemporary, globalized world (Paradis, 2019)."

Research Methodology

The researchers have conducted a quantitative study. Ten questions were asked from the 50 IELTS students of Peshawar city. In the said study, the researchers collected the data through random sampling. In this way, they have chosen 40 males and 10 females for the study. The data was analyzed with the help of SPPS software and described in the in the form of mean and standard deviation. To simplify the results the researchers also have described the data of all responses in one table as table of frequencies of multiple responses.

Data Analysis

Table 1. What is your gender?

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
boy	40	80.0	80.0	80.0
girl	10	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Out of fifty students, 40 were boys and 10 were girls. All the students gave positive responses of all the questions.

Table 02. Table of Mean and Standard Deviation.
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation

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What is your gender?	50	1.00	2.00	1.2000	.40406
1. British English helps better to pass the written test of IELTS.	50	1.00	3.00	1.5200	.57994
2. Dawn and other Pakistani English newspapers give us enough vocabulary to speak English as prestigious language.	50	1.00	3.00	1.6000	.63888
3. In start the use of Paklish, I feel that I can speak English as natives if work hard.	50	1.00	3.00	1.5000	.58029
4. Listening BBC NEWS make me able to be a good perceptive of English.	50	1.00	4.00	1.7400	.63278
5. By listening American Accent, I can speak more fluently and feel to pass the IELTS spoken part easily.	50	1.00	4.00	1.7000	.64681
6. Reading English Authors especially Britain makes me able to comprehend me to pass the IELTS.	50	1.00	4.00	1.8600	.70015

7. Listening CNN and Fox News help me to learn more about world's accents and help me to pass the IELTS	50	1.00	4.00	1.7400	.75078
8. Interaction with English speaking' helps to be more confident in speaking English.	50	1.00	4.00	1.6400	.80204
9. IELTS courses offering institutions are providing enough material to pass the standard test.	50	1.00	4.00	1.7200	.78350
10. English writing skills make me to be good learner of English grammar.	50	1.00	4.00	1.6600	.79821

All the 50 participants of the study were in view that by learning 04 English language skills one can pass the IELTS exam easily. Listening native language speakers, we can achieve our language objectives. So, the researchers have achieved their study targets.

Table 03. Cumulative Presentation of the questions.

Values	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Strongly Agree	220	44.0%	440.0%
Agree	238	47.6%	476.0%
Uncertain	30	6.0%	60.0%
Disagree	12	2.4%	24.0%
Total	500	100.0%	1000.0%

Table 03, shows the cumulative results of the study in percentage. 91% students agreed that that can achieve their learning targets by following the inquired statements. 06% students were in view that that are not sure if these statements may help them or not. While; only 2.4% respondents stated that these statements don't help them in passing the IELTS tests.

Conclusion
People from all around the world adapt the English language to fit their own accents or vocal styles because it has many dialects. As a result, English spoken by Pakistanis differs from that of other parts of the world. Every location has a unique term for the English language; hence, the English spoken by Pakistani natives is called Paklish. Since the goal of this study was to ascertain how world Englishes affect the ability to pass the IELTS standard exam. The respondents believed that passing the test could be achieved with ease if one simply followed the procedures for speaking one's native tongue. There were also many who believed that learning local English initially helps one pass the IELTS.

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