

## **The Improvement of Learning of English Language From Reading The English Newspapers In Karachi**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the study was to evaluate how far reading of English newspaper articles published in the Daily Dawn and the Daily News International during the year 2012-2011 enriching English language and learning skills of English language of the readers. Three hypotheses were devised. The scope of the study was limited to the articles published in the vital English newspapers of Pakistan and their readers in Karachi. The varied research approach was adopted. The population was comprised of all the readers of the selected articles of the Daily Dawn and the Daily News newspapers available during the year 2012-2011 in Karachi. The researcher used the stratified random sampling design along with purposive sampling design. The mode of determining the function of English newspapers was through a close and cautious analysis of the newspaper articles. Questionnaires and interview procedure were major techniques used for data collection. Data was collected through personal visits. Data was analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. Content analysis of the articles revealed the level of social issues discussed in important newspapers. It was a sort of litmus test. The result of the test also showed that how much knowledge of English language was available for the readers. On the basis of result tangible recommendations were made.

Language controls the thoughts of the people and, eventually, controls the cultures which they belong to. Without language it is hard to communicate with each other, allowing views of humanity's chief invention. Language that controls the minds of men and ultimately belongs to control cultures (Verghese, 1990). Language is very important in our lives. Cultures and quality change in the next generation. Other people used to communicate with. Language is very important in our lives. Cultures and quality change in the next generation. Other people used to communicate with (Naz, 2007).

The Daily Dawn is an important English newspaper of Pakistan this is published from Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad concurrently. The newspaper is the product of Herald Publications. The newspaper started its publication from Delhi. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, was its first managing trustee (Riaz, 2008). The News is printed in tabloid size, is one of the significant English language newspaper in Pakistan. It is an ABC licensed distribution of copies of 140,000. It is printed from Lahore, Karachi, and Rawalpindi/Islamabad. It has access on overseas countries. It is published from London. The News International is published by the Jang Group of Newspapers, publisher of the Daily Jang, the largest Urdu language newspaper in Pakistan. Mir Khalil-ur-Rehman was the founder of the newspaper. After his death, his younger son, Mir Shakil-ur-Rehman is the present owner (Wikipedia, 2012).

The newspapers have restricted space and thus can print the particularly chosen news. Only few news stories are chosen and published according to public interests and others are briefly stated so as to attract the interest of the readers. The news is developed by two processes before they are accessible to the public. First step is the gathering of the information and second step is the doling out of the reports. Variety of the news changes during the way of the fabrication (Bass, 1969).

### **HYPOTHESES**

The following two hypotheses were formulated:

#### **Hypothesis No. 1:**

There is no significant difference in enhancing the level of English language between the younger and older readers.

**Hypothesis No. 2:** There is no significant difference in enhancing the level of English language between the male and the female readers.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Penn State University started a newspaper Readership Program in 1997 by providing them newspapers of three organizations to achieve their goal, to positively contribute to the world with essential knowledge (Reisberg, 1999). English is the unique language which is used massively by many people at many places; from home to print and electronic media. English is the language of media, employment and, of education and technology. It is a compulsory part of the people's life to learn English language (McArthur 2000). It is generally considered that English has much precedence than any other language in Pakistani society, so we also thought speaking in English meant you were intelligent. The speeches we deliver tend to be in English or Urdu than in our native language. (Yousafzai & Lamb, 2013).

English skill is considered so much important that enormous individual investments into becoming adept are made in the private education industry and training and overseas study (Nunan, 2003). From North America to East Asia English is formal means of communication in several different parts of the world. It is also the language of modern technology and internet. Since 1980s English language emerged as a prevalent intercontinental language due to its international political and business importance (Herzallah, 2011).

Students obtain the concepts better, in multilingual classrooms, where the local language of students is used as extra resource. Language expertise between language minority students in the USA has been brought into being to be a far stronger predictor of academic presentation than either cognitive style or intellectual development. Therefore, language ability gives the impression to be a strong predictor of cognitive operation. On the other hand, linguistic expertise in English, although necessary, was not brought into being to be an ample condition for high academic performance. Researchers have revealed that it is most suitable to judge the cognitive ability of bilinguals in their most skillful language. The performance of the students is affected in problem solving when the language of education is the weaker language of the students. Students who require certain kinds of skill or whose experience has been different from or even contradictory to the experiences presupposed by certain word problems are right to meet difficulties. The function of language intellectual capacity in mathematics problem solving that language deficiencies lead to misinterpretations

of word problems. The consequential way out may be incorrect yet mathematically consistent with students' interpretation of the word problem (Davis, 2013).

English is so accepted and vital that it is used in a number of different countries in the world. Therefore, three circles are projected to classify the world according to the functions of English in the community. The three groups are valuable for showing the overall representation of regions where English is used. In the Inner Circle, English is used as a mother tongue or a native language as the Britain, New Zealand, the United States, Australia and Canada. In the Outer Circle are past colonies of English-speaking countries where English is spoken as an official language as Singapore and Pakistan, Baharat. The Expanding Circle contains the rest of the world in which English is used as a foreign language and commonly for international contact as P.R. China, Korea, France and Japan. In specific terms, this classification delineates native speakers as those in the Inner Circle countries (Kachru, 1985).

As the numbers of international students have grown up, higher education institutions in Asia have offered ever-increasing range of English medium education degree programs. With globalization accelerating the knowledge based economy, obviously, it has become compulsory for universities to apply internationalization strategy in order to appeal bright students overseas and also to keep home students. Their official recognition has not been completely attentive of how to start an external quality guarantee tool to measure the quality of these programs. Asian universities are in full swing to internationalize themselves in the late 1990s, targeting at enlighten the distinction and cultural composition of the student body, acquiring status, and augmenting the planned alliances of colleges. Asian governments and higher education institutions have not thought strongly about how to preserve quality of English medium training degree programs. Presently, Asian nations share two common internationalization strategies; one is to entice international students and the other is to improve universities to offer English medium teaching courses and degree programs at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. In reaction to global higher education competition, Asian nations are competing impressively with western countries to attract the best and brightest from overseas (Hou, 2013).

Trade and industry world of today has become very aggressive. Everybody is striving to go ahead of the limits. English is the language of business community of the world. It is mandatory for the people of Pakistan to learn English language skills in order to

become allies of the business community of the planet (Naz, 2007). English is a universal language and it is the language of TV, politicians from all over the world. We come across many signs and commercial inscribed in English while we travel in any city of the world. In a foreign city, English is the main language used by the restaurants and the hotels. Menu is offered in English. Many countries have English news broadcast channels irrespective of their national language. Many countries in the world have English as the official language. A man feels pleasure if he learns it as a mother tongue. He may have mixed feelings and may be strongly motivated to learn it as it is obvious that one will have connections with many people due to the knowledge of English language than any other language. Learning of English language needs great deal of tough work to have expertise. It is clear that who has made progress, feels pleasure in accomplishment. (Crystal, 2003).

The position of English is undoubted. Due to the globalization it has turn out to be a very important part of the learning in different countries. Internet and the international networks have made the relations between English and the globalization (Gray, 2002). In many area of the world English has become the language of standing, respect and power (Canagarajah, 1999). Learning of English as an international language does not necessarily mean how to speak English with native speakers only but with the non-native speakers of English form any part of the planet. English has become the lingua franca of the world and now it is not owned by any solitary country of the globe (Widdowson, 1994). There is not a single precise accent of English which can be called revered nor are all English ways of talking (Kramsch, 1999).

History of the newspaper is extraordinary in East Asia. Chinese developed it in 2000 years ago. The Korean learned it from Chinese and passed it to Japanese. Later on China developed it on wood-block technique. As compared to West the culture of modern style newspapers developed late in East Asia. The physical arrangement of the majority newspapers was very parallel of eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth century. It was consisted of a big piece of paper that can be folded (Martin and Copeland, 2003).

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The researcher adopted mixed research strategy. Mixed method research is quite new and a growing area of methodological choice for many researchers. Research involves

the use of more than one approach in data collection, method of design or data analysis within a single program of study.

The population of the study comprised of all the readers of Karachi who read the articles of important English newspapers of Pakistan. The researcher interviewed the experts. Efficiency of the newspapers conversed and the priority given to the English language is discussed. Stratified random sampling is used in this study. Total sample size was 200 readers and interview protocol was carried out by 05 experts.

Under the perspective of purposive sampling the researcher has taken the interview of the experts. Record analysis, interview protocol and Questionnaire were main research instruments. Questionnaire was used for collection of data. The items of the questionnaire were drawn in consultation with the jury of experts. The researcher has used primary and secondary sources for data collection. The reliability of the research instruments used in the study was determined through computation of Cronbach Alpha. For this SPSS For this purpose SPSS 21 software was used.

### **3.4.2 Reliability of Research Instruments**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.802	20

The calculated value of “r” of English language was 0.802. In this way, the validity and reliability of the questionnaire was found satisfactory.

Interviews of the experts were carried out. The researcher asked them different questions to know their expert view in the development in the articles of the English newspapers. Record Analysis of the articles published in January 2012- December 2012 in the important newspapers was carried out. Data was collected through personal visits. Data was analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. From using the SPSS t-test was used to test hypothesis.

## **TESTING OF THE MAJOR HYPOTHESES**

### **Hypothesis 1**

There is no significant difference in enhancing the level of English language knowledge provided to the younger and older readers.

**Research Hypothesis 1**

There is significant difference in enhancing the level of English language knowledge provided to the younger and older readers.

**Analysis of the Problem**

1. **H<sub>0</sub>:**  $\mu_1 = \mu_2$
2. **H<sub>1</sub>:**  $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$
3.  $\alpha : 0.05$
4. Test Statistics : t-test
5. Decision Rule : Reject H<sub>0</sub> if completed  $t \geq 1.96$

**Computation of t - test**

		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	English Language - Gender	44.106	199	.000

**Conclusion**

Referring to table t, we find that the tabulated value of  $t = 1.96$  with  $df = 198$  at  $\alpha = 0.05$  is bigger than the computed value of  $t = 44.106$ . Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected and it concluded that there is significant difference in enhancing the level of English language knowledge provided to the younger and older readers.

**Hypothesis 2**

There is no significant difference in enhancing the level of English language by reading English Newspapers by male and female readers.

**Research Hypothesis 2**

There is significant difference in enhancing the level of English language by reading English Newspapers by male and female readers.

**Analysis of the Problem**

1. **H<sub>0</sub>:**  $\mu_1 = \mu_2$

2. **H1:**  $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$
3.  $\alpha : 0.05$
4. Test Statistics : t-test

Decision Rule: Reject  $H_0$  if completed  $t \geq 1.96$

### Computation of t Test

#### Paired Samples Test

		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	English Language - Gender	44.106	199	.000

### Conclusion

Referring to table t, we find that the tabulated value of  $t = 1.96$  with  $df = 198$  at  $\alpha = 0.05$  is bigger than the computed value of  $t = 44.106$ . Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected and it concluded that there is significant difference in enhancing the level of English language by reading English Newspapers by male and female readers.

### DEFINITION OF THE KEY TERMS

#### *Improvement*

Functional use of English language professionally.

#### *Newspaper:*

Printed account of news or a publication containing news and comment on current events, which usually appear daily, and is printed on large sheets of paper that are folded together.

#### *The Dawn:*

Important English newspaper of Pakistan.

#### *The News:*

Important English newspaper of Pakistan.

#### *Article :*

A piece of nonfiction writing in a newspaper.



## **SUMMARY**

The scope of the study was limited to the readers of the English newspapers and editors of the newspapers. The purpose of the study was to analyze the articles published in leading English newspapers, and make recommendations for further development and awareness regarding the quality of the articles published in the daily Dawn and in the News International English newspapers. The following ten hypotheses were formulated for the study;

There is no significant difference in enhancing the level of English language knowledge provided to the younger and older readers. There is no significant difference in enhancing the level of English language by reading English Newspapers by male and female readers.

The population of the study consisted of all the readers of the leading English newspapers in Karachi. The overall strategy of the present study was mixed research approach. The population was large and heterogeneous. It was not possible to carry out a census. As of 2004<sup>[update]</sup>, the Daily Dawn has a weekday circulation of over 138,000 and the News International has an ABC certified circulation of 140,000. Consequently, a stratified random sampling design was adopted. Total sample size was 200 readers and 5 experts. Questionnaire was used for collection of data. A questionnaire comprised of 20 items was developed. The data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistical procedure. The data analysis was done through SPSS 21 software.

## **5.2 FINDINGS**

Four major hypotheses and 10 item wise hypotheses were formed to analyze the performance of the articles published in leading English newspapers of Pakistan.

Mixed opinions were found in respect of all the items of the questionnaire.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

After this study, I have had an opportunity to assess the position and status the articles of the leading English newspapers of Pakistan. There are a number of findings from this study that demands further debate. There is no significant difference in enhancing the level of English language knowledge provided to the younger and older readers. There is no significant difference in enhancing the level of English language by

reading English Newspapers by male and female readers. The item-wise analysis showed that all the hypotheses were rejected as viewed by the readers.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is recommended that the authorities of leading English newspapers should pay heed towards the publication of special articles for the learning of English language of the readers. The study found that readers are not satisfied regarding the knowledge of English language.

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