



ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING IN PAKISTAN: AN ANALYSIS THROUGH ECOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW

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ABSTRACT- Linguistic Ecology shows a relationship between a man and his environment and this research work was carried out for investigating the Ecological Perspectives of English Language Learning in Pakistan. An analytical technique through qualitative approach was used to analyze the Ecological Perspectives of English Language Learning in Pakistan. For this Purpose secondary sources were implied and all publications of recent ten years were analyzed to derive a vocabulary list of those words which are being used in Pakistan and are related to the field of Eco linguistics. The derived vocabulary list expressed three basic aspects of linguistic ecology and the society of Pakistan such as i) Ecological words and their class ii) Ecological Relationship among words in Pakistani Language Perspective and iii) Quality of words in cohesion with ecology and its ecological usage. The extracted vocabulary was expressed in tables with explanation. The analysis concluded that the attitude of the people of Pakistan towards learning English language has essentially changed and is still going on to be changed. Pakistani environment for learning language is not purely equivalent to its own origins as it is the state with diverse languages, behavior, environment, ecology and cognitivism, so the learning behavior and perspectives of different people towards learning English language also differ. So, there is a need to review the language planning in Pakistan. As ecological perspectives of English language learning are not as rich in Pakistan as in other countries so it should be promoted and the new term towards linguistics i.e. Ecolinguistics must be introduced as a separate field.

Keywords: Ecology, Perspective, Ecolinguistics, Linguistic Ecology, Ecological Perspective, etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

Human beings are social creatures. They need to communicate with one another. They communicate with each other to keep their relationships. They communicate with one another either for their business matters or for their personal discussions. In educational fields students have to present themselves in their academic presentations, teachers have to present themselves to approve themselves as perfect mentors, or in business any employee has to present himself either for getting some job or to approve himself as a good intellectual employee, any entrepreneur has to present himself in other markets for showing their products more useable and utilizable.

Language is a social phenomenon and therefore is constantly influenced by society and environment. He further added and said that the interface between linguistics, cultural studies, environmental studies, sociology, ethnology and social philosophy becomes some sort of sense-building field within which researchers can study individual and social environmental consciousness of the society which may be able to positively influence it (Abbas, Jalil, Zaki&Irfan, 2020).

Language to society and environment and said that language is the tool to create a link between individuals and their environment and society. Such links of human beings and their environment are termed as relationship and such relationships create discourses. Whether they create positive or negative discourses, it is important to recognize the junctions and blendings of two when brought together (Irfan, Naqvi, Awan,&Abbasi, 2021)

Stibbe (2015) argued that linguistic ecology is the study of those stories which are related to our day to day lives and these are connected to our environment.

Objectives

1. To find out the link between language learning and ecology.
2. To understand the link of ecological perspectives of science languages with English language learning in Pakistan.
3. To explore the ways to link Pakistani language learning trends with Ecology and Ecolinguistics.

Significance of Research

1. This research may be helpful for language learners and teachers to be aware of new terms Ecology and Ecolinguistics in Pakistan.
2. This research work may be of great importance for linguists to analyze any language in an ecological perspective.
3. Such work will definitely pave new ways of linking learning trends of Pakistani language learners with ecology.

Research Questions

1. What is the link between language learning and ecology?
2. Is there any link between scientific languages and linguistics in terms of their ecological use in Pakistan?
3. What are the ways which may link Pakistani language learning trends with Ecology and Ecolinguistics?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Language: An Epistemological Turn

Harris(1981) pointed out about language and said that whatever is studies area of any

field whether it's historical, cultural or developmental. Language always paves the way towards scientific fields. On the other side if science is analyzed it may be the construction of language as the scientists have to use the language to impose their discoveries. Language has a distinct importance in the lives of humans. Linguistic studies has produced many effects on human civilizations and their studies like physics, cultural studies, traditions and customs, biology, chemistry etc. This is unique from a huge methodological background from linguistics, whose epistemological basics always disqualify our thinking and concepts about language.

Language Ecology

Language cannot exist in space and are formed after the use of its speakers in long term. Languages are affected by those people who use those as their medium of communication. Such communication form an environment and maintain such relationships which form the actual linguistic ecology.

Ecology of language is a new term and different views and assumptions of human languages are considered important when they are employed to any environment. Language ecology is recognized as a separate field and got recognition in recent few years as other fields were flourished. It went parallel to economy, sociology and all other fields which were connected to socialism. Sociolinguistics is considered to be closely related to ecolinguistics and it express the inner relationship of language to environment. Different scholars put their efforts in the field of ecolinguistics. These are Sapir (1921), Hymes (1964), Haugen (1972),

Ecolinguistics

Chen (2016) stated that obviously, ecolinguistics incorporates two disciplines which are ecology and linguistics and they may be analyzed as being non-related. Such disconnection may be justified only in the sense if the concept of ecology could not be proved as an organism. Different ecologists presented such views which showed that there is a strong relationship of language with any other organism. Languages do have their physical environment. It may play an important role in the lives of human beings who are connected to each other through the medium of communication which is one and only language. if language is considered part and parcel for any society that language may be considered for playing an important role in all the aspects of the lives of human that how they interact with each other and how they are connected to each other. (Irfan, Shahzadi, Talib, & Awan 2020)

Ecology and Ecolinguistics

Cowley (2007) observed that ecolinguistics is the field of linguistic of language studies in which the concept of biology is not studied up to the mark. He also commented in support of Haugen and said that if language is considered important in human interactions and interrelated with its environment of origin that it should be studied in both natural and cultural phenomenon. He argued that ecology must be considered of great importance in human society for being an important component of living system. He further added that such living system must be persistent and there should be a positive relationship of these systems with their environment. He commented that there is no doubt language is an important feature of the species of human but it should not be considered as a thing.

Language and Ecology of Pakistan

Pakistan is a state where a lot of languages are spoken. The most commonly used languages are five. These are Punjabi, Urdu, Sindhi and Seraiki. These languages are having more than 10 million users in Pakistan. It is true that almost all Pakistani languages belong to two language families named, group of Indo- European and Indo-Iranian linguistic families.

The National language of Islamic republic of Pakistan is Urdu, which is used as official language along with English language. There are some other languages which are regional and these are Seraiki, Pushto, Balochi, Punjabi, Sindhi, Gujarati, Kashmiri, Brahui, Hindko, Khowar, Shina, Balti, Haryanvi, Marwao, Wakhi and Burushaski. Such regional languages contain four provincial languages Sindhi, Balochi, Punjabi and Pushto.

The languages which may be counted as individual languages are 74 in number. All 74 languages are living languages and these are in use to their speakers. These 74 are further divided into indigenous and non-indigenous languages i.e. 66 and 8 respectively. If we further divide these languages than institutional languages are 7, developing languages are 17, vigorous are 39, endangered languages are 9 in number 2 languages are dying.

- Saraiki was included with Punjabi in the census of 1951 and 1961.
- Urdu language is national language and is spoken and understood in all over Pakistan.

Wikipedia, the online resource presented the ecology of Pakistani languages and presented a chart to represent the use of different languages as first language by different people. Six languages are presented in the given chart. These estimates are given according to the census of 2008 and 1998.

Numbers of speakers of larger languages

Language	2008 estimate		1998 census		Areas of Predominance
1 Punjabi	76,367,360	44.17%	58,433,431	44.15%	Punjab, Islamabad
2 Pashto	26,692,890	15.44%	20,408,621	15.42%	Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa
3 Sindhi	24,410,910	14.12%	18,661,571	14.10%	Rural Sindh
4 Saraiki	18,019,610	10.42%	13,936,594	10.53%	Punjab
5 Urdu	13,120,540	7.59%	10,019,576	7.57%	Urban Sindh and urban Pakistan
6 Balochi	6,204,540	3.59%	4,724,871	3.57%	Balochistan

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Qualitative research means to investigate the quality of relationships, their activities, their situations and the materials used. The data becomes the direct source of research and the researcher becomes the integral part of the process. Such research method is used to analyze the data qualitatively.

An explorative research is applied to those research problems which have not been presented as clearer as these should be. Those topics of discussion which are not explored in some regions need explorative type of research to introduce those works on that specific regions. Similarly the said research was based on exploration as in the country like Pakistan, it is impossible to find out any work done on linguistic ecology. So the aim was to introduce the term through a specific way and systematized procedure.

So, similarly a descriptive research explains about the research in descriptive way. It describes the problems and interprets the results. It may be related to qualitative concepts of relations, some sort of opinions and evidences of theories that are developing.

Sample of the Study

In any qualitative research work samples may be acquired in three ways (1) to achieve the data of some publications related to the study, (2) to select the method of random sampling while choosing data from literature, and (3) to finalize the most related materials of publications to be the representative of the data.

Definitely, the initial two methods of sampling may not be easy for a new researcher because a highly professional and well- knowledgeable researcher may adopt such samples with perfections. So the third sampling technique was employed and the most related material of publications of recent 10 years were selected as sample for content analysis.

Data Collection

As the original text of corpus is not present and it is not possible to collect so there was not any primary source of data collection. The data was collected through secondary sources, i.e. journals, books' chapters, published newspapers, conference papers and research articles. Most of the data was also collected from online web resources like environmental websites or ecological vocabulary generating sites. As the main purpose of the research was to generate some cohesive vocabulary which may show a link between language and ecology. So the major sources were those websites, journals or publications which represent such text which contain most of the ecological data related to ecolinguistics. In this research work, the secondary data demonstrates the validity, and genuineness of research. That is the reason it requires both hard and soft kind of data and information.

Research Design

The current research was based on qualitative approach. Data was collected through different published and online sources. But only that data was added which was ecologically relevant and was almost recent about ten years back. The research was designed through natural physical linguistic features with relationship and quality of ecolinguistic words.

Analytical Technique

After the collection of data, the most sensitive and crucial task was to analyze the data. Data analysis embraces of whole range of activities of given research that is qualitative in nature. The analysis of such qualitative data provided results of the study. As the data was collected through personal observation and objective was to create an ecological vocabulary list. So, a textual and content analysis strategy was applied in this research. Linguistic ecology is analyzed in relation with Pakistani society and community. A vocabulary list is generated keeping in view three basic aspects of linguistic ecology and the society of Pakistan. These aspects are as under:

- i. Ecological words and their class
- ii. Ecological Relationship among words in Pakistani Language Perspective
- iii. Quality of words in cohesion with ecology and its ecological usage

The main purpose of qualitative research is to encourage and explore the more profound comprehension of the research. So, the analyzed data was shown through tables. Following the analytical framework, the selected word categories were analyzed and related to each other. Such relationship showed cohesion of the selected words with society.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The main concept of the chapter is the data analysis and interpretation of received data. The data was obtained through personal observation through all available online resources and published materials like, magazines, newspapers, research articles etc. The data was then categorized into three main categories, i.e. i. Ecological words and their class, ii. Ecological Relationship among words in Pakistani Language Perspective, iii. Quality of words in cohesion with ecology and its ecological use. The results are

presented in table forms and the analysis of data is given in the end of each table. After analyzing the data findings are derived for concluding the result and putting forward the recommendations.

The analysis and interpretation of this data is given on the next page.

Analyzing Ecological Words and their Class

Table. 1 Following table shows list of words along with word class having Noun, Verb and Adverb.

Analysis of Table 1

S.N	Ecological words	Word Class	S.N	Ecological words	Word Class
1	Archeology	Noun	14	Amphibian	Noun, Adjective
2	Agronomy	Noun	15	Ammonia	Noun
3	Abiotic	Adjective	16	Apiculture	Noun
4	Autotrophs	Noun	17	Aerenchym	Noun
5	Aphid	Noun	18	Allopatric Speciation	Verb
6	Agroforestry	Noun	19	Anoxic waters	Noun, Adjective
7	Agroecology	Noun	20	Anaerobic Bacteria	Noun
8	Aerobiology	Noun	21	Aquatic ecosystem	Noun, Adjective
9	Aquatic	Adjective, Noun	22	Adaptation	Noun, Adjective
10	Alga	Noun	23	Biotic	Adjective
11	Alpine Tundra	Noun	24	Biodiversity	Noun
12	Ant	Noun	25	Biology	Noun
13	Bacteria	Noun	26	Ecologically	Adverb
27	Sociological	Adjective, Adverb	29	Sociocultural	Noun, Adverb
28	Understanding	Noun, Verb	30	Waste	Verb, Noun

Ecolinguistic vocabulary is rich in noun and most of the words related to ecolinguistic field morphologically come from noun. Most of the words which are analyzed belong to Noun class and some of them belong to verb or adverb class. It is rich in Noun apart from adjective and adverb.

In above given table a sample of 25 words from 1 to 30 is taken randomly from the whole population of 565 words. In the above given table it may be interpreted that majority of words belong to noun class as ecological vocabulary is rich in noun class. Most of the words in ecological vocabulary morphologically come from noun class which make it rich in this class. Some of the ecological words are interlinked with each other. Some of them are noun and adjective too. Hence, their ecological use is different but their class is same. Verb class of ecological words is seen less if compared to adjectives and nouns.

Analyzing Ecological Relationship among words in Pakistani Language Perspective

Table2

S.N	Ecological words	Ecological Use in Pakistan
1	Bio	Biology
2	Biologic	Biology
3	Biological	Biology
4	Beaver	A common ecological word which may be used in different subjects.
5	Bio nanoscience	Microbiology, Biotechnology, Bio nanotechnology
6	Bioturbation	Geology
7	Community	Sociology, Ecology
8	Climate	Climatology, Ecology
9	Conservation biology	Biology, Ecology
10	Conspecific	Biology
11	Cognitive science	Psychology, Biology, Ecology
12	Commensal	Biology
13	Cytology	Biology, Medicine
14	Cryobiology	Biology
15	Climatology	Environmental Science
16	Commensalism	Biology
17	Degradation	Biology, Geology, Ecology

18	DNA	Biology
19	Decomposers	Biology
20	Developmental Biology	Biology
21	Decomposition	Biology
22	Dynamic Equilibrium	Biology
23	Devonian Period	Geology
24	Death of the Forest	Environmental Sciences, Geology
25	Destruction	Linguistically used in all languages

Analysis of Table 2

The second basic objective of the research was the exploration of ecolinguistic studies and the ecological perspective of English language learning in Pakistan. It was to analyze whether such words are used in Pakistan or not. Whether such words are used in pure concept of ecology which may be:

- i. Climate
- ii. Atmosphere
- iii. Sea
- iv. Cosmology
- v. Environment

Or such words have their separate identity in other fields. So searched words were enlisted and were analyzed according to different fields and the results were positive which means that such ecological words have their identity in other fields too. Such fields are as under:

- i. Biology
- ii. Botany
- iii. Zoology
- iv. Hydrology
- v. Astrology

Above table is given for validation and explanation of the derived results. The table illustrates 25 randomly selected words from the whole population. The objective was to explore whether such ecological words which are being used in Pakistani Language learning perspectives have their separate identity in different fields or not. Whether such fields are interlinked to each other or not. The above given table expresses that most of the words are interlinked with each other. They have their separate identity too and some of the words are linguistically used in all languages which belong to ecology too.

Einar Haugen first of all stated in his ecological theory that ecology and biology are interlinked and same results are approved that most of the ecological words belong to Biology and its subfields. Other fields which have been using ecological words with their separate identity are Botany, Zoology, Biotechnology, Astrology, Planetology, Environmental Sciences Geology and much other scientific fields. Such ecological words although are used in different fields, in fact all of scientific fields but such ecological words do not have separate identity or recognition in the field of English language learning in Pakistan.

Analyzing link of Ecology with Biology

Table 2.1

S.N	Ecological words Linked to Biology	S.N	Ecological words Linked to Biology	S.N	Ecological words Linked to Biology	S.N	Ecological words Linked to Biology
1	Abiotic	12	Biota	23	Bioinformatics	34	Cryobiology
2	Aerobiology	13	Biomass	24	Biogenic	35	Culture
3	Allopatric Speciation	14	Biome	25	Biogenesis	36	Consumer
4	Anaerobic Bacteria	15	Biotope	26	Biocide	37	Cytoskeleton
5	Biotic	16	Biomolecular	27	Bio specimen	38	Cholesterol
6	Biodiversity	17	Biosphere	28	Bio communication	39	Carnivorous

7	Biology	18	Bioacoustics	29	Biometeorology	40	Chromosome
8	Bacteria	19	Bio	30	Bioregion	41	Chemosynthesis
9	Biogeography	20	Biologic	31	Biomimetic	42	Cyto chemistry
10	Biophysics	21	Biological	32	Bio diverse	43	Clones
11	Bionomics	22	Bio nanoscience	33	Biogeochemical	44	Coral
45	Biomedical	60	Commensal	75	Brackish	90	Cell wall
46	Bacterium	61	Cytology	76	Biomechanics	91	Coevolution
47	Bioaccumulation	62	Cline	77	Garry Oak	92	Phytoplankton
48	Conservation biology	63	Carbon cycle	78	Genetic Mutation	93	Parasitism
49	Conspecific	64	Heteroploid	79	Homoeothermic	94	Serology
50	Cognitive science	65	Heterotroph	80	Heterology	95	Subgenus
51	Degradation	66	Herbivores	81	Mutant	96	Sterol
52	DNA	67	Habitat	82	Nutrient cycling	97	Symbiosis
53	Decomposers	68	House	83	Natural resource	98	Subphylum
54	Developmental Biology	69	Holistic	84	Oikology	99	Salamander
55	Decomposition	70	Intercellular	85	Organism	100	Subkingdom
56	Dynamic Equilibrium	71	Intracellular	86	Physiology	101	Somatic cell
57	Ethology	72	Invertebrates	87	Psychobiology	102	Soil science
58	Environmental Science	73	Kin selection	88	Physiological	103	Sea otter
59	Evolution	74	Kinship	89	Protoplasm	104	Sex chromosomes
105	Evolutionary Biology	117	Lichen	128	Polyploidy	139	Photo science
106	Entomology	118	Law of population growth	129	Prokaryote	140	Tissue
107	Endemic	119	Logy	130	Pathogen	141	Unicellular
108	Estuarine	120	Life	131	Pharmacoenvironmentology	142	Endoplasmic Reticulum
109	Extracellular	121	Limnology	132	Food Web	143	Geosphere
110	Evolutionary	122	Microbiology	133	Germination	144	Photobiology
111	Epidemiology	123	Microbial	134	Gravitropism	145	Phylogenetic
112	Eukaryote	124	Food Cycle	135	Estuaries	146	Gene
113	Ecophysiology	125	Fungi	136	Enactivism	147	Geological
114	Ecosystem Service	126	Food Chain	137	Ecological Network	148	Geophysics
115	Ecosystem Engineer	127	Factory Farming	138	Echinoderm	149	Glycoscience
116	Genetic Diversity						

Analysis of Table 2.1

The table illustrates different words selected from the whole population data. These

words express the link of ecological words with the field of Biology. As Haugen theorized that ecology is interlinked with biology, similarly the table shows that almost 150 words from 565 words are from biology. These words belong to ecology as well as biology. As ecology explains the processes of life in accordance with environment and biology studies the lives of organisms. So both may be interlinked but in Pakistani community such ecological words are not explored for having a link towards English language learning rather they have separate identity for being used in scientific field only. Ecology has practical implications in conservation biology, microbiology but it does not has any significant implications in the field of linguistics.

Analyzing link of Ecology with Botany

Table 2.2

S.N	Ecological words linked to Botany	S.N	Ecological words linked to Botany	S.N	Ecological words linked to Botany
1	Autotrophs	7	Flora	13	Lichen
2	Aphid	8	Fauna	14	Over fertilization
3	Agroforestry	9	Heterotrophs	15	Photosynthesis
4	Agroecology	10	Juvenile plant	16	Plantesamfund
5	Consumer	11	Kelp	17	Stem cells
6	Cytoskeleton	12	Kin selection	18	Vegetation

Analysis of Table 2.2

The table illustrates different words selected from the whole population data. These words express the link of ecological words with the field of Botany. The table shows that almost 18 words from 565 words are from botany. These words belong to ecology as well as botany. Botany is a subfield of Biology which includes the study of structures of plants, how they grow and how they can be classified and ecology is attributed to distribution of abundance of plants and the interactions among and between plants and other organisms. In Pakistani community botany is a recognized field but the field related to botanical ecology is not recognized yet. The derived words in above table are such words which are not explored for having a link towards English language learning rather they have separate identity for being used in scientific field only.

Analyzing link of Ecology with Zoology

Table 2.3

S.N	Ecological words linked to Zoology	S.N	Ecological words linked to Zoology	S.N	Ecological words linked to Zoology	S.N	Ecological words linked to Zoology
1	Abiotic	14	Bacteria	26	Biotope	38	Carbon cycle
2	Ant	15	Biogeography	27	Bee	39	Drought
3	Amphibian	16	Biota	28	Cytoskeleton	40	Detritivore
4	Biotic	17	Biomass	29	Carnivorous	41	Ethology
5	Biodiversity	18	Biome	30	Clones	42	Evolution
6	Fig Wasp	19	Linnaean taxonomy	31	Phytoplankton	43	Spadefoot toad
7	Fungus growing ants	20	Leech	32	Parasitism	44	Wasp
8	Factory Farming	21	Nematodes	33	Social insects	45	Yucca moth
9	Herpetology	22	Naked mole-rat	34	Saprophyte	46	Zoology
10	Hippopotamus	23	Nile crocodile	35	Subgenus	47	Zygote
11	Invertebrates	24	Omnivores	36	Subphylum	48	Zooplankton
12	Kelp	25	Phylogenetic	37	Salamander	49	Zoochemistry
13	Zoo blast						

Analysis of Table 2.3

The table illustrates different words selected from the whole population data. These words express the link of ecological words with the field of Zoology. The table shows that almost 50 words from 565 words are from zoology. These words belong to ecology as well as Zoology. Ecology studies the organisms and their interactions with environment and Zoology investigates the living patterns of animals. Both of the fields understand how animals function on their own and how they interact with other living organisms. In Pakistani community the field of Zoology is well known but its link to ecology are put behind as the words in above table are not explored for having a link towards English language learning rather they have separate identity for being used in scientific field only.

Analyzing link of Ecology with Hydrology

Table 2.4

S.N	Ecological words linked to Hydrology	S.N	Ecological words linked to Hydrology	S.N	Ecological words linked to Hydrology
1	Aquatic	4	Evapotranspiration Rates	8	Drought
2	Anoxic waters	5	Hydrology	9	Dry
3	Aquatic ecosystem	6	Marine	10	Oceanic
4	Brackish	7	Ocean	11	Trade winds

Analysis of Table 2.4

The table illustrates different words selected from the whole population data. These words express the link of ecological words with the field of Hydrology. As Haugen theorized that ecology is interlinked with biology, similarly the table shows that 12 words from 565 words are from Hydrology. These words belong to ecology as well as Hydrology. Hydrology studies the properties of water movements related to land and on the other side ecology understands the environment that how it sustains life and the human impact on it. In fact ecology analyzes that how people and nature can prosper together. But such fields are not flourished in Pakistani community the words given in above table do not explore a direct link of ecology and hydrology. Ecological perspective towards English language learning is not recognized as having a separate identity and for being used in the field of linguistics as well as its own scientific field.

Analyzing link of Ecology with Astrology

Table 2.5

S.N	Ecological words linked to Astrology	S.N	Ecological words linked to Astrology	S.N	Ecological words linked to Astrology
1	Carbon cycle	4	Earth Science	6	Polaris
2	Earth	5	Escape Distance	7	Phosphorus
3	Universe				

Analysis of table 2.5

The table illustrates different words selected from the whole population data. These words express the link of ecological words with the field of Astrology. The table shows that 7 words from 565 words are from Astrology. These words belong to ecology as well as Astrology. As Astrology studies the astronomical bodies and their effect on our lives and ecology is the study of relationship between human and their environment. Both studies are interlinked to each other to some extent. But, in Pakistani community such fields are not explored for having a link towards English language learning rather they have separate identity for being used in scientific field only.

Analyzing Quality of Words in Cohesion with Ecology and its Ecological use

Table 3

S.N	Ecological words	Ecological Use	S.N	Ecological words	Ecological Use
1	Archeology	Anthropology, Sociology, Demography	6	Alga	Plant genetics, Plant Physiology, Meteorology, Soil science
2	Agronomy	Plant genetics, Plant Physiology, Meteorology, Soil science.	7	Ammonia	Chemistry
3	Abiotic	Biology, Zoology, Ecology	8	Apiculture	Beekeeping, Apiology
4	Autotrophs	Botany, Plant Science, Dendrology, Ecology, Environmental Science	9	Allopatric Speciation	Plant genetics, Plant Physiology, Meteorology, Soil science, Ecology, Environmental Sciences,

5	Anoxic waters	Hydrology, Hydrometeorology, Ecology	10	Bio nanoscience	Biology, Microbiology, Biotechnology, nanotechnology	Bio
11	Bioacoustics	Acoustics, Biology, Ecology	23	Bio specimen	Biology, Laboratory sciences, Ecology	
12	Beaver	Linguistic	24	Brackish	Hydrology, Ecology	
13	Climate	Climatology, Ecology	25	Ecotourism	Ecology, Tourism	
14	Cognitive science	Psychology, Biology, Ecology	26	Energy	Physics	
15	Climatology	Environmental Science	27	Geography	Geography	
16	Culture	Biology, Sociology, Political science, demography, Anthropology	28	Geology	Geography, Geology	
17	Devonian Period	Geology	29	Herpetology	Zoology, helminthology, etc.	
18	Dump	Linguistically used in all languages	30	Habitat	Sociology, Ecology, Biology	
19	Earth	Chemistry, Planetology, Astrology, Geography	31	Life history	Anthropology	
20	Economics	Economics	32	Language	Linguistics	
21	Ecosystem Diversity	Sociology, Ecology,	33	Metaphysics	Philosophy	
22	Ecosystem Service	Biology, Ecology, Sociology, Environmental science, Biology	34	Matrix	Sociology, Anthropology, Mathematics, Physics,	
35	Ocean	Hydrometeorology, Hydrology, Ecology	41	Sea urchins	Oceanography	
36	Psychology	Neurology	42	Silviculture	Silvology	
37	Planetology	Planetology	43	Solar radiation	Radiobiology	
38	Radiant energy	Radiography, Physics	44	Timber	Dendrology	
39	Sociology	Sociology	45	Trawler	Fisheries science	
40	Scientific	Natural Sciences	46	Tectonic plates	Plate Tectonics	

Analysis of Table 3

Another objective of analyzing such ecological words was to check the quality of words in cohesion with ecology. The basic purpose was to check their ecological use in accordance with Pakistani language learning perspectives. Above table illustrates some of randomly selected words from the whole population data of 565 words expressing cohesion of words with ecology and their use in Pakistan's ecology.

The table illustrates almost 50 words randomly selected from whole population. Some of those words belong to most closely related subjects to ecology which are Biology, Hydrology, Zoology, Astrology and Botany. But some other words which are indirectly to ecology belong to different fields and some of them which are being use in Pakistan are those which are common ecological words which may be used in different subjects. Some ecological words are linguistically used in all languages whether that it is medical language or the language of scientists. Such words belong to different fields of science such as:

- i. Anthropology
- ii. Sociology
- iii. Demography
- iv. Plant Genetics
- v. Plant Physiology
- vi. Meteorology
- vii. Soil Science
- viii. Biology
- ix. Zoology

- x. Ecology
- xi. Botany
- xii. Plant Science
- xiii. Chemistry
- xiv. Dendrology
- xv. Environmental Science
- xvi. Bee Keeping
- xvii. Apiology
- xviii. Hydrometeorology
- xix. Acoustics
- xx. Microbiology
- xxi. Biotechnology
- xxii. Bio nanotechnology
- xxiii. Laboratory Science
- xxiv. Geology
- xxv. Climatology
- xxvi. Psychology
- xxvii. Sociology
- xxviii. Political Science
- xxix. Tourism
- xxx. Geography
- xxxi. Entomology
- xxxii. Helminthology
- xxxiii. Philology
- xxxiv. Linguistics
- xxxv. Philosophy
- xxxvi. Neurology
- xxxvii. Radiology
- xxxviii. Radiography
- xxxix. Physics
- xl. Oceanography
- xli. Silvology
- xl.ii. Dendrology
- xl.iii. Fisheries Science
- xl. iv. Plate Tectonics
- xl. v. Astrology

V. SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study is conducted to analyze ecological perspectives of English language learning in Pakistan. No doubt, language is a social phenomenon and therefore it is constantly influenced by society and environment. The interface between linguistics, cultural studies, environmental studies, sociology, ethnology and social philosophy becomes some sort of sense-building field therefore the researcher aims to study individual and social environmental consciousness in the future which may even be able to positively influence it. Language is the tool to create a link between individuals and their environment and society.

Pakistan is a state where people belong to different areas and they speak different languages. The society of Pakistan is pluralist in the sense that speaking more than one language is considered as asset even with imperfections. Pakistani variety of English has certain unique characteristics and sociolinguistic contours, alongside having its own specific cultural norms. As language is influenced by surroundings and Pakistan has its own ecology and its ecological perspectives towards language are also different.

As the study was designed to analyze Pakistani English language learning trends specifically in ecological perspectives. The basic objective of the study was to find out the link between language learning and ecology. Another aim of the study was to analyze to role ecological perspectives for English language learning in Pakistan. It was also aimed to find out the ways how Pakistani language learning trends may be linked with ecolinguistics or ecology.

To fulfill such purposes an explorative research was conducted through qualitative ways. Through such qualitative approach a vocabulary list was generated containing ecological words and those ecological

words were found out from published material all over Pakistan. Such vocabulary list presented the word class, meaning, definition and ecological use of those words.

It was analyzed that most of the words were interlinked with each other indirectly but in Pakistan they do not have a separate identity.

The study further concluded that Ecolinguistic vocabulary is rich in noun and most of the words related to ecolinguistic field morphologically come from noun. Most of the words which are analyzed belong to Noun class and some of them belong to verb or adverb class. It is rich in Noun apart from adjective and adverb.

Another objective of analyzing such ecological words was to check the quality of words in cohesion with ecology. The basic purpose was to check their ecological use in accordance with Pakistani language learning perspectives. Some of those words belong to most closely related subjects to ecology which are Biology, Hydrology, Zoology, Astrology and Botany. But some other words which are indirectly to ecology belong to different fields and some of them which are being used in Pakistan are those which are common ecological words which may be used in different subjects. Some ecological words are linguistically used in all languages whether that it is medical language or the language of scientists.

Findings

After the analysis of data, some findings were gained as under:

- Ecolinguistic vocabulary is rich in noun and most of the words related to ecolinguistic field morphologically come from noun. Most of the words which are analyzed belong to Noun class and some of them belong to verb or adverb class. It is rich in Noun apart from adjective and adverb.
- Most of the words are interlinked with each other. They have their separate identity too and some of the words are linguistically used in all languages which belong to ecology too.
- Ecological words although are used in different fields, in fact all of scientific fields but such ecological words do not have separate identity or recognition in the field of English language learning in Pakistan.
- Haugen theorized that ecology is interlinked with biology words belong to ecology as well as biology. In Pakistani community such words are not explored for having a link towards English language learning rather they have separate identity for being used in scientific field only.
- Another objective of analyzing such ecological words was to check the quality of words in cohesion with ecology. The basic purpose was to check their ecological use in accordance with Pakistani language learning perspectives.
- Some of those words belong to most closely related subjects to ecology which are Biology, Hydrology, Zoology, Astrology and Botany. But some other words which are indirectly to ecology belong to different fields and some of them which are being used in Pakistan are those which are common ecological words which may be used in different subjects.
- Some ecological words are linguistically used in all languages whether that it is medical language or the language of scientists. Such words belong to different fields of science such as Anthropology, Sociology, Demography, Plant Genetics, Plant Physiology, Meteorology, Soil Science etc.
- The findings demonstrate that ecolinguistics is such branch of language which has achieved an immense attention from researchers for being a growing field of linguistics. Many researchers are publishing their research work in this field and are trying to explore it more.
- Different research methods are being implied in the field of ecolinguistics to make it flourish and interlink it with other scientific branches as well as to make it familiar as a separate branch of linguistics.

Conclusion

To be based on findings the conclusion is drawn from the study following the research questions. The research express that ecolinguistics has a great interest in creating a link of our lives with our environment. It may be best understood in the situations where language can easily be learned with a link of ecology.

The first question of the study was to check the link between language learning and ecology. The research has concluded that definitely there is a link between language learning and ecology but in Pakistani society such link is not explored. In fact such learning experiences are put behind and are not flourished. Pakistani language learners are well aware of the terms of ecology but they don't recognize separate identity of those words as a subject like biological linguistic, cosmological linguistics and ecolinguistics etc. A comprehensive analysis of Pakistani publications was done and it was analyzed that such publications contain a huge vocabulary of English language which links it with ecology but they do not present them as a separate field. At the end it was concluded that definitely there is a link between language learning and Ecology but ecolinguistics doesn't have a separate recognition in Pakistan.

The second question of the study was to analyze the role of ecological perspectives of English language learning in Pakistan. As the data was gathered from different secondary resources and such resources were published materials whether that was online web articles and journals or whether that data was belonging to different published newspapers. All such published material was then categorized into three main categories for sampling. The samples were then analyzed through a list of vocabulary and by using analytical technique it was concluded that like all other countries Pakistani community is not far behind in learning a second language which is English but language learners are not well aware of the term of ecolinguistics. Pakistani English which is called Penglish is definitely rich in ecological vocabulary but its linguistic forms do not recognize ecolinguistics as a separate class or category. So, ecological perspectives of English language learning is not as rich in Pakistan as in other countries.

Last question of the research was about the ways which may link Pakistani language learning trends with Ecology and Ecolinguistics. After analyzing the data it was concluded that language and culture are intricately related to each other. When a word moves from one culture to another culture; it inevitably takes with all its cultural and environmental considerations. A word may give its complete, more or less, meaning in its actual ecological context. There are poor results about English language in Pakistan as Pakistani environment for learning language is not purely equivalent to its own origins.

The attitude of the people of Pakistan towards learning English language has essentially changed and is still going on to be changed. So such dynamic behavior should be changed and government should introduce such facilities towards learners which may let them learn language and enhance their language learning capabilities via ecolinguistics.

As environment affects any language, different writings appear in different texts perform different meanings of the given texts ecologically. As Pakistan is the state with diverse languages, behavior, environment, ecology and cognitivism, so the learning behavior and perspectives of different people towards learning English language also differ. So, there is a need to review the language planning in Pakistan and to review the people's perspectives for learning English language.

Recommendations

After explaining the findings and conclusion of the study, some recommendations are made by the researcher for language learners or language mentors.

- Pakistani linguistic community has not introduced this new field of Ecolinguistics in the higher educational institutes. So a proper learning management system should be introduced in such higher educational institutes which may motivate learners to learn language in a new perspective which is Ecological Perspectives of English language learning.
- Pakistani State/ Government has not proposed any specific ecology of language related to language planning. So like other developed countries government should also propose such environment or facilities to language learners which may help them to enlarge their ecological vocabulary and learn English language in a new way.
- Knowledge of environment provokes a human's mental capability to make their environment stable in all senses. Ecolinguistics is such field which may also be helpful in maintaining our environmental issues through language. So it should be encouraged.
- Research work in Pakistan related to language ecology or Ecolinguistics is not viable enough to help linguists to relate language with environment and to play their role in environmental safety through language. So, higher educational institutes should motivate students and researchers to do research in such areas which may link Pakistani language learning trends with ecolinguistics.
- Practices of social political and ecological transformations should be encouraged as it may play a definite role of language in ecosomatics which may be influencing our first person perception of our bodies and environment.
- As language and ecology may create a narrative link in interdisciplinary research. So a platform should be provided to researchers to promote such research work in areas spanning from biosemiotics, language ecology, and language acquisition to ecological discourse analysis.

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