Student Name

Professor Name

ENC 1102 – Freshman Composition II

Date

<div align="center">Mixing Languages and Dialect –</div>

1.   Difference between *code-switching* and *code-meshing*

Code-switching and code-meshing are ways in which people mix languages, dialects, and registers. Code-switching is the practice of shifting from one language or dialect to another, consciously or unconsciously. Code-meshing is the practice of weaving or combining languages and dialects (Lunsford et al. 686).

2.   Respond to the (1st) *Reflect* activity.

Growing up as an English-speaking American in an area with a high population of Spanish-speaking people influenced my way of speaking. For instance, Spanish does not distinguish between short and long vowels, unlike English. The vowel sounds in Spanish are usually stretched compared to English, which challenged me in my early years, especially when I was unsure of the language the audience understood. Moving to another place that did not have many Spanish-speaking people improved my English speaking. I got rid of the Spanish influence on my English as I interacted with fewer Spanish people. My parents introduced me to English music with no slang words. Although I have grown to find some forms of music with slang words interesting, it has not affected the way I speak.

3.   Summarize and give one example of *Edited Academic English*

Edited Academic English follows academic discourse's spelling, grammar, and punctuation conventions. This form of English is usually more formal compared to conversational English. This form of English requires rigorous editing and reviewing compared to other informal writing methods and is used in most academic and professional

situations. An example of Edited Academic English is writing "As far as I know" rather than the conversational "AFAIK." Edited Academic English also avoids using emojis and slang (Lunsford et al. 685).

4.   Who is Sandra Cisneros, and how does she use language and dialect in her stories?

Sandra Cisneros is a Mexican American writer who grew up in the United States but was surrounded by Mexican culture. She is fluent in two languages: English and Spanish. As a writer, she mixes the languages to appeal to her audience, which might include both English and Spanish speakers. The goal of using this technique is to offer accessibility to ensure her audience understands her message. (Lunsford et al. 687).

5.   Why should a writer provide translations?

Providing translations ensures that the audience understands a writer's message. Through a translation, a writer can invite an audience that speaks a foreign language to their language and culture (Lunsford et al. 687).

6.   Is it possible for professional groups to have a different vocabulary?

Yes. Every professional group has its specific ways of speaking. For instance, medical professionals have a different vocabulary from professionals in engineering or finance and economics professionals.

7.   Why is it important to quote people directly and respectfully?

Quoting directly and respectfully is a way of ensuring that the people being quoted are allowed to speak for themselves. Quoting also appeals to the audience's emotions. Besides, direct quoting adds a human quality that gives life to a story (Lunsford et al. 691).

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Works Cited

Lunsford, Andrea A., et al. *Everyone's an Author with Readings*. WW Norton, 2020.