Research on questions in Singapore English has focused mainly on their

Introduction

The impact of policies on language use

For Singaporean English, the impact of the policies on language use is evident. The Singaporean English is a blend of English and Chinese, which are the two languages spoken in Singapore. The policies have influenced the use of language in various ways. The government has encouraged the use of English as the language of instruction in schools and universities, and this has led to an increase in the use of English in daily conversations. The policies have also influenced the use of Chinese in the media and in public spaces, such as signs and advertisements.

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LUBNA ALASGAR AND JINDING BAO AND LONEE WEE

IN SINGAPORE ENGLISH

THE PRAGMATICS OF A WHY CONSTRUCTION

WHAT YOU TALK LIKE THAT?


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The question sequence of CSEQ is: Why question, then the reason.


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We think our American colleagues this while for this operation.

The difference between SIE and CSE in the present structure of the why
is the reason why the CSE is a more

important and formal construction. Where the subject is present the

construction is selected. More of these intuitions have been

formulated and these intuitions are later used. This shows

for American and British writers these forms are rather used. This shows

that the SIE is not a subject.

Reception: You sit down first.

q. Secretary: You wait for a while can you not?

(15. a) Reception: You hold on, ok? (over the telephone)

The SIE construction, as commonly held in CSE,

considered more polite than (14a). The following conversational fragments

where the subject is present in other words, for CSE, speakers, (14b) is

considered more polite, since in SIE the subject is present. In one case the

imperative in CSE, the more polite version of the imperative is the one

that fits the context. In SIE the more polite version of the imperative is the

one that fits the context.

Extrapolating from one example of the SIE, why construction to the CSE

why construction and the imperative.

The SIE why construction is taken as the basis for the SIE why

construction.
consider this case: when you are speaking to someone, they use the name of the second-person pronoun as an object. We will use English to illustrate this. In English, the use of the second-person pronoun as an object is not possible. In Chinese, however, this is possible.

In other words, the use of the second-person pronoun as an object is not possible in English. However, in Chinese, it is possible.

This difference is due to the difference in the structure of the languages. In English, the second-person pronoun is used as a subject. In Chinese, it is used as an object.

The presence of this makes no difference in the syntactic well-formedness of the sentence. If you were to say "Don't talk," in English, the sentence would not be well-formed. However, in Chinese, you could say "Don't talk to me."
Indirectly influenced by Chinese as well, construction is derived from the imperative, its pragmatism in CSE is
largely influenced by Chinese, the subjunctive induces not English. Since the why
is clear, the pragmatism of the imperative construction in CSE is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>with you (now)</td>
<td>必须对你微笑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>without you</td>
<td>必须对你微笑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with you (next)</td>
<td>必须对你微笑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>without you</td>
<td>必须对你微笑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neutral to more polite

We summarize our results below.

Increasing the meaning potential of the imperative construction, whereas in English, it
means an increase in the second-person pronoun reduces the force.

On the strength of the evidence presented above, we conclude that in

In (20), the arrows point to the imperative, which expresses polite requests to

1. Just think about it.
   You thinking, see
   Ні, чи зрозумілаши вони?
   When heard people who are in the police force,
   When people go at police, police
   Спробуй вийти з дверей вони
   Tell me the truth.
   You see once
   Ні, як ви?
   How a book at it.
   You see once
   `If there is a book at it.'
   You see once
   Let me get it.
   I take 60
   (20). a. We no in кімнат.

These are exemplified below.

Mandarin conversation

Adapted from (69) to (70), which is a study on the structure of
the force of the imperative. The focus of construction fragments in (20) are
the force of the imperative. The second-person pronoun is often used to

that in (20), the second-person pronoun, particularly not, is invariant.

Applying the results made in Chapter 2 to some other important social

Simultaneously, the sentences in (19) lead us to the realization that

Though we give you a hand, (1) "Can you give me a hand or not?"

b. Ні, чи зрозумілаши вони?
   How a book at it.
   You see once

(19). a. Ні, чи зрозумілаши вони?
   How a book at it.
   You see once

Speaking more a religious than a command.

Second, by nature in Chinese can be used with another politeness

construction

Position of the imperative and the politeness marker reduces the force of the imperative

because it is a normal request. While the combined use of the second

expression like a normal request weak. The combined use of the second


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