

Hofstede Model: Relevance and Implication to English Language Learning and Teaching in Pakistani Classrooms

BY:

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Abstract

The present review deals with critical evaluation of Hofstede's model. Through the critical evaluation, the relevance and implication of Hofstede's model to English language learning and teaching in Pakistan has been commented. This review presents both positive and negative criticism on Hofstede's dimension to determine it suitable for ELL and ELT in Pakistani classrooms. Hofstede's dimension of uncertainty avoidance has been selected in order to check its implementation in Pakistani classrooms. The list of linguistic indicators of uncertainty avoidance including hedges and emphatic expressions (Hyland, 1998; Koutsantoni, 2005) has been selected as the framework. To analyze the level of uncertainty avoidance by the contents of this framework, 30 research theses of native English writers and 30 research theses of non-native English writers have been downloaded from reliable websites. The collected data is converted into corpus and has been processed through Antconc. The frequency drawn by Antconc shows similarities and differences of hedges and emphatic expressions in both corpora comparatively. The results indicate that native English writers are more emphatic and less tentative. They use fewer hedges according to their dire requirements while non-native English writers use more hedges and are more tentative. They are less confident to emphasize their writings and expressions. This research guides non-native English writers or students in Pakistani classrooms how they can increase the level of certainty of their writings.

1. Background and Introduction

In this scenario of globalization, life has transformed to various novel aspects (Ali, Malik and Khurshid, 2016). Culture has become parcel of significance in schooling. With the involvement of technology has created strong impact of people's life (Ali, Malik, Moghal, Asad, & Kazi, 2021). Every association has its own way of life, and to make due, the social arrangement is the main component. By remembering the significance of culture, numerous scientists attempted to observe the culturally diverse aspects including Hofstede

yet they didn't prevail to give an important rule.

In the time of globalization, culture has part of value in instructive settings. Each affiliation has its own particular manner of life, and to scrape by, the social plan is the primary part. By recalling the meaning of culture, various specialists endeavored to notice the diverse perspectives including Hofstede, anyway they didn't win to give any huge information.

Pakistani perspective

Pakistan has a dual culture getting independence from British, still English is a dominant feature here (Ali, Gulzar, & Anwar, 2018). It has become the part of the culture and is an integral part for the advancement of lives here. People are inclined towards learning as it represents high class people and culture (Ali, Yaqub, & Yasmin, 2020). But having so much intensity to be an English speaker, the culture of learning English language is not perfect (Ali, Asad, & Moghal, 2020). Even in the organization it determines the behavior of various segments of employees and it plays a vital role in getting promotion (Ali, Yasmin, & Khizar, 2021).

1.1 Critical Review of Hofstede's Dimensions of culture

Hofstede is without a doubt the most well-known and referred to specialist in the space of cross cultural investigation of organization. He has inferred five primary social aspects from analyzing business related qualities in representatives of IBM (power distance, independence/community, manliness/gentility, vulnerability evasion, long haul/transient direction). Hofstede has his faultfinders. A portion of the study are revolutionary, dismissing the system of Hofstede; some are simply remedying or refining his structure. One more gathering cautions against the broad, almost restrictive utilization of his structure. S ndergaard (1994) contends that Hofstede's ideas are in some cases utilized "as a series of expectations underestimated". It is concurred that the predominance of Hofstede is dangerous. It is guaranteed that an unchallenged utilization of his structure might prompt paradoxes, and that there is a need to foster elective perspectives. 'Culture' and 'intercultural correspondence' are such complicated ideas that they merit a variety of points of view and approaches. An audit of articles basic to his structure is summed up as follows:

(Table.1) *Hofstede's Model Critics*

Innate western inclination (for example the aspects are browsed western perspective)	(Baskerville, 2003; Magala, 2004; Osland & Bird, 2000)
Essentialist, and Static, idea of (public/authoritative) culture (for example the unit of the examination being a regionally special country state)	(Baskerville, 2003 & 2005; McSweeney, 2002; Magala, 2004; Myers & Tan, 2002; Tayeb, 1994; Wildavsky, 1989)
Public culture determinism forestalling seeing different types of personality (for example studies show respondents recognizing more with gender or age sexual	(Baskerville, 2003; Gooderham & Nordhaug, 2001; Harrisson &

orientation)	McKinnon, 1999; McSweeney, 2002; Myers & Tan, 2002)
An assortment of systemic issues (for example Surveys measure self-portrayal, not practice; bipolarisation of social aspects; 'unfastening' of aspect shows different outcomes).	(Harvey, 1997; Osland & bird, 2000; McSweeney, 2002)
The objective of the pundit isn't as much Hofstede as the streamlined and careless use by others of his ideas.	(Søndergaard, 1994; Williamson, 2002; Bhimani, 1999; Osland & bird, 2000)

Assuming that social aspects are utilized in a bipolar manner, they might will more often than not make individuals consider the world to be either/or and dark/white. They brief everybody to consider characteristics to be innate inside individuals' head, not in the relations between individuals, as unchangeable and as equitably conveyed between individuals having a similar culture. Consequently, a streamlined, summing up and shallow utilization of social aspects can affirm or even build up a generalized perspective on different societies. Osland and Bird (2000) contrast comprehension of one more culture with assembling a jigsaw: Bipolar social aspects and generalizations might be a helpful aide at the principal preliminaries. Best case scenario, it might even forestall a person to acquire new understanding from developing experience. One more conceivable entanglement of bipolar aspects identifies with the ethnocentric (western) inclination of the system of Hofstede, as pointed by a few pundits (Baskerville, 2003; Magala, 2004).

Derrida, among different journalists, has guided out that the propensity toward see in bipolarization is a principal perspective in the western practice. He additionally guarantees that, in bipolarities, designs of resistance are kept up with by persecuting the components that don't fit in the construction. Besides, the two terms are not founded on a consistent connection; they establish a various leveled connection where the minimized term is clarified the premises of the updated one. The minimized term turns into a simple enhancement to the stamped term. Subsequently, bipolarization might prompt ethnocentrism at two levels:

- 1) By universalizing a particular western perspective;
- 2) By characterizing the conditions of the resistance and which one is decidedly charged.

1.2 Research Objectives

The research sets objectives to scrutinize the specific linguistic indicators of uncertainty avoidance. The first objective is to investigate the indicators of uncertainty avoidance from the thesis of native English writers. The second objective is to investigate the indicators of uncertainty avoidance from the thesis of non-native English writers. The third objective is to draw the differences and similarities of the use of indicators. The last objective is to know the pedagogical implications of investigating indicators for Pakistani Learners.

1.3 Research Questions

The present study has two questions to be answered.

1. What is frequency difference of linguistic indicators of uncertainty avoidance in the thesis of native and non-native English writers?
2. What are pedagogical implications of the application of linguistic indicators in Pakistani classrooms?

1.4 Limitation of the Research

The present research limits the dimensions of Hofstede model. The dimension of uncertainty avoidance has been selected to check its relevance and implication in Pakistani ELT classrooms. The linguistic indicators relevant to only said dimension have been taken to be investigated from native and non-native English thesis. This study can be enhanced by checking all the dimensions of Hofstede model. In the further similar researches, the investigation of the indicators of all the dimensions of Hofstede model can imply better results. Only 30 theses in each corpus have been downloaded in this research. The implication and the relevancy of model can be checked appropriately enhancing the size of corpus for future researches.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The current review is critical for the Pakistani students. In Pakistani ELT study halls where understudies are shown English for explicit purposes and scholastic purposes, the current examination will help teachers. The educators will direct the understudies how they can work on their compositions and what kind of words they can keep away from to make their works less equivocal. The correlation of markers in local and non-local English postulation and their reasons will incite understudies to compose their future proposal in the correct manner.

2. Literature Review

Hofstede model has been examined by many experts. A large number of the examinations have been directed by utilizing this model as a structure. A portion of the writing applicable to Hofstede model is inspected to know its suggestion in various fields.

2.1. Value Trumping and Cultural Paradoxes

Without a doubt, individuals don't generally act such that fits in their way of life however in case bipolarity is remembered, the pieces that don't fit the image are disregarded; the exemptions that demonstrate the guidelines are clarified. Osland and Bird (2000) welcome individuals to take social mysteries as a method for surviving or separating generalizations. They have distinguished six potential clarifications for social Catch 22s.

1. The tendency for onlookers to confuse individual with bundle regards
2. Unresolved social issues (for instance vulnerability, legitimate irregularities)

3. Bipolar models (the two terminations of the perspective are to be found in a culture)
4. Role differences (and various sorts of character, for instance age, sexual direction, calling)
5. Real versus maintained qualities (what people do and what they say they do routinely change)
6. Value outclassing (affirmation that in unequivocal settings certain plans of characteristics eclipse others).

Each of the six instances of clarification merit being explained, however 'esteem besting' merits being worried, as any social oddity can barely be perceived without thinking about the unique circumstance.

Culture has some other various definitions. Culture is alluded as an aggregate programming of the brain which recognizes one gathering from another (Hofstede, 1980). It is characterized as "Mental programming alludes as examples of reasoning and believing and expected acting" (Hofstede, 2003). Culture incorporates prevailing convictions, demeanor, aggregate exercises, good examples, legends, language, languages, and dress of specific gathering or region. One procured these qualities from birth and impacted by religion, family and numerous different sources. Bond (2002) and Hofstede (2003) expressed that the gigantic examination endeavors of Hofstede began to perceive in 1980. It is the one of the most liked work of that time. He worked with IBM staff throughout the long stretches of 1967 to 1978. From that information, he recognized four principle aspects, Power distance; Individualism/Collectivism; Uncertainty Avoidance; Masculinity/Femininity. According to Hofstede and Bond (1988) these four aspects turned into the premise of portrayal of culture for every country. A while later the fifth aspect Confucian Dynamism or Long/Short term Orientation was recognized. There are some extra factors which analysts should survive while leading multifaceted exploration. These elements are:

2.1.1 Problems with definition

Nasif, Al-Daeaj and Ebrahimi (1991) are of the view that a few terms utilizing in the actual examination are expansive expressions like "culture". Whereas Addink and Olie (1995) commented that there are one sixty four meanings of single word culture so, these wordings when used in the group bucket make it subject to translation.

2.1.2 Methodological simplification

Serious issue in fostering the survey is the specialist's experience. At some point a scientist has a place with just one discipline. Assume an analyst is a financial expert then he characterizes every one of the wordings with regards to financial matters. Nasif, and Ebrahimi (1991) contends that for fostering a decent poll, specialist should have the information on various fields.

2.1.3 Equivalence

According to Cavusgil and Das (1997) Equivalence is divided into four aspects: utilitarian, applied, instrument and estimation equivalence. In utilitarian equality, specialist accepts that the useful job of anything in one nation is as old as another country. Reasonable equality alludes as social utility of practices and mentalities. Cavusgil and Das (1997) stated that Specialist accepts that organization dedication can be seen as same in various societies. Instrument and estimation comparability is connected to instrument utilized for examination. It isn't required for each culture to act in same way to explore instruments. Scientist must utilize fair-minded and unequivocal instrument. Language, likewise is an element which creates some issues in multifaceted explores. Scientist can defeat this component by embracing multilingual board or survey and back-interpretation method.

2.2 Opinions in contradiction of Hofstede model

There are various comments on Hofstede's work. Like, for some of financial experts, the exploration work of Hofstede is profoundly questionable. Some major issue raised in Hofstede's theory comprised of

2.2.1 Relevancy

Schwartz (1999) is of the view many questioned the validity of survey as an instrument for determining the difference in the culture. Variables are actually culturally sensitive.

2.2.2 Cultural Homogeneity

Williams, Podsakoff, Todor, Huber, Howell and Dorfman (1988) indicated about some researches which claimed that individual findings and assessment is the baseline of Hofstede's study. By assessing one and generalizing it to the society and community is not applicable

2.2.3 National Segregation/Divisions

Realistically culture is split across national and groups boundaries. Many investigations reflect that it is not pivotal that culture must have boundaries or borders. McSweeney (2009) in this regard said that, under these situations nations cannot be considered as a valid unit for analysis

2.2.4 Political Effects

It is scrutinized that the results of Hofstede's exploration, particularly Masculinity and Uncertainty Avoidance might have been touchy to when study was led (Sondergaard, 1994; Newman & Nollen 1996).

2.2.5 One Company Approach

Research work of Hofstede depended on the information from one organization. The analysis is that discoveries didn't give substantial data in regards to culture of whole nation (Graves, 1986; Olie, 1995). The finding of one organization can't be executed on in general

culture to decide social aspects.

2.2.6 Out-dated

A few scientists reprimanded that the exploration work is excessively old and can't be viably carried out in the time of quickly evolving climate, combination and globalization.

2.2.7 Criticism in connection to GLOBE

Global Leadership and Organizational Behavior Effectiveness research program (GLOBE) (GLOBE) is a huge scope multifaceted exploration program dependent on information gathered by 160 researchers and care staff of 3 managers from 60 nations. The significant goal is to rank the countries concerning eight elements of culture. GLOBE attempted to beat the inadequacies of Hofstede research work. GLOBE is a stage to move further ahead from Hofstede's methodology and to foster exhaustive, hypothetically solid and undeniable culturally diverse aspects.

2.2.8 Inadequate Dimensions

The other analysis is that four or five aspects are adequately not to decide the social contrasts. These features don't give total data regarding culture.

2.2.9 Research problem

Hofstede's investigation is isn't an activity based examination. Activity based investigations include reality finding, arranging, activity steps, assessment, revisions and further plans dependent on corrections. A large number of these means were inadequate in Hofstede's work. To lead compelling multifaceted exploration, there should be solid hypothesis and great estimations. In the differentiation, GLOBE recommended a hypothesis that particular culture additionally predicts the initiative style and hierarchical practices in that culture. Its credits additionally characterize the financial intensity of countries (House et. al., 2004). GLOBE first distinguished the aspects in quite a while which were needed to quantify then plan scales and factual examination to get to the scales ampleness. Experts named these develop as a concurrent new build (Kozlowski and Klein, 2000). They are called united in light of the fact that individuals react to aspect while centering at single point. They are thinking about as rising since individuals react to the review as per their cognizance and character.

2.2.10 De-centering Hofstede's investigation

Another analysis on his work is de-focused. He zeroed in on one organization that was not satisfying the prerequisite of social exploration. Hofstede acknowledged that his work was de-focused and the fifth aspect for the Chinese culture is the confirmation of decentralization. The weakness of one organization reaction is that the respondents react as per organization and their own requirements and interest. IBM did exclude fifth aspect in its study since they had no interest in this aspect.

The investigation of GLOBE is more powerful on the grounds that this review comprises

of north of 160 researchers from 62 societies. GLOBE alluded its review to country co-specialists (CCIs). After different conversation CCIs settled upon the meaning of authority. In the following stage, CCIs directed meetings in their separate nations to examine the perspectives about initiative. In the wake of working of half year on the finding of meetings, CCIs concocted the far reaching aspects of culture and initiative.

2.2.11 Distinguishing Practices and Values

Culture is a more extensive term; the definition varies from one individual to another. Routinely, culture is characterized as aggregate programming of psyche which recognizes one individual to someone else. As indicated by Hofstede, a social worth incorporates ceremonies and image which are showed through the practices. For the most part there are two suppositions. In the first place, it is accepted that estimating the singular's worth is adequate to characterize the upsides of generally culture. Second supposition that will be that the connection among qualities and conduct of individual can be summed up to all individuals from culture. It is seen that each part acts in same way. Hofstede acknowledged these suspicions in his work.

3. Theoretical Framework

The current examination utilizes the structure of vulnerability evasion phonetics pointers including supports and decided articulations (Hyland, 1998; Koutsantoni, 2003; 2004a). The accompanying enrolled fences and decided articulations have been examined from research proposal composed by local and non-local English essayists to know the distinctions and likenesses of rhetorical patterns across cultures.

Table 2. *The List of Hedges and Emphatic Expressions*

(Modal verbs)	(can, may)
(Epistemic lexical verbs)	(suggest, propose, consider, regard as, seems, appears)
(Epistemic adverbs and adverbials)	(maybe, perhaps, possibly, almost, approximately, relatively)
(Epistemic adjectives)	(possible, logical)
(Epistemic nouns numerals)	(attempt, effort) (one interpretation)
(Expressions conditionals)	(another, another explanation) (we would say, it would be)
(Adjectives and adverbs of Attitude)	(significant, particularly)
(Obligation and necessity expressions and modals)	(it is necessary, must, should)
(Adjectives and adverbs of certainty)	(obvious, clearly)
(Verbs and their future forms of certainty)	(demonstrate/show, will/be going to)
(Adjectives of common knowledge)	(well-known, typical)

4. Methodology

The strategy of the current exploration includes both subjective and quantitative methodologies. The system has been applied to examine the phonetic marks of vulnerability aversion from the proposition composed by local English speakers and non-local English speakers. For the examination, 30 proposition of local English speakers and 30 of non-local English speakers have been downloaded from real sources. Two corpora of the chose proposition have been gathered. The corpora have been handled in the product, Antconc. Every one of the pointers referenced in the rundown and other comparable articulations have been examined from the two corpora relatively. The outcomes have been shown through the tables and diagrams. The understanding of the outcomes has been given a short time later.

5. Results and Discussion

The outcomes showed in the accompanying table show that non-local English journalists utilize a greater number of supports which make vulnerability than local English authors. In local English postulation, the little utilization of supports demonstrates that local English scholars attempt to keep away from vulnerability. They don't utilize the words which cause vulnerability. Their works are clear and certain and have somewhat level of equivocalness. The non-local English scholars unwittingly make their works questionable by utilizing superfluous phonetic things. Both local and non-local English journalists use supporting and insistent affirmations of cases in an unexpected way. Local English essayists take care to fence their cases when offering them to the schooling local area; they appear to be more decided than speculative. The thickness of emphatics is somewhat higher than the thickness of fences in their articles. Local English journalists fence their cases, when they offer just provisional clarifications and recognize constraints. Another most loved method is the utilization of articulations of commitment and need and modals which encourage perusers to make specific courses of move or guide their focus toward focuses that the creators consider significant.

Table 3. *Hedges and Emphatic Expressions in Native and Non-native English Thesis*

	NET	NNET
(Modal verbs)	84	194
(Epistemic lexical verbs)	20	50
(Epistemic adverbs and adverbials)	126	328
(Epistemic adjectives)	154	98
(Epistemic nouns numerals)	33	25
(Expressions conditionals)	43	22
(Adjectives and adverbs of Attitude)	494	229
(Obligation and necessity expressions and modals)	466	156
(Adjectives and adverbs of certainty)	168	93
(Verbs and their future forms of certainty)	47	27
(Adjectives of common knowledge)	96	28

The broad utilization of orders by local English essayists as commitment and need articulations and modals shows a craving to control the considerations and activities of their perusers, to guide them to specific activities and derivations upheld by the writers, and to force their perspective on perusers. Notwithstanding, the ramifications is that these blueprints are important for the exact comprehension of methodology (Hyland, 2001), the advancement of the discipline, and the benefit of the entire schooling local area.

A few patterns for accentuation are seen in the composing delivered by non-local English journalists. In any case, the thickness of fences is significantly higher than the thickness of emphatics in their composition. They express vulnerability to the cases. Sureness descriptors and verb modifiers are additionally used to underscore the expectedness of recommendations dependent on understandings shared inside the local area (White, Varadarajan& Dacin, 2003). In any case, in non-local English proposal, a little utilization of assurance modifiers and intensifiers is noticed. Non-local English understudy authors wonder whether or not to stretch the commitment of their exploration, and articulate their situations without showing any dread of being off-base or being censured by their inspectors.

The local English understudies' inclination for accentuation instead of the specialists' equilibrium of speculative and unequivocal language might be viewed as an indication of the understudies' newness to the power battles in schooling networks and the requirement for assurance from conceivable analysis. Apparently local master scholastics appear to know the benefits of supporting their positions and seem to consider accentuation to be the principle confirmation of information and mastery.

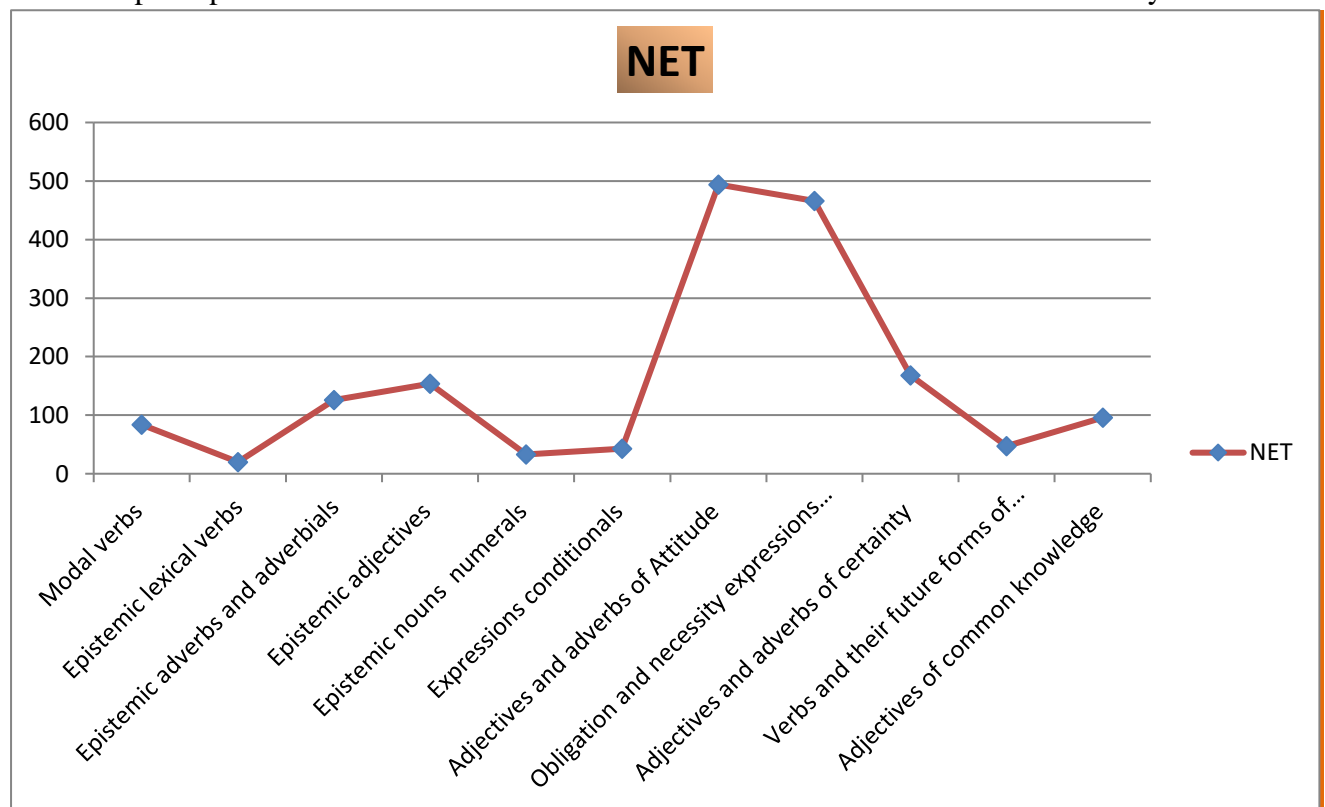


Figure 1. Results of Thesis of Native English Writers

It is contended that non-local English creators' explanatory conduct might be controlled by Pakistani social attributes since it is separated from the expository conduct of local English talking creators. Discoveries from a Ph.D. study on the distinctions in the logical conduct of Greek and English talking engineers. Koutsantoni (2003) demonstrates that local English talking writers are more speculative and less vehement in their composition. However, the current exploration asserts that local English journalists are more earnest and less conditional in their works.

Local English understudies will quite often abstain from expecting a definitive or educated position in their composition and don't make any suggestions to normal information (Koutsantoni, 2003). In English talking networks, earnest affirmations of cases are for the most part thought to violate the limits of confidence and of regard for the perspectives on their associates (Hyland, 1998) and essayists are censured when they sound too unyielding or over-confident. Also, vehement declarations of cases are believed to be forcing their perspectives on their readership, to control perusers' deductions, to not permit space for conflict or exchanges, and to view perusers as aloof beneficiaries of thoughts incapable to make their own assessments and decisions (Hyland, 1998). Notwithstanding, this logical procedure appears to comprise an amazing influential methodology that pursues the acknowledgment of cases through the perplexing elements of force and fortitude. By underlining sureness in and disposition towards claims, and by introducing them as given and shared, writers control perusers' derivations and request their understanding and sharing of their perspectives.

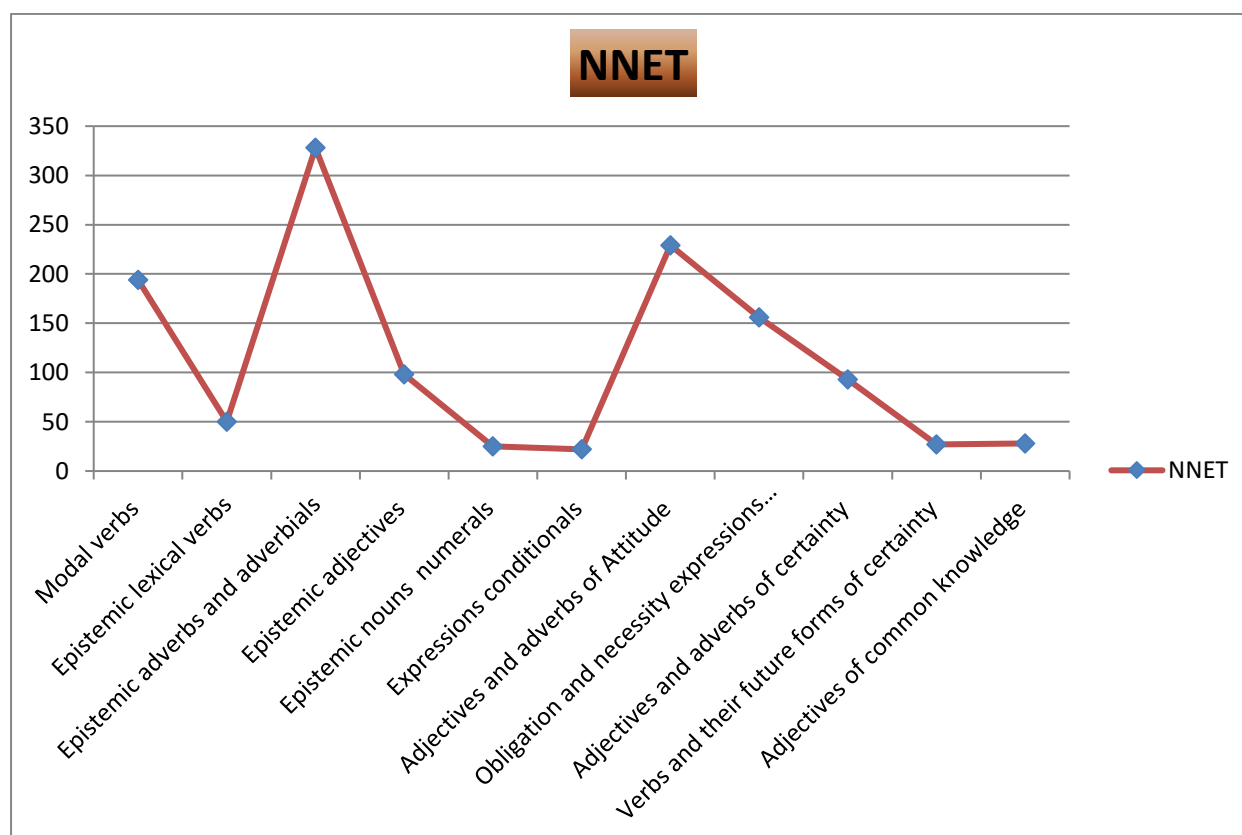


Figure 2. Results of Thesis of Non-Native English Writers

Local English society's high vulnerability aversion can be utilized to disclose the propensity to non-local scholars to be more determined than conditional in their composition. The high vulnerability aversion that describes Greek culture and society, as per Hofstede (1980), implies that Greeks feel a more prominent requirement for agreement, and tend towards inflexibility, fanaticism, and bigotry of various sentiments. Similarly, local English writers might utilize emphatics to join theirs and their perusers' perspectives and to accomplish bunch agreement.

High vulnerability aversion nations are additionally described by an incredible appearance of feelings, which can in scholastic composing be taken to be articulations of demeanor and sureness of cases. High vulnerability aversion nations are additionally described by their craving for unadulterated fact of the matter (Hofstede, 1980). This could clarify local English journalists' propensity to sound certain and straight out with regards to their perspectives and cases. This can likewise disclose to non-local English scholars how they can advance their works with the outflows of sureness and accomplish high vulnerability aversion

6. Conclusion

A mind boggling web of elements influences the manner of speaking of local and non-local English creators, decides their style of influence, and the manner by which they are relied upon to introduce their cases to the schooling local area (Ali, Mahmood, Yasmin & Gulzar, 2021). The exploration postulation composed by local and non-local English essayists which were examined as far as fences and emphatics showed that local English writers will more often than not project a fairly definitive and educated persona and that their really influential strategy is the introduction of cases as certain, consensual, and plainly obvious. Local English creators were viewed as more decided than temporary in their cases (Ali, Yasmin, Kazi, Mahmood, & Shahid, 2021)

Local English authors utilized emphatics to highlight their conviction and obligation to claims, to legitimize asserts by insinuating common perspectives, and to push in-bunch fortitude. This was believed to be as per English society's collectivist nature, its fortitude direction, and the significance attributed to the in-bunch. It was additionally identified with the high vulnerability aversion that portrays English society, its requirement for assurance and essential fact of the matter, and consequently its unbending nature, opinion, and need for an agreement. Unbending nature and obstinacy can likewise be the aftereffect of the powerful distance which is additionally a trait of English culture and influences the design of foundations. English colleges are progressive and dictator. People at the highest point of the progressive system are profoundly regarded and their position and skill are uncontested. As indicated by Galtung (1981), the design of foundations influences the social items their representatives produce, and this can clarify the obstinacy that can be seen in non-local English composition.

8. Pedagogical Implications

The current exploration has some academic ramifications. The discoveries of this exploration could have educational ramifications both for Pakistani understudies and scholastics wishing to enter English talking networks, and for the field of English for Academic Purposes (EAP) all in all.

The discoveries of this examination can have educational ramifications for Pakistani understudies planning to enter English talking disciplinary networks, and scholastics wishing to distribute in English, and raise their mindfulness with regards to the assets they have available to them to suitable shows and effectively associate into the objective networks. As the consequences of the examination have shown, there are sure contrasts in the two societies' impression of what is enticing, and of the manners in which people can seem definitive and learned in their texts. Non-local English writers' requirement for assurance and agreement can make their composing style show up excessively certain and arrogant to English talking crowds. Local English understudies' inclination for accentuation and presumption of local area enrollment may not be handily acknowledged by non-local English understudies since it can peruse too definitively and improperly incredible. Accordingly, their composing style can welcome on bad assessments, and can direct broad modifications, think twice about their perspectives and qualities of cases, or even deny them distribution and high levels.

The discoveries of this exploration could be utilized to raise Pakistani English essayists' mindfulness in regards to the distinctions in local and non-local English scholarly and influential styles, and the social qualities that characterize them. They could be utilized to raise their mindfulness with respect to the beginnings of shows that exist in the English talking world, and of the social conduct that is considered fitting in the English talking instruction local area.

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