

Trip Method In Teaching Translation And Interpretation: A Trip Experience From Islamabad To Rohtas Fort And Mangala Dam

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Abstract

The article deals with the application of Trip Method for the purpose of Teaching Translation and Interpretation, to observe its benefits, and usefulness. The trip consisted of 50 students from various nationalities i.e. Chinese, Arab, Africans, Thais and Pakistanis, of BS Translation & Interpretation from the Department of Translation & Interpretation, Faculty of Arabic, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan. This was a one-day trip from Islamabad to Rohtas Fort and Mangla Dam. The students were directed to sit in groups consisting of two students; one Pakistani and one foreign to play mutually the role of a translator and interpreter. From the starting point the students saw a large number of boards; sign boards, traffic signal boards, indicative boards, informative boards, wall chalking and banners that contained Arabic, English, Urdu and mix words of these three language along with a vast range of various kinds of terminologies. This is an innovative approach in teaching translation & interpretation. The students learnt a large number of new words, terminologies and abbreviations during seeing the written data and playing the role of an interpreter as well as a listener. The students observed transliteration of many Arabic words written in English alphabets, English words written in Urdu Language, and sometime a mixture of these three languages, that created a beautiful scenario for a student of English- Arabic Translation and Interpretation and vice versa. With addition to that on the way they observed the translational realia; villages, areas historical places like Rohtas Fort, Mangala Dam, famous mosques, tombs, vehicles, animals, mountains, plants, shrubs, and many more that provided them the real material for direct translation and interpretation. This activity helped them in bringing the theories, principles and translation strategies studied inside the class rooms, into practice. The students observed a large number of terminologies that created in them the sense of creating terminologies. The students saw many cultural events that at the spot translated and

interpreted by Pakistani students, gave a sense of how to bridge the cultures through translation. The trip ended with fruitful, rich and very informative-cum-practical conclusion.

1.Introduction

Education is a variable profession since its beginning. Its main object is to bring positive change in human behavior and to prepare him for studying the nature. For the achievement of this sacred goal various kinds of teaching methods, techniques and strategies have been applied in various disciplines. Every effort added and suggested a new and an innovative way of teaching. One of those methods is trip method which has successfully been applied for education purposes and still maintains its effectiveness. Anthony Lewis mentions: “learning is the cognitive process of acquiring skills or knowledge” , as quoted by Odolfo Segundo Paredes Oyarzo, and explained that according to this statement “learning is perceived as the action of gaining information not only from the classrooms realm, but from practical events in everyday life”¹

1.1. Meaning of trip in English Dictionaries:

The word “TRIP” means: tour, excursion, jaunt, junket, expedition, journey, pilgrimage voyage, a term used for any walking and returning to any place for any purpose.²

1.2. Meaning of Trip in teaching perspective:

Trip for the purpose of learning and teaching was first introduced by George Shillibeer in 1827.³ In fact, “Trip” is an activity in teaching perspective outside the class room in which the teacher plays the role of a guide for his students giving them a free chance to achieve some specific goals. Through this method the students get in hand self-experiences. It is, as defined by Lonergan & Andersen (1988): “the field as any place where supervised learning can take place via firsthand experience, outside the Constraints of the four-walls of classroom setting”.⁴

It is a teaching strategy characterized with in hand learning potentials due to which some scholars consider it as a fun away from class work which provides the students in hand practice of theoretical work with additional knowledge.⁵

1.3. Kinds of trip:

Many educationists mentioned various kinds of trip such as: “Observatory trip, participatory trip, learner-practitioner trip, participant observation trip,⁶ instructional trip, school contests or festivals and motivational trip.⁷”

1.4. Aims of trip:

According to Rudman (1994) the field trip aimsat to improve cognitive skills, creating interest and hope for success in learning. Every place of entertainment either in city or in urban area can be a trip place like museums, zoos.(Orion 1993, Orion &Hofstein 1994, Hofstein & Rosenfeld 1996).⁸Trip method is helpful in learning concepts from simple to complex, observing the nature with an in hand practice,⁹providing the students cognitive learning to comprehend the curriculum.

It incites the students to use their personal observation about various objects creating an environment of informal learning.¹⁰Due to interdisciplinarity of education learning and teaching went off the traditional class to an outer learning world,¹¹ as educationists mentioned field trip among other learning methods outside class.¹²Dava Douglass says it creates bond among the class mates during working together in group.¹³Shelley Frost mentioned that “field trips” has a great level of in hand practice learning.¹⁴Joy-Telusaid that it involves three kinds of outdoor teaching; “fieldwork or outdoor visits; outdoor adventure education and community projects”.¹⁵

2. Trip of T & I Students to Rohtas Fort and Mangla Dam

Students of the Department of Translation & Interpretation made a trip to Rohtas Fort and then to Mangla Dam with the intention of educational purposes.

2.1. Rohtas Fort:

Rohtas Fort is situated 80 kilometers away from Islamabad covering an area of 12.63 acres. Farid Khan known as Sher Shah Suri; a Pashtoon ruler, built it to stop the army of Mughal King Hamayon from entering into Afghanistan through the Grand Trunk Road leading from Lahore to Peshawar, name it Rohtasgarh fort Shahabad India with a mixture construction of Pashtoon and Hindu architecture.¹⁶Sir Olof Caroe expressed his views about the fort: “There it stands across a low rocky hill, a few miles north of Jhelum, its great ramparts, growing from the cliff like the wall of China, looking north a sandy stream bed to the low hills of the salt range and beyond them, to the snows of Pir Panjal. The circumference is large enough easily to hold a couple of divisions of troops. As you approach the fort, the crenellations look like ominous rows of helmeted warriors, watching you with disapproval. It is an awe inspiring sight.”¹⁷

2.2. Students Groups:

The students were divided in groups to achieve the objectives. One Pakistani student accompanied a foreign; Chinese, Arab, African, and Thai students to play the role of an interpreter and guide. There were 50 students, one faculty member, one staff member, one guard, university bus, and driver in this trip.

2.3. Instructions for Students Activities:

The students were directed to memorize 100 new words including sentences, phrases with Arabic-English-Urdu / Chinese translation during the whole trip observing all the boards, sign boards, banners, road side markets, vehicles, writings on the back side of vehicles; discussing the words, sentences among their group members. Pakistani students had to provide interpreting services to Arab, Chinese, Thai and African students.

2.4. Learning Tools Used by the Students:

The students used the following tools for the purpose of learning, translating, and interpreting during the trip: Mobile, Laptops, Tablets, Electronic Digital Charger/battery, and Internet in all the above mentioned devices, Digital dictionaries.

2.5. Visual Aids:

Visual aids play an important role in making the teaching process easy, attractive and effective to achieve the targeted objectives and goals¹⁸. The following were the visual aids: Sign boards, Boards, Banners, Wall chalking, Back side writings of Vehicles.

2.6. Learning from Realia:

Realia is the actual physical material for learning¹⁹. It plays an important role in actualizing the concepts and specially the abstract ones. The students during this trip saw blendrealia that helped them in getting a real and clear picture of the words. It includes the following:

- People of the area, Places on main road, Cities, Original tire, Public places, Different colleges, schools, universities trips and mixing with them, talking to them, Gas filling machine, Bus, fire, net, wing, beak, bill, fields, with crop, tractor working in field, Pakistani culture, Hills, Mountain area, Trees, Barren field, Railway track, Playing boys in hills, Road, bridges, Marble Factory, Mountain range, Carts wall donkeys, Machine, Factories, Tracks fields, Flower, Town, Brick factory, Boys, cattle, hens, duck, ruin, old houses, People making bricks in factory, Garbage (کویر) of animal used for fire and domestic purposes, Buffalos.

2.7. Vocabulary and Corpora Observed by the Students:

During this trip the students got the benefits from various kinds of visual aids. Here is the detail of all the corpora, words, sentences, acronyms, terms and abbreviations observed, translated and interpreted by the students. There are many kinds of sign boards like traffic sign boards, information boards, indicative sign boards that provide a blend of tri-lingual (Arabic, English and Urdu) words, sometime in original Arabic, English and Urdu alphabets and sometime in transliteration. Various kinds of vocabulary, words, new terms, sentences and abbreviations have been observed by the students. Some English and Arabic words in Urdu transliteration and some Urdu and Arabic words in English transliteration in a unique style. The details are as follow:

Words/terms/phrases watched	Kind of Visual Aid	Explanation/Origin	Explanation	Translation Term
Jamia Masjid Bahria Town	Information Sign board	Jamia: Arabic feminine active participle from the root “j-m- “means: collected, comprehensive, place where people gather.	the compound give one meaning	Transliteration : first three Arabic words in English alphabets.

		<p>Masjid: Arabic adverb of place from the root “s-j-d” means: place of sajda ; i.e. putting forehead on earth for the Creator God</p> <p>Bahria: Arabic feminine denoting noun from the root “b- h-r” means that relate to the sea, ocean”</p> <p>Town: English noun means: place with many houses, shops and other buildings that is larger than a village and smaller than a city.²⁰</p>		
Airport	Information Sign board	<p>Air: English word means relating to atmosphere</p> <p>Port: English word mean place or station</p>	Terminological meaning: large area where civil aircraft land and take off. ²¹	Term: The compound give a special terminological meaning
Kak Pull or Cock Pul ²² a range of Towns	Board realia	<p>Kak: abbreviation</p> <p>Pul: Urdu word means bridge²³ in English transliteration</p>	Specific name for a bridge.	Terminology and Transliteration of Urdu word ‘pul’ in English alphabets.
Bahria Town :	Sign board Realia	<p>Bahria: Arabic feminine attributed noun from the root (b-h-r) means “sea”. The word is a term used for navy.²⁴</p> <p>Town: an middle English word means a thickly populated area, usually smaller than a city and larger than a village with fixed boundaries and certain local powers of government..²⁵</p>	These two words are used as a term for a specific town.	The Arabic word ‘bahria’ written English is transliteration.
Navel complex:	Sign board	<p>Navel: relative noun to Navy</p> <p>Complex: a collection of building used for specific purpose.</p> <p>Navel Complex: residential and official collection of buildings for Navy.</p>	This compound phrase is a terminological name	Specific terminology

Ghori Town:	Sign Board Realia	<p>Ghori: means relating to Ghor. The word “Ghor” is a cognate to Avestan “gairi”, Sanskrit “giri”, middle Persian “gar” and Pashto “ghar” means “mountain”. It is a province name in central Afghanistan. Muhammad Ghori conquered Ghaznavid territories and thrown himself as king.²⁶</p> <p>Town: A population center that is large than a village and smaller than a city. <small>27</small></p>	Compound phrase is a terminological name	Transliteration : the first word “ghori” is in English Alphabets.
Zahidabibi Shaheed :	Sign Board	<p>Zahida: Arabic root is “z-h-d”. the word is feminine active participle means “a contented female”.</p> <p>Bibi: From Hindi बीबी bibi, from Persian given . It is a²⁸ بیبی name, nickname and surname which is found in various cultures.²⁹ A South Asian title for women.³⁰</p> <p>Shaheed: Arabic root “s-h-d” The word is permanent adjective. Here it means “martyard”</p>	Terminological phrase for a Mosque.	Transliteration : all the three non-English words are in English alphabets.
Civil Society:	Sign Board Realia	<p>Civil: adjective : of , relating to , consisting of citizens; civil life, civil society.³¹</p> <p>Society:the body of human beings generally, associated or viewed as members of a community: the evolution of human society.³²</p>	Terminological name for a place where people of different communities live together.	terminology
Safe way CNG/	Sign board Realia	<p>Safe: adjective, secure from liability to harm, injury, danger or risk; a safe place.³³</p> <p>Way: a direction or vicinity:³⁴</p> <p>CNG: abbreviation: Compressed Natural Gas.³⁵</p>	‘safe way’ is a terminological name for a CNG stations.	Terminology
Siyam property/	Sign board realia	<p>Siyam: Arabic root ‘ s-w-m’ means ‘fasting’. Muslim use it as a proper name for male.³⁶</p>	Terminological name for a place dealing with property	Transliteration of Arabic word ‘siyam’. Terminology.

		Property: a piece of land or real estate: property on Main Street. ³⁷		
Rabi Center:	Sign board	Rabi: it is a Arabic rooted word used as proper name for female. Arabic root is (R-B-‘) ³⁸ Center: British accent, a principal point, place, or object: a shipping center. ³⁹	Terminological name for a call center.	Transliteration of first Arabic word in English alphabet.
Classic Aid:	Sign board	Classic: of the first or highest quality, class, or rank: a classic piece of work. ⁴⁰ Aid: any financial support.	Terminological name for a place that provide help and assistant.	Terminology
NBP- (Abbreviation)	Sign board	NBP: National Bank of Pakistan	Abbreviation	Terminological name for Government banks
پوٹھوہار	Sign board	پوٹھوہار: Urdu word (Potohaar) denoting regional area starting from Jehlam till Murree. ⁴¹		Proper name for a range of area
Al-Qamar CNG	Sign board	Al-Qamar: Arabic word: ‘the Moon’. CNG: denoting a gas station.	Terminological name	Arabic word in English Alphabets , transliteration
راجہ عمر سٹیل ورکس	Sign board	راجہ : An Indian word ‘Raja’ written in Urdu, literally means: a king or prince in India denoting a tribe. ⁴² عمر: Arabic word ‘ Umar’ a proper name. سٹیل: English word ‘ steel’ in Urdu alphabets. ورکس: English word ‘ works’ in Urdu alphabets	The first two words denote a proper name, the last two English words in Urdu alphabets attributed compound to the first.	Transliteration as the last two English words are in Urdu alphabets.
ادریس ہوٹل ایند ورکس	Sign board	ادریس: (Idris) an Hebrew name used in Quran, proper name of a Prophet. ہوٹل: English word ‘ hotel’. ایند: English word ‘and’,	Except the first Hebrew word, the Three	Transliteration

		ورکس: English word 'works'.	English words are in Urdu alphabets.	
کسان عوام ہوٹل	Sign board	کسان: (Kisan): a Prakrit Indian language word in Arabic script first used in the "story of Mahro Afroz and Dilbar" ⁴³ عوام: (awaam): plural of Arabic word (عام- عام), first used in 1700 AD in "من لگن" giving the meaning of : the commonalty, the common people, the common sort, the vulgar, the populace. ⁴⁴ ہوٹل: English word 'hotel' in Urdu alphabet	Compound of three languages; Prakrit, Arabic and English	Transliteration and Terminological name for a hotel
سبحان الله	Wall chalking	سبحان الله: (Subhan Allah) Arabic nominal phrase used as sentence giving the meaning of "Allah (God) is glorified, Hallowed be Allah".	New vocabulary	Translation
Time way	Sign board	Time : an old and middle English word used as noun, adjective, verb and phrasal term in various natural and social sciences. It means 'duration, sequential relation to past, present and future.' ⁴⁵ Way : an old and middle English word used as noun, idiom, adverb. It means basically 'a road, path and course of travel, extended to manner, method, and means or line of passage'. ⁴⁶	Compound term for a call center	Creating compound terms
عدنان دواخانہ	Sign board	عدنان: Arabic word from the root 'a-d-n' means to live in a specific place. A well known name of the Northern Arab tribe insisters from Ismael son of Ibarahim. ⁴⁷ دواخانہ: Persian origin word means: drugstore, pharmacy. ⁴⁸	Compound of Arabic and Persian word used for pharmacy or drugstore.	Terminological compound
zong	Sign board	Zong : a Chines language word means: a bong with z shape tube. ⁴⁹	A Chine word in	Transliteration

			English alphabets.	
یوسف پنکھے	Sign board	یوسف : equivalent of Hebrew Josef. It means in Arabic ' the one whom Allah increased in piety'. پنکھے : A Sanskrit origin word of 1615 to 1625, means ' a fan or a ceiling one. 'Pankh means wing and creating air as well'. ⁵⁰	Compound of Arabic and Sanskrit words denoting a shop of selling fans.	Terminological compound
Dinner's	Board	Dinner : A middle English and old French word of 1250 to 1300, used basically for midday or main meal, shifted from midday to formal evening meal. ⁵¹ 's : apostrophe with s used for indicating relation or possession. from 1580-90: Late Latin apostrophus, Greek "turning aside" of an orator in speech to address some individual, a sense first recorded in English 1530s. ⁵²	Compound used for a hotel serving meals.	A compound Terminological name.
Toll plaza	Information board	Toll : An old English word means tax, fee. Greek 'toll house' tax collector from 'telos' 'tax'. Basically used in general sense of 'payment exacted by an authority' Charges for rite of passage along a road, from late 15 century. ⁵³ Plaza : (mainly US & Canadian) a modern complex of shops, buildings, and parking areas. 1830, from Spanish plaza "square, place," from Vulgar Latin *plattia, from Latin platea "courtyard, broad street" ⁵⁴	Information sign board to slow down and pay road tax	Compound term
CNG – Attock	Ad Board:	CNG : gas station Attock : (Urdu: ضلع اٹک) name of city in the North West Punjab province adjacent to the province of Khayber Pukhtunkwah. ⁵⁵	Compound denotes a gas station; the city name denotes link	Compound term

			of the owner with it.	
جھونپڑی	Places	جھونپڑی: 'jhonmpri' means Hogan, chanier, abri, hut, shely, shanty and cabin.	A range of huts with people	Realia
ایبلاید تکنالوجی انسٹیٹیوٹ	Sign board	<p>ایبلاید تکنالوجی انسٹیٹیوٹ 'Applied Technology Institute' Applied: adj "put to practical use" 1650s, from past participle of <u>apply</u>. Earlier it was used in a sense of "folded" (c.1500).⁵⁶ Technology: 1605-15; Greek <i>technologia</i> systematic <u>treatment</u>. n.1610s, "discourse or treatise on an art or the arts," from Greek <i>tekhnologia</i> "systematic treatment of an art, craft, or technique," originally referring to grammar, from <i>tekhno-</i> + <u>-logy</u>. The meaning "science of the mechanical and industrial arts" is first recorded 1859. High technology attested from 1964; short form high-tech is from 1972.⁵⁷ Institute: 1275-1325; Middle English <i>toset</i>, put up, establish, equivalent to. In 1510s, "purpose, design," from <u>institute</u> (v.). From 1540s as "an established law." The sense of "organization, society" is from 1828, borrowed from <u>French</u> <i>Institut national des Sciences et des Arts</i>, established 1795 to replace the royal academies, from Latin <i>institutum</i>, neuter past participle of <i>instituire</i>.⁵⁸</p>	An technology institution name in Urdu transliteration	Transliteration example
راجپوت سنٹر	Board L:	<p>راجپوت: Rajput: < Hindi, equivalent to Sanskrit <i>rāj kin g</i> (see <u>raj</u>) + <i>putra sona</i> member of a Hindu people</p>	Compound name for a shop.	Transliteration Sanskrit word Rajput in Urdu alphabets and

		<p>e claiming descent from the ancientKs hatriya, or warrior caste, and noted for their military spirit.C16: from Hindi, f rom Sanskrit rājan king; see raj.⁵⁹</p> <p>Center:1325-75; variant of Middle English centre < Lat in centrum , spur, pivoting point in dra wing a circle, derivative of kenteîn to s ting.⁶⁰</p>		English word Center in Urdu alphabets.
پنجاب پلائی ووڈ سنٹر	Board:	<p>پنجاب: ‘Punjab’ a former province in North West British India, divided in 1947 between Pakistan & India. Capital of Pakistani Punjab is Lahore, its population according to (2003 est) is 82710000, area is 205344sq km (127595sq miles). From Hindi Punjab, from Persian “panj- five” “ab- water” called Punjab for its five rivers.⁶¹</p> <p>پلائی: ‘ply’ it means ‘ a layer, a fold’ 1530s, from middle French pli ‘a fold’(13 c), alteration of Old French ploi ‘fold, pleat, layer’(12c), verbal noun from ployer ‘to bend, to fold’, from Latin plicare ‘to fold, lay’. This is the ply in plywood. پلائی ووڈ: ‘plywood’ a material used for many building purposed made of anodd number of veneers glued over each other at right angles.⁶² Origin is in 1907 from noun ‘ply’ and noun ‘wood’ because its layers are arranged that the grain of one runs at right angles to that of the next.⁶³ سنٹر: ‘center or centre’.</p>	The compound made of one Hindi word ‘Punjab’ and three English words denote a shop manufacturin g furniture from plywood.	Terminology, transliteration as three English words are in Urdu Alphabets.
مرکزی جامع مسجد غوثیہ	Information Board	<p>مرکزی: ‘markazi’ An Arabic word from the root ‘ r-k-z’ means ‘central’.⁶⁴ جامع: ‘jamie’ an Arabic word from the root ‘ j-m-‘ means ‘grand, great, central’.⁶⁵ مسجد: ‘masjid’ Arabic word from the root ‘s-</p>		

		<p>j-d’ means the place where the Muslims perform prostration. The term is used for Mosque. The combined term ‘جامع مسجد’ is used for the central mosque where the Muslim perform Friday noon Prayer.⁶⁶ : ‘ghawsiyat’ from Arabic root ‘gh-w-s’ means ‘to help, succor, call for help., the word ‘غوٹ’ means ‘call for help, aid, succor.’⁶⁷ The letter ‘ي’ is letter of attribution,⁶⁸ the letter circle taa ‘ة’ is the sign of femininity.⁶⁹</p>		
جي-ٹی- روڈ مندرة	Information board	<p>‘T’ : ٹی. ‘G’ stands for ‘Grand’. جي: ‘G’ stands for ‘Grand’. ‘T’ stands for ‘Trunk’. روڈ: ‘Road’. GTR is the oldest and longest road of Asia since the time of Indian King Chandargupt Muriya.⁷⁰ ‘مندرة’ : ‘Mandra’ is a town in Gujjar Khan Tehsil district Rawalpindi, in Punjab province Pakistan. The historical Grand Trunk Road passes through the center of it.⁷¹</p>	These words show the town and the GT Road.	Transliteration of three English words; two Abbreviation ‘G’ ‘T’ and ‘road’.
Al- Sardar Foundation	Board:	<p>Al- Sardar: ‘al’ definit Arabic aricle, ‘Sardar’ (in India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan) a military chief or leader, formerly it was meant for British commander of the Egyptian army. Its origin goes back to 1605-15 , Hindi-sardar and Persian, ‘Sar’ means ‘head’ ‘dar’ means ‘possession’.⁷²Sardar is a decedent tribe of Sardar Kallar Shah who came from Southern Afghanistan (descendant of Alexander the Great) and settled in Hazara plain, Galiyat and Murree, according to Hazara Gazetteer 1907 edited by H.D. Watson. They were known as Sardar in Haripur and Abbottabad because in (1206-1296) Delhi Sultanat they became the Sardars i.e. leaders of the</p>	This compound shows a charity foundation founded and funded by Sardar tribe.	Terminology and transliteration as Arabic article (al) an Persian word (sardar) in English alphabets.

		<p>area. They speak Hindko language.⁷³</p> <p>Foundation: an institution financed by a donation or legacy for the purpose of research, education, he arts or providing charity to needy persons. The origin of is goes back to 1350-1400 Middle English foundacioun and Latin fundātiōn,⁷⁴</p>		
the knowledge school	Board:	<p>The: the definite article denotes particularizing effect before a noun. Used as:natural phenomenon, ship, building, time,point of the compass, branch of endeavor, or field of study assomething well-known or unique):before 900; Middle English, Old English, uninflected stem of the demonstrative pronoun.⁷⁵</p> <p>Knowledge: the body of truths or facts accumulated in the course of time. 1250-1300; Middle English knouleche;⁷⁶</p> <p>School: an institution where instruction is given, especially to persons under college age:The children are at school. before 900; 1350-1400 Middle English scole (noun), Old English scōl. ⁷⁷"place of instruction,"⁷⁸</p>	The triad shows a place where kids education is provided	Compound Terminology
المرتضي أبي بسيطال	Board:	<p>المرتضي: 'al-Murtaza' from Arabic root 'r-z-i', means 'the accepted one, the satisfied one'.⁷⁹ Used as a proper name. It is one of 99 names of the last prophet Muhammad. أبي: English word 'eye' in Arabic alphabets. plural eyes (Archaic) eyen or eyne. the organ of sight, this organ with respect to the color of the iris.c.1200, from Ol</p>		

		d English ege (Mercian), eage (West Saxon) ⁸⁰ , ہسپتال: 'hospital' in Urdu alphabets. 'an institution in which sick or injured persons are given medical or surgical treatment'. 1250-1300; Middle English hospitale. ⁸¹		
لبيك يا رسول الله	Board	لبيك: 'labbaika' from Arabic root 'l-b-i' means to follow, obey, to be called away by the Lord, pass away. Here this word means I am at your service o Lord. ⁸² يا: 'ya' letter of calling means 'o'. رسول الله: 'Rasool' means prophet, 'Allah' means 'Lord, God'. Possessive compound means 'prophet of God'.	The sentence shows close affiliation with the last prophet Muhammad (PBUH). It is written to express love with the prophet.	The sentence translated for foreign students with its religious background.
Dawn express	Board	Dawn: the first appearance of daylight in the morning. Before 1150; Middle English dawen (v.), Old English dagian, , c.1200, dauen, "to dawn, grow light," shortened or back-formed from dauinge, dauing "period between darkness and sunrise," (c.1200), from Old English dagung, from dagian "to Express: to put (thought) into words; utter or state. become day," from root of dæg "day". ⁸³ 1275-1325; Middle English expressen. ⁸⁴	The compound name denotes a well-known newspaper of Pakistan.	This is a terminological name
علی جنید ایند کالج	board	علی: 'Ali' Arabic word from triliteral root 'l-w', means 'to be high'. The word 'Ali' means 'the high'. When accompanied by definite article 'al' i.e. 'al-Ali' means 'the highest' denoting the Lord. Used a proper name a nice and honorable name. جنید: 'Junaid' Arabic word from triliteral root 'ج-ن-د' means 'army,	The compound denotes a college with.	Terminology and the last two words are English in Urdu transliteration.

		<p>soldier'. The word 'ايند': 'and' English conjunction in Urdu alphabets.before 900; Middle English; Old English and, ond; cognate with Old Saxon,Sanskrit anti.⁸⁵'junaid' means small soldier or army man.⁸⁶</p> <p>كالج: 'college' English word in Urdu alphabets.1350-1400; Middle English an institution of higher learning, especially one providing a general or liberal arts education rather than technical or professional training.⁸⁷</p>		
بائی وے ريستورنٹ	Board:	<p>بائی: 'high' English word in Urdu alphabets. before 900; Middle English heigh, variant of hegh, hey, heh, Old English hēah, hēh.⁸⁸</p> <p>وے: 'way' English word in Urdu alphabets.before 900; Middle English wei (gh) e, wai, Old English weg.⁸⁹</p> <p>High way:a main road, especially one between towns or cities.⁹⁰</p> <p>ريستورنٹ: 'Restaurant' English word in Urdu alphabets; an establishment where meals are served to customers .⁹¹</p>	The three English words in Urdu Alphabets denoting a Restaurant on a highway.	Terminology and transliteration.
شاه مدینة ريستورنٹ		<p>شاه: 'shah' Persian word. Meansa ruler of certain Middle Eastern countries, especially (formerly) Iran.title of the king of Persia, 1560s, shaw, from Persian shah, shortened fromOldPersian xšayathiya "king," from Indo-Iranian *ksayati "he has power over rules"⁹²</p> <p>مدینة: 'Madina' Arabic word from the root 'd-y-n' means to build cities, to found, to urbanize, civilize, humanize</p>	One Persian, one Arabic and one English word in Urdu Alphabets. Denoting an hotel with honored name.	Terminology and transliteration as the last English word is written in Urdu alphabets.

		and refine. The word ‘madina’ means city. Here it means the city of prophet Muhammad in Saudi Arabia. ⁹³ شاه مدینة: ‘Shah Madina’ means the king of Madina i.e. the Prophet Muhammad, ریسٹورنٹ: mentioned above.		
Exide	Wall chalking	Exide: Exide Technologies, with operations in more than 80 countries, has the products and services to meet the world's stored energy needs in transportation and industrial markets. With more than 120 years in the battery business. ⁹⁴ Its global headquarter is located in Milton, Georgia, and manufacturing plants are in America and around Europe ⁹⁵ and incorporated in Pakistan in 1953. ⁹⁶	The term denotes a kind of battery in vehicles and households needs.	Terminology
نیو کشمیر ہوٹل	Board	نیو: ‘New’ English word in Urdu alphabets referring to something recently made, grown, or built, or recently found, invented, or discovered. ⁹⁷ کشمیر: ‘Kashmir’ Also, Cashmere . 1815-25; named after Cashmere. A former princely state in SW Asia, adjacent to India, Pakistan, Sinkiang, and Tibet: sovereignty in dispute between India and Pakistan since 1947. The fine, downy wool at the roots of the hair of the Kashmir goat. ہوٹل: ‘hotel’ English word in Urdu alphabets. 1635-45; ⁹⁸	The first and last English words of this compound are in Urdu alphabets, denoting a hotel attributing to valley of Kashmir.	The whole compound is Terminology.
خبر دار	Traffic Road sign Board	خبر: ‘khabar’ Arabic word from the root ‘kh-b-r’ means news, information, communication, message, notification. ⁹⁹ دار: ‘daar’ Persian word mean خبر دار: when used as compound then it means ‘warning , be careful’.		

<p>Virtual University of Pakistan</p>	<p>Board</p>	<p>Virtual:1350-1400; Middle English < Medieval Latin <i>virtuālis</i>, equivalent to Latin <i>virtu(s) virtue</i> + <i>-ālis</i> <u>-al</u>¹(computing) : relating to virtual storage: virtual memory.¹⁰⁰</p> <p>University: Degree awarding institution of higher education with all research facilities. 1250-1300; Middle English <i>universite</i>.¹⁰¹</p> <p>Of: preposition; used to indicate specific identity or a particular item within category.¹⁰²</p> <p>Pakistan: Name of an Asian country came into being on the bases of ideology.a republic in S Asia, in 1947 Official language: Urdu. Official religion: Islam Currency: rupee. Capital: Islamabad. Pop:193 238 868 (2013 est). Area: 801 508 sq km (309 463 sq miles).¹⁰³</p>	<p>Informative board denoting a campus of this university.</p>	<p>terminology</p>
<p>شوروم علی ماربل فیکٹری</p>	<p>board</p>	<p>شو: ‘show’ the English word in Urdu alphabets means to cause or allow to be seen; exhibit; display.¹⁰⁴ روم : ‘room’ English word in Urdu alphabets means space or extent of space occupied by or available for something.¹⁰⁵ Show room: a room used for the display of goods or merchandis¹⁰⁶ "room for displaying furniture for sale, " 1610s, from <u>show</u> (v.) + <u>room</u> (n.) علی: ‘Ali’ Arabic proper name. (mentioned earlier). ماربل: ‘Marble’ English word in Urdu alphabets means a type of stone used in sculpture, monuments.¹⁰⁷</p>	<p>The first two and the last two are English words, written in Urdu transliteration and the middle word ‘Ali’ is Arabic. The compound shows a show room of marble factory</p>	<p>Transliteration and Terminology</p>

		فيكتري: ' Factory' English word in Urdu alphabets.1550-60. ¹⁰⁸	belonging to Ali.	
Adnan Super Store	Board:	Adnan: Arabic word in English alphabets, name of a legendary ancestor ¹⁰⁹ of North Arabs. Super: very good; first-rate; excellent.1620-30; 1920< Latin super(preposition and v. prefix) . ¹¹⁰ Store: v.Mid-13c., "to supply or stock." ¹¹¹	Arabic word in English alphabets and two English words show a good quality goods store of Adnan.	Terminology and Transliteration
SUPARCO	BANNER:	(SUPARCO): Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission. It was established in 1961 primarily as a Committee then upgraded to the status of a Commission in 1981. Its aim is to promote research in space science, space technology along with their application in the country for its socio-economic uplift. ¹¹²	The abbreviation is used for a Pakistani institution.	Terminology
Wall picture	walls	Wall: A vertical construction made of stone, brick, wood, etc, with a length and height much greater than its thickness, used to enclose, divide, or support. ¹¹³ picture: a visual representation of a person, object, or scene, as a painting, drawing, photograph, etc. ¹¹⁴	Picture giving meanings	this is inter-semiotic translation
مغل بلڈر	banner	مغل: 'mughal' means "powerful person"1670s, from Great Mogul, Mongol emperor of India after the conquest of 1520s, from Persian and Arabic mughal, mughul, alteration of Mongol (q.v.), the Asiatic people. ¹¹⁵ بلڈر: ' builder' the English word in Urdu alphabets. 1350-1400; Middle English bildere.A person who constructs buildings under contract or as a speculation. ¹¹⁶	The compound terms show a constructor shop .	terminology

ZIC	Board:	Term: a company name having international trading since 34 years in collaboration with many world renowned companies. It has offices in three major cities of Pakistan. It provides vehicle oil with the same term ZIC. ¹¹⁷	Their capital English letters used as a term.	Terminology
To Let, Cell No.	Board	To Let, Cell No: A sign board in front of a shop providing services of property sell & purchase. Cell No. of property dealers visible there. To Let: it means to grant the occupancy or use of (land, buildings, rooms, space, etc., or movable property) for rent or hire (sometimes followed by out).. ¹¹⁸ Cell : a mobile telephone system using low-powered radio transmitters, with each transmitter covering a distinct geographical area (cell) and computer equipment to switch a call from one area to another, thus enabling large-scale car or portable phone service.	To show a shop for letting services	Phrase giving meaning
النور ریسٹورنٹ میرج ہال	SBoard:	النور: 'al-noor' Arabic definitive article and the trilateral root word 'n-w-r', means light, beam of light, ray of light, lamp. ¹¹⁹ ریسٹورنٹ: 'restaurant' in Urdu alphabets. میرج: 'marriage' in Urdu alphabets. ہال: 'hall' in Urdu alphabets.	The Arabic word is used as a proper name for a restaurant and marriage hall.	Transliteration and terminology
فروٹ منڈی	board	فروٹ: 'Fruit' English word in Urdu alphabets. منڈی: 'Mandi' Urdu word means 'market'.	Informative board for fruit market.	Transliteration of English word 'fruit' in Urdu alphabets.
سبزی منڈی	board	سبزی: 'sabzi' means 'vegetable' منڈی: 'Mandi' Urdu word means 'market' Means vegetable market.	Informative board	New words and terms

LTV HTV	Traffic SB	LTV :Light Travel Vehicle includes all cars HTV: Heavy Travel Vehicle: means all heavy than every kind of Cars.	abbreviation	Terms and abbreviation
شب وجدان	Wall chalking	شب: ‘shab’ means ‘night’ Urdu language word. وجدان: ‘wijdaan’ an Arabic language word means ecstasy. The compound means ‘the night of ecstasy’ in which a believers of religious group of Muslims offer pray , recitation of Quran or recitation of the names of Allah	.	Combination of Persian and Arabic word .
OGDCL	Sign board	OGDCL: A Pakistan based Oil and Gas Development Company Limited known as OGDCL. ¹²⁰	Terminology	terminology
نواز فلنك سٹیشن	Road Side Borad	نواز: ‘Nawaz’ Persian word means ‘hospitable’ ¹²¹ used in Urdu as a male proper names. فلنك: ‘Filling’ English word in Urdu alphabets that means an act or instance of filling. ¹²² سٹیشن: ‘station’ English word in Urdu alphabets.1350-1400; < Latin statiōn- (stem of statiō) a standing still, standing-place. ¹²³	The word ‘Nawaz’ is used as proper name denoting that the filling station belongs to a man named Nawaz.	Terminology
الحيدر تائر شاپ	Sign board	الحيدر: ‘Al-Haidar’ Arabic rooted word from ‘h-d-r’ means the king, or strongest, of the lions (because of the thickness of his neck and the strength of his forelegs) ¹²⁴ تائر: ‘tyre or tire’ English noun and verb used with object as ‘tyred/ tired, tiring /tiring . origin from 1475-85; ¹²⁵ شاپ: ‘shop’ English noun 1250-1300; Middle English shoppe (noun), ¹²⁶		
شكريه	Sign board	شكريه: ‘shukria’ Arabic rooted word from triliteral root ‘sh-k-r’ ¹²⁷ used in		

		Urdu language for greetings and thanks.		
for help dial	Sign board	For: preposition ,suing the purposes or needs of; origin before 900; Middle and , cognate with Old Saxon for, akin to fore. ¹²⁸ Help: noun and verb ;save , rescue and succor. ¹²⁹ dial: noun and verb; to make a telephone call to. 1400-50; late Middle English: instrument for telling time by the sun's shadow, presumably. ¹³⁰	An informative sign board for telephoning	Multiword term
عرس	Wall chalking	عرس: ‘ urs’ Arabic rooted word means to marry or arrange a marriage wedding. Noun marriage, wedding feast ¹³¹ The word is often used for the birth anniversary of holy saints in Pakistan and India.		original meaning terminological meaning
winter collection	Sign Board :	Winter:the months of December, January, and February in the U.S., and of November, December, and January in Great Britain. derivative of the noun; akin to <u>wet</u> , <u>water</u> ¹³² collection :the clothes or other items produced by a designer, especially for a seasonal line:1350-1400; Middle English . ¹³³	Informative board for seasonal clothing	Special meaning
Dangerous Curve	Traffic information Board	Dangerous :adjective; -full of <u>danger</u> or risk; causing <u>danger</u> ; perilous; risky; hazardous; unsafe. -able or likely to cause physical injury: ¹³⁴	Road side board for information of dangerous curve.	
Wing School	Board:	Wing: either of the two forelimbs of most birds and of bats, corresponding to the human arms, that are specialized for flight. School:1350-1400; Middle English school (e) < Dutch school; cognate with Old English scolu troop; ¹³⁵	Proper name for a school. .	terminology

the Bank of Punjab	Board	The Bank: its second meaning is an institution for receiving, lending, exchanging, and safeguarding money and, in some cases, issuing notes and transacting other financial business. Its origin goes back to <u>1425-75</u> . ¹³⁶ Punjab: explained before. The Bank of Punjab: A Pakistani Bank of International rank serving in Pakistan with its 334 branches over the country. It was founded by Tajummal Hussain in 1989, according to the Bank of Punjab Act 1989 and gained the status of retail bank in 1994. It provides a vast range of services across the country along with money transfer services. ¹³⁷	New established bank	
Photo Express	Board:	Photo: word-forming element meaning "light" or "photographic" or "photoelectric." ¹³⁸ Express:		
NADRA	Sign Board	NADRA: abbreviation stands for 'National Database & Registration Authority Pakistan.' ¹³⁹		
Golden Pearl	Sign Board	Golden: bright, metallic, or lustrous like <u>gold</u> ; of the color of <u>gold</u> ;1225-75. ¹⁴⁰	The noun and adjective used as proper name denoting an hotle	Terminology
نبی پاک فری ڈھیری ہسپتال	SB:	نبی: 'Nabi' Arabic word means "prophet". پاک: 'Paak' Urdu word originally means 'clean', used metaphorically with the pious names to show their moral cleanliness being away of any adultery. ¹⁴¹ فری: 'Free' English word in Urdu transliteration. ڈھیری: 'dhairi' means peak of a hill. ہسپتال: 'hospital' English word in Urdu alphabets.	The whole phrase denote an hospital that is free, situated in a place named "dhairi" with name of "pious prophet".	Terminology and transliteration

NM Furniture	SB:	NM: this abbreviation shows a proper name, Furniture: English word wooden things.	The whole phrase denote a furniture shop with a proper name abbreviation.	Terminology
GOBC paints	SB:	GOBC: the capital letters are abbreviation for some proper names. Paints: a substance composed of solid coloring matter suspended in a liquid medium and applied as a protective or decorative coating to various surfaces, or to canvas or other materials in producing a work of art. ¹⁴²	The compound phrase show a paint shop	Terminology
Reduce speed	Traffic sign board	Reduce: an order traffic signal to slow down the speed of vehicle, to bring down to a smaller extent ,size, amount, number. ¹⁴³ Speed: rapidity in moving, going, traveling, proceeding, or performing; swiftness; celerity: before 900; 1965-70 for def 6; (noun) . ¹⁴⁴		
Plasco		Plasco: a word used as a term but failed to understand the meaning of this term.	No idea of this word, no dictionary can help.	New word . a sense how to cope with such new words
Cakes & Bakes	SB:	Cakes:a sweet, baked, breadlike food, made with or without shortening, and usually containing flour, sugar, baking powder or soda, eggs, and liquidflavoring.1200-50; Middle English. ¹⁴⁵ &: the character (&) means ‘and’. ¹⁴⁶ This symbol is called ‘ampersand’ it was ‘and per se and’ originated as a ligature of Latin letter ‘et’ to denote ‘and’ , goes back to Cicero period, added to dictionary in 1873. ¹⁴⁷ It is considered the 27 th letter of English alphabets. ¹⁴⁸ Bakes:	The phrase show a sweet shop	terminology

		v.to cook by dry heat in an oven or on heated metal or stones. ¹⁴⁹		
Get into Carts Function in Islamabad	SB:	Get: got or (Archaic) gat; got or gotten; get-ting. V. to receive or come to have possession, use, or enjoyment of.1150-1200. ¹⁵⁰ Get into:Take possession of one, cause to a ct differently or inappropriately. ¹⁵¹ Int o: amongst the 12 meaning of preposition ‘ into’ the 7 th is ‘to the occupation, action, possession, circumstance, or acceptance of’. ¹⁵² Carts: a heavy two-wheeled vehicle, commonly without springs, drawn by mules, oxen, or the like, used for the conveyance of heavy goods. ¹⁵³ Function in :the kind of action or activity proper to a person, thing, or institution; the purpose for which something is designed or exists; role. ¹⁵⁴ Islamabad: capital of Pakistan.	The phrase shows letting carts service working in Islamabad city.	Phrases as terminology
Benazir Bhutto Medical College	SB:	Benazir Bhutto: Benazir [ben-uh- zeer], 1953–2007, prime minister of Pakistan 1988–90 and 1993–96. ¹⁵⁵ assassinated during the 2007 election campaign. ¹⁵⁶ The word Bhutto denotes the family. Medical:"physician, surgeon, medical man" (n.); "healing,medicinal" (adj.), f rom mederi "to heal, give medical atte ntion to, cure. ¹⁵⁷ College: (defined before).	The whole phrase shows a medical institution with name of this late prime minister. The first two Urdu words in English alphabets	Transliteration and terminology.
Rohtas Fort 8 km from Dina main road	SB:	Rohtas Fort: the fort named Rohtas by its founder Sher Shah Suri an Pathan ruler of the time. ¹⁵⁸ Dina: (Urdu: دینہ) is a rapidly expanding commercial	Informative board to show the	New words, terminology and phrases.

		town in the <u>Jhelum District</u> of the province of <u>Punjab, Pakistan</u> . ¹⁵⁹	distance of Rohtas fort.	
Our Heritage	board	Our: pronouna form of the possessive case of we used as an attributive adjective. ¹⁶⁰ Heritage: the evidence of the past, such as historical sites, buildings, and the un spoilt natural environment, considered collectively as the inheritance of present-day society.. ¹⁶¹	Board shows that this fort is our heritage.	Historical meaning
NCH source of terms and Vocabulary	SB:	NCH Software is a <u>software development</u> company founded in 1993 in <u>Canberra, Australia</u> .. ¹⁶² Source of Terms and Vocabulary: the phrase show the features of the NCH.	Abbreviation stands for a software programme of English language.	Terminology and phrasal meaning.
Sub Punjab Way	SB	Sub: Sub a prefix occurring originally in loan words from Latin (subject; subtract; subvert; subsidy); on this model, freely attached to elements of any origin and used with the meaning “under,” “below,” “beneath”). Punjab: one of the fourth province of Pakistan.(mentioned before) ¹⁶³ Way: the 8 th meaning is ‘a path or course leading from one place to another’. ¹⁶⁴	The phrase show a way leading to Punjab way other than highway.	terminology
زراعت آفیسر	Sign board	زراعت: Arabic gerund means ‘ agriculture, cultivation of land. Tilling, tillage. ¹⁶⁵ آفیسر : ‘officer’ English word in Urdu alphabets. Means Agriculture Officer	The Arabic word in Urdu style with open ‘ت’. And English word in Urdu transliteration	Transliteration and change of scriptural shape.
Fish Corner	Sign board	Fish: any of various cold-blooded, aquatic vertebrates, having gills, commonly fins, and typically an elongated body covered with scales. before 900; (noun) Middle English fis (c)	The phrase denotes a road side fish hut on the	terminology

		h, fyssh, Old English fisc. ¹⁶⁶ Corner: the place at which two converging lines or surfaces meet.1250-. ¹⁶⁷	bank of Mangla Dam.	
Khawas Khani Gate	Board	Khawas: this Arabic word ‘ خواص ’ means ‘special, specific, particular’. ¹⁶⁸ Khani: the word is Pashtoon word ‘خان’ that means belonging to ‘khan’. Gate:a movable barrier, usually on hinges, closing an opening in a fence, wall, or other enclosure. before; ¹⁶⁹ The whole phrase denotes the gate specific for Pashtoon of high rank.	The first word is Arabic in English alphabets, the second is Pushto language word in English alphabets.	Transliteration and terminology
Kashmiri Gate	board	Kashmiri: Kashmir a disputed territory half with Pakistan and half in the control of India. This word ‘kashmir’ has been used a proper name to denote a specific gate. Gate: (mentioned)	The word ‘kashmir’ is in English alphabets.	Transliteration and terminology
Local Gate Map Eng Urdu	board	Local: pertaining to a city, town, or small district rather than an entire state or country. ¹⁷⁰	Gate for public Here is a map for information	terminology

3.CONCLUSION:

This rich practical translational &interpretational activity has enriched the students’ knowledge with many good ideas and valuable viewpoints. We can summarize them in the following points:

1. In this emerging and new field of teaching translation and interpretation trip method can play a big role in enhancing the translational, interpretational skills, enriching their terminological and vocabulary bank, with direct observation of realia, and practice in a confident, light and enjoying mood.
2. Field trip provided the students a chance to construct and reconstruct their personal previous knowledge about a range of translation and interpretation relating the theoretical class practice with that of visible on the road side, trip venue, and mutual mixing of various cultures.
3. Boards, sign boards, banner, wall chalking contain a rich corpora of translation strategies like transliteration, adaptation, foreignization.
4. It provided the students in light way the scenario of practical translation and interpretation learning.

5. It provided the students a good chance to know about a large number of translation and common terminologies.
6. A rich number of English-Arabic and Urdu corpora of translation and interpretation was observed.
7. Cultural awareness about Pakistani local cultural events like marriage, dance, and other, learning of cultural terms, vocabulary and visual observation.
8. A rich written data on the boards, wall chalking, vehicles and road side's middle of the road, over the buildings, banners hanged on trees and buildings was watched and interpreted.
9. English corpora in Urdu Transliteration and a good number of Arabic-Urdu words in English transliteration were observed and interpreted .
10. Observing various types of advertizing, different shapes of banners, boards, sign boards words writings, providing a variety of translation designs.
11. A sense of lexical meaning and differentiation from terminological meanings and term creating.
12. In hand practical experience interpretation, reading, writing new words their translation during the whole trip.
13. Getting a new sense of new techniques through which the meanings get change from one sign board to another.
14. Students got much historical cultural information about Mughal and Pathans as Pathans ruler Sher Shah Suri built this fort to stop Mughal King attacking on Afghanistan. They came to know about the war strategies of Pathan warriors, their architecture skills along with their war mentality.
15. Learning Points: the students observed a lot of learning points through physical experience during this trip.

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