Eng501 Final Compilation



Objectives

By 1783 the 13th colonies in America lost **Britain**

Varandah is a/an…… vernacular. **Indian**

We know and understand that standard English is not..... **Identical**

French word is…… **Champagne**

Word photograph origin is **1839**

Origin of acne.. **Greek**

Improvement of eng.. **Jonathan swift**

First half of 18 century called... **Augustan age**

Language of court in Europe in 18th century.. **Frence**

DVD stands for..... **Digital video disc**

Barbeque is …… **Spanish word**

Writer of Governor……. **Sir Thomas elyot**

The characteristics sounds of Australian speech is found in…… **Vowels**

Elements come via modern Latin…. **Greek**

Considering its geographical spread Australian English is remarkably….. **Uniform**

Subjective



Q:name 5 countries where english is.used as 1st language..

USA, Canada, Britain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, several Caribbean countries.

Q: Which word in not in Johnson dictionary?
The words SLANG is not in Johnson dictionary.

Q: Ram, Rom, Dos stands for what?
RAM= Random access memory
ROM= Read only memory
DOS= Disk operating system
LCD=liquid crystal display
HD=high definition
LED=light emitting diode

Q. Define the term conjugation
Conjugation is the change that takes place in a verb to express tense, mood, person and so on. In English, verbs change as they are used, most notably with different people (you, I, we) and different time (now, later, before). Conjugating verbs essentially means altering them into different forms to provide context.

Q:how vocabulary expended in modern age?

Vocabulary expended by:

- Coined
- Not all coined
- Borrowed
- Root borrowed
- New meaning given
- Blended
- Chopped off

Why vocabulary expended:

- Changing times
- Need of the times
- Inventions
- Technology
- Science
- Traveling
- Communication
- Media

Q: syntax of South Asian countries?

Sytax

- Not ungrammatical but unidiomatic sentences are used.
- Discourse adverbials are common.
- There is a tendency to form information questions without changing the position of the subject and auxiliary items:
- Reduplication is the most common aspect of syntax of South Asian English
- The use of present progressive with stative verbs is quite common.

Q. Name five countries through which borrowing are happened?

1.Mexican words: chili, chocolate, tomato etc.

2.From Cuba and the West Indies: Barbecue, hammock, hurricane, maize, potato, tobacco etc.

3.From Brazil and Other South American regions: Poncho, Tapioca etc.

4.From India: Bangle, bungalow, cashmere, China, coolie, cot, curry, jungle, jute, loot, mandarin, nirvana, polo, punch, rajah, rupee, sepoy, thug, toddy, tom-tom, and verandah

Q. After word war 1 which words are considered English language words and from which language English has borrowed?

Some of the words that came into English between 1914 and 1918 as a direct consequence of World War I. Some of these were military terms representing new methods of warfare, such as air raid, antiaircraft gun, tank, and blimp. Gas mask and liaison officer were new combinations. Camouflage was borrowed from French. Where it had formerly been a term of the scene-painter's craft, but it caught the popular fancy

Q: Spread of English in South Asia?

The worldwide spread of English is an unprecedented phenomenon for which we do not find any example in human history. English was brought to the subcontinent in the early seventeenth century by British colonialism. Today, it is spoken as a second language by 3 percent of the population of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. In numerical terms, we can safely say that there are approximately 33 million English speaking

people. After so many years of independence, the countries of South Asia still use English to varying degrees in the domains of government administration, law, the military, higher education, commerce, the media, and the arts

Q: Future of English in South Asian countries?

Linguistically and culturally, South Asian Englis a phenomenon that is;

Interesting - English has become one of the languages of communication for South Asians

Dynamic - the English language is constantly evolving and changing in South Asia, as it is constantly being interconnected with South Asian cultures

Q: What is Black Death?

This event is known in the history as 'The Black Death'. It was in the summer of 1348 that in the Southwest of England, first case of this plague was reported. These were the first cases of a disease that in its contagiousness and fatality exceeded anything previously known. The Black Death spread rapidly over the rest of the country, reaching its height in 1349.40 percent of the parish clergy died of the plague. Death rate during the plague approximated 30 percent. The effects of so great a calamity were naturally serious. Mortality was greatest among the lower social orders, because their life style was poor, hygiene conditions were bad and affordability to medicine was very low. The result of these deaths was a labor shortage which consequently gave rise to increase in wages.

Q: Describe 3 reasons bcz of which English not considered sophesticated language in the Renaissance period?

Latin and Greek were the key to the world's knowledge and were highly esteemed for poetry, oratory, and philosophy. English faced a competition. English had a recent history of:

• A vulgar tongue

• Being immature

• Unpolished with limited resources

• Could not express abstract ideas

Q:Note on Varieties of English.

There are now many varieties of English, and that it is used for many different purposes in varying social contexts. These varieties have difference in Phonology, Grammar, and Vocabulary. Outer-circle varieties of English often differ considerably in phonological system from RP and General American. The number of phonemes is often much reduced. In many varieties of English in the outer circle, there is no difference between long and short vowels.

Example

In one common form of Nigerian English, for example, there is only one phoneme corresponding to RP /ɪ/ and /iː/, so that bid and bead are both /bid/; only one corresponding to /a/ and /ɑː/, so that hat and heart are both /hat/; only one corresponding to /ɒ/, /ʌ/ and /ɔː/, so that stock, stuck and stork are all /stɔk/; and only one corresponding to RP /ʊ/ and /uː/, so that look and Luke are both /luk/.

Q.Persian status in sub continent?

Persian, has been associated with Islam. The use of Persian, however, that came with the raids of Mahmud of Ghazni in the eleventh century. Persian, was the second great Islamic language that was the principal language of his empire, centered in Lahore. Persian continued to be the chief court language of successive Muslim kingdoms, sultanates, and empires down to the Moghul Empire, centered in Delhi which yielded to the power of Great Britain.In all these polities, Persian was a major and often the dominant language. Limited uses of Persian have persisted in South Asia until the present time.

Q: Short note on renaissance?

The English had attained an established position as the language of popular literature. But a strong tradition still sanctioned the use of Latin. The Renaissance was a time of 'revival of learning.' Records of Greek civilization became once more available. Latin and Greek were the key to the world's knowledge and were highly esteemed for poetry, oratory, and philosophy. (Salient features of Renaissance/ characteristics?)The larger spirit of the age is reflected in linguistic matters.A conscious interest in the English language was taken. An attention to its problems is now widely manifested. The fifteenth century had witnessed sporadic attempts by individual writers to embellish their style with 'aureate terms.' These attempts show a desire to improve the language, at least along certain limited lines.

Q.What happened in the 16th century?

16th Century:

• Books and pamphlets, prefaces and incidental observations were published to support linguistic change in English.

• Language was defended against those who were disposed to compare it unfavorably to Latin or other tongues.

• English recognized its position as the national speech and urged its fitness for learned and literary use. Overall, this a time that showed a great desire to:

•AIMS of renaissance

- fix language
- make it stable
- modernize it
- standardize it

Q: The Augustan Age?

The first half of the eighteenth century is commonly designated in histories of literature as the Augustan Age in England. The principal characteristics of this age emerged early. But they maintained their influence throughout the century. A search for stability can be noticed in these times. There was a strong sense of order. Adventurous individualism and the spirit of independence of the previous era gave way to a desire for system and regularity. Conformity to a standard that the consensus recognizes was considered to be good. Correctness was an ideal.Attempts were made to formulate rules to define and achieve correctness. Satisfaction in things was much linked to logical explanation.

Q. Features of South Asian English:

Indian English

It has words of Indian vernaculars that have made their way into the English language.

Examples include jungle, tank, bungalow, shampoo, verandah. It has political, sociological, and administrative terms of modern India: dharna, hartal, eveteasing, votebank, swdeshi, tiffin, hillstation, gymkhana. We need to notice its resemblance with Pakistani English.

Vocabulary

Our company lays great stress on technical training and knowledge 'upgradation'.

The Prime Minister greeted the presspersons with a 'namaskar' and a broad smile.

I read the newspaper 'matrimonials' on Sundays, especially the 'English-knowing' intelligentsia.

Spelling and Pronunciation

Most Indian languages, unlike English, have a nearly phonetic spelling, so the spelling of a word is a highly reliable guide to its pronunciation. The word 'of' is usually pronounced with a /f/ instead of a /v/ as in most other accents. Pronunciation of <house> as [hauz] is prevalent for both noun and verb instead of [haus] as noun and [hauz] as verb.

Q. What is meant by the literary period Standard Literary or non-literary.

This is a period of time when standard and recognizably 'modern' English developed. As an effect of the 'Great Vowel Shift,' the pronunciation was brought within measurable distance of that which prevails today. The influence of the printing press and the efforts of spelling reformers had resulted in a form of written English that offers little difficulty to the modern reader. New vocabulary was introduced but as far as grammar is concerned, it was fixed by this time. In the writings of Spenser, Shakespeare, and their contemporaries, a standard literary language is used free from the variations of local dialect.

Q. French Academy:

In 1635, Cardinal Richelieu offered a royal charter to a small group of men, who for several years had been meeting once a week to talk about books and to exchange views on literature. The original group was composed of only six or eight; the maximum membership was set at forty. It was named as French Academy.

Q. What was the aim of the French academy?

Three major aims were:

To cleanse the language of impurities, both in writing and spoken language

To establish a certain usage of words

To compile a dictionary, a grammar, a rhetoric, and a treatise on the art of poetry

The dictionary was the most important project.

Q. An English Academy

Came from the example of France and Italy. In 1660 a volume was published with the title New Atlantis… the author pictured an academy which will purify English from Barbarism Shortly thereafter, the idea of an academy received support from several influential persons, notably from Dryden and John Evelyn.This society, founded in 1662, was mainly scientific in its interests. A committee had twenty-two members including Dryden, Evelyn, Sprat, and Waller. proposed the compilation of a grammar and some reform of the spelling, particularly the leaving out of superfluous letters. This might be followed by a 'Lexicon or collection of all the pure Eng words by themselves; then those which r derivative from others, with their prime and natural signification He further suggested collections of technical words, 'exotic' words, dialect expressions, and archaic words that might be revived. Finally, the translations might be made of some of the best of Greek and Latin literature and even out of modern languages, as models of elegance and style.

Q. Explain term conservative?

It means something or somebody that tends to preserve the existing status.

Q. History in south Asia lndo-Aryan Imperialism in south Asia (5)

Languages of Imperialism in South Asia have a long history. In the second millennium, B.C.E. speakers of Old Indo-Aryan came into South Asia from the northwest in present day Afghanistan and spread southward and eastward, partly by peaceful settlement but largely by force of arms. In a few hundred years, the invaders had spread across the Indus Valley civilization (now Pakistan), reached modern Bihar and Bengal, and even migrated to Sri Lanka. The use of their language, in the form of Sanskrit, has persisted in South Asia to the present day.

In the form of its descendants, the modern Indo-Aryan languages, Indo-Aryan is the mother tongue of a large proportion of the population of every country in South Asia. But, Sanskrit itself as a superposed language is the clearest linguistic legacy from this early imperialism in the area. Sanskrit is related to Hinduism in special ways. Persian, similarly, has been associated with Islam. The coming of Islam to South Asia is generally dated to 711 C.E., when an Arab naval force entered what is now Pakistan from the Arabian Sea and conquered the Indus valley.

This incursion probably did not introduce the use of Persian, however, that came with the raids of Mahmud of Ghazni in the eleventh century. Although, at one point, Mahmud officially reintroduced Arabic as the language of the laws and administration, it was Persian, the second great Islamic language that was the principal language of his empire, centered in Lahore. Persian continued to be the chief court language of successive Muslim kingdoms, sultanates, and empires down to the Moghul Empire, centered in Delhi which yielded to the power of Great Britain.

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Political and power influence on English language / Social and Political Power Associated with English

Power means different things: it can mean political power, cultural power, technological power, and economic power. Each of these influenced the growth of English at different times.

Political Power

It emerged in the form of the colonialism that brought English around the world from the sixteenth

century so that by the nineteenth century, the language was one 'on which the sun never sets.'

Cultural Power

In the twentieth century, we indeed saw the cultural power manifesting itself in virtually every walk of life through spheres of chiefly American influence. As a result of these different manifestations of cultural power, it is possible to recognize ten domains in which English has become pre-eminent.

Q. Morphology definition 2

Morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language. ... For example, English speakers recognize that the words dog and dogs are closely related, differentiated only by the plurality morpheme"-s", only found bound to noun phrases.

Q. How was and still is, the American English influenced by the British?

American English differs from British English, but the differences are minor. The use of English in the United States is a result of British colonization of the Americas. The first wave of English-speaking settlers arrived in North America during the 17th century, followed by further migrations in the 18th and 19th centuries. Since then, American English has developed into new dialects, in some cases under the influence of West African and Native American languages, German, Dutch, Irish, Spanish, and other languages of immigrants. Any American or even Canadian English accent perceived as free of noticeably local, ethnic, or cultural markers is popularly called 'General American English.' Compared with English as spoken in England, North American English is more homogeneous. Also, it has remained relatively more conservative. North America has given the English lexicon many thousands of words, meanings, and phrases. Several thousand are now used in English as spoken internationally.

Q. Three main way phonology

Different varieties of English can differ phonologically in three main ways. First, their phonological systems can differ: for example, the inventory of phonemes may be different. Secondly, the realizations of the same phoneme can be different, that is, be pronounced differently. Thirdly, the distribution of phonemes can differ; different phonemes may be selected for the pronunciation of a given word. Also, there can be differences of stress and intonation

Q. Elaborate the acronyms: FM and AM? 148

FM (for frequency modulation)
AM (for amplitude modulation)

Q. Australian English vowels (5) or In Australian English vowels and pronunciation?

The characteristic sound of Australian speech is found especially in its vowels. Here are a few differences between 'broader' Australian English and standardized British pronunciation RP: In words such as say, in Australian English the diphthong is a wider sound pronounced close to /a/ where RP has /e/. In words such as now, where RP has /aʊ/, the diphthong approximates to /æʊ/ or even /ɛə/. RP-vowels /i:/ and /u:/ are often pronounced as diphthongs, so that see and do resemble /sə/ and /dəʊ/.

Some vowels are pronounced with the tongue higher than in RP, so that ham sounds rather like /hɛm/, and pen sounds rather like /pan/. In words like happy, the final -y is pronounced /i/ in RP

but has a more salient pronunciation in Australian English – more like a long vowel: /hɛpi:/. The most common vowel in English, the unstressed schwa vowel /ə/, is more generally used than in RP. For example, chatted in RP is pronounced as /ætd/, whereas in Australian English, it is pronounced with a schwa. Overall, Australian English has uniformity in features.

Q. Impact of World War on Australian English

Australia is a young nation: the Commonwealth of Australia was formed from a combination of states only in 1901, and the Australian Capital Territory was later established for a new capital, Canberra.

During the First World War, Aussie (pronounced 'Ozzie') became an informal short form for both the noun Australian and the adjective (as in Aussie Rules for a code of football which originated in Australia). These days, there is also an informal name for Australia: OZ. For obvious reasons the joking expression Down Under, used to refer to Australasia, is interpreted by many Australians and New Zealanders as showing a snobbish 'northern hemisphere perspective.'

Q. Effect of 2nd world war on Australia English

Although English has been spoken in Australia for more than 200 years, Australian English began to be seriously recognized as a distinct variety.

Q. What happen after gold find in Australia (5) or What happened in 1851?

The discovery of gold in 1851 accelerated immigration, so after ten years later the Australian settler population had reached almost 1.2 million – a threefold increase in ten years. The gold rush also brought to an end the transportation of convicts since the gold seemed to provide an opportunity for reward, rather than punishment. From this time the pattern of immigration gradually changed in that Australia became increasingly populated by people of different nationalities. But the first large-scale non-British/Irish immigration did not occur until after the Second World War of English only after the Second World War.

Q. Three varieties of English :

American English, British English, and South Asian English like Pakistani, Indian, and Indonesian English, etc.

Q. characteristics of renaissance period?

The larger spirit of the age is reflected in linguistic matters. A conscious interest in the English language was taken. An attention to its problems is now widely manifested. The fifteenth century had witnessed sporadic attempts by individual writers to embellish their style with 'aureate terms.' These attempts show a desire to improve the language, at least along certain limited lines.

But in the16th Century:

Books and pamphlets, prefaces and incidental observations were published to support linguistic change in English.

Language was defended against those who were disposed to compare it unfavorably to Latin or other tongues.

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Overall, this a time that showed a great desire to:

fix language

make it stable
modernize it
standardize it

Q. 3 historical event of 1500-1650

Invention of printing press
The Norman conquest
The Black Death

Q. Three AE ethnic & cultural varieties (3)

Chicano English
Miami English
Yeshiva English
Pennsylvania English
Cajun vernacular
African American vernacular

Q: What is lingua franca?

The term lingua franca applies to any language that is used widely by non-native speakers of it to communicate. ELF has become the main language in global trade, business and where cultural interaction takes place.

For Example: i. Latin was the lingua franca of the medieval period.
English has the status of International lingua franca.
In Pakistan, we have many regional languages, Urdu serves as Lingua Franca in all provinces.

Q. Lingual Franca effect on other language? Or criticism

While ELF is a widespread and useful mode of communication for many, some scholars and linguists have criticized its proliferation as a form of linguistic imperialism. Speakers of ELF may eventually speak both their native language and English imperfectly leading to issues with effective communication. In spite of these criticisms, ELF continues to flourish in many countries, oftentimes enriching the language with colorful aphorisms and unique phrases.

Q. Three Old methods of word formation?

Coined
Not all coined
Borrowed
Root borrowed
New meaning given
Blended
Chopped off

Q. Define the term conjugation

Conjugation is probably a direct importation from Latin (conjugation-em) since the more usual form in French was conjugaison.

Q. What is global world communication (2) globalization

English has gone global. Today, English dominates the world stage in a number of language uses. It is the main language of publishing, science, technology, commerce, diplomacy, air-traffic control, and popular music. The reasons for this are to do with the political and economic power of Britain in the nineteenth century and the United States in the twentieth century. These

same reasons also account for a dramatic increase in the number of users of English. In the sixteenth century, there were approximately 3-million speakers of English. Today, there are over 300 million native speakers of English. To this, one could add a further 300 million who regularly speak English as a second language. In fact, it has been estimated that in total around a billion people use English with varying degrees of proficiency. With the international spread of English, it is perhaps more appropriate now to speak of WORLD ENGLISHES.

In this regard, American and British English are the two most important national varieties, in terms both of numbers of speakers and of the world-wide impact (Britain through its former Empire, and North America through its economic power).
A language becomes a world language due to extrinsic reasons and due to the power of the people who speak it. By power we mean political, technological, economic, and cultural power

Q. Late Modern Period

Perhaps the most important change has been the disappearance of /r/ before consonants and before a pause. Formerly, the /r/ was always pronounced in words like barn and person and father. Today, in England, /r/ is never pronounced in words like barn and person but it is pronounced in words like father only if it occurs before a vowel ('father and mother').

Q. Chaucer short vowels 'a' and ' u'

If we compare Chaucer's pronunciation of the short vowels with ours, we note only two changes of importance, those of a and u.
In some cases this ME a represented an OE æ(at, apple, back), and the new pronunciation was therefore a return to approximately the form that the word had had in Old English.
In Chaucer's pronunciation these had still their so-called "continental" value—that is, a was pronounced like the a in father and not as in name. Also in Chaucer's pronunciation e was either like the e in there or the a in mate, but not like the eei n meet.

Q. What's the Great Vowel Shift?

The situation is very different when we consider the long vowels. In Chaucer's pronunciation, these had still their so-called 'continental' value—that is, a was pronounced like the ain father and not as in name. Also in Chaucer's pronunciation e was either like the e in there or the ain mate, but not like the eein meet. But in 15th century, a great change happened i.e. all the long vowels gradually came to be pronounced with a greater elevation of the tongue and closing of the mouth. Most of the long vowels had approximately acquired their present pronunciation at least by the sixteenth century. The change occurred at the end of the seventeenth century and had become general by the middle of the eighteenth. The spelling of English had become fixed in a general way before the shift and therefore did not change when the quality of the long vowels changed. Consequently, our vowel symbols no longer correspond to the sounds they once represented in English and still represent in the other modern languages.

Q. The Aims of the Grammarians?

The aims were to:

1. codify the principles of the language and reduce it to rule
2. settle disputed points and decide cases of divided usage

3. point out common errors or what were supposed to be errors, and thus correct and improve the language.

Q. "To be forms" (3)

To be forms and **the present participle** are generally called progressive forms. Their most common use is to indicate an action as being in progress at the time implied by the auxiliary. The wide extension of the use of progressive forms is one of the most important developments of the English verb in the modern period.

In Old English, such expressions as 'he woes lærende' (he was teaching) are occasionally found but usually in translations from Latin. In early Middle English, progressive forms are distinctly rare. Their number increases in the Middle English period and the credit of their development goes to the sixteenth century. The chief factor in their growth is the use of the participle as a noun governed by the preposition on (he burst out on laughing). This weakened to he burst out a-laughing and finally to he burst out laughing. In the same way he was on laughing became he was a-laughing and he was laughing. Today such forms are freely used in all tenses (is laughing, was laughing, will be laughing, etc.).

Q. Progressive passive?

Old English had no progressive passive. Such an expression as the man is loved, feared, hated is progressive only in so far as the verbs loving, fearing, hating imply a continuous state. But no such force attaches to The man is killed, which does not mean the man is being killed, but indicates a completed act. The construction the man is on laughing was capable also of apassive significance under certain circumstances. Thus, the house is on building cansuggest only that the house is in process of construction. This use is found from the fourteenth century on, and in its weakened form the construction is not unknown today. With some verbs the construction was impossible in a passive sense. Thus, the idea he is always being called could not be expressed by he is always calling. At the end of the eighteenth century, we find the first traces of our modern expression The house is being built. The combination of being with a past participle to form a participial phrase had been in use for some time. Shakespeare says: which, being kept close, might move more grief to hide (Hamlet). This is thought to have suggested the new verb phrase. The earliest instance of the construction that has been noted is from the year 1769. However, it is generally used only in the present and simple past tense (is or was being built). We can hardly say the house has been being built for two years, and we avoid saying it will be being built next spring.

Q. Standardization of Spelling & Changes in Pronunciation in 19th

There are a few differences between Addison's punctuation and what would be considered correct today. In Middle English and Early Modern English, there had been no standard spelling. However, it is varied from writer to writer and even within the work of one writer. Even proper names were not fixed, for example Shakespeare, in the three signatures uses two different spellings (Shakspere and Shakspeare). Other variants: Shagspere, Shackespereand Shakespeare.

A powerful force for standardization is the introduction of printing. By the middle of the 16th century, there was still no standard system but quite a number of widely accepted conventions. By the end of the early modern period, the spelling had become standardized in printed books' though there is variation in people's private writings.

Q. Pronunciation

One result of these inconsistencies is the prevalence of spelling pronunciations that have happened with universal education plus the wide dissemination of new words from books in printed form and this results in never heard/pronounced words in the home environment.

Schedule began with /s-/, and was commonly spelt sedule or cedul; the spelling with sch dates from the mid-seventeenth century and has led to the present- pronunciations, /ʃ-/ and /sk-/.

Q. What was swift's proposal?

Swift addressed a letter in 1712 to the earl of Oxford, Lord Treasurer of England. It was published under the title A Proposal for Correcting, Improving, and Ascertaining the English Tongue. The remedy he offered was that a free sensible choice should be made of such persons, as are generally allowed to be best qualified for such a work, without any regard to quality, party, or profession.'These, to a certain number at least, should assemble at some appointed time and place, and fix on rules, by which they design to proceed. What methods they will take, is not for me to prescribe.' The work of this group, as he conceives it, is described in the following terms:

The publication of Swift's Proposal marks the culmination of the movement for an English Academy.

Q Varieties of English in South Asia

Bangladeshi English
Indian English
Nepali English
Pakistani English
Sri Lankan English

Q. Why in recent years English has become an official and educational language around the world (5)

English is the medium of a great deal of the world's knowledge, especially in such areas as science and technology and access to knowledge is the business of education.

When we investigate why so many nations have in recent years made English an official language or chosen it as their chief foreign language in schools, one of the most important reasons is always educational. Since the 1960s, English has become the normal medium of instruction in higher education in many countries – including several where the language has no official status. Advanced courses in the Netherlands, for example, are widely taught in English.

No African country uses its indigenous language in higher education; English is being used in the majority of cases. The English language teaching (ELT) business has become one of the major growth industries around the world in the past half century.

Q. Future of English in 2050? Future of English or English Tomorrow

It is dangerous to extrapolate or to prophesy about the linguistic scenario of tomorrow's world. None of us can guess; what the English language will be like in a hundred years' time? The changes of recent decades suggest what forces are at work in the language today and the likely shape of things in the next few decades. But the history of the language in the coming century will depend on the history of the community.

One of the striking things at the moment is the expansion going on in the vocabulary. If this continues, the change over a century will be comparable to that of such earlier periods as 1300 to

1400 or 1550 to 1650. Another trend is dialect-mixing. Unless some global disaster disrupts world communications, this is likely to continue.
Perhaps more controversially, the reduced forms used in electronic communications such as text messaging and e-mail, like L8 for 'late' and LOL for 'laugh out loud,' might find their way into other kinds of written usage. What we can be sure of is that the process of change, which we have traced from the early Indo-European records up to modern times, is still going on and will continue. It requires an effort of detachment to recognize current change for what it is. We shall recognize that our behavior is simply that of one group at one point in time, and that in the next generation, the innovations that we deplore may well have become completely respectable and indeed uniquely right for the users

Q. Cultural varieties of Austrian English?

Australia is a young nation: the Commonwealth of Australia was formed from a combination of states only in 1901, and the Australian Capital Territory was later established for a new capital, Canberra.

During the First World War, Aussie (pronounced 'Ozzie') became an informal short form for both the noun Australian and the adjective (as in Aussie Rules for a code of football which originated in Australia). These days, there is also an informal name for Australia: OZ. For obvious reasons the joking expression Down Under, used to refer to Australasia, is interpreted by many Australians and New Zealanders as showing a snobbish 'northern hemisphere perspective.'

Although English has been spoken in Australia for more than 200 years, Australian English began to be seriously recognized as a distinct variety of English only after the Second World War.

Q. Varieties of pidgin as an official language (3)

It may even become an official language: Papua New Guinea's pidgin, called TokPisin, is formally acknowledged in the country's constitution

Q. Creole note:

Creole

When a pidgin becomes the first language of a group=*creole. There are English-based* creoles in the Caribbean, for example, in Barbados and Jamaica. Even in the United States, the creole called Gullah is spoken by about a quarter of a million people living along the south-eastern coastal areas. Pidgins and creoles co-exist with standard varieties of the donor language. In Jamaica, for example, an English-based creole exists alongside Standard English. Approximately, there are more than nine million people speak pidgin and creole languages throughout the world and about thirty to forty percent are English based
The great simplification of pidgin–creole structures as compared with the donor language is seen in both phonology and grammar.

Q. Pidgin

A pidgin is an auxiliary language used in the first place for the purposes of trade between groups that have no common language. It arises when two or more languages are in contact. It is a simplified form of the dominant one, with influence from the other(s). This restricted type can eventually be capable of fulfilling all language functions. It may even become an official language:

Papua New Guinea's pidgin, called Tok Pisin, is formally acknowledged in the country's constitution. Some pidgins die out because the need dies out; others spread and gain wide currency. Today, many English-based pidgins are in use, especially in the coastal regions of West Africa and on the islands of the Caribbean and the Pacific.

Q. Why some pidgin dies (3)

Some pidgins die out because the need dies out; others spread and gain wide currency. Today, many English- based pidgins are in use, especially in the coastal regions of West Africa and on the islands of the Caribbean and the Pacific.

Q. Five words that comes automatically after 1st world war?

Some of the words that came into English between 1914 and 1918 as a direct consequence of World War I. Some of these were military terms representing new methods of warfare, such as air raid, antiaircraft gun, tank, and blimp. Gas mask and liaison officer were new combinations. Camouflage was borrowed from French. Where it had formerly been a term of the scene-painter's craft, but it caught the popular fancy.

Q. Supporters of rational sciences

Supporters of rational science such, as Henry More, Thomas Sprat, John Wilkins, and Robert Boyle

Q. List 5 words of daily use with a silent ending or beginning?

Know, bouquet, psychology, comb, damn

Q. Reasons of increasing similarities in British and American English.

Partly due to ever-improving communication systems

Partly due to the impact of American culture, notably through television and film

However, most of the differences between the English of the UK and the AmE are vocabulary differences.

Q. Johnson dictionary three qualities.

The pronunciation of the language may be fixed.

Its attainment facilitated.

Its purity preserved.

Its use ascertained.

Its duration lengthened.

In 1756 Sheridan wrote, 'if our language should ever be fixed, he must be considered by all posterity as the founder, and his dictionary as the corner stone.'

Q. Spread of Spanish in subcontinent?

Reasons that promoted it all included:

- Cosmopolitan tendency
- Spirit of exploration and adventure
- Interest in the New World

Q. Which word in not in Johnson Dictionary? Or : Slang in the 19th and 20th Centuries

Slang is a peculiar kind of vagabond language. We find it always hanging on the outskirts of legitimate speech but it is continually forcing its way into the most respectable community. It is a part of language and cannot be ignored. Nineteenth century is significant for the growth of a more

objective and scientific attitude towards slang. The word slang does not occur in Johnson's Dictionary.

Permanent Additions and Adaptations

Sixteenth-century purists objected to three classes of strange words, which they characterized as:

- Inkhorn terms (refer to the words or vocabulary items that are borrowed from other languages for the sake of fashion not out of necessity
- Oversea language (refers to the language that came from the outer world)
- Chaucerisms (refers 2 language particularly used in Chaucer times, deals with how it shaped, influenced & carried forward)

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Q: The Inner Circle:

The inner circle includes the United States, Canada, and the West Indies in the New World; Britain and Ireland in Europe; and Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa in the Southern Hemisphere. In these eight regions, over 320 million people use English as a first language. They enjoy a privilege since they learn, for free, to speak this global language with a native accent.

The Outer Circle

The outer circle refers to a circle where English is a second, often official or semi-official language but where most users of the language are not native speakers. In the Outer Circle, we mostly find people who live in former British colonies, such as Kenya and Tanzania in Africa, and India, Pakistan, Malaysia, and Singapore in Asia.

The Expanding Circle

The circle where English is learned and used as a foreign language is known as the expanding circle. It encompasses large parts of the world where English is learned as a foreign language because it is found useful, or indeed indispensable, for international contacts. This circle now seems to be ever-expanding, strengthening the claims of English as the international language of today.

In the not too distant future, it will be appropriate to rename the 'Expanding Circle' as the 'Expanded Circle.

Q: LABOV'S VIEW POINT REGIONAL ACCENT AMERICAN?

According to Labov, with the major exception of Southern American English, regional accents throughout the country are not yielding to this broadcast standard. On the contrary, the sound of American English continues to evolve, with some local accents disappearing, but several larger regional accents emerging. Compared with English as spoken in England, North American English is more homogeneous. Also, it has remained relatively more conservative. North America has given the English lexicon many thousands of words, meanings, and phrases. Several thousand are now used in English as spoken internationally.

Q: The Augustan Age?

The first half of the eighteenth century is commonly designated in histories of literature as the Augustan Age in England. The principal characteristics of this age emerged early. But they maintained their influence throughout the century. A search for stability can be noticed in these times. There was a strong sense of order. Adventurous individualism and the spirit of independence of the previous era gave way to a desire for system and regularity. Conformity to a standard that the consensus recognizes was considered to be good. Correctness was an ideal. Attempts were made to formulate rules to define and achieve correctness. Satisfaction in things was much linked to logical explanation.

Q: List three ways by which ELF is different from the Standard English.

Unlike Standard English, ELF communications focus on functions rather than forms. In other words, communicative competence is more important than accuracy. Following are few ways which separate ELF from Standard English.

i. A trend to drop s-endings in verbs in the present tense for 3rd person, singular.

For Example, she think, he don't

ii. The interchangeable use of relative pronouns 'which' and 'who', as in people which, things who.

iii. Invariant question tags, as in "we are leaving tomorrow, isn't it?"

Q: New Words in Modern English

Sr no.	OE Word	Corresponding Word in English
1.	Whan	When
2.	Shoures	Showers
3.	Droghte	Drought
4.	Hath	Has
5.	Roote	Root
6.	Veyne	Vein
7.	Swich	Such
8.	Sonne	Sun
9.	Smale	Small
10.	Nyght	Night
11.	*sartin*	*certain*
12.	*consarn*	*concern*
13.	*divart,*	*divert*
14.	*clark*	*clerk*
15.	*smert*	*smart*

Word	Translation	When to use
Thou	You	When "you" is he su
Thee	You	When "you" is he ol
Thy	Your	Possessive forr of y that begins wit a co article, "a").
Thine	Your	Possessive forr of y that begins wit vow Also used whe indi understood".
Ye	You (plural)	Plural form of you"

Italian	French	Greek	Spanish/ Portugese	Latin	Mexican	From Cuba and the west Indies	From India:
algebra, balcony, design, granite, piazza, portico, stanza, and volcano	alloy, ambuscade, bombast, chocolate, comrade, detail, duel, entrance, equip, essay, explore, naturalize, probability, progress, shock Boulevard, canteen, cartoon, champagne, cohesion, patrol, publicity, routine, syndicate	biosphere, haemoglobin, and microspecies Anonymous ,Criterion ,Idosyncrasy	alligator, apricot,, banana, corral,, hammock, hurricane, maize, mosquito, mulatto, negro, peccadillo, potato, rusk, tobacco, and yam.	aberration, allusion, anachronism, democratic, dexterity, enthusiasm, imaginary, juvenile, pernicious, sophisticated	chili, chocolate, tomato	Barbecue, hammock, hurricane, maize, potato, tobacco	Bangle, bungalow, cashmere, China, coolie, cot, curry, jungle, jute, loot, mandarin, nirvana, polo, punch, rajah, rupee, sepoy, thug, toddy, tom-tom, and verandah.

