Q. Varieties of English in South Asia

- Bangladeshi English
- Indian English
- Nepali English
- Pakistani English
- Sri Lankan English

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.

South Asian English is sometimes called 'Indian English' as British India included most of the region, but today, the varieties of English are usually divided according to the modern states. In India, there are 25 million users of English, even more than Australia. There are intra-national and intra-regional role of 'link' language among people of diverse linguistic backgrounds. 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.

In Pakistan, English has the status of an official language alongside the national language, Urdu. In Sri Lanka, there are efforts to 'peoplize' English. In Bangladesh, despite strong Bangla movement, English enjoys importance. In South Asian countries, it plays the role of the international medium for communication with the global community of nations.

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. Name 5 counties where Eng. Is spoken as 1st language?

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

Q. What was swift's proposal?

By the beginning of the eighteenth century, grounds had been prepared and time was ripe for an authoritative plan for an academy. With the example of Richelieu and the French Academy, doubtless in his mind, 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. After the usual formalities, he then launches an attack against the innovations he had objected to in his paper, the Tatler, two years before. 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 persons who are to undertake this work will have the example of the French before them to imitate, where these have proceeded right, and to avoid their mistakes.' He further added:

'… Besides the grammar-part, wherein we are allowed to be very defective, they will observe many gross improprieties, which, however authorized by practice, and grown familiar, ought to be discarded. They will find many words that deserve to be utterly thrown out of our language, many more to be corrected, and perhaps not a few long since antiquated, which ought to be restored on account of their energy and sound.'

The publication of Swift's Proposal marks the culmination of the movement for an English Academy. Swift's proposal was objected and opposed by several people, mainly on political grounds. Swift's proposal was not followed up properly and no serious effort was made to accomplish the purpose.

Q. Progressive passive?

The extension of such forms to the passive (the house is being built) was a later development. It belongs to the very end of the eighteenth century. 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.

The history of the new progressive passive shows that English is a living language. Moreover, its grammar is not fixed. It will continue to change in the future as it has changed already.

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. For example, the use of capital letters and the apostrophe in the plural Opera's. So, the so-called greengrocer's apostrophe' in plurals such as potato's and tomato'sis a recent innovation - consequence of declining educational standards. Addison can be taken as an example of good style in the 18th century. His spelling is almost identical with ours. There are minor differences like carry'd and publick, but essentially the system of orthography is the one we use now. 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 (ShakspereandShakspeare). 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. 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 personbut 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 aandu.
- 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. The Aim of the Grammarian?

To codify the principles of the language and reduce it to rule.

To settle disputedpoints of grammar n syntax and decide cases of divided usage

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

All three of these aims were pursued concurrently

Aim of Academy to systematize the facts of English grammar and draw up rules by which all questions could be viewed and decided.

Q. "To be forms" (3)

It is impossible to follow the subject matter here in extensive details so only significant ones can be pointed out. One characteristic development in English grammar in the eighteenth century is regarding progressive verb forms.

- Where French Says: je chante or German ich singe
- English may say: I sing, I do sing, or I am singing.

Do-forms are emphatic forms. But their most important uses are in negative and interrogative sentences (I don't sing, do you sing?).

To be formsand 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. Three AE ethnic & cultural varieties (3)

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

Q. Lingual Franca effect on other language?

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. Spread of Spanish in subcontinent?

Reasons that promoted it all included:

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

Q. Define the term conjugation

Conjugationis 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

It is inevitable that a language eventually comes to be used by more people than any other language. English has now reached this stage. Its first language speakers are above 400 million though estimates vary greatly because only a few countries keep statistics about numbers of speakers. Those who have learned it as a second language are also difficult to estimate, though approximately there are around 400 million such speakers. When the number of people who speak English as a foreign language is taken into account, again estimates are uncertain. No-one knows how many people are learning English in China. But the British Council has estimated that

roughly a billion people are learning English around the world at any one time. Excluding complete beginners, it would seem reasonable to take two-thirds of these as a guess with whom it would be possible to hold a reasonable conversation in English – say 600 million. The grand total was about 1,400 million. In round terms = a quarter of the world's population (just over 6,000 million in 2000). No other language is used so extensively – either numerically or with such geographical reach. So, the current status of English is determined by its role other than as mother tongue.

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. What is meant by the literary period?

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. Although Sir Walter Raleigh might speak with a broad Devonshire pronunciation, Spenser and Shakespeare may have traces in their speech of their Lancashire and Warwickshire ancestry. They wrote common English without dialectal idiosyncrasies. So, Puttenham (1589) reminds us: 'herein we are already ruled by the English Dictionaries and other bookes written by learned men, and therefore it needeth none other direction in that behalfe.'

Some characteristics of the language were not yet completely settled, but the written language in the latter part of the sixteenth century is fully entitled to be called Standard English. The regularization of spellings in this written standard can be seen as early as the mid-fifteenth century in the official documents of Chancery.

Q. What was the aim of the French academy?

Three major aims were:

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

2. To establish a certain usage of words

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

The dictionary was the most important project. Work proceeded slowly, and it appeared in 1694. Thus, while England continued to lament the lack of an adequate dictionary; Italy and France both had apparently achieved this object through the agency of academies.

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. Write 3 to 4 lines on creole 5 marks

There are numerous pidgins and creoles in the world today. Their number is over two hundred. They are based on many different languages including Swahili, Arabic, Malay, and Japanese.

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. Number of phonemes is reduced in a creole, so in Jamaican Creole, many speakers use the same vowel in block as in black (both [blak]), the same vowel in beer as in bare (both [biɛr]).

Q. Detail note on Progressive passive 5 marks

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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.

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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.' Sociolinguist William Labov describes it as 'a fairly uniform broadcast standard in the mass media.' Otherwise, however, historical and present linguistic evidence does not support the notion of there being a mainstream Standard English of the United States.

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.

The process of coining new lexical items started as soon as the colonists began borrowing names for unfamiliar flora, fauna, and topography from the Native American languages.

Q. Elaborate the acronyms: FM and AM?

• FM (for frequency modulation)

• AM (for amplitude modulation)

Q. Australian English vowels (5)

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

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. 5 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.

• 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:

• fix language

• make it stable

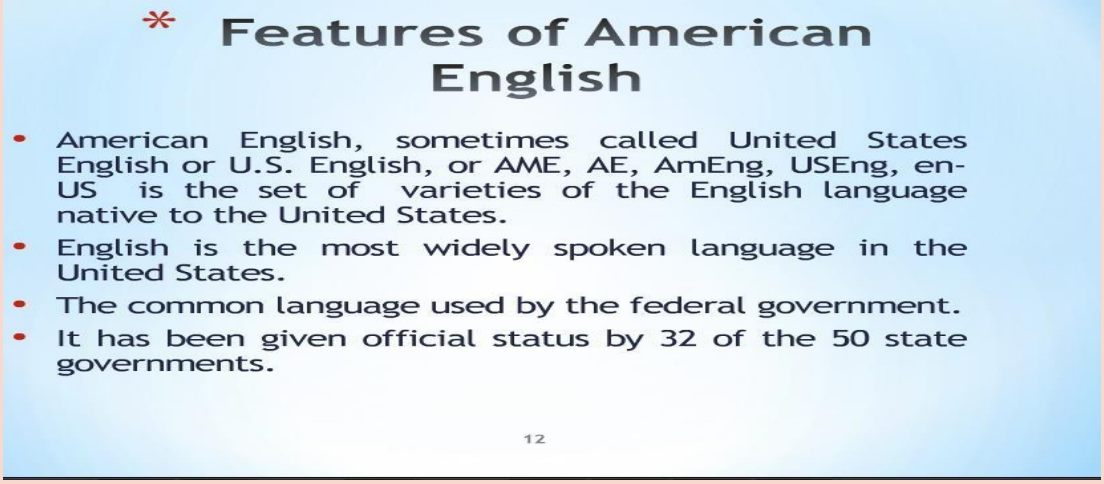
• modernize it

• standardize it

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. The question arises why mortality was greatest among the lower social orders? The answer is simple: it happened 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. Features of American English (5)



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.

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. Political and power influence on English language

OR Social and Political Power Associated with English

In this topic, the Crucial Question is:

- But why English?
- Are there any intrinsic or extrinsic factors at work?
- There is of course nothing intrinsically wonderful about the English language that it should have spread in this way.

Q. Pronunciation and Grammar

Its pronunciation is not simpler than that of many other languages; its grammar is no simpler.

Q. Spelling

Its spelling certainly is not simpler than other languages. A language becomes a world language for a reason only – the power of the people who speak it. But 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.

Q. 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.’

Q. 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. 3 historical event of 1500-1650

Invention of printing press

The norman conquest

The Black Death

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. Explain term conservative?

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

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 EnglishEnglish 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, but its aboriginal population has been living here for thousands of years. 'If the history of language in Australia, currently thought in the more conservative estimates to span about 40,000 years, is reduced in imagination to a period of 24 hours, the share of English, on the same scale, is about seven minutes.'

Archaeological evidence suggests that the first Aborigines migrated from Southeast Asia to Australia. Among them, the indigenous people do not have a uniform name but accept the term borigines, derived from Latin aborigine meaning 'from the beginning.'

The first Aboriginal loanword in English was appropriately kangaroo, today's national symbol of Australia. It was recorded by the naturalist Joseph Banks in 1770.

Captain Cook, in his diary, has mentioned a strange hopping animal which, according to him was called by natives Kangooroo or Kanguru. In the language that the first expedition encountered, ganjurru was the name for one particular species of kangaroo, not a generic name.

Most Aboriginal loanwords refer to the Australian fauna and flora, such as the small yellow-green parrot budgerigar, the wild dog dingo, and the arboreal marsupial.

If you are travelling in Australia, it is fascinating to read road signs that are a mixture of Anglo-Saxon names like Liverpool and Newcastle and Aboriginal names like WaggaWagga and Indooroopilly. The white settlement in Australia was disastrous for both the indigenous population and their languages. Today, the Aborigines number less than 400,000, many of them speaking English only. Among the surviving Australian Aboriginal languages, about 50 are in active first-language use, mostly in places remote from major population centers.

It is feared that it will not be long before most of these languages die out. In Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, there is little regional variation in the language. BUT social and ethnic variations exist. Some speakers use a 'broader' accent, that is, one that is remoter from RP, and use more local Australian words in their vocabulary, but similar variations are found all over the country

Q. 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/.

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/ætd/, whereas in Australian English, it is pronounced with a schwa. Overall, Australian English has uniformity in features.

Q. In 1985 writer name i don't know says about the accent of American English 3

Any American or even Canadian English accent perceived as free of noticeably local, ethnic, or cultural markers is popularly called 'General American English.' Sociolinguist William Labov describes it as 'a fairly uniform broadcast standard in the mass media.' Otherwise, however, historical and present linguistic evidence does not support the notion of there being a mainstream Standard English of the United States.

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. 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. Three main way phonology

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. 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

Italian	French	Greek	Spanish/ Portugese	Latin	Mexican	From Cuba and the	From India:

						West Indies	
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.

Q. Conversion.

Sr.no.	OE Word	Corresponding Word in Modern 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

Q. syntax of south Asian countries..

In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of institutionalized nonnative varieties of English (such as South Asian English). Existing descriptions of IVEs cover only small areas of lexical, morphological, and phonological structure with even less attention paid to syntax. Although these sentences are not necessarily ungrammatical in other varieties of English, they would probably be considered unidiomatic.

Examples

• Since her birth, she has been under the hands of men (subservient to).

• Women in this century have come very forward.

• The present woman knows her rights.

• Above half are conservatives.

See and Look

• If we see only in the direction of art and literature

• Now, look the difference between

House for Home

Women came out of the house for studying.

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. Literary 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. Although Sir Walter Raleigh might speak with a broad Devonshire pronunciation, Spenser and Shakespeare may have traces in their speech of their Lancashire and Warwickshire ancestry. They wrote common English without dialectal idiosyncrasies. So, Puttenham (1589) reminds us: 'herein we are already ruled by the English Dictionaries and other bookes written by learned men, and therefore it needeth none other direction in that behalfe.'

Some characteristics of the language were not yet completely settled, but the written language in the latter part of the sixteenth century is fully entitled to be called Standard English. The regularization of spellings in this written standard can be seen as early as the mid-fifteenth century in the official documents of Chancery.

Q.Three classes of English strange words:

Sixteenth-century purists objected to three classes of strange words, which they characterized as: 1. Inkhorn terms

2. Oversea language

3. Chaucerisms

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.Which word in not in Johnson Dictionary?

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.

Long Question:

Q. Creole note:

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 single word hum in English is expressed in Tok Pisin (literally 'talk pidgin') by the circumlocution, singsing long taim maus i pas ('to sing when the mouth is closed'). English 'grass' in Tok Pisin is gras; Moustache' is mausgras; Beard' is gras bilong fes ('grass on face'); Hair' is gras bilong hed; Eyebrow' is gras antap longai ('grass on top along eye'). In the same way 'my mother' is mama bilong mi; 'John's house' is haus bilong John.

The distinction between pidgins and creoles is not a sharp one, for sometimes a variety is used by some groups as an auxiliary language and by others as a first language. This is particularly true in West

Q.Progressive passive:

The extension of such forms to the passive (the house is being built) was a later development. It belongs to the very end of the eighteenth century. 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 a passive significance under certain circumstances. Thus, the house is on building can suggest 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.

The history of the new progressive passive shows that English is a living language. Moreover, its grammar is not fixed. It will continue to change in the future as it has changed already.

Q. Name five countries through which borrowings are happened?

- Mexican words: chili, chocolate, tomato etc.
- From Cuba and the West Indies: Barbecue, hammock, hurricane, maize, potato, tobacco etc.
- From Brazil and Other South American regions: Poncho, Tapioca etc.
- 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