

English Language and Literature
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Lecture - 03
The English Language

Welcome once again to NPTEL, the national program on technology enhanced learning; as you are aware these lectures are being brought to you by the Indian institutes of technology and the Indian institute of science. We are in module one of these series of lectures on English language and literature. I would like to remind you once again that these lectures all the target audience, for these lectures or students in various engineering colleges in IIT's NIT's etcetera, for whom certain degree of knowledge and skill in the English language is a requirement.

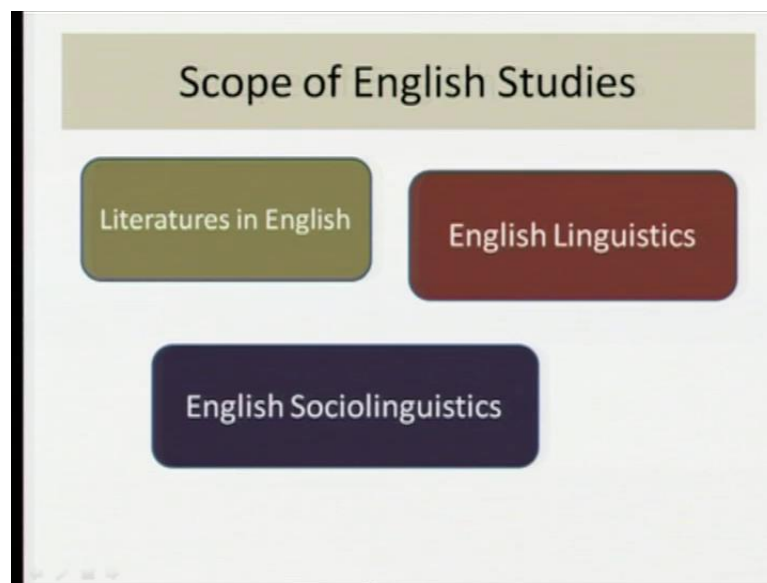
We have tried to offer various aspects of English language and literature with a hope that students even; if they belong to the engineering disciplines will be acquainted with very interesting aspects. Say, for instance of the different literary theories and critical tools that we in the humanities employed to understand literature and also language aspects of the various periods in English language and literature say the age of Milton, the Augustan age, the Shakespeare's age etcetera.

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So, let me first begin with a recap of the last lecture and you will recall that last lecture was about the scope of English studies. In the very first lecture of the series in the lecture the introductory lecture, we had given an explanation as to why even though this course is entitled English language and literature. English studies is another topic that could will be you know applied to it there have been a lot of number of changes over so, many years regarding the study of English language and literature and with that you know aim in view. We have devoted the last lecture to talking about the scope of English studies. So, I let me to a quick recap you know regarding of the last lecture.

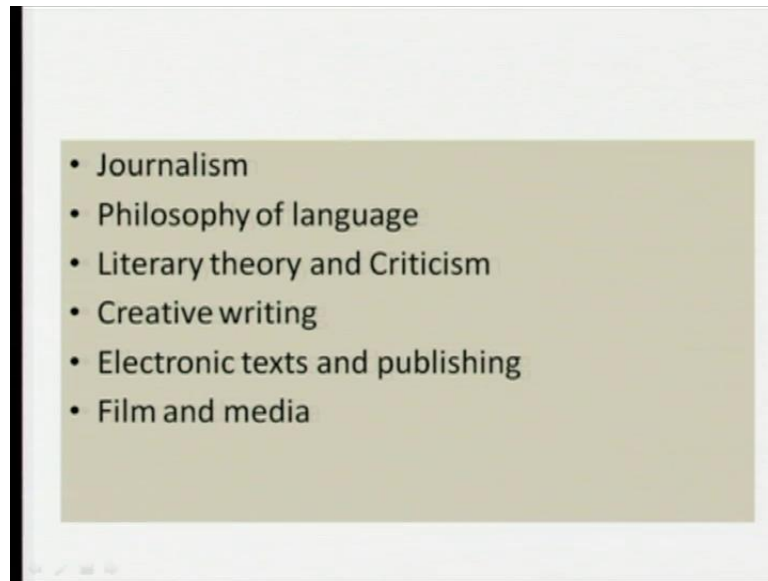
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We saw in the last lecture that you know if you were to summarize or if you want to point out stage three or four important areas in that; due to first you know will talk about first all things that come to your mind immediately, when we talk about English studies. We could zoom in on three areas and these would be this is in random order really it is not that if I talk about one first that it is the most important; literatures in English, English linguistics and English sociolinguistics.

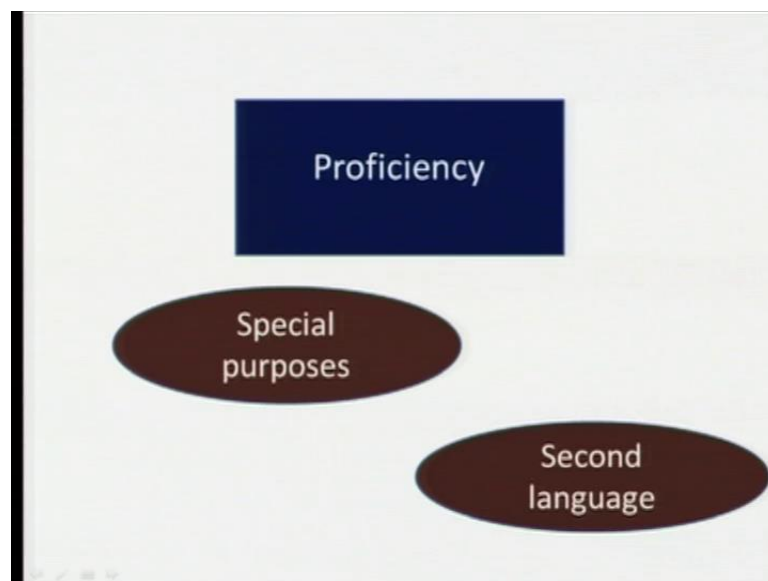
These are the three areas that you would have to talk about first all that the teacher would have to talk about first when she is talking to you about English studies. Yet we saw that there are other you know important areas, which sought of enhance the scope of English studies, which we would definitely have to talk about after having spoken about the English language, literature and socio linguistics.

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These are you would recall these would of the scope would enlarge itself to embrace his use in journalism. As saw English studies is concerned the use of English language is concerned, the philosophy of language in general; literary theory and criticism, creative writing the domain of publishing particularly, contemporary electronic publishing and texts, film and media. If you look at these we saw in the last lecture that these are by known by means area that you could leave out when you talk about the scope of English studies.

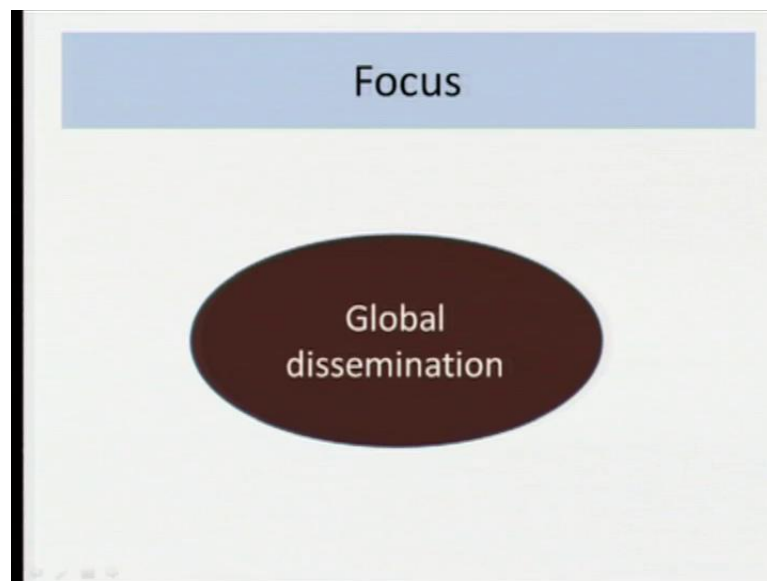
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Then, we found that there is a difference when we talk about English language and literature and English studies in the sense that English studies would include importantly. You know tools methods and knowledge regarding proficiency in English speaking and writing and for that you have English for special purposes the use of English; for instance for business purposes and very importantly the use of English as a second language and now of course, also as a third language. So, you find that these are not are not areas that we cover in our lectures; because there is a lot that we you know.

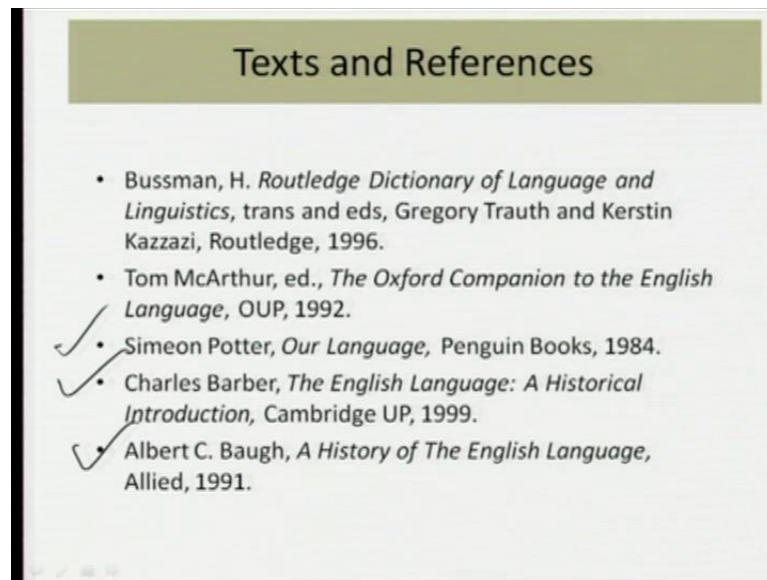
We have to do within the boundaries of forty lectures, but in the last lecture we did see that English studies have increasingly today come to replace English language and literature. Though of course, for this with the purposes of the current course we are rebutting back to the more traditional English language and literature as the title.

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Finally, the focus as far as English studies are concerned is also on global dissemination. The global dissemination not only of the English language in its everyday use in its use in business etcetera, but also the global dissemination of literatures in English and we talk about this fact of this phenomenon or tendency in a couple of our lectures. So, this is a brief recap of if you have forgotten some of these points you may go back to lecture number two in this module.

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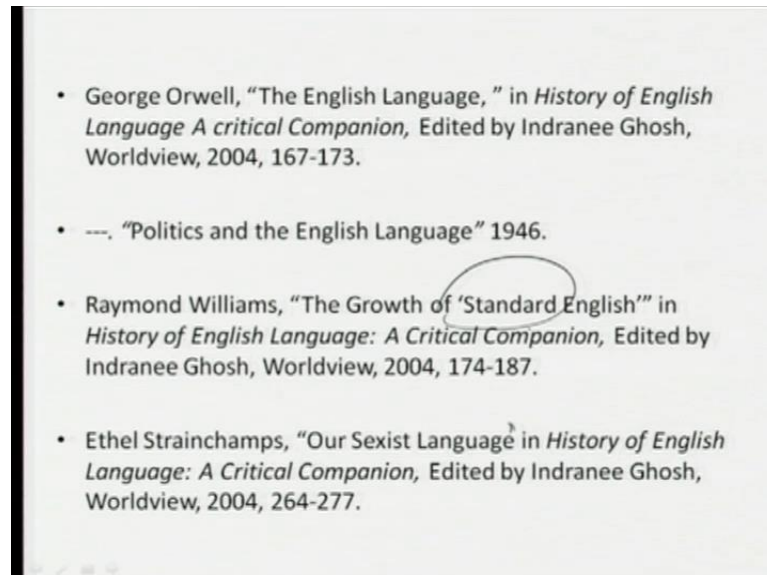
So, let us now come to our topic of the topic of discussion today. The topic of discussion today really is the English language. A bit about what how we are going to go about it in a while but let me first talk about some of or refer to some of the texts and reference books that you may want to have a look. As you know when you talk about the English language there is really a plethora of texts of references on in encyclo, where excellent encyclopaedias on the English language and you would realize that is impossible for us to bring these all of these into our lectures.

Nevertheless, let me point to some of the books that may readily be available and this is really a mixture of books that traditionally have been there. Almost canonize in any you know course or syllabus on English literature. For instance, this book Simeon Potter, Charles Barber, these books A C Baugh definitely these are books that most of you have read during our training in English studies or English language and literature courses, both in the honest courses major courses and in the general courses. Let me quickly run through the list for instance you have a very important and informative rout ledge dictionary of language and linguistics.

Then, Tom McArthur he also features in our lecture here through his book that is the oxford companion to the English language and that said Simeon Potter's excellent in you know excellently written now say one of my favourite texts is our language; Charles

Barber's the English language a historical introduction A C Baugh a history of the English language.

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- George Orwell, "The English Language," in *History of English Language A critical Companion*, Edited by Indranee Ghosh, Worldview, 2004, 167-173.
 - ---. "Politics and the English Language" 1946.
 - Raymond Williams, "The Growth of 'Standard English'" in *History of English Language: A Critical Companion*, Edited by Indranee Ghosh, Worldview, 2004, 174-187.
 - Ethel Strainchamps, "Our Sexist Language" in *History of English Language: A Critical Companion*, Edited by Indranee Ghosh, Worldview, 2004, 264-277.

You may also look at the creative writers, who have written about the English language for instance George Orwell's, The English language is you know important essay. Now it is in Indranee Ghosh's edited book history of English language a critical companion. His again a polemical essay politics and English language published in 1946, which is readily available in the internet. Raymond Williams is the growth of Standard English and look at this quote on quote standard. Standard English some of you would be aware of Raymond Williams's reputation and stature as a very important Marxist critique and his analyses of class in the use of language. So, Raymond Williams the growth of Standard English again included in Indranee Ghosh's edited book are also elements of sexism, elements of sexism in the English language.

This has been pointed by Ethel Strainchamps in our sexist language in the history should be quotation marks. Here the history in the history of English language a critical companion again edited by Indranee Ghosh. So, my point here to bring you know in bringing to you this really random collection of titles here is also to show you the different ways, in which we talk about the English language. When we talk about the English language at this level and by this level I mean it is start really a level when the

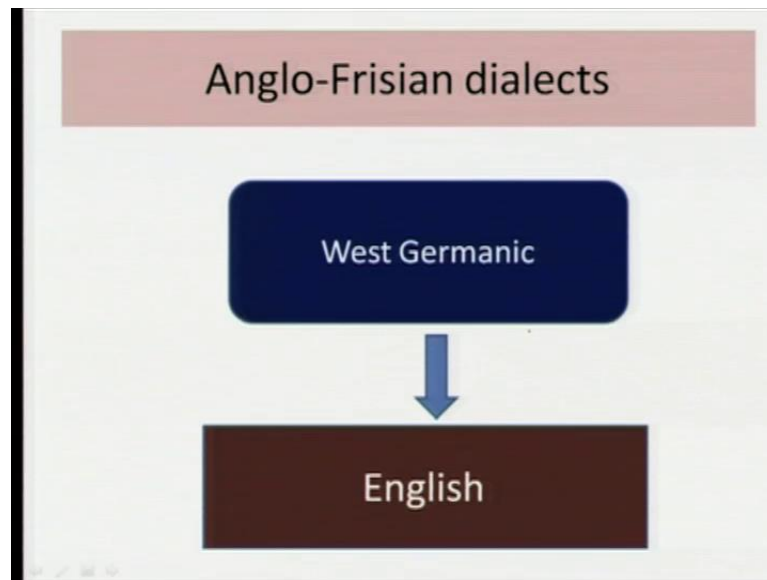
first talk about when you get introduced to the English language you all using the English language.

You are, many of you are proficient in the use of this language both in reading and writing at this stage, we are also not looking only at the history of English language; when we talk about the English language for say we are expected to also know a various you know at least some of the different aspects of language in general and you know a particular language in this case English with us. You know what also to be aware at least of what the different aspects of the English language may be differences, when you are have not aware unless it is brought to us by a critique. That there is an element of sexism in the English language or that they are very important, you know pointers to the certain working of class for instance in the English language.

So, let me say at the beginning you know away that this lecture first is cannot is cannot be an exhaustive lecture or discussion about the English language. Nobody can do it really in within the constraints of an hour what I am going to do here is first tell you some facts about the English language. For instance, which you know language group it belongs to and whether how it has developed and you know what the different phases are, when we talk about historically about the English language. That is something that you begin with, but you also go on what I am going to do is the writers that I have mentioned at least some of them. I am going to bring to you some of the points that they have raise about the English language.

Again, these critical so called you know critical points are again not exhaustive. You will have number of critiques talking about you know different political issues. For instance, books like the politics of English language; for instance talking about the politics of the English language; you can have some lectures on this. So, please read this as a very general lecture with some critical insides.

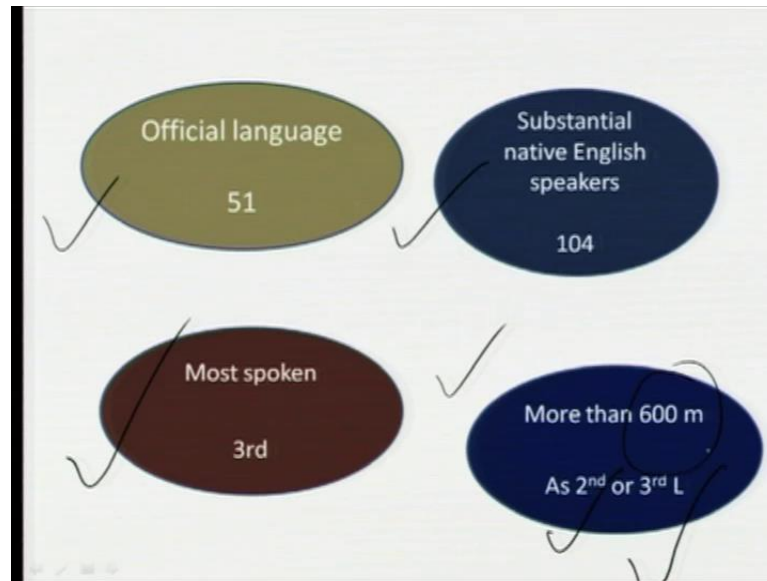
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If you asked where does English come from? Where that English come from in the sense that how was the English language born? The English language as we know it today and for that matter any language goes through a number of developments; the number of changes that are not intrinsic; they are related to external events; they are related to wars; they related to political decisions; they are related to the social life to economics. So, if you asked where that the English language come from? Then, you would say that English the English language is or it comes from the West Germanic of group.

Let us say the West Germanic group and it is it comes eventually from the Anglo-Frisian dialects more about this in a while. So, if really have to place it in in a in the language through then you would say that English is an Indo-European language belonging to the west Germanic a branch of Indo-European and it is formed by certain Anglo-Frisian dialects.

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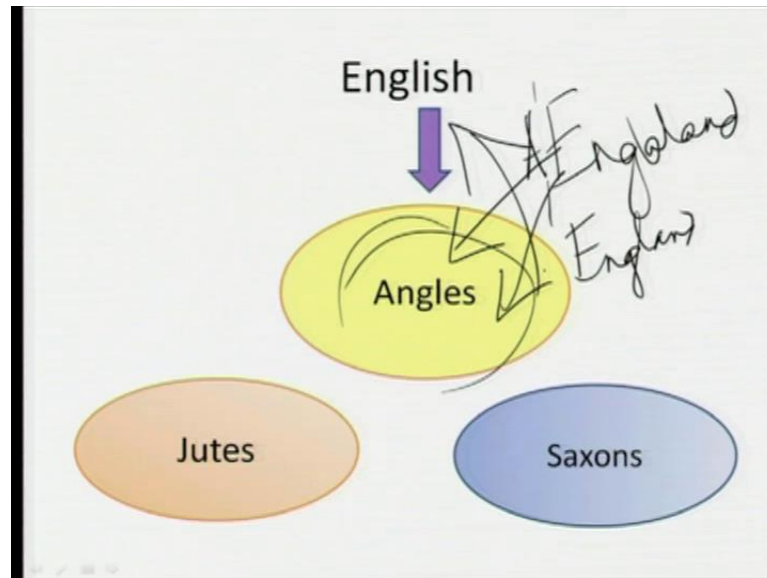
Again, we talk about facts about the English language. These facts may change of course, from even year to year. But if you take an average it is and this I have taken from you know one of the sources in you know reliable sources in the internet. It is the official language in 51 countries. Next the substantial in 104 countries, there are a substantial number of there substantial native English speakers. So, first we have the being the official language in 51 countries then in we saw that in 104 countries. There are substantial English speakers are native English speakers.

Then, further if you look at the most you know; if you English is not really the most spoken language mender and the Chinese is the most spoken language in the world and English occupies the third position. So, in terms of you know the use of the language it is occupies the third position and here we are not talking of only English being used as you know native by native speakers. There are more than 600 million people who use the English language. We can look at this number more than 600 million people use the English language as second or third language.

So, if for instance if your language is not English or your mother tongue is not English you nevertheless in my case my mother tongue is as I missed, but I am using English and even though it is more or less you know many would say it is almost I come mother tongue to mesons I am you know I teach English. But the fact here is that as the second

language or as the even as the third language; if you look at the number of people, who use English it is more than 600 million in the world.

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Now, what was the question that we pose in the beginning where does the English aware that English come from. We have a whole module in fact, module the second module. If I am not mistaken is develop, dedicated to the history of the English language. So, in that module we have about five or six lectures, where we talk about the beginnings of the English language; write down to its contemporary use and we see how it has developed through with ages and there we will talk about this a bit more in detail.

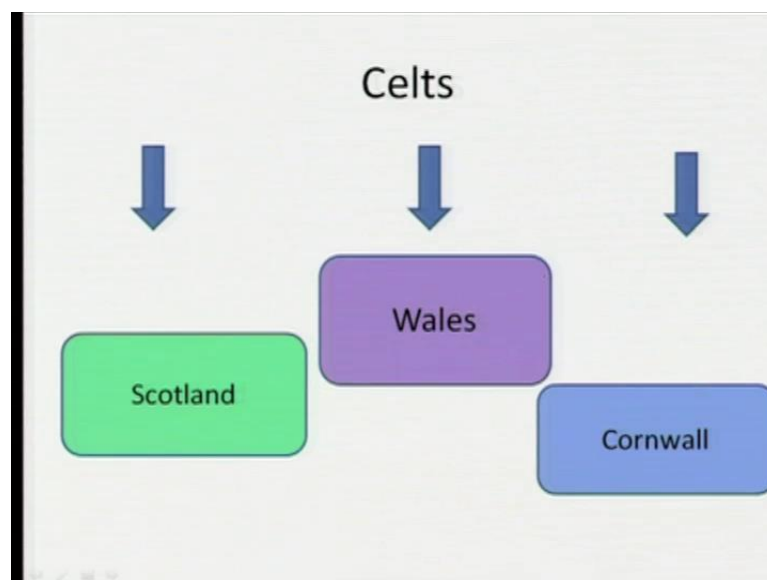
But, as far as say for us here now as a way of introducing the English language to say that the English language comes after the more outing tribes from you know you know the angles, the saxons and the jutes. They embedded England and the English that began the language that began there under replaced particularly it can take, what is the language it eventually become English. You look at word angles and you see the similarity here. Angles from the word England for instance, is supposed to have come from angles, where we have Engaland or sometimes Engaland and eventually to England.

So, you see that if you see the similarity or if you see the root of this word. So, these dialects angles, saxons and jutes eventually gave raise to English, but then English as you know even in the common sensual way is you know what many people say call a borrowing languages. It is actually the third name in language theories called the

borrowing language. There are several words and here really there was the political question of purity; get purity and impurity of languages something that that somebody might raise here.

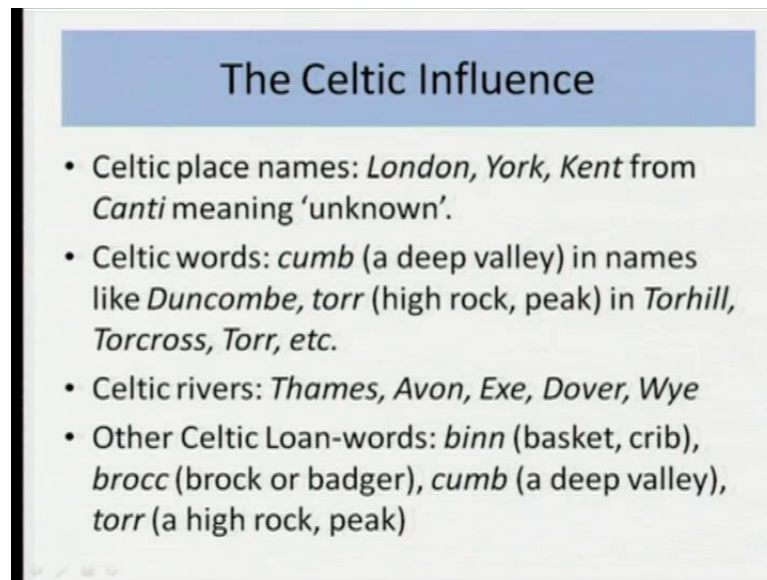
English is a language that I would say forget the worlds like purity impurity is a language that has been able to accommodate and that is why it is one of the most living languages in the world. In able to accommodate changes accommodate words transition seen in detail in the next module words from other languages like French for instance. So, what we saw here is at English and the world england then eventually England assets can be traced to the angles.

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Now so, we found that the over with the coming of these minding tribes and the growth of a different language. The Celts the Celtic language began to be used in a inscribe various like Scotland, Wales an areas yeah in areas of Cornwall. Wales for instance even now in the present time you find in our you find certain populations in these places deliberately or way conscious the every one given consciously again trying to revive and at least to keep the Celtic language the alive.

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The Celtic Influence

- Celtic place names: *London, York, Kent* from *Canti* meaning 'unknown'.
- Celtic words: *cumb* (a deep valley) in names like *Duncombe, torr* (high rock, peak) in *Torhill, Torcross, Torr, etc.*
- Celtic rivers: *Thames, Avon, Exe, Dover, Wye*
- Other Celtic Loan-words: *binn* (basket, crib), *brocc* (brock or badger), *cumb* (a deep valley), *torr* (a high rock, peak)

So, for instance at the Celtic inference; now let us look at these see the cell the place and important place names are Celtic in origin finds in London, york, Kent of ancient Kent from Canti meaning unknown. The Celtic words like cumb, a deep valley in names for instance the names like Duncombe, torr or high rock for instance in to red hill to torr cross etcetera. Even the Thames, have Celtic river names like the Thames, Avon, Dover etcetera and also other Celtic Loan-Words are refer to you by a language like binn, basket of crib, brock, cumb again torr etcetera.

So, you find that is not the language that replace everything and sort of you know destroyed all other languages that had it is made up of and if you look at the Scand in later on the Scandinavian influence French in French etcetera. The inference even from the colonies you will find the English language is a language, which has been able to accommodate and observe. So, to speak and not just words not just vocabulary, but also you know certain phrases and ways of expression.

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- Indo-European family.
- English is related to many languages in Europe, Western Asia, Australia, New Zealand, North and South America and parts of Africa.
- Languages related to English derive and descend from a common parent language (Indo-European, Indo-Germanic, or Aryan).

So, to some of this part of our lecture your English belongs to the Indo-European family. It is related to many languages in Europe, Western Asia, Australia, New Zealand, North and South America and parts of Africa. Languages related to English derive and descend from a common parent language as Indo-European, Indo-Germanic or Aryan.

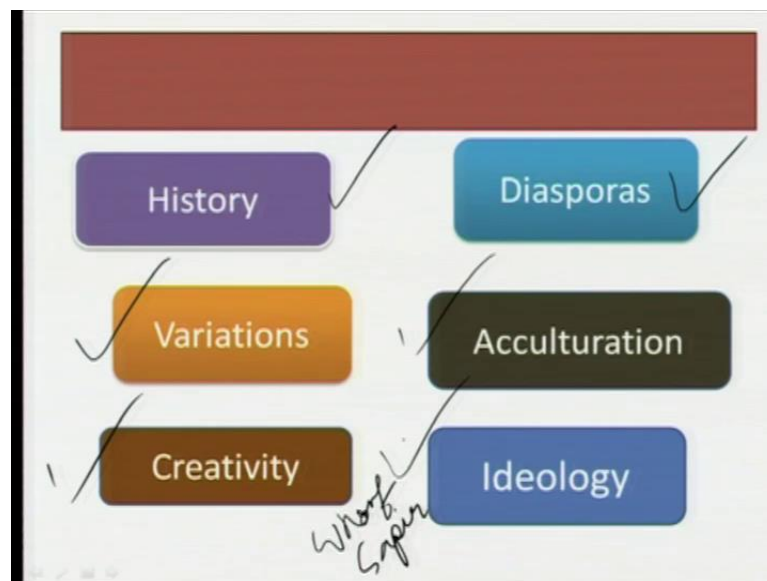
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- Old English: 5th C to 1050
- Middle English: 1050 – 1500
- Modern English: -post 1500

So, these when remember we talked about you know the development of the English language and changes over the years so, into political reasons or to social reasons so, economic reason. We usually divide the history of the English language into three phases

and now days you also talk about the fourth phase. But generally we talk about three phases and these are old English, middle English and modern English and you can see the dates you are more about it and now into going to this at all here more one the later. But again see how you know we see that different aspects of these you know languages later on in those lectures. Now so, if I said to talk about the different phases as old middle and modern English.

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Now, when you talk about now we all we are living the factual you know this is. So, called factual part away you can talk about when we are we talked about the number of people, who using English language as a native speaker or a second language speaker, third language even the third language speaker or where its stands in the you know in that list of how many people use it etcetera. That is of course, important but when we talk about language we just not we do not talk about numbers; we just to talk about statistics. Here, we also talk about some very important cultural issues and these cultural issues.

Here, some of these are if you look at this list; some of these are the study of course, of the history of the English language; now we need to talk about the history of the English language. You are not simply chronicling there is a difference between chronicling and writing history we are not talking only, but dates like old English, middle English etcetera. We are within the study of the history of the English language; we need to talk

about many important changes that came about and not only because of events like worlds for instance modelling tribes. For instance, but also you know as the marks as critic Raymond Williams would put it; the everyday use and variation in everyday use and the changes there in.

You know vowing to vowing to category social category certification categories like class for instance. So, how has the English language change for different classes over the year? So, see what we want you to realize that they are they are these are these are more sophisticated and one way of looking into variation even when you talk about the history of a language. Then, the use of you know the English language and diasporas in diaspora communities for instance people, who migrate the two other countries native speakers. So, migrate to other countries and also speaker first language is not English, who migrate to English speaking countries like say the United States or the United Kingdom.

What happens to the English language in these diaspora communities you know in about two way an aggression variations again of course, variations would regard to gender various would regard to regard to is as is mention earlier class variations would regard to raise for instance. These are also some appeal that one looks it is called as look into and they talk about the English language acculturation; how people you know have that the language under grows under goes acculturation in different parts of the world. So, when the when the language is used for instance the we have separate lecture on English in India; when you talk about that in this issue more detail, how has English changed in India for instance.

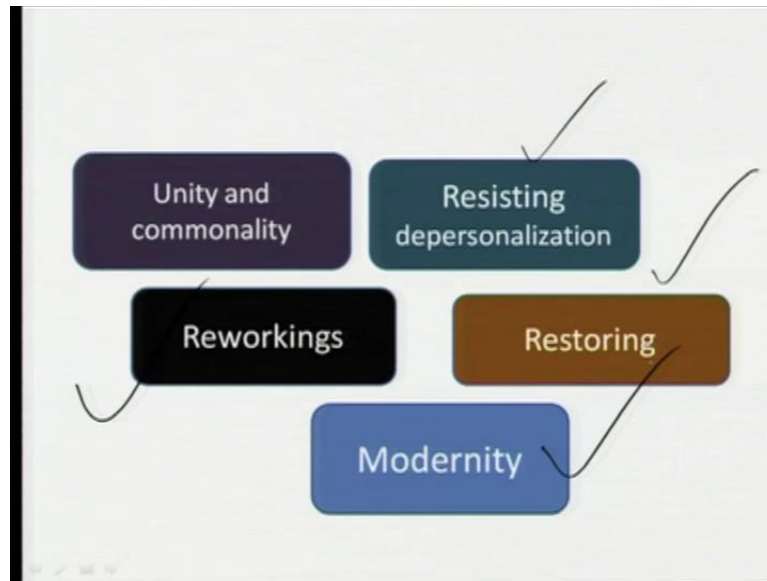
So, how has a language acculturated itself in a different country then issues very important issues of creativity, you talk creativity. In the English language what is considered are of correctly creative in you know the in earlier times a need not be. So, see for instance in India you see the use or the creative use are all almost have deliberate breaking of rules. You know in syntax, in your in vocabulary in usage of words for instance Arundathi Roy are the god of small things is a book that you may you may want to look at when you think about how you know creativity; how the English language is sort of use and experimented upon syntactically and vocabulary wise. If not the most important word here is that it is indeed one of the things that we need to look at.

I would not say at you know stage were later on you should be aware the people look at they will at languages. In general in at the English language in terms of ideology in terms of what we call world view. What sort of world view comes about once you begin to use English language in a there are they have in critics one sense the very famous do o linguist do o to Benjamin of an it what is appeal. Let me write down Whoof and Sapir now we this is called the Sapir of hypothesis. This hypothesis was sort of at a low in a I would say a probably around the eighties or nineties, but then once are coming back of this hypothesis particularly in the wake of new cognitive studies of language and they there fear they are fear at the hypothesis was that the language you use.

The language at we use everyday determines your thinking this is huge thing to say or if you look as an enormous same to say if you look at it the language at you use determines your world view. So, we will stay with this and of course, you will and for something as huge as just you will understand the two sizes to that the many is called as say then no language is just tool of communication. You want to say something and you know world view this is the same all over the world in as a human species. So, you feel love you feel hatred you feel cold you feel warm you just use another language to express it. But others says called us say that following they say that no the language that you use is also going to determine the kind of thinking that you have.

So, we will this is just to give an idea of you know the different ways; we can talk about the English language not just facts not just that statistics. How we can analyse critic and understand the English language and this applies. So, all languages really on this to show you the scope of how one would you know the scope of knowing the English language history Diasporas variations acculturation, creativity, ideology, etcetera are the ways in which you can study the English language.

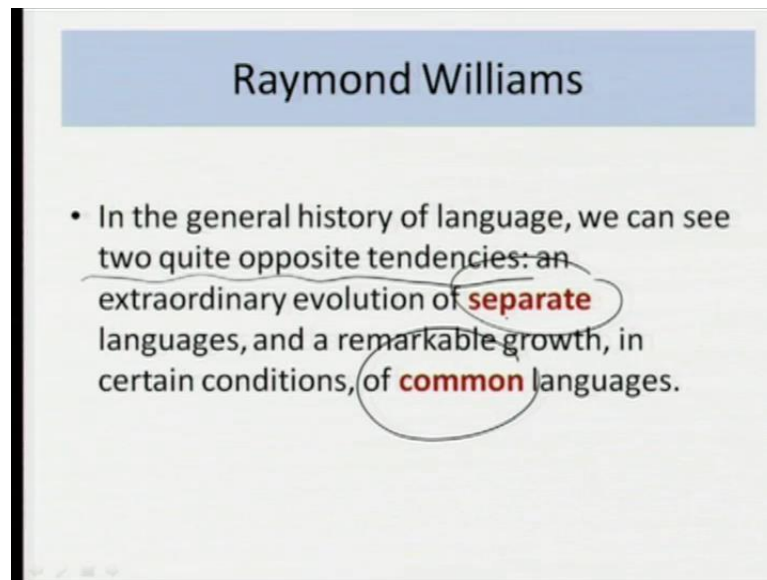
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Then, after that also there are other areas not less important these are the ones at outing looked at more frequently. If I may say by scholars particularly we talk about ideology for instance the issue of resisting a language the issue of or the phenomenon if I needs what all; people consciously trying to resist the structures of the English language or any language for the matter existing structures of the English language. On the other end also trying to restore revive other so, called vernacular languages. Then, the native languages for in India for instance Hindi or say Bangla or even Hindustani for instance. The different language movements if there talking about that are also very important issue of understanding and language reworking of reworking of standard.

So, called Standard English and the acceptance of these reworking are Standard English. Then restoring languages, they said could be restoring both vernacular languages and also your own creative use or political use of the English language and of course, issues of modernity concern with the English language. So, you can see how from the beginning of lecture. We have move from say what are the dialogues had went into the building of English. Say, English we belongs to waste your manic again belongs to the Indo-European group etcetera. We talked about how many we know these statistics and now we talking about certain issues in word in the rest of the lecture what I am going to do is I am going to bring to you certain you know certain say comments critical in sides on these very various at I have pointed out to you regarding the English language.

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The slide features a blue header with the name 'Raymond Williams'. Below it, a bullet point discusses the general history of language, highlighting two opposite tendencies: the evolution of separate languages and the growth of common languages. The words 'separate' and 'common' are circled in red.

Raymond Williams

- In the general history of language, we can see two quite opposite tendencies: an extraordinary evolution of **separate** languages, and a remarkable growth, in certain conditions, of **common** languages.

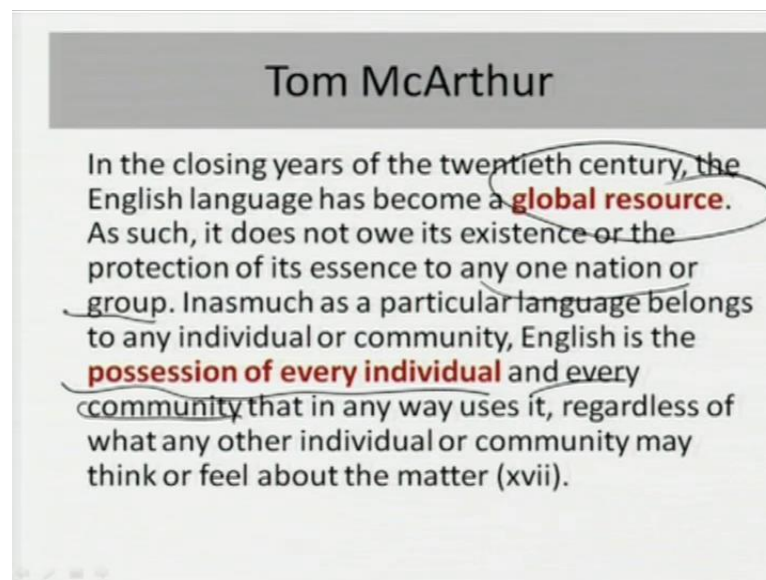
First, let us look at what Raymond Williams said and I mentioned the text here writes in the beginning and you talked about the texts and references. I am reading from Raymond Williams you have in the general history of language; we can see to look at this two quite oppose opposite tendencies and extraordinary evolution of separate languages and a remarkable growth in certain conditions of common languages. Otherwise, look at almost look at it as like a scientific phenomenon. So, is to talks about the presence of opposite tendencies in any language and here is talking about the English language and applies to the English language as well we find that this is very push and pull.

There is as we use our extraordinary Revolution there is the tendency for new languages to form because separate languages as a term we uses a separate languages to be formed. At the same time, there is also phenomena growth of in given certain conditions of common languages. So, it seems you know to be a tendency in language is the phenomenon in general of course, say so, much about us as you know as uses of language human species as the uses of languages for communication. So, remember this also as he mentions the theory in general applies. So, the English language is even for the English language is the tendency for the separate you know growth of separate languages you may say dialect.

So, nowadays one the word dialect is also pre-politically charged what will I would you call dialect? Why would call one language a dialect and another language a language?

Why would you give dialect a lesser sort of stature or status compare to a language? So, way is in were languages you have. So, that the tendency for separate languages to grow and also tendency for languages you know of common languages. So, seems to be part of the human condition of as I communication is concerned.

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Next, is McArthur whose text is also mentioned in on the references list, in the closing years of the twentieth century this is MacArthur talking about the English language. In the closing years of the twentieth century the English language has become a global resource, as such it does not owe its existence or the protection of his essence to anyone nation or group. So, it has moved on in such a way as for it to be almost a global resource and you know that the sort of the job of protecting the English language the job of ensuring that the English language does not die out.

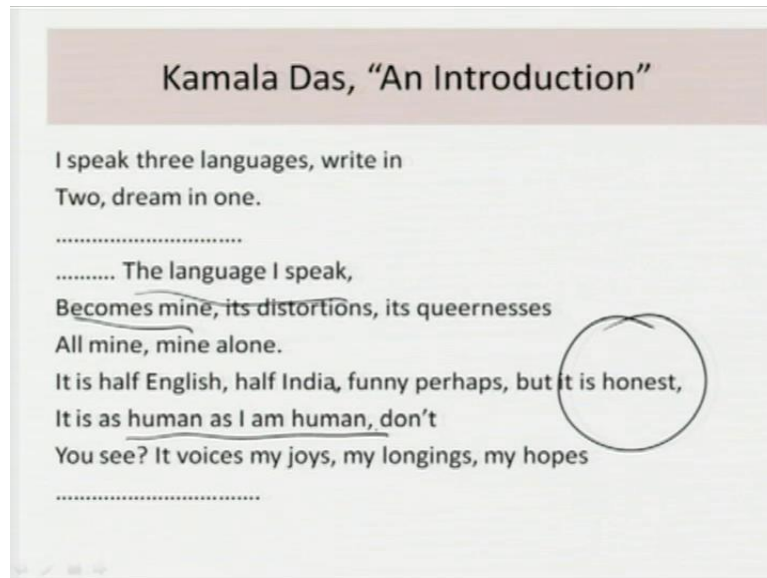
Like you know, as you know and they are aware there is an apparently a phenomenon rate of the days of languages. They are dead languages and there are dying languages in the world; if community stops using a certain language and that is the anxiety of so, many people regarding you know ones language if you stop using your language eventually it would be dead language. But in the case of English you say such of global resource and I am sure particular in particular not just academy so, regard to the internet with regard to business the international business trade etcetera.

So, it its existence or the protection of its essence to anyone nation or group at a several nations on countries in the while I ensuring that this language lives in as much as a particular language belongs to any individual or community English is the possession look at this the way. You could said English is the position of every individual and every community that in any way uses it regardless of what any other individual or community may think or feel about the matter. Here of course, many quotation would you know particular you know when talk about ideology in a talk form political purposes; this kind of quotation or this kind of will comment on the English language will not go down well in many quarters it may not go down.

So, well with me here any does I am coating this. But from one perspective MacArthur is not totally wrong if you see the use of you know the English language if you use see the way it being used as particularly in business and the internet. Then of course, you know you would have to agree to what he is saying that in the language is you know there is no custodian one England is no longer the custodian of the English language the fact that the English language lives on in thrice is also due to people like say for here people in the third world in country like India talking to you in English about the English language.

So, it is asserts English is the position of every individual and every community that uses it in whatever way even if that individual or community may have may think; otherwise politically ideologically about the English language. Look at this has is says you English is the position of every individual and every community that in any way uses it regardless of what any other individual or community or been people with in that community may think or feel about this matter of English being used you know or English being a global resource .

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Now, I would like to draw your attention to short fragment from this is from a poem by writer by a poet name Kamala Das and for me really since I first read this poem; this has really remain with straight even as a I read it again, how perfectly she puts across you of using a language that is not one's own. This also theirs upon what Tom McArthur for instance says about the language been you know use by a person and being sort of being by that person. Kamala Das also has another angle to it or the more sophisticated or more you know complex angle to it.

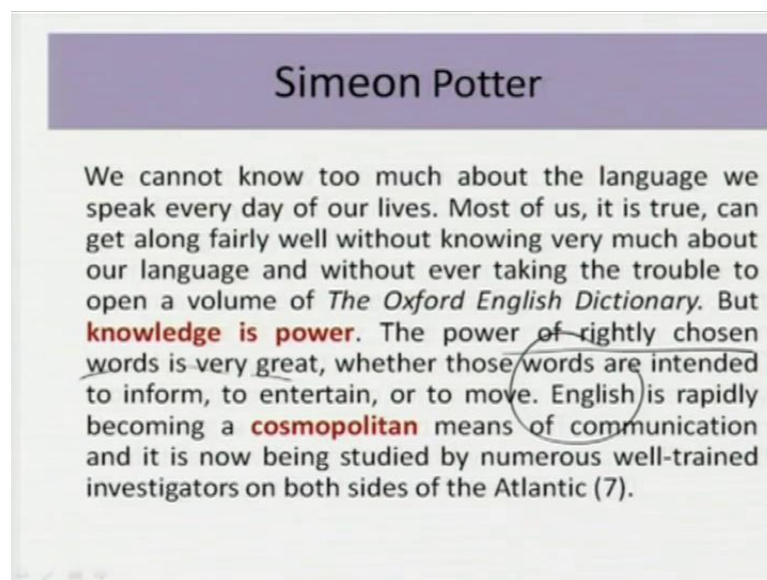
Let me read from this poem I speak three languages or she Kamala Das belong to Kerala state of Kerala in India and her mother tongue was Malayalam. So, she has I speak three languages write in two; dream in one; this is you shocking about the situation of a person who uses several languages. Look at this I speak three languages write in two and dream in one. I am sure dream in one is the, is her own language that is her mother tongue. So, I speak three languages; write in two; dream in one; the language I speak becomes mine.

This is very important the language I speak becomes mine, its distortions, its queernesses, all mine, mine alone. It is half English, half India, funny perhaps, but it is honest; you see how a language which is not your mother tongues. It is half English, half India, funny perhaps, but it is honest this is a language that I use my pronunciation may not be I may not know everything; I may not know many words in the English language. I may use my own mother tongue even when I speak you know in in English I may put in

a few words from my mother tongue. But it is an honest language I will use it is an honest language.

So, it is half English, half Indian, funny perhaps, but it is honest it is as human as I am human do not you see, it voices, my joys, my longings, my hopes. Here is somebody who writes also in the English language and is you know what shake sphere so, straight forward about it. So, again is so, on court on court honest about it language that has been adopted for whatever social, cultural, politically, historical reasons and it is she says is language is mine, it may be funny, it may be half English, half Indian. But it is as human and it voices this is very important it voices its able to communicate my joys, my longings and my hopes.

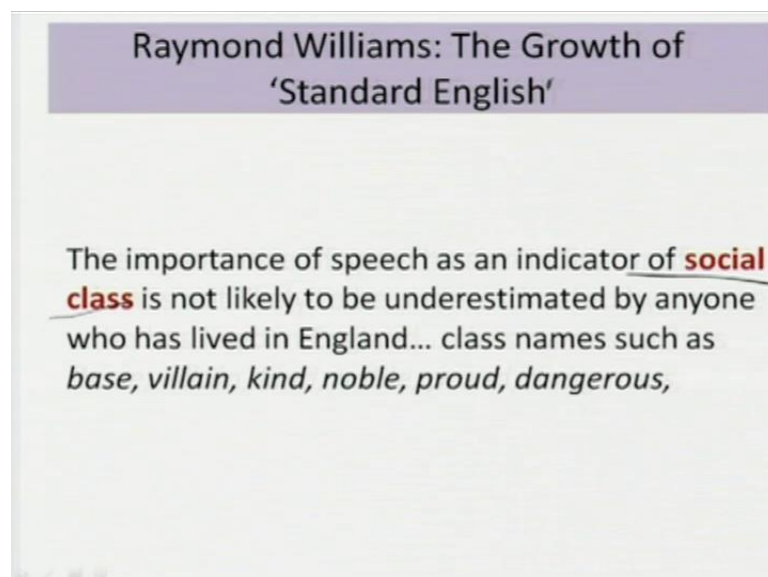
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Next as says, Simeon Potter is what this is what he has you know what we gain from one of is abstracts I am need this out. We cannot know too much about the language; we speak every day of our lives. Most of us it is true can get along fairly well without knowing very much about our language and without ever taking the trouble to open a volume of the oxford English dictionary. But knowledge is power; the power of rightly this is important the power of rightly chosen words is very great whether those words are intended to inform to entertain or to move. Then he talks about English; English is rapidly becoming a cosmopolitan means of communication.

Again, look at what Tom McArthur says a global resource is no longer one language belonging to a particular country. It is now a global resource; it is in Simeon Potter words cosmopolitan means of communication and then he says that is read on English is rapidly becoming cosmopolitan means of communication. It is now being studied by numerous well trained investigators on both sides of the Atlantic. English is commented upon by people by academicians all over the world all most all over the world, where we study and teach in English and this is not just a reserve these critic Potter McArthur for instance or even my you know the poet Kamala Das saying that this is language that is not is longer any ones preserve; cosmopolitan is become a global resource.

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Then, again coming to Raymond Williams, Raymond will talked about the variation the growth of standard English and standard English really highlighted here court on court problem at raise of course, Raymond Williams in is essay on the growth of standard English says the importance of speech as an indicator of social class. So, one is also to be aware of you know of speech or say the English language that is used speech as a marker or indicator of one social class.

So, important in in you know socio linguistics studies of the use of the language not only in England but also in in even in India. For instance, the words vocabulary that is use that can differentiate class variation the importance of speech as an indicator of social class is not likely to be under estimated by anyone who has lived in England. Class names such

as base, villain, kind, noble, proud, dangerous etcetera. So, you can go to his you know this I think is in Indraneel Ghosh's edited volume.

So, also talking about you know first we talked about English as a global resource and how it is used. Next another aspect of it is the class variation that social class variation that the use of words phrases even of do not punctuation that sort of indicates one's class position is also something that is an important part of the English language of English of the study English language.

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George Orwell on The English Language

The English language has two outstanding characteristics to which most of its minor oddities can be finally traced. These characteristics are a very large vocabulary and simplicity of grammar.

English is really two languages, Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French.

English grammar is simple. The language is almost completely uninflected, a peculiarity which marks it off from almost all languages west of China.

To write or even to speak English is not a science but an art.
There are no reliable rules; there is only the general principle that concrete words are better than abstract ones, and that the shortest way of saying anything is always the best.

Then, we move on to George Orwell you know George Orwell of the finest of novelists and this is what Orwell says about the English language. Now, I am reading our essay the English language has two outstanding characteristics to which most of its minor oddities can be finally traced. Now, look at this the very important these characteristics are English as a very large vocabulary. At this moment I cannot tell you the number of words will in the Oxford English dictionary, but we know that English as a very large vocabulary and second simplicity of grammar. Particularly, later on you have not look at you know the turning of inflections for instance.

So, these are the two characteristics of the English language pointed out by George Orwell what are these of a large vocabulary and b simplicity of grammar. English, he says is really two languages Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French. This very you know this this sentence very talks about the now what we talked about while ago the incorporation

of or you know the effect impact of language is language is other than you know other than English. That is you know the languages are bend into the formation of the English and the impact of Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French.

English grammar is simple the language is almost completely uninflected a peculiarity, which marks it off from almost all languages west of china to write or to or even to speak, English is not a science but an art. There are no reliable rules this is the important there are no reliable rules there is only the general principle that concrete words are better than abstract ones and that the shortest way of saying anything is always the best. So, this is a classic Orwell here and we do not have much time whether there is other slides are I had want you know at I would have like to about.

Naively, this in other lectures we will quickly do I know recap by way of the question answer sort of sections that is if you know what are the tests in that may come; if you have you know texts like this this lecture in your exams for instance. So, first of all you will have a question like simple question like what is you know, which language group does English belong to and then you know you will go back to the slide will see we talk about best Romanic English being branch of is Germanic and belongs to the Indo-European group the family group of languages.

Next, you talk about the extent of the use of you know if you get a question like what are what is the extent to which English is use all over the world. What do the statistics say, then you will say that in you know they are over 600 million users of English as per as English is use as a second language or third language and then English there are in 104 countries. We have a substantial number of native speakers of the English language etcetera. These are some of the statistics that you give. Then, another question would be historically speaking what are the three board phrases of the English language and these would be what; these are the saw in the slides old English, middle English and modern English also call by some early modern English.

Then, another question on would be apart from the fractural you know factual knowledge relating or statistical knowledge relating to the English language. What are the different ways in which one scholar may one to talk about the English language. What are the different accepts that you may reflect upon a saw you know as any languages concerned and in particular the English language is concern then these are the areas remember we

talked about the history and history not only a chronicling the history of the English language and there it includes you know the socio economic, political history of the English language and then one may be interested in a what happens to the language dies for a communities in both kinds of emigration.

One native speaker of English most in other country which is where English is not the first language and people who migrate to English speaking countries like the USA and United Kingdom; then there are other areas like the creative use of language. So, one may one to look at what happens to English in in the creative what rules are broken. So, to speak what new ways new expressions words are put in and there I mentioned for instance the Indian writer Indian English writer Arundathirai. Her novel and that one the book of price got a small things this is clear it you know one critic I think even went in to call it linguistic gymnastics.

But this very the some beautiful and novel ways of using the language and then i also most importantly ideology; the ideology is ideological and political issues in the use of English language. Then you may the question longer question for instance like with the help of certain commands and insides given by writers and critics bring out some of the aspects of the English language. The English language at have to talk about that art to art to deal with its use as global resources; so, you could then take the help of writers like Tom MacArthur for instance who in did use the tom global resources.

You know English is not the preserve the language the English language is not the preserve not the preserve of any one country or one community any individual community may feel no matter what he or she or it feels about the English language there is no denied the fact that we have you know you speak in the language worlds to speak in this language have helped to keep it alive on enhance it. You may also refer to the poet kamala das and how she beautifully puts it that the third English may be half English her language should be half English may be funny may be incomplete.

But it is her own and it is an honest expression to of expression or expressing what is she calls or joys and how feelings etcetera. Then also and other important issue of social class as pointed out by the Raymond Williams an George or well of course, his very straight forward in this case pointing out of two characteristics of the English language; one its simplicity and grammar and the other is its enormous vocabulary . So, these are

some of you know the non-kind of numerical and non-statistical users you know issues about the English language that one may talk about.

So, we will stop here now and a lot more to talk about now I said in the second module you will be talk about talking about this really in lot more detail and the fact that this you know these lectures are not meant also for you know students, who are say majoring in English in study you know like majorly studying the English language. This is for us for you students, who in basically for students in engineering colleges who have to take say English no one or you know or Basic English course or even later on to talk about certain issues in you know English language and literature.

So, for them for you I think this this important and sometimes enough to be simply aware of these issues as we talk about for instance the English language.

Thank you for now and we see you in the next lecture.