

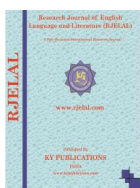


ENGLISH LANGUAGE: A JOURNEY FROM CONTACT TO CHANGE

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Abstract

Language sails like river. Being independent is its nature. With the fallout of the river, it breaks the barriers and goes ahead. Speed and change is the essential process of creation. Man and his languages are not untouched by it. On the other side never can the ideology of innumerable people be one and only one. When innumerable people blindfold and follow the same ideology, it has a direct meaning that they do not have any ideology of their own. It is good to agree on the name of public welfare, but a blind thought is a symbol of emptiness. This paper is trying to bring it in light of how a language comes in contact with other cultures and languages and results in different types of changes in the original form of language. Sometimes these changes also create conflicting situations. On one side, there is always progress of the language due to change in language and it is certain to fall even on the other side. English is a global language, due to which it is certain that this language cannot be prevented by coming into contact with other cultures and languages, and hence, cannot be stopped by changes in it. The point of concern here is that English language should be prevented from collapse. It is being analyzed by the paper that how different cultures, traditions, and the effect of new technologies are bringing change in language.

Key Words: ideology, global language, technologies

Most of us today, use some words, unconsciously and think words are being used in its pure form. From this, the illusion spreads that language changes and keeps adding new words in the language. Now the point of view is how the changes in language occur? There can be several reasons for this. Like other things, the order of change in language is mandatory. This change can be reflected in the language's sound, words, grammar, and sentence, etc. Changes in language are due to various historical, social, cultural, economic and political contacts. Consequently, the creation of new words or the development of words of any language increases with the acquisition of the words of

another language. Sometimes laymen get the difficulty of uttering the correct pronunciation of a standard language and understanding it and in terms of convenience, any sound is either left or added by them. The inaccurate accent of language starts to be inaccurate. As if a person listens to the impure pronunciation, then he remembers the wrong pronunciation. And in future continues to pronounce the same. And there start change in language. This change takes a huge form afterward. English has been adopted as the world's *lingua franca* for communication in sports, international trade, and air traffic control. In contrast to any other language, past or present, English spread across all

five continents and has become a truly global language. Changes noted in the English language, except Lexis, cover the modification of words, syntax, and grammar rules, over time. The way in which words are currently being used was in contrast to the standard of language in the past. Being a global language, English is spoken for different purposes in every country and the mother tongue of each country affects this language in some or the other way. For example **Singlish** (a variety of English spoken in Singapore), **Hinglish** (the term is a blend of the words Hindi and English), **Konglish** (Korean language style English), **Janglish** (use of English words in Japanese context) these are the varieties of English which are not used in English-speaking countries, and **Burglish** or **Myanglish** (one of the written style of Burmese /Myanmar in English.) In these varieties of English, initially words have been taken from English and new words are formed with the combination of regional languages .In some cases new words are formed with a combination of actual English words like- Officetel (Office + Hotel) ,motorcycle, Poor Joke, and first class (in terms of the reply of how are you?)

New forms of technology are changing the world rapidly. These changes are a direct reflection of the era in which English is spoken in the presence of modern technology. Today, technology has changed the way we read, write and communicate with each other; all these are replaced with emails, text messages, and e-books. Today, the most influential factor of language change is sophisticated communication technology, especially the Internet and mobile phones. A series of technical terminology used as online, download, networking soft copy, hard copy, spreadsheet, emoticon, , graphics, power bank and email gave English a linguistic peak. Apart from this, new discoveries and inventions make scientific terms for naming new elements and increasing the probability of language change. The great development of technology has given rise to many compound words beginning with air (drop, -hostess, -mobile, -strip, etc.). The effect of the Women Lead Movement has coined compound words in which the person replaces the suffix-person like lady lawyer and spokeswoman. Along with all-round development in the modern era, the process

of change in the words of the is continuing, for decades ago the words that were known as Employment exchanges and book library are replaced with Job Centers and resource center. New words are also produced by shortening, like brill, from brilliant, and vibes from vibrations.

With the development of technology and the use of cell phones and computers, people are more commonly text messaging, instant messaging and emailing one another, as other ways of communication. To accommodate technology, people have devised abbreviations, version of words made out of a combination of letters, letters representing syllables, and logograms in order to be able to communicate more quickly, referred to as "Textise.", "Netspeak" or, sometimes "Textspeak". It is important to remember that many internet terminologies is related to the category of slang or jargon; these slangs and jargons accomplish a special purpose within an in-group of a particular profession. The nature of the mobile phone, which limits the reader to type long messages, is promoting the use of abbreviation. Therefore, the abbreviation for the word "see you later" or "are you okay?" used as "cu l8r" or "RUOK" . Such other examples are "by the way", such as "Oh My God" for BTW, OMG, "TTYL to talk to you later" etc. The emergence of mass media, smart phones, and other technical applications have enabled various regional varieties of English.

It is true that emotions are expressed strongly and aptly through mother tongue. And when it comes to express feeling and ideas through second language (English) the pronunciation and grammar of the mother tongue has a profound effect on the user as the speaker in mother tongue is well-versed in all aspects of the mother tongue. And the physical structure helpful for pronunciation is also formed according to the mother tongue. The interference can be noticed in features of pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary when a person is learning to master the pattern of the second language. There are varieties of English that are influenced by a particular type of regional factors. For example, a major impact on the pronunciation of English in India is the sound system of the country's indigenous languages. Indian

languages have influenced the accent of English and the pronunciation of vowels and consonants (such as the expression of a dish / like / D /, and / T / tongue tip with slightly backward alveolar ridge- on the retrophilic articulation). As a result of the effect of the dominant languages of different regions on the accent of English has become a regional variation of English. And on the basis of this only, it has been possible to tell whether any Indian speaker comes from Bengal, Tamil Nadu or Mizoram or any other state of India.

Globalization has paved the way for exchange of opinions, languages, trade, culture and economic system among all countries of the world. This can be explained as the reason for the rapid spread of new vocabulary. As the end result of this transit movement, on one side, the English language is turning into a more streamlined, fast communication mode, which, suit the dissemination of digital oral exchange techniques and various changes. Regarding English spoken around the world, it can be said that in this era of globalization, the efficiency of language has remained very little. The "master" of the language is one who use it, reinforce the identity and make the language again. Face Book English, SMS English are getting popularized among the new generation, especially because it is free of many complicated grammar rules and spelling rules. They don't feel that they are using wrong English. People are forgetting grammar. Dropping vowels or silent letters, using abbreviations (BTW, ASAP, thx, nite, IMHO, gr8), pictures or symbols called a smiley, emoticons, chat pictures, images, emoji, icon arts, chats stickers, chat pictures, text emoticons are the most common features that are instrumental in changing language. Teenagers are creating a secret online language which include words like "Swag" "corruption of redneck", means "to feel embarrassed". Thereby, it is realizable that the globalization is effectively instrumental in changing the language. This has been referred to as a change, transition or getting globalized, but in a different perspective, it can be defined as a deterioration of language as well.

It is worth noting here that positive change in any language is a good thing but the originality of any language should not be harmed. There are a

historical fact and the development of language varieties - regional, national, social and other - are indispensable. But in the direction in which these changes occur, it is determined by the different setting and unconscious attitude of users of a language different from the new setting in which it is used. No two people speak the same: People of different geographical locations speak clearly and even in the same community, according to the age, gender, ethnicity and social and educational background of a speaker. Having a very significant number of non-native speakers, it is going to be most affected language by globalization. It is certain that the English language will surely collide with one another in the social and political spheres.

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