

“The Innovation of English Language”

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Abstract

Leading academic scientists, academics, and research students come together for an international meeting on the aims of language, creativity, culture, and education to share their experiences and study findings. There is increasing interest in finding ways to enhance writing instruction so that it better meets the requirements of bilingual pupils because academic writing is regarded as an essential component of language acquisition. We did a comprehensive summary of published research that looked at creativity in English-as-and-teaching foreign language writing in India, in settings including postsecondary, intermediate, and primary institutions, in order to assess actual data from published research papers. In our analyses of 56 empirical studies that were published in SSCI publications in English between 2005 and 2015, generalisations were found throughout. New and genuine writing tasks can help students develop their critical thinking abilities, according to actual proof supporting each assertion.

Keywords: SSCI, The Social Sciences Citation Index, English Writing, Education, Innovation, Multilingual students.

Introduction

There have been so many volumes written in English about the English language in general over the past 20 years. The scholar alludes to both the methods and the resources used in language instruction when discussing invention in the article.

This article also highlights a small distinction between scientists' approaches to language in pedagogy and research. The argument develops as the article moves along with current educational trends with particular reference to the Indian context, adopted strategies, traditional approaches, peer practise, current trend, new teaching strategies, new tools, the necessity of change, ICT and Engine vernacular, and CALL.

The English Language's History

The actual commencement of English history was the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes spoke a Celtic language as a consequence of the three Germanic nations' intrusion of Britain in the fifth century AD. Most of the Celtic languages were pushed to the west and north, mainly into Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The words "England" and "English" derive from the English language, which is thought to have started in "England".

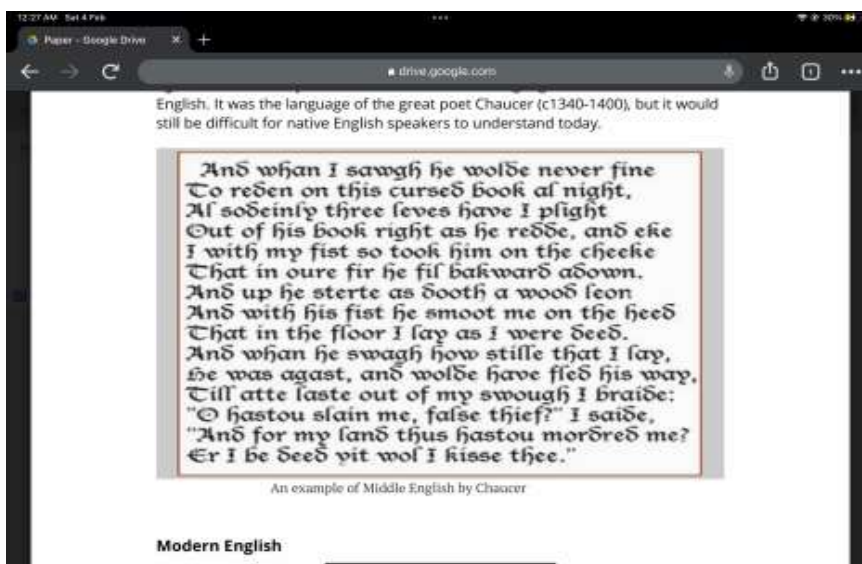


Aged English (450–1100 AD)

What is now known as Old English in Britain originated from languages similar to those utilized by the intruding Germanic countries. The way that English used to appear and sound has changed over time. It would be very challenging for contemporary fluent English learners to comprehend middle ages English. But most of the most common expressions in contemporary English have Old English origins. For instance, terms like be, powerful, and dampness come from Medieval English. Before 1100, Old English might have been not uttered.

Medieval English (1100–1500)

In 1066, William the Pretender, the Lord of Normandy (present-day France), threatened and won over England. The various French that the innovative aggressors, known as the Normans, brought with them spreads rapidly amongst the other ruling and transnational categories, in addition to the royal court. The upper and lower classes used to speak different languages, with the remainder conversing French and the erstwhile English. In the 14th century, the English vocabulary reclaimed its dominance in Britain, but several French conditions were also adopted. This vernacular is known as Middle English. Even though it was Chaucer's (c. 1340–1400) native tongue, modern-day native English speakers might have difficulty comprehending it.



Modern English Premodern English (1500–1800)

The sudden and perceptible Great Vowel Shift, which began towards the end of Medieval English, involved vowels getting shorter. In the sixteenth century, the British started engaging with many various nations.

Countless innovative terms and expressions entered the vernacular as a result of this and the revival of conventional learning. The development of printing also led to the emergence of a universal writing system. Valuations for books decreased because more individuals became proficient readers. English grew increasingly consistent as a result of writing. Grammar and writing errors were fixed, and the London dialect—which is used by the preponderance of printing companies—became the norm. The first English dictionary was released in 1604.

Modern English, late (1800–present)

Phraseology is the primary distinction between Initial Modern and Delayed Modern English. The British Empire allowed English to borrow terms from many foreign accents, which in turn resulted in the development of a large number of buzzwords in Late Modern English. The British Kingdom, which during its height encompassed one-fourth of the earth's territory. Science and the Industrialisation made new terms necessary.

The English tongue has variety.

The English colonisation of North America around 1600 led to the development of the American dialect for English. The English language "congealed" in some words and pronunciations when it arrived in America. Fall for autumn, borrow as a term rather than give, and waste as garbage are a few examples. Even though they were briefly ignored in Britain, some of the words that the British refer to as "Americanisms" truly have British origins. Spanish words like "canyon," "ranch," "stampede," and "vigilante" have been integrated into both British and American English, demonstrating how Spanish has affected both languages. Through the slave trade, words from France and Louisiana were also adopted into English.

American English is particularly crucial today because American culture dominates business, popular music, cinema, television, and technology (including the Internet). Australian English, New Zealand English, Canadian English, South African English, Indian English, and Caribbean English are just a few of the extra English varieties that are widely spoken today.

English translation of an illustrated history of Indian literature

It would be "malignant," according to an India Today critic. From 1800 to the present, Indian English writing has been deemed to be "convincing... as 'Indian,' " however that is defined. This study will therefore be welcomed for its interdisciplinary, multifaceted, and openness to many views and readings from different authors as well as viewers. The book is undoubtedly "illustrated" - so excellent, in," according to the same critic, though.

It would be worthwhile to own it just for that reason. Each of the 150 (often rare) photos, drawings, cartoons, paintings, and prints is described in an eleven-page catalogue of visuals along with information about its character, location, personalities, historical context, origin, etc. a high standard of output for The Indian edition's single long column and widely separated lines in 12 point type,

along with all the world's well-equipped public libraries, plainly indicate the wealthy Englishness of this enormous tome—use, consumption—oriented Indian middle class. Current Indian English writers, both diasporic and not, are given a significant amount of attention in this book: of the twenty-four segments or essays, four are more or less limited to his writing alone, and portions of the three omnibuses the pieces cover other presently working authors." It is not a comprehensive reference book because it was written by experts "for casual readers," has no references, is less than seven pages lengthy, and suggests "further reading" chapter by chapter. In an effort to cover as much ground as possible, Mehrotra regrettably acknowledges that the four other chapters he had ordered—on art historian Ananda Coomaraswamy at "The Pulp Artists," "The Historian as Author," and "Discussion of periodicals, magazines, and small magazines"—had not been delivered on time. A nation is built based on the unavoidable distortions from "the language of the oppressor," as is discussed in several other chapters of Nehru's historical writing, which includes a chapter on Gandhi." Also listed as "literature" are a surprising number of other authors, including the "Five Nature Writers" Jim Corbett, Kenneth Anderson, Salim Ali, Kailash Sankhala, and M. Krishnan, as well as writers who are not native to the country but who are well-known or obscure, pro- or anti-colonial, nationalist or supranationalist. Five diasporas—Rudyard Kipling, Verrier Elwin (an anthropologist), V. S. Naipaul, A. K. Ramanujan, and Salman Rushdie—have entire chapters devoted to them.

English linguistic trivia that's interesting

1. Northwestern Germany and the Netherlands are the founding countries of English Anglo-Norman, Old Norse, and Old High German are the ancestors of English. The languages that are nearest to English are Dutch and West Flemish, both of which first entered widespread use in the 14th century. There are 2. 952 million English speakers globally.
2. English is the second tongue for 603 million individuals and the first language for 339 million. In addition to 27 non-sovereign nations, including Hong Kong, it is a recognised language in 67 of them.
3. Standardized standards are used for most English syntax and writing. The syntax and writing standards for English are outlined in Dr. Johnson's *Lexicon* from 1755. One of the most well-known dictionaries in history, it took more than 8 years to compile and was the first to completely document the English lexicon.
4. The word "good" is the most frequently used in English. The most frequent noun in the English language is "Time," while "Pronunciation" is the word that is most frequently misspelt and incorrectly pronounced.
5. English is the divine language. On international flights, all pilots must show that they can speak English. At international airports, all air traffic controllers must be able to speak English with pilots.
6. The 45-letter longest word in the English language is a lung condition brought on by breathing in tiny dust particles is described by the 45-letter term "pneumonoultramicroscopic silicovolcanoconiosis." "Hippopotomonstrosesquippedaliophobia," which ironically means a Panic of lengthy expressions is the second-longest term in the English vocabulary.

7. William Shakespeare significantly impacted the English language. Shakespeare was an actor, playwright, and poet from England. Thousands of new words and phrases were also added to the English language by him.
8. Some words in the English language are created by combining two words. For instance, the word "Hangry" in the English dictionary combines two words. The word combines the concepts of "hunger" and "anger" to describe the irritated state brought on by hunger. January 2018 saw the addition of "hangry" to the Oxford English Dictionary.