

## Lesson 1

Quick overview of some terminology used to talk about language varieties:

MES Monolingual English speakers

BES Bilingual English speakers

Traditionally monolingual English speakers have been more valued (for example, as teachers) but this is changing.

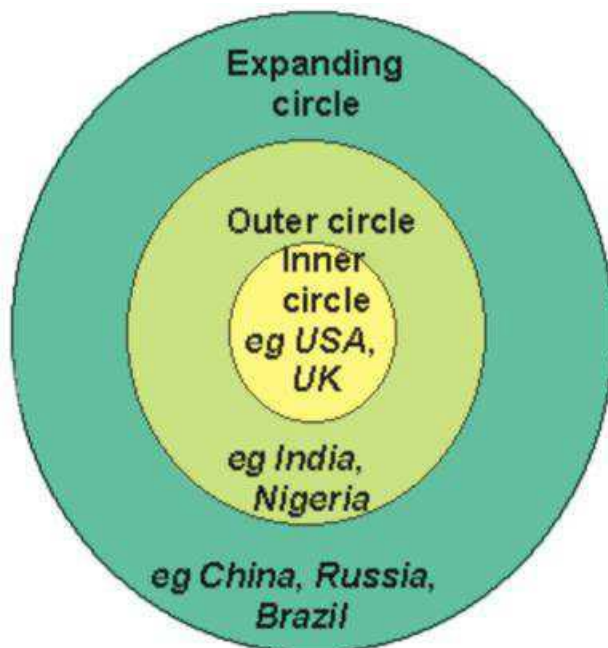
ENL English as a Native Language

EAL English as an Additional Language

ESL English as a Second Language

EFL English as a Foreign Language

IVE Indiginised Variety of English



### First diaspora

new Englishes

### New Mother Tongue Varieties

USA

Caribbean

Australia and New Zealand

### Second Diaspora

New Englishes

### Second language varieties

Asia

Africa

In order to qualify as a New English a variety must have the following characteristics :

- i) it is used in an area where English is not the main language
- ii) it has developed through an education system
- iii) it has a range of functions
- iv) it is nativized (IVE = Indiginised Variety of English cf interlanguage -learner language characterised by errors)

Frequent additional characteristics:

- v) use in literature
- vi) use in the media

## Quick quiz

**List:**

1. Native languages spoken in India and Pakistan
  
2. Written languages traditionally used in India
  
2. Religions of India
  
3. States or Territories of India
  
4. Large cities in India

Very brief overview of history of English in India (Read pp 19-22 in booklet)

East India Company present since 1600's

1813 became part of British Empire

1834 Macaulay's Minute

1947 Independence and Partition

1968 3-Language Formula

A.K.Ramanujan

b. 1929 in Mysore in Karnataka /ka:'na:tlka/, S.W. India, where the main language is Kannada /'ka:nada/ but Tamil is also spoken. He was familiar with five languages: English, Sanskrit, Kannada, Tamil and Telugu. He wrote poetry in English and Kannada.



P. 28 Interview

P6 'The Opposable Thumb'