

THE CHANGING FACES OF RECENT TRENDS IN INDIAN & FOREIGN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

In this topic we are presenting the changing faces of recent trends in Indian & foreign English language, The study also evaluates the role of English studies with respect to the lack of teachers in English studies. In India, especially social media is playing an important role in the extent of English. Today's youth want to connect with others on popular social networks such as Facebook, Twitter or others. English is the common thread across all social networks. It is believed that English will be a major language in future on popular Internet tools such as Facebook, Google, Twitter and WhatsApp etc. Language teaching is undergoing tremendous evolutionary changes, with the advent of technology tools and devices that empower and promote learning at the end of the individual user. The ecosystems supported by mobile Internet and smart phones are redefining the language learning landscape. Learning the English language is by far the largest segment globally, when compared to all other languages and India is no different. Traditionally, English language learning in India has largely been left to the formal schooling process. It has had limited success. Out of a population of 1.2 billion in India, 350 million "use English in some capacity in their daily lives; Of that, only 90 million speak the language; And of this only 10 million speak and speak English fluently. While the aspiration to learn English remains high in India, fulfilling that aspiration is a very big challenge. In the Sucha landscape, smart phones, mobile Internet, and the cloud have the power to effect dramatic change in the region. Indian English (IE) is a class of English language varieties spoken in India, and is among the Indian people elsewhere in the world. In India, English is used for some communication as a supplement to Hindi, the "official language of the Union" of the country, as enshrined in the Constitution. English is an official language of 7 states and 5 union territories and also the additional official language of 7 states and 1 union territory. English is also the only official language of the judiciary of India, unless the governor or legislature of a state mandates the use of a regional language, or the president has approved the use of regional languages in courts.

Keyword: - Internet, Textbooks, Trends, English Language, Regional languages, Courts etc .

INTRODUCTION

After independence from the United Kingdom in 1947, English remained the official language of the new Dominion of India and later the Republic of India. Only a few hundred Indians, or less than 0.1% of the total population, speak English as their first language. [7] [8] [4] [10] According to the 2001 census, 12.18% of Indians knew English. About 200 thousand people spoke English as their first language, 86 million as their second language and 39 million as their third language. [11] According to the 2005 India Human Development Survey, out of 41,554 surveys [12], families reported that 72% of men (29,918) spoke no English, 28% (11,635) spoke at least some English, and 5% (2,077) About 1 English. 4% people who spoke at least some English) spoke English fluently. Among women, the same percentage was 83% (34,489), no speaking English, 17% (7,064) speaking at least some English, and 3% (1,246, about 17.6%, who spoke at least some English). Were) English speakers. [13] According to the National Educational Planning and Administration's District Information System (DISE) data under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, enrollment in English-medium schools increased by 50% between 2008–09 and 2013–14. The number of English-medium school students in India increased from 15 million to 29 million in 2008-09, from 29 million in 2013-14. [14] According to the 2011 census, 129 million (10.6%) Indians

spoke English. 259,678 (0.02%) Indians spoke English as their first language. [1] It concluded that about 83 million Indians (6.8%) reported English as their second language, and 46 million (3.8%) reported it as their third language, making English the second in India. Became the most spoken language. [2] India ranked 22nd out of 72 countries in the 2016 EF English Proficiency Index published by EF Education First. The index gives the country a score of 57.30 indicating "moderate efficiency". India ranks 4th out of 19 Asian countries included in the index. [15] Among Asian countries, Singapore (63.52), Malaysia (60.70) and the Philippines (60.33) scored higher than India.

The English language has left a dramatic impact on Indian society after independence. Today, English is used in one form or another in every part of the country. English words have also deeply understood the Indian rural landscape. The finest identity with folk language and culture can surprise anyone. The marketing strategy adopted by popular brands and corporates, which is especially able to broaden the psyche of children, seems to have played the biggest role in making English the most familiar language in India. Most Indians still cannot understand or speak English, but most of them are familiar with many words that have become part of their daily conversations. Forgive me if their pronunciation makes English words awkward for an average English speaker.

English has previously been the language of aristocracy and governance. Today it is graduating to the next level and has become the second most common language in India with being the first local in any part of the country. However, it will still take time for the lowest middle class to become the second mainstream language. In India, a well-educated person speaks and understands English. It may sound ironic but true. There is a valid reason behind this. Eventually the Indians have come to believe that the prosperity of their country, as well as their own English, is completely dependent on them for learning. If they are to be believed, it gives them an upper hand or great advantage over those who do not know it. Nevertheless, the effect of this benefit is gradually diminishing. The number of people who know English in the country is increasing rapidly. Not to worry as this is a good sign as the English have started mixing with Vernacular. As a result, the English language as we speak in India today is very different from the English spoken in the West. To get an understanding, we can recall a recent South Indian hit song "Why This Kolaveri Kolwari Di". The song underscores the Indianized English influence. It is not surprising that hundreds and thousands of words have learned to live from oral language to English language or another way.

ROLE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN INDIA

Most Indians who do not know, they mostly suffer from rut seeding among the learners of government schools, who later struggle hard with English and thus fail to make their careers. Supporting it, government policies, theoretical teaching teaching n testing methods even teacher's inability towards effective teaching English is still hardening the theory of English. This is the reason why most educated arents always prefer private school for English n better education. I also always suggest to parents that I am the same school teacher. Languages are important in the life of any nation. Members of a social group need language to communicate with each other, for all social purposes, for public administration, for commerce and industry, for education and so on.

Our country is multilingual, multicultural, and pluralistic. Social aspirations can be fulfilled when they are allowed to function through the mother tongue. Therefore, it is natural to think of mother tongue for the purpose of education. But the need for a common language for conversation drives one to learn English.

The English language is a powerful force not only for economics, trade and business, but also for mutual respect and progress. It is also becoming the common future of human commerce and communication. English is the best means to provide a good opportunity for the learner to learn. It is also the language of instruction in all universities and colleges across the country. The scenario is such that one needs to hone the skills of English to get a job. Knowledge of subjects is not the only criterion to secure a job to date. With the increasing globalization, one must definitely be able to communicate in English and have a good English vocabulary, if one wants to move across the country for educational or job purposes.

Thus, although a foreign language, English holds a unique place in the Indian educational system. Even after independence, it remains a prominent language that holds a prestigious place in our society. This chapter attempts to focus on the role of the English language and the changing needs of English language teaching and learning in India. English speaking and English listening are given very high priority in the Indian educational system. The elite society in India sends its children to English-medium schools and even the poorest people aspire to send their children because English is seen as a language that is above all economical and social provides mobility.

INDIAN TRACK

In India, the recent trends in teaching English failed to achieve universal existence. It continues to intimidate students due to the rigorous curriculum and expansive curriculum for regional language speakers, but loves to do very well in English. Before independence, Indian students were taught by British masters. His methodology of teaching was similar to teaching in English countries. But after he left India, the taste of English language gradually started disappearing in India. Now-a-days, language experts are trying a lot to implement the best method of teaching English language.

RULES OF LEARNING TO LEARN ENGLISH

According to Dina Bori, there are eight trends in the teaching of English as discussed further. "Change is the goal of teaching English" says Bori, "In my opinion there are two important changes in the purpose of teaching English. First, as Penny Ur (2009) stated, the goal is to be fully competent rather than imitating native speakers To know English is bilingual. The objective is not to aspire to become native speakers of English because we are already our own native speakers, but focus on English as a means of communication. Secondly, English is a one-of-a-kind. Materials such as science and mathematics are not seen as an end, but as a means of learning.

THE INDIAN TRENDS

In India, the recent trends of teaching English, failed to gain universal existence. It continues to frighten the students due to stiff curriculums and huge syllabus for those who speak regional tongue but love to do extremely well in English. Before independence, Indian students were taught by British masters. Their methodology of teaching was similar to the teaching in English Countries. But after they left India the flavor of English Language started vanishing in India slowly and slowly. Now days, language experts to implement bestare trying very hard methodology of teaching English Language.

MORDERN TRENDS OF TEACHING ENGLISH

According to Deena Boraie, there are eight trends in teaching of English as discussed further. "Change is the Goal of Teaching English" says Boraie "In my opinion there are two key changes in the purpose of teaching English. Firstly, as Penny Ur (2009) noted, the goal is to produce fully competent English knowing bilinguals rather than imitation of native speakers. The purpose is not to aspire to become native speakers of English because we are already native speakers of our own but to focus on English as a means of communication. Secondly, English is not viewed as an end in itself but as a means to learn content such as science and mathematics".

EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGES

Teaching English in India has its basic challenges because teachers in schools and colleges are following the same old pattern. His focus is still teaching it the old fashioned way. While this is good, it does not meet the expectations of students who want to get into the learning curve. This problem is mainly present in government and remote schools. In Tier 1 and Tier 2 cities, the teaching of English has evolved considerably as new methods are being adopted. Children start learning it from the beginning. The teaching period is not done in the traditional way. Isn't this a dramatic change? If not, it is certainly the influence of the development of languages, which can be seen in any part of the world. A language does not have to remain the same. If this happens, it becomes restricted, subsides and eventually becomes a dead language like Sanskrit or Latin.

RECENT TRENDS OF ENGLISH STUDIES IN INDIA

Now English has emerged as a one of the most acceptable global language. The electronic media has a great impact on the literary writings in terms of figures as well as in their expectations. Poetry is accepted in the variety of film songs, advertisement jingles during TV news or daily soaps that means the poetic form of presenting any thought is more easy to learn and consider and also a medium of entertainment for audience. English is now declared to be developed in different flavors across the country, as the speaker moulds in a situation when English is not their native tongue and the Indian English is just like this. The emergence of the modern trends is due to Westernization in Language.

ONLY 30% CAN SPEAK ENGLISH

English figures show that even today only 30% of Indians can speak English. If this is true then it is a large number and a market for outsiders, especially for US and UK companies. These numbers may increase. But the truth is hidden in them because we have seen the rise of thousands of English writers of late. Chetan Bhagat is one of them. People read more English books in India than books in any other language. In other words, the shift is taking us into a different future than our ancestors would have ever imagined a hundred years ago. But Indianized English will give us a new identity. The inclusion of several Hindi and other Indian languages in global English is a testament. Believe it or not, words derived from Indian vernaculars will play a much larger role in global English. Demography favors this idea.

CONFUSION BETWEEN US AND UK

In India, we follow British standards for English, especially for aphrodisiacs, dictionaries and spellings. But this rule mainly applies in government departments. The private sector is heavy for US English, as the private sector derives most of its business from its USA customers and customers. And the customer is king, as the business giants say. Our people in the IT industry have to keep their tongues and spelling primarily with the people of America. This major change is a result of the BPO and offshore product development boom. It would not be surprising if tomorrow the US government becomes a de facto standard in government circles as well. However, it is too early to say. Indian students are often confused with the mantras used in both English.

SLANGS CHANGING THE FACE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Today on English Language Day - which is also William Shakespeare's birth anniversary - a look at the changing face of the TOI language. Author Mark Twain once famously said, "The difference between an almost right word and a right word is a really big case - it's the difference between a lightning bug and a lightning." But have the author's views become outdated now? Earlier this year, a professor at Columbia University suggested that the comma be abolished, as he felt that the lack of punctuation from the modern text would not affect the clarity of what was written. The inclusion of SMS lingo in the Oxford Dictionary seems to justify the trend, with terms such as 'defrided', 'selfie', 'bestie' and 'vekadoodle'. Writer Anita Nair feels that it is in the nature of a language to evolve and change over time, and sees nothing wrong with the ongoing metamorphosis of the English language. "It is perfectly fine for new words to understand how language grows. If it had not, we would have been speaking a very ancient language. The development of a language is a continuous process - it is for the language to grow and develop. Makes sense because it absorbs everything that's happening around us. New words have always been included in the dictionary. English has words from different languages like Portuguese, French and Spanish and we're about to Don't even think twice. "But Anita feels that a line must be drawn somewhere and no one can meet the needs." I don't believe it is necessary to end something like a comma, because this phraseology is an integral part of. Punctuation is a fine art and must be handled with care to achieve maximum effect. With the increasing influence of technology and the rapid pace of instant messaging, acronyms and slang are making their way into not only virtual worlds, but academics as well. English teacher Sheryl Puthur of Mount Carmel College is concerned with this trend. "I am very specific that my students do not use the SMS language. In fact, I do not accept them even using the words apostrophy in formal writing, such as 'don't' and 'shouldn't'. I prefer that they use 'can't and they shouldn't' instead. This may sound a little daunting, but there are students who write 'btw' (by the way) and your yr '(yours), and frankly, it bothers," she says. But contrary to popular belief that SMS lingo is the preferred mode of communication of youth, there is an increasing number who are becoming aware of their grammar. For example, Ipshita Magh, a medical student, says that she prefers to be grammatically correct even when sending SMS. "I have T9 (Dictionary) facility on my phone so that I do not use the short form even when messaging. I don't use SMS lingo in my college texts, because I think it's really a hassle to read." Dina Dixon, an English major student, echoes this sentiment and says that even though she uses too many abbreviations when sending messages, she is careful not to do so during the exam. "However, there are two words that I miss because of my texting habit. I inadvertently write between 'but' and 'bt' and / b / w ',' she says.

THE CHANGING FACE OF LEARNING ENGLISH

Knowledge of the English language is increasingly seen as an economic empowerment tool that can enhance people's careers and boost the employment factor. Given the declining quality of English language teachers and the

lack of standardization in teaching methods, technology-enabled solutions are helping to reduce this supply side of English language teachers and lack of methodology (or lack thereof).

This combination of low-quality English language education infrastructure and the difference between academic teaching and employment is a drag on the spread of fluency in the English language. In 2011, Aspiring Minds, a company that assesses students and their employment, found that in a sample size of 55,000 students (in India), only 3 percent were fit for employment in the IT industry with no further training; And about 78 percent of the students surveyed struggled in the English language.

Traditional vocational institutions "and coaching centers" have had little positive impact on the English learning market place, as they are fragmented across the country with poor quality teaching staff and lack of any well-established practices that allow language learning Promote in the most effective way. Learners have to visit these places physically and at specific times of the day. The latter alone is a huge obstacle (ie, geography and time) when it comes to attracting learners.

Traditional classrooms are increasingly replacing chalk-boards, with content being transmitted from central servers with electronic screens. Innovation in the areas of mobility, cloud and last mile connectivity in India is going to redefine the learning landscape. However, this transition needs to affect a large portion of the more than 200 million students who go through the formal education process in India and most of them as part of government-sponsored public schools.

The role of an app-enabled ecosystem enabled with mobile technology and improved mobile data networks is exposing new innovative means of providing language learning using instructional technology that facilitates personalized learning, a standardized learning method that provides a Meets the student's specific learning requirement. In India, mobile Internet is the only mass media to provide learning solutions to a wide audience. This is the place that is witnessing the emergence of players who want to provide English language learning capability to the wider mobile smart phone enabled market place.

The personal promise of learning English can be achieved through the integration of powerful online instructional resources, to identify the strengths and weaknesses of each student, with comprehensive assessment, grammar improvement and vocabulary building course modules such as those provided by Englishly - Leading English learning app place in Indian market. Englishplay facilitates self-learning through a series of audio-visual aids as well as allows you to learn in a fun way through the online gaming feature that allows each user to quiz with fellow app users on the English language allows for.

Digital education has seen an increase in the importance of MOOC (Large Scale Online Open Curriculum) and OER (Open Educational Research) in most of the mature digital economies of the world. India stands to benefit and leapfrog many innovations of the place over the next few decades, as the public secures easy access to data networks and devices to engage such potential within the economic reach of more and more Indians . Mobile language learning solutions, in that context, are likely to grow in their importance in the next decade as increasingly mobile phones will be seen as tools for economic empowerment and skill-set enhancement.

CONCLUSION

In short, the trends discussed above give us an idea of the future we are going to do. However, only time will tell what our posterity is going to speak. If there is a time machine and if it can help transport us in the future it will help us to see what our great grandchildren and granddaughters are speaking of, we might be surprised because changes are happening at a great pace. Social and political influence in particular are the primary factors associated with commerce. The above figures taken from various sources are indicative of the changing faces of Indian English language. The world of Language is being enriched with words, concepts and signs. It is uncontrollable and unpredictable. One thing is for sure that English Language is not the sole prerogative of England. It has implications not only in British colonial countries, but also in the rest of the world. When English colonists went to America, they started writing their own Language of Americans. Speaking is one of the most difficult language learners. Despite this, it has traditionally been forced into the background, while English teachers have spent all of the class time teaching students to read, to read, and sometimes even to listen. English speaking is generally considered the most important of the four skills. This skill is most complicated due to the fact that non-native speakers not only have to interpret the message that other speakers try to convey, but also take into account other possibilities.

Everyone thinks about learning a foreign language, on the contrary, the ability to listen is wider than the ability to speak. It has taken many years to give listening skills to the second among the teaching profession and its importance in learning a foreign language. This is why recently, the language teaching profession has focused on English listening comprehension. English is the only language that educated people understand in the whole country. There is a need to identify people who use the language not only for operational purposes but also in India and abroad to speak English and listen to English.

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