# INCIDENCE OF
# ENGLISH WORDS IN TELUGU SPEECH

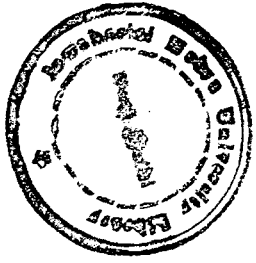## T. BHARATHI

# CHAPTER III
# Socio-Linguistic analysis

To
Amma Nanna

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY**
**School of Languages**
**Centre of Linguistics and English**

Grams : JAYENU
Phones : 667676 /Exts. 269
665775/ & 316

New Delhi-110 067

## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled 'INCIDENCE OF ENGLISH WORDS IN TELUGU SPEECH', submitted by T. Bharathi in partial fulfilment of eight credits out of total requirement of twenty four credits for the Degree of Master of Philosophy (M. Phil) of the University, is her original work according to the best of my knowledge and may be placed before the examiners for evaluation
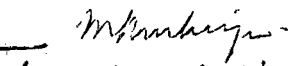
(Supervisor)          (Supervisor)        (Chair person)

(DR. KAPIL KAPOOR)   (Dr. R.S. GUPTA)   (Dr. Meenakshi Mukherji)

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# CHAPTER I
## Introduction

INTRODUCTION

## I.a.1. Language Change:

Language contact is one aspect of cultural contact. If a person is in contact with two or more languages, he uses them alternatively according to the situation, subject and person with whom he speaks. Contact leads to imitation and imitation to convergence. No language is either self-contained or self-sufficient:

> "Languages, like cultures are rarely sufficient unto themselves. The necessities of intercourse bring the speakers of one language into direct or indirect contact with those of neighbouring or culturally dominant languages".[1]

In the history of English language, the conquest of England by William of Normandy in 1066, resulted in a large number of borrowings into English from French. Similarly though the Britishers, the rulers of India, were always a small minority, there has been a two-way borrowing. There has been substantial influx of Indian words into English: -Bandicoot, Buddhism,

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1. Edward Sapir: Language: An Introduction to the study of speech (Grauada Publishing Limited, Great Britain) 1963 : 192.

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Brahmanism, Mahatma, Nirvana, Pyjamas, Raj, Yoga etc.
As Lord Mountbatten said :

> *"During the centuries that the British and the Indians*
> *have known one another, the British mode of life,*
> *customs, speech and thought have been profoundly*
> *influenced by those of India - more profoundly than*
> *has often been realized".*[2]

Understandably, however, there has been a much large
borrowing from English into the Indian languages. However,
language contact and culture contact are not always
parallel. Also, the relation between language contact
and culture contact has not been clearly defined. Each
field has its own methodology, and yet there are certain
inescapable similarities between the two fields.

1.a.2 Contact Typology:

Predominantly, there are two types of contacts
which lead to lexical borrowing. The primary type is
cultural contact. For example, the indirect contact
between English and Arabic which led to borrowing from

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2. Speeches of the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, 1947-
   48 New Delhi, 1949; 29.

the Arabic in the area of science. As Langacker said:

> "For example, a large portion of the Arabic words
> in English pertains to the realm of science: zero,
> cipher, zenith, alchemy, algebra, nadir, alcohol,
> bismuth and alkali. These borrowings which came to
> English, through Spanish, attest to Arabic influence
> in Science and mathematics during the early medieval
> period."[3]

Such borrowing often takes place generally from the classical languages. During the middle age, Latin and Greek had great prestige in the world of scholarship. Consequently, Latin and Greek words have been extensively borrowed by English and the other European languages, particularly since the Renaissance.

The problem of prestige too, plays an important role in the language contact.

> Thus "the great prestige of French culture was
> ...strongly felt among the upper classes of Czarist
> Russia. It was common place for the members of
> high society to speak French instead of Russian,

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3. Ronald W. Langacker : Language and its structure: Some Fundamental Linguistic concepts (Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc. U.S.A) 1967:178.

*and French expressions ofcourse found their way*

*into Russian conversations. Consequently, modern*

*Russian contains a great many French borrowings".*[4]

All these factors seem to be involved in the case of borrowing into Indian Languages from English. English was the language of the ruling classes, and also became a source for learned borrowing. Telugu is no exception. According to Rao, spoken Telugu contains atleast 3,000 English words.[5]

## I.b.1   Types of Borrowing:

It is essential to understand the conditions which are responsible for borrowing. "...any of the mechanisms can bring about an innovation, but if the innovation survives and spreads to other speakers only borrowing can be responsible."[6] In direct conversation one speaker may imitate some features of the other speaker. In indirect contact like reading, the process of borrowing or imitation is only one way. The process

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4.    Ibid p. 179.

5.    G. Subba Rao : <u>Indian words in English: A Study is Indo-British Cultural and Linguistic Relations,</u> (Clarendon Press, Oxford) 1954:2.

6.    Charles, F. Hockett : <u>A course in Modern Linguistics</u> (Macmillan, New York). 1958:4

of imitating a feature, itself is called borrowing. One thing is clear that the borrower need not request the permission to borrow or need not pay back to the donor. By borrowing, nothing is subtracted from the donor, but only the borrowed feature is added to the borrower's speech and the borrower's language is modified and enriched.

I.b.2 Lexical Borrowing:

The natural process of borrowing and assimilation of foreign words is an unconscious attempt by both the literate and non-literate. The borrowing depends upon the demands of a situation. Linguists say that there are two important causes for lexical borrowing (a) "the need filling motive and (b) the prestige motive".[7]

a) The Need-Filling Gap:

When the new objects or places or concepts are assimilated, it is easy to borrow the already existing word, along with the object instead of searching for or creating a new native word. At present most of the learned words found in the vocabulary of different languages have been taken from classical languages:

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7. Ibid p.405.

*"Even the names of many of these disciplines are borrowed from the classical languages: Sociology, Psychology, Anthropology, Philosophy, Philogy. Learned words are most certainly not limited to this domain however."*[8]

b)    The Prestige Motive:

It is a historical fact that the conquerer influences the conquered in many ways, and language is one amongst those. The language of the rulers developed a prestige value in the case of the British, just as it had done in the case of the Mughals. English thus occupied a role similar to that of Persian earlier. This tendency is stated in the case of America in Hockett's words thus:

*'European immigrants to the United States introduced many English expressions into their speech, partly for other reasons, but partly because English is the important language of the country".*[9]

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8.    Ronald, W. Langaker: Language and its structure: Some Fundamental Linguistic Concepts (Harcourt, Brace & World Inc. U.S.A) 1967: 179-180.

9.    Charles, F. Hockett: A Course in Modern Linguistics (Macmillan, New York) 1958:404.

The prestige gain by English continued even after the
British had left India, more so in the case of the upper
and middle classes. According to Rao though some Indian
words also crept into English, compared to 'the vast
army of English words admitted into Indian languages,
their number is small'.[10]

### I.b.3 Effects of Borrowing:

'Loan Words', 'Loan Shifts' and 'Loan Blends'[11]
are consequence of borrowing.

### Loan Words:-

A language may borrow words from the donor language
along with some new element or object. This new form
in the borrower's language is a loan word. For example,
when British introduced Railways in India many related
words crept into Indian Languages: Rail, Train, Railway
Station, Railway track, Railway guard, Railway signal
etc.

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10. G. Subba Rao : Indian Words into English: A Study
    in Indo-British Cultural and Linguistic Relations
    (Clarendon Press, Oxford) 1954: 2.

11. Charles, F. Hockett: A Course in Modern Linguistics
    (Macmillan, New York) 1958-408.

## Loan-Shifts:

Sometimes the borrower's language may not borrow words directly from the donor's language. Instead, the borrowing language may adopt only words or expressions so that it fits in with certain elements in the borrower's language. In that case a new idiom arises under the impact of another linguistic system. This is called 'loan shift'. The adoptation may at times depend on the donor's verbal behavior; for example:

English (Donor)-Telugu (borrower)

Hospital - āsupatri

Lantern  - Lāntaru etc.

## Loan Blends:

In loan blends, both the loan word and loan shift mechanisms are involved. The borrower may import part of the model and add to it an existing word or expression in his language.

Example:

(Hindi) Panchayat + Office (English)

(English) Police + Wallah (Hindi)

Some loan words get completely nativized, so that it becomes very difficult to differentiate between the

original word and the loan word., Once such words are assimilated into the language their identity as loan-words is lost. For instance, in English it is not easy for the common Englishman to distinguish between words of Anglo-saxon and foreign origin used in daily conversation.

I.b.4 _Assimilation_: These borrowed words have been used with different degrees of assimilation. Some words have been completely nativized. As Kachru says:

> *"These words (borrowed words) are of not only linguistic, but also historical interest, since they reflect the beginnings of the process of the Indianization of English approximately one hundred years ago."[12]*

Generally, content words are borrowed. Even in English, majority of the content words are of Greek and Latin origin. Isolated borrowings, that gain currency of usage lose their native pronunciation. At times the speaker is not even aware that its a loan word. Thus over the passage of time it becomes difficult to identify the origin of the loan words handed over from one generation to another.

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12    Braj, B. Kachru: <u>The Indianizatoin of English</u> (Oxford University Press, New Delhi.) 1983-172

## I.c.1 British Conquest of India

The foundation stone of English on the Indian sub-continent was laid by a small group of merchants of London city 'on 31 December 1600,'[13] with the permission of Her Majesty. Queen Elizabeth I, for trading with India and the East. The East India Company became politically powerful by successfully defeating its European competitors "and the grant of the Diwani in 1765 made it a ruling power in India."[14] The great sepoy mutiny of 1857, resulted in the East India Company's abdication of the power to the British, Crown. From then till 1947, the political, economical, social, educational and cultural domains were dominated by the British through their administration. According to Tulsi Ram:

> "It is interesting to see that the objectives of the Indians' intellectual, moral and economic improvement ultimately dwindled to the knowledge of the English language and literature, and to the theory of cultural transplant."[15]

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13.    Ibid., p. 19

14.    Nurullah and Naik: A Students History of Education in India (Macmillan, Calcutta) 1964: preface vii.

15     Tulsi Ram: Trading in language (G.D.K. Publications, New Delhi) 1983:99

## I.c.2 Introduction of English in India

Before English was introduced in Indian educational system, there was much controversy. Between 1765 and 1813, the East India Company was interested in "traditional oriental learning in Sanskrit and Arabic and the bulk of its educational expenditure was incurred on the maintenance of the Calcutta Madrassah and Benaras Sanskrit College."[16] There were many controversies regarding Indian Education. At that time, even in England, education was not the responsibility of the state. However, after a prolonged debate East India Company took up the responsibility of education of its Indian subjects.

Three important groups contributed to the introduction of English in India (i) The Christian missionaries (ii) a small group of Indians lead by Raja Rammohan Roy, who were fascinated by Western advancement and preferred English language as a tool for scientific and materialistic advancement and (iii) the British rulers who favoured English language in education and administration.

i)   The Christian Missionaries:

Though Missionaries' primary interest was in

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16.   Nurullah and Naik A Student's History of Education in India (Macmillan, Calcutta) 1964:33.

conversion, it was unavoidable for them to take up both the issues i.e. conversion and education side by side. Education became an integral part of their main activity. "The early converts to Christianity came mostly from the lowest rung of the Hindu Society. They were generally illiterate; and as reading the Bible was held to be essential for salvation the missionaries were required to establish schools in order to teach the new converts to read and write."[17] Later, the missionaries realised that this second part of imparting education was very essential because neither the indigenous school nor government schools were ready to admit the Indian Christian children. And if they did not open schools these children had to remain without education. And moreover "the missionaries soon realized that schools were both the cause and the effect of proselytization and the educational and missionary work had to be undertaken side by side; and it is out of this realisation that the mission schools of modern India were born."[18]

ii)     The Demand for English Education by Indians

Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered to be a pioneer

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17.     Ibid., p. 34.

18.     Ibid., p.35.

as far as the introduction of English in India is concerned. Before him, a small group of Bengalis made attempts in this direction, but did not achieve anything significant. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who was interested in the use of English for educational and scientific purposes, was able to enlist the support of men like Charless Grant, Lord Macaulay, William Bentinck and others, in his crusade for the introduction of English in India. It would be appropriate to give an excerpt from Raja Ram Mohan Roy's letter to Lord Amherst in 1882:

> ...when this seminary of learning (Sanskrit school in Calcutta) was proposed, we understand that the government in England had ordered a considerable sum of money to be annually devoted to the instruction of its Indian subjects. We were filled with Sanguine hopes that this sum would be laid out in employing European gentlemen of talents and education to instructs the natives of Indian in mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, anatomy and other useful sciences which the natives of Europe have carried to a degree of perfection that has raised them above the inhabitants of other parts of the world...[19]

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19. Braj, B. Kachru: The Indianization of English, Oxford (University Press, New Delhi) 1983:63.

This shows the degree of interest in Western knowledge that the Indians had.

iii)    Introduction of the English by the Rulers

Prior to 1765 East India Company's interests in India were primarily commercial in character. However, with the annexation of several provinces of India, the Company became a political power. With this change came several responsibilities too, including that of providing education to children of the Anglo-Indian families. This led to several new measures, especially in the field of education. The Charter Act of 1813 and Macaulay's minute of 1835, both considered landmarks in the history of Education in India, were introduced amid great controversy, and in the course of time the East India Company took up Education as its sole responsibility.

Though majority of the Congressmen were anti-English under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, it is very ironical that the language of India's freedom movement was English. After World War I English spread widely due to the increase in the English schools, colleges and Press. This naturally helped in spreading the English language not only among the upper and middle class but also among the lower classes in India.

I.c.3  Borrowing into Indian Languages:

English has gained deep roots in the socio-cultural life, educational system, legal and administrative systems of India.  English has been used for inter-state and international communication.  It is apt to point out that English is the state language of two states i.e. Meghalaya and Nagaland.  English has been used as the second language in India's education system.  There are many more English newspapers and journals appearing day by day.  After the introduction of Macaulay's minute of 1835, English became the medium of instruction in higher education.  In the words of Kachru:

> "...and slowly the English language gained deeper
>
> roots in an alien linguistic, cultural, administrative
>
> and educational setting."[20]

This contact with English resulted in the borrowing of English words into Indian languages.  The advancement of modern and applied sciences also necessitated this. A few examples of some of the borrowed words in various fields are:

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20.    Ibid., p. 69

| | |
|---|---|
| Officialese | : Governer, Revenue, Inspector etc. |
| Judiciary | : Court, Case, Lawyer, Judge etc. |
| Profession | : Teacher, Lecturer, Doctor, Engineer, Clerk etc. |
| Education | : School, College, University, Black-board, Pen, Pencil, Library etc. |
| Games & Sports | : Tennis, Cricket, Football, Net, Goal, Run etc. |
| Food | : Coffee, Tea, Boost, Horlicks, Farex, Tomato etc. |
| Science | : Chemistry, Biology, T.V., Radio, Motor, Car, Auto, Railway station etc. |

I.d.1 <u>Early History of Andhras</u>:

Telugu, the second largest spoken language of India, is the language of the people of Andhra Pradesh. The Kingdom of Andhra was under the rule of Vijaya Nagara Kings, when the Portuguese first stepped on the shores of India. The Portuguese were very powerful on the sea. The Vijayanagara Kings were friendly with them, and imported goods from Europe. Since the Portuguese had very little contact with the people, the influence of the Portuguese language was limited to a few lexical borrowings.

After the Portuguese, came the Dutch, the English and the French in the early 17th century. Soon after they entered India, they built commerical factories in

Andhra   The English and the French were power mongers.
Their thirst for power led to wars, which ultimately
resulted in victory for the British.   And from then till
1947, India was under the rule of British for nearly
200 years.   All that remains of the influence of Dutch
and French is a few loan words into Telugu.

Before, India was occupied by the British, it
was under the rule of the Mughals.   For administrative
convenience, the Mughals divided the country into many
'Subas'.   Golkonda was one of the twenty two paragnas
of Deccan Suba.   Therefore, entire Andhra was under the
Mughals.   Later Nizam ul Mulk Asafza revolted against
the then Mughal emperor, and declared the independence
of the Deccan Suba.   Some Muslim and Hindu Kings paid
tributes to him.   Later this system of tribute continued
in the time of the British as well.

This was the political situation in Andhra before
the British came to power.   In course of time Telugu
speaking people were called by the foreigners (Portuguese)
as 'Gentoos' and Muslims as 'Moor'.   It is interesting
to note why the Telugus were called 'Gentoos'.   According
to Yule and Burnell this is applicable in two senses:
One, in a broad sense it is applicable to 'Hindus as

a whole', and secondly, it is specially applicable to the Telugu speaking Hindus of the Peninsula and to their language.

The term became specially applicable to the Telugu people because when the Portuguese arrived, the Telugu monarchy of Vijayanagara was dominant over a great part of the peninsula. The officials were chiefly of Telugu origin and thus "the people of this race as the most important section of Hindus were par excellence the gentiles and their language the gentile language".[21] It is further supported by Fryer 'Their language they call generally gentu'...the peculiar name of their speech in Telingana'. This word 'Gentoo' was there in use for a short period. In 1817, William Brown had titled his Telugu Grammer as "A grammar of the Gentoo Language" but later Charles Philip Brown in his first book A Grammar of the Telugu Language (1840) opposed this word strongly by saying "It is high time to abolish the absurd name gentoo, which was introduced by the Portuguese and is ignorantly used by some persons for the name Telugu".[22]

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21.    Henry Yule and A.C. Burne : A Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial words and Pharases (London) 1886:280.

22.    C.P Brown: A Grammar of the Telugu Language (Asian Educational Services New Delhi) 1840:13.

From then on the word was never used for Telugus.

I.d.2  Contact with the British:

The British erected their first factory in Masuli-
patam (the present Machilpatnam of Krishna district)
along the coast of Coromandal in 1611. Before that, the
Portuguese and the Dutch recognised the importance of
the city and had commercial connections with it. This
is seen in the writings of Henry Morris:

> "The very earliest notice of this factory (Masuli-
> putnam) is to be found in two letters, addressed
> by Lucas Antheunise at Pettapolle (probably Pedalle)
> to Peter Williams, a factor at Masulipatam in which
> the particulars of certain petty mercantile transac-
> tions, are mentioned. These letters are dated
> respectively, December 29 1611 and January 8, 1612."[23]

But the Dutch created problems for the British in Masuli-
patam. Though the Nawab of Golkonda had given them
permission for trade in Masulipatam and the surrounding
places, the officials of Masulipatam troubled the English
with the support of the Dutch. So, the British left
the place in search of a suitable site for their factory.

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23. Henry Morris: The Godavari District, (London)
    1878:177.

They reached Armgon of Nellore district in 1628. But there was already a factory which was built in 1625 by some British settlements. Reference to this may be found in the Imperial Gazettee of India............

> "It is said to be named after the one Arumuga Mudali-
> yar by whose assistance one of the earliest English
> settlements on the Coromondal coast, consisting of
> a factory defended by twelve pieces of cannon, was
> established in 1625...The place is now sometimes
> called Dugarazupatnam from another village where
> open communication with the sea can be maintained".[24]

This place was not very convenient for trade, so again they came back to Masulipatam with the permission of the Nawab of Golkonda and later they spread over entire Andhra. By 19th century the entire Andhra came under the domination of the English. They suppressed the native revolts and established their government. As they governed the country for a long time, their influence is more comprehensive. This long reign of the English influenced the social and political life of the people of Andhra. This resulted in a large scale borrowing of English words into Telugu language.

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24.    Imperial Gazetter of India; Provincial series,
       Madras I; 1908;364.

## I.d.3  Borrowings in Telugu

It is difficult for the ordinary Telugu speakers
to distinguish their own words from the foreign words
in their language, so well have the English words been
assismilated.   Earlier,  Telugu  borrowed  words  from
other  languages  too.   According  to  Brown  "...during
the  long  reign  of  the  Muslims  some  thousands  of  Arabic
and  Persian  words  became  naturalised  in  the  southern
tongues....At  present  many  Hindustani  phrases  are  disa-
ppearing  and  English  words  are  used  instead."[25]  Again,
he said in 1854, in his preface:

> "The  long  continued  dominion  of  the  Musalmans
> introduced  many  foreign  words  into  the  various
> Hindu  languages.   Thus  the  modern  Telugu  contains
> a  variety  of  Persian  and  Arabic  expressions.
> In  later  years  some  English  words  have  crept  into
> use."[26]

Consider  for  example  the  followings  lexical  borrowing

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25.  C.P.  Brown:  Telugu-English  Dictionary  (Asian
     Educational  Services,  New  Delhi)  1852:Preface.

26.  C.P.  Brown:  A Dictionary of the Mixed Dialects and
     Foreign Words Used in Telugu ,Madras,1854:  Preface.
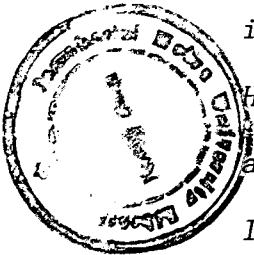
from languages other than English

| The language from which the words is borrowed | Borrowed word | Telugu word |
|---|---|---|
| Sanskirt | Alpa | Alpamu |
| " | Ratri | Ratiri |
| " | Satya | Satyamu |
| Urudu | Daryapt | Daryāptu |
| " | Tākēd | Tākēdu |
| " | Atkana | Atakinchu |
| Portuguese | Almārio | Almara |
| | Maistre | Mestri |
| French | Pistolet | Pistolu |

During the British rule of over 200 years thousands of English words covering a wide range of areas entered the Telugu Language. Consider the following English loan words:

Daily use: Switch, Coffee, Road, Bus, Car, Pen, Pencil etc. Ad ministration: Office, Court, Field, Peon etc. Culture: Radio, Cinema, Fan, Club, Dance etc.

Most of the English words used by Telugu speakers undergo changes in structure and sound in the direction of Telugu. Quite often a Telugu affix is added to the

English roots. Generally the Telugu affix - u is added to the 'nativized' English word. Some of these changes are being shown below.

a)      In Telugu language, stress is at the end of the word. A vowel is added to the borrowed English word.

        road > ro: du:                  bus > bʌsu:

        Pen > Penu:                     Fan > Pya: nu

b)      In the language of those who are not educated, the monosyllabic words are converted into disyllabic word by breaking the consonant cluster of the donor language.

        Class > KiLʌsu                  glass > gilʌsu

        doctor > dakʌʌru,               Collector > kalʌkʌtʌru

c)      The consonant cluster of donor language is simplified by dropping the initial consonant of the cluster.

        Station > te: san

d)      The fricative sound is changed into the corresponding bilabial stops.

ex : F —> P

   Coffee  > KΛpi

   First   > PΛstu

I.e.    METHODOLOGY:

1)   The purpose of this study is to find out the use of English words in the spoken language by different kinds of Telugu speakers.

2)   Before the actual field work was undertaken a preliminary survey was done.  A casual conversation of two educated Telugu female speakers was recorded annonymously.  In the conversation, the speakers on average used a minimum of two English words in every three sentences.  On the basis of this preliminary experience, a questionnaire was prepared and a strategy worked out:

3)   3) A questionnaire was prepared for the investigator to guide the conversation.  The following domains were selected and two informants were selected from each domain

a)     Agriculture

b)     Administration

c)     Education

d)     Business

e)     Daily wage labour.

Based on these a questionnaire was prepared in two parts: the first part has common questions to all domains and the second part of the questionnaire contain questions specific to the domain.

For example: for the subject 'Agriculture', there are special questions on crops, pesticides, water, tax, seeds etc.

4)      With the questionnaire, the actual field work was done in three places of Krishna district. Krishna district was chosen because" (the) dialect spoken in Krishna and Godavari districts... is the purest and most used, has been taken as the standard."[27] The three places are (a) a village - Janardhanavaram, (b) a semi-developed town-Chatrai and (c) an urban place - Vissannapet. Ten informants were chosen from each place.

5)      Further, the informants were chosen to represent different parameters. Age (youth, middle age and old age), Sex (male and female), Education (literates and non-literates) and occupation. The informants are representatives of their respective fields.

6)      The data were collected in two ways (a) through informal conversation and (b) through informal interview.

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27.    A.G.V. Appa Row: Arden in his Telugu Grammar as quoted in Minute Dissent to the report of the Telugu composition sub-committee, 1914:43.

## Informal Conversation

On two or three occasions, casual conversation was arranged among the social equals.

## Informal Interview

Considerable amount of data were elicited in this manner. In this type of interview the investigator asked questions about the subject matter and their social life based on the questionnaire so that it appeared as though the investigator is interested primarily in the information provided by the informants. This type of data collection is more apt because the informant is informal and feels more free.

7) Sometimes the data were recorded annonymously and on other occasions the informant was informed about the recording.

8) Transcribing the Data: The recorded data were transcribed selectively; that is, only those parts of the recorded material which are relevant to the study were transcribed. The transcription included all the information needed for the complete interpretation of each word.

One data card was made for each word. The card

contains the following information (1) The word (2) speaker number (3) age (4) occupation (5) sex (6) literate or non-literate (7) cassette number and (8) the syntactic context in which the word occurs.

The informants were assigned number designation and in transcribing these numbers were used.

9)    <u>Analysis of the Data</u>: The collected data were processed and analysed according to different parameters. They are:

1.    Total sample arranged in alphabetical order, with their grammatic classes, nativization and number of occurances.

2.    Grammatical classification of the sample.

3.    Classification of English words into: (a) single words, (b) collocations/phrases (c) abbreviation.

4.    Classification of the data under various semantic areas.

5.    Discussion of semantic restriction, extension and shift.

6.    Pragmatic possibility of replacement with Telugu substitutes

7.    Coinages, Hybridizations, Reduplicatives.

8.    Words distributed with 'sex' as variable.

9.    'Literacy,' 'place' and 'age' as variables in separate tables.

With this analysis we hope to be able to say something about:

1.    The types of words used and their semantic classes.

2.    The variation in use according to socio-linguistic factors.

3.    The degree and extent of nativization

4.    The kind of semantic restriction, extension, shift involved and

5.    The 'Indianness' of use.

I.F.  Recent studies of socio-linguistic variation in India and elsewhere indicate that there are easily indentifiable variations which correlate significantly with the social status of the speakers. The social variables include such factors as: caste, economic status, age, sex, degree of education, mobility and Urban vs rural setting.

In order to control such differences it was considered necessary to select the informants representing a fairly wide range of social status. Thus, the informants for the present research were chosen to represent different parameters: Sex, Education, Age, Urban vs Rural setting and occupation. The details of the informants are given below:

## The Details of the Informants

| Informant No | Professions of the Informant | Sex | Lit/ N.L. | Y-M-O | Place |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A). | | | | | |
| 1. | Peasant | M | N.L. | M | Vill |
| 2. | Housewife | Fe | Lit | M | " |
| 3. | Attendant | M | Lit | M | " |
| 4. | Nurse | Fe | Lit | O | " |
| 5 | Student (male) | M | Lit | Y | " |
| 6. | Student(female) | Fe | Lit | Y | " |
| 7. | Milkman | M | Lit | Y | " |
| 8. | Small shopkeeper | M | N.L. | Y | " |
| 9. | Rickshaw Puller | M | N.L. | Y | " |
| 10. | Labour in the fields | Fe | N.L. | O | " |
| B) | | | | | |
| 11. | Peasant | M | N.L. | M | S.D |
| 12. | Housewife | Fe | Lit | M | " |
| 13. | Panchayat member | M | N.L. | O | " |
| 14. | School teacher | Fe | Lit | M | " |
| 15. | Student (Male) | M | Lit | Y | " |
| 16. | Student(Female) | Fe | Lit | Y | " |
| 17. | Cycle shopkeeper (Repairs) | M | N.L. | O | " |
| 18. | Housewife | Fe | Lit | M | " |
| 19. | Rickshawpuller | M | N.L. | M | " |
| 20. | Food stuff vendor | Fe | N.L. | M | " |

Table Contd

Continued

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| 21. | Peasant | M | N.L. | M | D |
|-----|---------|---|------|---|---|
| 22. | Housewife | Fe | N.L. | O | " |
| 23. | Printing press worker | M | Lit | M | " |
| 24. | Clerk | M | Lit | M | " |
| 25. | Student (Male) | M | Lit | Y | " |
| 26. | Student (Female) | Fe | Lit | Y | " |
| 27. | Shopkeeper | M | Lit | M | " |
| 28. | Worker in Poultry Farm | Fe | N.L. | M | " |
| 29. | Attendant | M | Lit | M | " |
| 30. | Daily wage labourer | M | N.L. | M | " |

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Foot note : The abbreviations used in the table are :

| Sex | Male | : | M |
|-----|------|---|---|
| | Female | : | Fe |
| Age | Youth | : | Y |
| | Middleage | : | M |
| | Oldage | : | O |

| Educa- | Literate | : | Lit |
|--------|----------|---|-----|
| tion | Non literate | : | N.L |
| Place | Village | : | Vill |
| | Semi Developed Town | : | S.D. |
| | Developed Town | : | D |

Ten informants each have been selected

    (a) From village

    (b) Semi developed town

    (c) Developed town.

# CHAPTER II
# Linguistic analysis

## LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

2.0    The rationale behind the present study, the metho-
dology adopted here, and the details of the informants
have already been presented in Chapter 1. We now present
the analysis of the actual data collected through field
work done in three places - Janardhanavaram, Chatrai
and Vissannapet of Krishna district of the State of Andhra
Pradesh. This analysis is divided into two parts - (a)
Linguistic Analysis(in Chapter 2), and (b) Socio-Linguistic
Analysis (in Chapter 3).

Before presenting the grammatical analysis, we
would like to make some general observations. The total
sample of 365 English words appears in approximately
710 sentences.* There is one English word in every two
Telugu sentences. These 365 expressions appear in 30
conversations in which 30 informants have participated.
It is clear that English words constitute a very small
percentage of the speech of these informants. Here it

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*We have done a random count of words per sentence,
by counting the words in every 10th sentence.
We arrive at the figure of 514 words for 71 sen-
tences. Multiplied by 10, we get a total of 5140
words for 710 sentences The incidence of English
words then is $\frac{365}{5140} \times 100 = 7.10\%$

is proper to point out the general factors that condition the use of English words more frequently by a given speaker. Informant no. 25 for example, has used the maximum number of words - 46, whereas informant no. 8 has used only 12 words. Speakers no. 25 is a male, is educated and belongs to an urban area, whereas speaker no. 8 also a male, is non-literate, and belongs to the rural area. From this, we may hypothesize that literacy, urbanisation and development are the controlling factors for the use of English words. This study thus provides emperical validation for a widely held intuition. What is of equal interest is the fact that the speaker from the rural area does use 12 English words.

The present chapter deals with grammatical analysis. We have processed the data in seven Tables presented in this chapter. Table 1 presents all the 365 English words as well as collocations used by all the informants. This Table includes the grammatical class of words, their deviant use, wherever it has occurred, their nativization with Telugu vowel '-u' and the total number of occurences of the expressions are also presented. In Table 2, we present a part of speech classification of these English words into noun, verb, adjective and adverb. It is important to note that the entire smaple of 365 items

consist of content words and there is not a single grammatical word or article. Almost 90 per cent of the words are nouns; verbs and adjectives together constitute 9 per cent. Only 1 per cent of the words are adverbs. We have further divided the nouns into four semantic classes, i.e. proper noun, common noun, collective noun and abstract noun. From this we notice that 85 per cent of the English nouns used by Telugu speakers are common nouns such as : Apple, (no. 3) Bank, (no.5) Card, (no.15) Degree, (no. 38) Elections, (no. 46) Function, (no.63) Ground (no.69) Hotel, (no.74) Ink-bottle, (no.89) Job, (no.90) Kilo, (no.92) Library, (no.99) Management, (no.107) Press, (no. 143) Strike, (no.128) Town, (no.199) Vote, (no.210) Word, (no.212) Yard, (no. 214) etc.

In Table 3 we have three categories (i) Single words, (ii) Phrases/collocations, and (iii) Abbreviations. The collocations are very interesting and very much 'Indian' in their creativity and use. They occupy 16 per cent of our total sample. Great degree of nativization is noticeable in the collocational creativity. A few examples of typical Indian English collocations from our sample are: Current Engine (no. 14), Current helper (no. 15), Cinema field (no.8), Caste feeling (no. 7), Government salary (no. 24) Private convent (no. 41), Private doctor (no. 42), Road margin (no.49),

Property security (no. 40) etc.

In Table 4, we have classified the English words into various semantic areas based on the topic of discussion and the context in which the word occurred. The total 365 items cover as many as 22 semantic areas. This means that we use English words to talk about almost every aspect of life. It is important to note that the highest percentage of English words is used in the area of 'Education' (17.53%) followed by 'Weights & Measures' (15.34%), and then Business' (9.32%). This is understandable because in education, and in the area of weights and measures, the Britishers introduced new systems.

We have also analysed the data to study the semantics of the English words used by Telugu speakers - to see instances of semantic restriction, extension and shift which the words may have undergone in Indian use. We find examples of all the three processes in our data and present the same in Table 5. For each word which has undergone such a process, we have given the dictionary meaning(s) from Concise Oxford Dictionary 1982 and have identified the meaning in which the word is used by our informants.

We have examined this data for its pragmatics too. We would like to know how many words are in common

use and how many words are replaceable by Telugu substitutes, and how many have no such possible substitutes.

This analysis presented in Table 6 shows that out of 362 items 183 words are in common use and the remaining 179 are not in common use but appear in our data*. A few examples of English words in common use are : Area (no. 3), B.A. (no. 6), Bank (no. 7), Current Engine (no. 42), Hospital (no. 68), Hostel (no. 70), Library (no. 85), Light (no. 86), Loan (no. 89) and Govern ent (no. 63). Words which are not in common use are: Age (no. 1), Agricultural office (no. 6), Discontinue (no. 34), Metal Road (no. 106) and Recreation club (no. 136). In the second part of the Table, we list words that are not substitutable by Telugu words. It is interesting to point out that 'pen' is substitutable by Telugu 'kalam', whereas 'pencil' is not substitutable. A word like 'elections' is replaceable by Telugu 'Ennikalu' while 'vote' is irreplaceable, i.e. we have no Telugu word for vote.

Finally, we have examined the Hybrids and

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*The researcher relies on her personal experience in sorting out words in common use from those not in common use. 'Words in common use' are words that have became common currency in Telugu speaker's and can be heard almost anywhere and everywhere.

Reduplicates in the Table 7. Hybridizations and Redupli-
catives are common features of Telugu language. However,
in our English sample, there are three hybrid forms and
seven reduplicatives only.

We now present each table with a preliminary
critical introduction.

2.1  In this total sample all the 365 English words
that appear in our data have been listed in the alphabe-
tical order.  Along with the words, the grammatical
classes of the same have also been given, with deviant
use, if any.  A considerable number of English words
used in Telugu have been assimilated in Telugu speech
and appear with the Telugu vowel-u as suffix.  This is
an instance of nativization.  We indicate against each
word in this table whether the word is nativized or not
by showing '+u' for positive (nativization) and '-u'
for negative (non-nativization).  The number of occurrences
of each word is also given.

2.1.1. It has already been mentioned that generally the
Telugu suffix 'u' is added to the (borrowed) nativized
English word.  In our sample, 74.25% of the words are
thus nativized.  We present the complete information
about this aspect below:

(a)     Words ending with 'u' .......... 271 (74.25 per cent)

(b)     Words without 'u'      .......... 94 (25.75 per cent)

2.1.2 Whereas the total number of words (in our data) is 365 the total number of occurences of the words is 465. Thus the words 'loan' occurs 14 times, 'government' 12 times and 'bank' 10 times.

The data in this table have been divided into 4 columns, giving the following information:

(a) Col. 1 :  Words arranged in alphabetical order - there are altogether 365 English words.

(b) Col. 2 :  The division of words into grammatical classes and deviant use, if any. For example, the adjectives 'monthly' (no. 204) and 'weekly' (no. 360) are used as nouns to mean:

monthly = a monthly journal

weekly = a weekly journal, respectively,

(c) Col. 3 :  Nativization shown by 'u' ending.

(d) Col. 4 :  The number of occurences.

Table : 1

| Serial No. | List of words | Parts of speech | Words with/ without Telugu vowel 'u' ending | No. of occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Age | n | -u | |
| 2. | Area | n | -u | 2 |
| 3. | Apple | n | +u | |
| 4 | Appoint | V | -u | |
| 5 | Ammonia | n | -u | 3 |
| 6 | Amount | n | -u | |
| 7 | August | n | +u | 3 |
| 8 | Annually | adv:n | -u | |
| 9 | Admission fees | Collo | +u | |
| 10 | Agricultural office | " | +u | |
| 11 | All variety | " | -u | |
| 12 | Arrest warning | " | +u | |
| 13 | B.A. | n | -u | 3 |
| 14 | Bank | n | +u | 10 |
| 15 | Batch | n | -u | |
| 16 | B.Com | n | -u | 2 |
| 17 | Better | adj | +u | |
| 18 | Biscuits | n | +u | 2 |
| 19 | Books | n | +u | 8 |
| 20 | Box | n | +u | |
| 21 | Branch | n | -u | 2 |
| 22 | Broker | n | +u | 2 |
| 23 | Broiler | n | +u | |
| 24 | Building | n | +u | |
| 25 | Bus | n | +u | 8 |
| 26 | Business | n | +u | |
| 27 | Blood-test | n | +u | |
| 28 | Card | n | +u | 7 |
| 29 | Cancel | V | +u | |
| 30 | Case | n | +u | |

Table Continued

| Serial No. | List of words | Parts of speech | Words with/without Telugu vowel 'u' ending | No. of occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Carriage | n | -u | |
| 32 | Cent | n | +u | 4 |
| 33 | Centre | n | +u | |
| 34 | Certificates | n | +u | |
| 35 | Chemistry | n | -u | |
| 36 | Cheque | n | +u | |
| 37 | Church | n | -u | |
| 38 | Christmas | n | +u | 6 |
| 39 | Civics | n | +u | 4 |
| 40 | Class | n | +u | 2 |
| 41 | Coffee | n | -u | 4 |
| 42 | Costly | adj | -u | |
| 43 | Colony | n | -u | |
| 44 | Collector | n | +u | |
| 45 | College | n | -u | 7 |
| 46 | Combined | V | +u | |
| 47 | Compare | V | +u | |
| 48 | Compromising | n | +u | |
| 49 | Compulsory | adj | -u | |
| 50 | Complaints | n | +u | 2 |
| 51 | Complete | V | +u | 2 |
| 52 | Communist | n | +u | |
| 53 | Communism | n | -u . | 2 |
| 54 | Congress | n | +u | 2 |
| 55 | Continue | V | +u | . |
| 56 | Convent | n | +u | 4 |
| 57 | Contract | n | +u | |
| 58 | Court | n | +u | 3 |

Table Continued

| Serial No. | List of words | Parts of speech | Words with/ without Telugu vowel 'u' ending | No. of occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | Cricket | n | +u | 3 |
| 60 | Cut | n | -u | |
| 61 | Cutting | n | -u | |
| 62 | Cycle | n | +u | 3 |
| 63 | Card system | Collo | +u | |
| 64 | Caste feeling | " | +u | |
| 65 | Cinema field | " | +u | |
| 66 | Class books | " | +u | |
| 67 | College level | " | -u | |
| 68 | College strike | " | +u | |
| 69 | Communist party | " | +u | |
| 70 | Congress party | " | +u | |
| 71 | Current engine | " | +u | |
| 72 | Current helper | " | +u | |
| 73 | Cycle shop | " | +u | |
| 74 | Daily | adv | -u | 5 |
| 75 | Dairy | n | -u | 2 |
| 76 | Dealer | n | +u | |
| 77. | Debate | n | +u | |
| 78 | Degree | n | -u | 4 |
| 79 | Delivery | n | -u | |
| 80 | Dignity | n | -u | |
| 81 | Director | n | +u | 2 |
| 82 | Dim | adj | +u | |
| 83 | Direction | n | +u | |
| 84 | Discontinue | V | +u | 2 |
| 85 | Divide | V | -u | |
| 86 | Demonstrator | n | -u | |
| 87 | Doctor | n | +u | 3 |

Table Continued

| Serial No. | List of words | Parts of speech | Words with/without Telugu vowel 'u' ending | No. of occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 88 | Departmental | adj | +u | 2 |
| 89 | Deposit | n | +u | |
| 90 | Drinks | n | +u | |
| 91 | Duty | n | -u | 2 |
| 92 | Dansulu-ginsulu | Collo | +u | |
| 93 | Easter | n | +u | 2 |
| 94 | Economics | n | +u | 2 |
| 95 | Eighth | n | +u | |
| 96 | Eighteen | n | +u | |
| 97 | Elections | n | +u | |
| 98 | Electricity | n | -u | 2 |
| 99 | Emblem | n | -u | |
| 100 | Employees | n | +u . | 3 |
| 101 | Engine | n | +u | 2 |
| 102 | English | n | +u | 4 |
| 103 | Enquiry | n | -u | |
| 104 | Essay writing | Collo | +u | |
| 105 | Exams | n | +u | 2 |
| 106 | Exhibition | n | +u | 2 |
| 107 | Eight hours | n | +u | |
| 108 | Eight years | n | +u | |
| 109 | English medium | Collo | +u | |
| 110. | English papers | Collo | +u | |
| 111 | English type | " | +u | |
| 112 | Executive officer | Collo | +u | |
| 113 | Fail | V | +u | |
| 114 | Famous | adj | +u | |
| 115 | Farex | n | +u | |
| 116 | Farm | n | -u | |
| 117 | Fees | n | +u | 5 |

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Table Continued

| Serial No. | List of words | Parts of speech | Words with/ without Telugu vowel 'u' ending | No. of occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 118 | Feejulu-gijulu | Collo | +u | |
| 119 | Field | n | +u | 2 |
| 120 | Fifth | n | +u | |
| 121. | Fifty | n | -u | |
| 122 | Firing | n | +u | |
| 123 | Flats | n | +u | 2 |
| 124 | Food | n | -u | |
| 125 | Fraud | n | +u | |
| 126 | Function | n | +u | 2 |
| 127 | Furlong | n | +u | |
| 128 | Fifteen rupees | n | +u | |
| 129 | First year | n | +u | 2 |
| 130 | Five days | n | +u | |
| 131 | Flag hoisting | Collo | -u | |
| 132 | Four furlong | n | +u | |
| 133 | General | adj | -u | 3 |
| 134 | Government | n | +u | 12 |
| 135 | Ground | n | +u | 2 |
| 136 | Guarantee | V | -u | 2 |
| 137 | Government hospital | Collo | +u | 3 |
| 138 | Government salary | Collo | +u | |
| 139. | Hall | n | +u | |
| 140 | Heads | n | +u | |
| 141 | History | n | -u | 3 |
| 142 | Hostel | n | +u | 2 |
| 143 | Hospital | n | +u | 5 |
| 144 | Hot | adj:n | +u | 2 |
| 145 | Hotel | n | -u | 3 |
| 146 | Hours | n | +u | |
| 147 | House | n | +u | |

Table Continued

| Serial No. | List of words | Parts of speech | Words with/without Telugu vowel 'u' ending | No. of occurrence |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 148 | Hundred | n | +u | |
| 149 | Health guide | Collo | +u | |
| 150 | Headmaster | n | +u | |
| 151 | Handover | n | -u | |
| 152 | Headquarters | n | -u | |
| 153 | High school | n | +u | 6 |
| 154 | Health visitors | n | +u | |
| 155 | Half yearly | adj | -u | |
| 156 | Ice | n | +u | |
| 157 | Information | n | +u | |
| 158 | Injections | n | +u | 4 |
| 159 | Ink | n | +u | |
| 160 | Inter | n | -u | 2 |
| 161 | Intermediate | n | +u | 4 |
| 162 | Intervel | n | +u | |
| 163 | Interest | n | +u | 4 |
| 164 | Ink bottle | n | +u | |
| 165 | Independence day | Collo | +u | |
| 166 | January | n | -u | 2 |
| 167 | Job | n | +u | 2 |
| 168 | Join | V | -u | 2 |
| 169 | January first | n | +u | |
| 170 | January to November | Collo | +u | |
| 171 | Kilo | n | -u | |
| 172 | Kerosene oil | n | +u | |
| 173 | Kg | n | +u | |
| 174 | Labour | n | +u | 2 |
| 175 | Ladies | n | +u | |
| 176 | Languages | n | -u | 2 |
| 177 | Layer | n | +u | |

Table Continued

| Serial No. | List of words | Parts of speech | Words with/without Telugu vowel 'u' ending | No. of occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 178 | Leader | n | +u | |
| 179 | Library | n | -u | 3 |
| 180 | Light | n | -u | |
| 181 | Lighting | n | +u | |
| 182 | Limit | n | +u | |
| 183 | Line | n | +u | 3 |
| 184 | Litre | n | +u | 2 |
| 185 | Loan | n | +u | 14 |
| 186 | Lorry | n | -u | 4 |
| 187 | Loss | n | +u | |
| 188 | Labour Act | Collo | +u | |
| 189 | Leisure hour | " | +u | |
| 190 | Lunch hour | " | +u | |
| 191 | Lunalu-ginalu | " | +u | |
| 192 | Luther mission | " | +u | |
| 193 | Management | n | +u | |
| 194 | Maths | n | +u | 2 |
| 195 | Market | n | +u | 5 |
| 196 | Marriage | n | -u | 2 |
| 197 | M.B.A. | n | -u | |
| 198 | M.Com. | n | -u | |
| 199 | Medicine | n | +u | 2 |
| 200 | Mechanic | n | +u | |
| 201 | Meeting | n | +u | |
| 202 | Member | n | +u | 2 |
| 203 | Moment | n | -u | |
| 204 | Monthly | adj; n | -u | 5 |
| 205 | Mutton | n | -u | 2 |
| 206 | Metal road | Collo | +u | |

| Serial No. | List of words | Parts of speech | Words with/ without Telugu vowel 'u' ending | No. of occurre- nces |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 207 | Model Question paper | Collo | +u | |
| 208 | Monthly twice | " | -u | |
| 209 | Native | n | +u | |
| 210 | Neat | adj | +u | |
| 211 | NFPT | n | -u | |
| 212 | Night | n | +u | |
| 213 | Ninth | n | +u | 2 |
| 214 | Novels | n | +u | 4 |
| 215 | Nuvocron | n | +u | |
| 216 | Number | n | +u | |
| 217 | Newspaper | n | +u | |
| 218 | N.C.C. Camp | n | +u | |
| 219 | Non-employees | n | +u | |
| 220 | Night duty | Collo | +u | 2 |
| 221 | Ninefifty | n | -u | |
| 222 | Note books | n | +u | 2 |
| 223 | Office | n | +u | |
| 224 | Officer | n | +u | 5 |
| 225 | Oil | n | +u | |
| 226 | Operation | n | +u | 5 |
| 227 | Opportunity | n | -u | |
| 228 | Oil engine | Collo | +u | |
| 229 | Overtime | n | +u | |
| 230 | Own business | n | +u | |
| 231 | One year | n | +u | |
| 232 | Paper | n | +u | 7 |
| 233 | Paramar | n | +u | |
| 234 | Party | n | +u | 7 |
| 235 | Participate | v | -u | |
| 236 | Pastor | n | +u | 2 |
| 237 | Pass | n | -u | |

Table Continued

| Serial No. | List of words | Parts of speech | Words with/ without Telugu vowel 'u' ending | No. of occurrences |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 238 | Pen | n | +u | 3 |
| 239 | Pencil | n | +u | 3 |
| 240 | Percent | n | +u | 3 |
| 241 | Percentage | n | -u | |
| 242 | Periods | n | +u | |
| 243 | Photos | n | +u | |
| 244 | Physics | n | +u | |
| 245 | Politics | n | +u | |
| 246 | Portion | n | +u | |
| 247 | Potash | n | -u | 2 |
| 248 | Powder | n | +u | 3 |
| 249 | PNT | n | -u | |
| 250 | Prayer | n | +u | |
| 251 | Press | n | -u | |
| 252 | President | n | +u | 6 |
| 253 | Private | n | +u | 2 |
| 254 | Prizes | n | +u | |
| 255 | Palmoil | n | +u | 8 |
| 256 | Panchayati office | Collo | +u | 2 |
| 257 | P.F. loan | " | +u | |
| 258 | Police station | " | +u | |
| 259 | Property security | " | -u | |
| 260 | Post office | n | +u | |
| 261 | Postponement | n | +u | 2 |
| 262 | Postman | n | +u | |
| 263 | Private convent | Collo | +u | |
| 264 | Private doctor | " | +u | |
| 265 | Private hospital | " | +u | 4 |
| 266 | Quarterly | adv | -u | |
| 267 | Rail | n | +u | |

Table Continued

| Serial No. | List of words | Parts of speech | Words with/ without Telugu vowel 'u' ending | No. of occurrences |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 268 | Rates | n | +u | 2 |
| 269 | Ration | n | +u | 2 |
| 270 | Ready | adj | -u | |
| 271 | Recess | n | -u | |
| 272 | Remark | n | +u | |
| 273 | Resign | V | +u | |
| 274 | Rest | n | +u | |
| 275 | Rice | n | +u | 2 |
| 276 | Rickshaw | n | -u | 5 |
| 277 | Road | n | +u | 6 |
| 278 | Rules | n | +u | |
| 279 | Ration card | Collo | +u | 3 |
| 280 | Railway station | Collo | +u | |
| 281 | Recreation club | " | +u | |
| 282 | Republic day | n | -u | 2 |
| 283 | Repair section | Collo | +u | |
| 284 | Road margin | " | +u | |
| 285 | Sale | n | +u | 2 |
| 286 | Scale | n | -u | |
| 287 | School | n | +u | 7 |
| 288 | Science | n | +u | 8 |
| 289 | Schedule | n | +u | |
| 290 | Scheme | n | +u | |
| 291 | Season | n | +u | 5 |
| 292 | Section | n | +u | |
| 293 | Security | n | -u | 2 |
| 294 | Secretary | n | -u | 2 |
| 295 | Select | V | +u | |
| 296 | September | n | +u | |
| 297 | Serious | adj. | +u | |

Table Continued

| Serial No. | List of words | Parts of speech | Words with/ without Telugu vowel 'u' ending | No. of occurrences |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 298 | Shed | n | +u | |
| 299 | Shop | n | +u | |
| 300 | Shift | n | -u | |
| 301 | Side | n | +u | 2 |
| 302 | Sisters | n | +u | |
| 303 | Sixth | n | +u | |
| 304 | Social | n | +u | |
| 305 | Sports | n | +u | |
| 306 | Sprayer | n | +u | 3 |
| 307 | Staff | n | +u | 2 |
| 308 | Steel | n | +u | |
| 309 | Strike | n | +u | 2 |
| 310 | Stores | n | +u | |
| 311 | Subject | n | +u | 2 |
| 312 | S.S.T | n | -u | 3 |
| 313 | Students | n | +u | 3 |
| 314 | Super | n | +u | |
| 315 | Supply | n | -u | |
| 316 | Sugar | n | +u | |
| 317 | Sweet | n | +u | 3 |
| 318 | Syllabus | n | +u | 2 |
| 319 | State Bank | n | -u | 2 |
| 320 | Scheme failure | Collo | +u | |
| 321 | Soda machine | " | +u | |
| 322 | Six months | n | +u | |
| 323 | Scholarship | n | +u | |
| 324 | Second year | n | -u | |
| 325 | Tablet | n | +u | |
| 326 | Tea | n | -u | 3 |
| 327 | Teacher | n | +u | 4 |

Table Continued

| Serial No. | List of words | Parts of speech | Words with/ without Telugu vowel 'u' ending | No. of occurrences |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 328 | Tenth | n | +u | 4 |
| 329 | Theory | n | -u | |
| 330 | Tiffin | n | +u | 2 |
| 331 | Time | n | +u | 2 |
| 332 | Token | n | +u | 2 |
| 333 | Tomato | n | -u | |
| 334 | Trouble | n | +u | |
| 335 | Town | n | +u | |
| 336 | Tractor | n | +u | 7 |
| 337 | Try | V | -u | 2 |
| 338 | Training | n | +u | |
| 339 | Transfer | n | -u | |
| 340 | Twenty | n | -u | |
| 341 | Type | n | +u | |
| 342 | Tenth class | Collo | +u | 3 |
| 343 | Train route | " | +u | |
| 344 | Three terms | n | +u | |
| 345 | Three times per day | n | +u | |
| 346 | Two periods | n | -u | |
| 347 | Two fifty | n | -u | |
| 348 | Two years | n | +u | |
| 349 | Twenty one | n | -u | |
| 350 | Twenty rupees | n | +u | |
| 351 | Union | n | +u | 5 |
| 352 | Urea | n | -u | 3 |
| 353 | Urgent | adj | +u | |
| 354 | Unseason | n | +u | 4 |
| 355 | Unit test | n | +u | |
| 356 | Vote | n | +u | 2 |
| 357 | Volleyball | n | +u | 2 |

Table Continued

| Serial No. | List of words | Parts of speech | Words with/ without Telugu vowel 'u' ending | No. of occurrences |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 358 | Vice-President | n | +u | |
| 359 | Ward | n | +u | 2 |
| 360 | Weekly | adj:n | +u | 3 |
| 361 | Workers | n | +u | |
| 362 | Welfare office | Collo | +u | |
| 363 | Weekly once | " | -u | |
| 364 | Whole bell | " | +u | |
| 365 | Yard | n | +u | 2 |

Foot notes :

2.      Word ending with 'u' is +u
        Word not ending with 'u' is -u

1)      Abbreviations used under
        parts of speech:

        noun used as noun = n

        Verb used as verb = V

        Adjective used as noun = adj:n

        Adverb used as noun = adv:n

        Collo = Collocation.

2.2    In the first part of this grammatical classifi-
cation of the sample, Table 2, we have calssified the
English words used by our informants into major parts
of speech such as noun, verb, adjective/determiner and
adverb.  We have also indicated the deviant use, i.e.
use of one part of speech as another wherever it is
necessary.

In the second part, in Table 2A, we have given
sub-classification.  Thus nouns are sub-divided into
proper nouns, common nouns, collective nouns, and abstract
nouns.

There are 294 single words in our sample.  Their
grammatical classification is as follows:

A. Nouns                            89.79 per cent

   (a) Proper nouns                 9.09 per cent

   (b) Common nouns                82.20 per cent

   (c) Collective nouns             1.52 per cent

   (d) Abstract nouns               2.65 per cent

   (e) Cardinals and Ordinals       4.54 per cent

B.Verbs                              5.10 per cent

c. Adjectives                        4.09 per cent

D. Adverbs                           1.02 per cent

Table 2.

| Total no.of words | Noun | | Verb | | Adjective/ Determiner | | Adverb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 294 | 261 | | 15 | | 14 | | 4 |
| | 1 | Age | 1. | Appoint | 1. | Better | 1.Annually |
| | 2 | Area | 2 | Cancel | 2 | Costly | 2 Daily |
| | 3 | Apple | 3 | Combined | 3 | Compulsory | 3 Quarterly |
| | 4 | Ammonia | 4 | Compare | 4 | Dim | 4 Half yearly |
| | 5 | Amount | 5 | Complete | 5 | Departmental | |
| | 6 | August | 6 | Continue | 6 | Famous | |
| | 7 | Bank | 7 | Discontinue | 7 | General | |
| | 8 | Batch | 8 | Divide | 8 | Hot(adj:n) | |
| | 9 | Biscuits | 9 | Fail | 9 | Monthly(adj:n) | |
| | 10 | Books | 10 | Guarantee | 10 | Neat | |
| | 11 | Box | 11 | Join | 11 | Ready | |
| | 12 | Branch | 12 | Participate | 12 | Serious | |
| | 13 | Broker | 13 | Resign | 13 | Urgent | |
| | 14 | Broiler | 14 | Select | 14 | Weekly(adj:n) | |
| | 15 | Building | 15 | Try | | | |
| | 16 | Bus | | | | | |
| | 17 | Business | | | | | |
| | 18 | Card | | | | | |
| | 19 | Case | | | | | |
| | 20 | Carriage | | | | | |
| | 21 | Cent | | | | | |
| | 22 | Centre | | | | | |
| | 23 | Certificate | | | | | |
| | 24 | Chemistry | | | | | |
| | 25 | Cheque | | | | | |
| | 26 | Church | | | | | |
| | 27 | Christmas | | | | | |
| | 28 | Civics | | | | | |
| | 29 | Class | | | | | |
| | 30 | Coffee | | | | | |

Table 2: Continued

| Total no.of words | Noun | Verb | Adjective/ determiner | Adverb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Colony | | | |
| 32 | Collector | | | |
| 33 | College | | | |
| 34 | Compromising | | | |
| 35 | Complaints | | | |
| 36 | Communist | | | |
| 37 | Communism | | | |
| 38 | Congress | | | |
| 39 | Convent | | | |
| 40 | Contract | | | |
| 41 | Court | | | |
| 42 | Cricket | | | |
| 43 | Cutting | | | |
| 44 | Cycle | | | |
| 45 | Dairy | | | |
| 46 | Dealer | | | |
| 47 | Debate | | | |
| 48 | Degree | | | |
| 49 | Delivery | | | |
| 50 | Dignity | | | |
| 51 | Director | | | |
| 52 | Direction | | | |
| 53 | Demonstrator | | | |
| 54 | Doctor | | | |
| 55 | Deposit | | | |
| 56 | Drinks | | | |
| 57 | Duty | | | |
| 58 | Easter | | | |
| 59 | Economics | | | |
| 60 | Eighth | | | |

Table 2 : Continued

| Total no.of words | Noun | Verb | Adjective/ deter miner | Adverb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61 | Eighteen | | | |
| 62 | Elections | | | |
| 63 | Electricity | | | |
| 64 | Emble m | | | |
| 65 | Employees | | | |
| 66 | Engine | | | |
| 67 | English | | | |
| 68 | Enquiry | | | |
| 69 | Exams | | | |
| 70 | Exhibition | | | |
| 71 | Eighthours | | | |
| 72 | Eight years | | | |
| 73 | Farex | | | |
| 74 | Far m | | | |
| 75 | Fees | | | |
| 76 | Field | | | |
| 77 | Fifth | | | |
| 78 | Fifty | | | |
| 79 | Firing | | | |
| 80 | Flats | | | |
| 81 | Food | | | |
| 82 | Fraud | | | |
| 83 | Function | | | |
| 84 | Furlong | | | |
| 85 | Fifteen rupees | | | |
| 86 | First year | | | |
| 87 | Five days | | | |
| 88 | Fourfurlong | | | |
| 89 | Government | | | |
| 90 | Ground | | | |
| 91 | Halls | | | |

Table 2 : Continued

| Total no.of words | | Noun | Verb | Adjective/ determiner | Adverb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 92 | Heads | | | |
| | 93 | History | | | |
| | 94 | Hostel | | | |
| | 95 | Hospital | | | |
| | 96 | Hotel | | | |
| | 97 | Hours | | | |
| | 98 | House | | | |
| | 99 | Hundred | | | |
| | 100 | Headmaster | | | |
| | 101 | Handover | | | |
| | 102 | Headquarters | | | |
| | 103 | Highschool | | | |
| | 104 | Ice | | | |
| | 105 | Information | | | |
| | 106 | Injections | | | |
| | 107 | Inks | | | |
| | 108 | Inter | | | |
| | 109 | Intermediate | | | |
| | 110 | Interval | | | |
| | 111 | Interest | | | |
| | 112 | Inkbottle | | | |
| | 113 | January | | | |
| | 114 | Job | | | |
| | 115 | January first | | | |
| | 116 | Kilo | | | |
| | 117 | Kerosene oil | | | |
| | 118 | Labour | | | |
| | 119 | Ladies | | | |
| | 120 | Languages | | | |

Table 2 : Continued

| Total no. of words | Noun | Verb | Adjective/ determiner | Adverb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 121 Layer | | | |
| | 122 Leader | | | |
| | 123 Library | | | |
| | 124 Light | | | |
| | 125 Lighting | | | |
| | 126 Limit | | | |
| | 127 Line | | | |
| | 128 Litre | | | |
| | 129 Loan | | | |
| | 130 Lorry | | | |
| | 131 Loss | | | |
| | 132 Management | | | |
| | 133 Maths | | | |
| | 134 Market | | | |
| | 135 Marriage | | | |
| | 136 Medicine | | | |
| | 137 Mechanic | | | |
| | 138 Meeting | | | |
| | 139 Member | | | |
| | 140 Moment | | | |
| | 141 Mutton | | | |
| | 142 Native | | | |
| | 143 Night | | | |
| | 144 Ninth | | | |
| | 145 Novels | | | |
| | 146 Nuvacron | | | |
| | 147 Number | | | |
| | 148 Newspaper | | | |
| | 149 Non-employees | | | |
| | 150 Ninefifty | | | |

Table 2: Continued

| Total no.of words | Noun | Verb | Adjective/ determiner | Adverb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 151 | Notebooks | | | |
| 152 | Office | | | |
| 153 | Officer | | | |
| 154 | Oil | | | |
| 155 | Operation | | | |
| 156 | Opportunity | | | |
| 157 | Overtime | | | |
| 158 | Own business | | | |
| 159 | One year | | | |
| 160 | Paper | | | |
| 161 | Paramar | | | |
| 162 | Party | | | |
| 163 | Pastor | | | |
| 164 | Pass | | | |
| 165 | Pen | | | |
| 166 | Pencil | | | |
| 167 | Percent | | | |
| 168 | Percentage | | | |
| 169 | Periods | | | |
| 170 | Photos | | | |
| 171 | Physics | | | |
| 172 | Politics | | | |
| 173 | Portion | | | |
| 174 | Potash | | | |
| 175 | Powder | | | |
| 176 | Prayer | | | |
| 177 | Press | | | |
| 178 | President | | | |
| 179 | Private | | | |
| 180 | Prizes | | | |
| 181 | Palmoil | | | |

Table 2: Continued

| Total no.of words | | Noun | Verb | Adjective/ deter miner | Adverb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 182 | Postoffice | | | |
| | 183 | Postpone | | | |
| | 184 | Post | | | |
| | 185 | Quarterly | | | |
| | 186 | Rail | | | |
| | 187 | Rates | | | |
| | 188 | Ration | | | |
| | 189 | Recess | | | |
| | 190 | Remark | | | |
| | 191 | Rest | | | |
| | 192 | Rice | | | |
| | 193 | Rickshaw | | | |
| | 194 | Road | | | |
| | 195 | Rules | | | |
| | 196 | Sale | | | |
| | 197 | Scale | | | |
| | 198 | School | | | |
| | 199 | Science | | | |
| | 200 | Schedule | | | |
| | 201 | Scheme | | | |
| | 202 | Season | | | |
| | 203 | Section | | | |
| | 204 | Security | | | |
| | 205 | Secretary | | | |
| | 206 | September | | | |
| | 207 | Shed | | | |
| | 208 | Shop | | | |
| | 209 | Shift | | | |
| | 210 | Side | | | |
| | 211 | Sisters | | | |
| | 212 | Sixth | | | |

Table 2 : Continued

| Total no.of words | Noun | Verb | Adjective/ determiner | Adverb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 213 | Social | | | |
| 214 | Sports | | | |
| 215 | Sprayer | | | |
| 216 | Staff | | | |
| 217 | Steel | | | |
| 218 | Strike | | | |
| 219 | Stores | | | |
| 220 | Subject | | | |
| 221 | Student | | | |
| 222 | Sugar | | | |
| 223 | Super | | | |
| 224 | Supply | | | |
| 225 | Sweet | | | |
| 226 | Syllabus | | | |
| 227 | Six months | | | |
| 228 | Scholarship | | | |
| 229 | Second year | | | |
| 230 | Tablet | | | |
| 231 | Tea | | | |
| 232 | Teacher | | | |
| 233 | Tenth | | | |
| 234 | Theory | | | |
| 235 | Tiffin | | | |
| 236 | Time | | | |
| 237 | Token | | | |
| 238 | Tomato | | | |
| 239 | Trouble | | | |
| 240 | Town | | | |
| 241 | Tractor | | | |
| 242 | Training | | | |

Table 2 : Continued

| Total no.of words | | Noun | Verb | Adjective/ determiner | Adverb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 243 | Transfer | | | |
| | 244 | Twenty | | | |
| | 245 | Type | | | |
| | 246 | Three term | | | |
| | 247 | Two periods | | | |
| | 248 | Two fifty | | | |
| | 249 | Two years | | | |
| | 250 | Twenty one | | | |
| | 251 | Twenty rupees | | | |
| | 252 | Union | | | |
| | 253 | Urea | | | |
| | 254 | Unseason | | | |
| | 255 | Unit test | | | |
| | 256 | Vote | | | |
| | 257 | Volley ball | | | |
| | 258 | Vice-President | | | |
| | 259 | Ward | | | |
| | 260 | Workers | | | |
| | 261 | Yard | | | |

Table:2A

| Total no. of nouns | Proper noun | | Common noun | | Collective noun | | Abstract noun | | Cordinals & ordinals | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 261 | 25 | | 214 | | 4 | | 6 | | 12 | |
| | 1 | Ammonia | 1 | Area | 1 | Batch | 1 | Compro-mising | 1 | Eighth |
| | 2 | August | 2 | Age | 2 | Govern-ment | 2 | Commu-nism | 2 | Eighteen |
| | 3 | Chemistry | 3 | Apple | 3 | Staff | 3 | Dignity | 3 | Fifth |
| | 4 | Christmas | 4 | Amount | 4 | Union | 4 | Duty | 4 | Fifty |
| | 5 | Civics | 5 | Bank | | | 5 | Moment | 5 | Hundred |
| | 6 | Communist | 6 | Biscuits | | | 6 | Oppor-tunity | 6 | Ninth |
| | 7 | Congress | 7 | Books | | | | | 7 | Ninefifty |
| | 8 | Cricket | 8 | Box | | | | | 8 | Sixth |
| | 9 | Easter | 9 | Branch | | | | | 9 | Tenth |
| | 10 | Economics | 10 | Broker | | | | | 10 | Twenty |
| | 11 | English | 11 | Broiler | | | | | 11 | Two fifty |
| | 12 | Farex | 12 | Building | | | | | 12 | Twenty one |
| | 13 | History | 13 | Bus | | | | | | |
| | 14 | January | 14 | Business | | | | | | |
| | 15 | Keroseneoil | 15 | Card | | | | | | |
| | 16 | Nuvacron | 16 | Case | | | | | | |
| | 17 | Paramar | 17 | Carriage | | | | | | |
| | 18 | Physics | 18 | Cent | | | | | | |
| | 19 | Politics | 19 | Centre | | | | | | |
| | 20 | Potash | 20 | Certificate | | | | | | |
| | 21 | Palmoil | 21 | Cheque | | | | | | |
| | 22 | September | 22 | Church | | | | | | |
| | 23 | Steel | 23 | Class | | | | | | |
| | 24 | Urea | 24 | Coffee | | | | | | |
| | 25 | Volleyball | 25 | Colony | | | | | | |
| | | | 26 | Collector | | | | | | |
| | | | 27 | College | | | | | | |
| | | | 28 | Complaints | | | | | | |

Table 2A: Continued

| Total no.of nouns | Proper noun | Common noun | | Collective noun | Abstract noun | Cordinals & ordinals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 29 | Convent | | | |
| | | 30 | Contract | | | |
| | | 31 | Court | | | |
| | | 32 | Cut | | | |
| | | 33 | Cutting | | | |
| | | 34 | Cycle | | | |
| | | 35 | Dairy | | | |
| | | 36 | Dealer | | | |
| | | 37 | Debate | | | |
| | | 38 | Degree | | | |
| | | 39 | Delivery | | | |
| | | 40 | Director | | | |
| | | 41 | Direction | | | |
| | | 42 | Demonstrator | | | |
| | | 43 | Doctor | | | |
| | | 44 | Deposit | | | |
| | | 45 | Drinks | | | |
| | | 46 | Elections | | | |
| | | 47 | Electricity | | | |
| | | 48 | Emblem | | | |
| | | 49 | Employees | | | |
| | | 50 | Engine | | | |
| | | 51 | Enquiry | | | |
| | | 52 | Exams | | | |
| | | 53 | Exhibition | | | |
| | | 54 | Eight hours | | | |
| | | 55 | Eight years | | | |
| | | 56 | Farm | | | |
| | | 57 | Fees | | | |

Table 2A : Continued

| Total no.of nouns | Proper noun | Common noun | | Collective noun | Abstract noun | Cordinals & ordinals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 58 | Field | | | |
| | | 59 | Firing | | | |
| | | 60 | Flats | | | |
| | | 61 | Food | | | |
| | | 62 | Fraud | | | |
| | | 63 | Function | | | |
| | | 64 | Furlong | | | |
| | | 65 | Fifteen rupees | | | |
| | | 66 | First year | | | |
| | | 67 | Five days | | | |
| | | 68 | Four furlongs | | | |
| | | 69 | Ground | | | |
| | | 70 | Halls | | | |
| | | 71 | Heads | | | |
| | | 72 | Hostel | | | |
| | | 73 | Hospital | | | |
| | | 74 | Hotel | | | |
| | | 75 | Hours | | | |
| | | 76 | House | | | |
| | | 77 | Head mster | | | |
| | | 78 | Handover | | | |
| | | 79 | Headquarters | | | |
| | | 80 | High school | | | |
| | | 81 | Ice | | | |
| | | 82 | Information | | | |
| | | 83 | Injections n | | | |
| | | 84 | Inks | | | |
| | | 85 | Inter | | | |
| | | 86 | Intermediate | | | |
| | | 87 | Interval | | | |
| | | 88 | Interest | | | |

Table 2A : Continued

| Total no.of nouns | Proper noun | Common noun | | Collective noun | Abstract noun | Cordinals & ordinals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 89 | Inkbottle | | | |
| | | 90 | Job | | | |
| | | 91 | January first | | | |
| | | 92 | Kilo | | | |
| | | 93 | Labour | | | |
| | | 94 | Ladies | | | |
| | | 95 | Languages | | | |
| | | 96 | Layer | | | |
| | | 97 | Leader | | | |
| | | 98 | Library | | | |
| | | 99 | Light | | | |
| | | 100 | Lighting | | | |
| | | 101 | Limit | | | |
| | | 102 | Line | | | |
| | | 103 | Litre | | | |
| | | 104 | Loan | | | |
| | | 105 | Lorry | | | |
| | | 106 | Loss | | | |
| | | 107 | Management | | | |
| | | 108 | Maths | | | |
| | | 109 | Market | | | |
| | | 110 | Marriage | | | |
| | | 111 | Medical | | | |
| | | 112 | Machanic | | | |
| | | 113 | Meeting | | | |
| | | 114 | Member | | | |
| | | 115 | Mutton | | | |
| | | 116 | Native | | | |
| | | 117 | Night | | | |
| | | 118 | Novels | | | |
| | | 119 | Numbers | | | |

Table 2A : Continued

| Total no.of nouns | Proper noun | Common noun | | Collective noun | Abstract noun | Cordinals & ordinals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 120 | Newspaper | | | |
| | | 121 | Non-employees | | | |
| | | 122 | Notebooks | | | |
| | | 123 | Office | | | |
| | | 124 | Officer | | | |
| | | 125 | Oil | | | |
| | | 126 | Operation | | | |
| | | 127 | Overtime | | | |
| | | 128 | Own business | | | |
| | | 129 | One year | | | |
| | | 130 | Paper | | | |
| | | 131 | Party | | | |
| | | 132 | Pastor | | | |
| | | 133 | Pass | | | |
| | | 134 | Pen | | | |
| | | 135 | Pencil | | | |
| | | 136 | Percent | | | |
| | | 137 | Percentage | | | |
| | | 138 | Periods | | | |
| | | 139 | Photos | | | |
| | | 140 | Portion | | | |
| | | 141 | Powder | | | |
| | | 142 | Prayer | | | |
| | | 143 | Press | | | |
| | | 144 | President | | | |
| | | 145 | Private | | | |
| | | 146 | Prizes | | | |
| | | 147 | Post office | | | |
| | | 148 | Postponement | | | |
| | | 149 | Post man | | | |

Table 2A : Continued

| Total no.of nouns | Proper noun | Common noun | | Collective noun | Abstract noun | Cordinals & ordinals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 150 | Rail | | | |
| | | 151 | Rates | | | |
| | | 152 | Ration | | | |
| | | 153 | Recess | | | |
| | | 154 | Remark | | | |
| | | 155 | Rest | | | |
| | | 156 | Rice | | | |
| | | 157 | Rickshaw | | | |
| | | 158 | Road | | | |
| | | 159 | Rules | | | |
| | | 160 | Sale | | | |
| | | 161 | Scale | | | |
| | | 162 | School | | | |
| | | 163 | Science | | | |
| | | 164 | Schedule | | | |
| | | 165 | Scheme | | | |
| | | 166 | Season | | | |
| | | 167 | Section | | | |
| | | 168 | Security | | | |
| | | 169 | Secretary | | | |
| | | 170 | Shed | | | |
| | | 171 | Shop | | | |
| | | 172 | Shift | | | |
| | | 173 | Side | | | |
| | | 174 | Sisters | | | |
| | | 175 | Social | | | |
| | | 176 | Sports | | | |
| | | 177 | Sprayer | | | |
| | | 178 | Strike | | | |
| | | 179 | Stores | | | |
| | | 180′ | Subject | | | |

Table 2A : Continued

| Total no.of nouns | Proper noun | Common noun | | Collective noun | Abstract noun | Cordinals & ordinals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 181 | Student | | | |
| | | 182 | Sugar | | | |
| | | 183 | Super | | | |
| | | 184 | Supply | | | |
| | | 185 | Sweet | | | |
| | | 186 | Syllabus | | | |
| | | 187 | Six months | | | |
| | | 188 | Scholarship | | | |
| | | 189 | Second year | | | |
| | | 190 | Tablet | | | |
| | | 191 | Tea | | | |
| | | 192 | Teacher | | | |
| | | 193 | Theory | | | |
| | | 194 | Tiffin | | | |
| | | 195 | Time | | | |
| | | 196 | Token | | | |
| | | 197 | Tomato | | | |
| | | 198 | Trouble | | | |
| | | 199 | Town | | | |
| | | 200 | Tractor | | | |
| | | 201 | Training | | | |
| | | 202 | Transfer | | | |
| | | 203 | Type | | | |
| | | 204 | Three terms | | | |
| | | 205 | Two periods | | | |
| | | 206 | Two years | | | |
| | | 217 | Twenty rupees | | | |
| | | 208 | Unseason | | | |
| | | 209 | Unit test | | | |
| | | 210 | Vote | | | |
| | | 211 | Vice-president | | | |
| | | 212 | Ward | | | |
| | | 213 | Workers | | | |
| | | 214 | Yard | | | |

It is evident that the bulk of the English words used in Telugu are nouns: 89.79% (in our data). Among nouns, common nouns occupy the first place with 82.2% It is important to note that verbs, adjectives and adverbs altogether occupy just 10.12%. This seems to have something to do with the general process of laxical borrowing.

2.3    In Table, 3, we have classified the English items used by Telugu speakers into three categories, i.e. single words, phrases/collocations and abbreviations.    There are 294(81.22%) single words, 58(16.22%) collocations, and 10 (2.76%) abbreviations.

The use of English in India for nearly two centuries has led to its nativization  in varying degrees.  The English words, however, keep their identity in Indian languages.  The influx of English words into indian languages has resulted in several collocational deviations. These collocations may be called Indian English collocations.   This nativization of collocations may sound 'new' to the native speakers of English who may fail to decode them without the necessary Indian context.

Many collocations have been formed by collapsing a genitive phrase or verb + prepositional phrase structure into an appositional compound. Essentially a noun-preposition-noun structure is changed to noun-noun structure.

Grammatically it may be wrong but it conveys the meaning. Let us examine a few collocations:

(No.22) Flag hoisting      - hoisting of flag

(No.30) Leisure hour      - hour of leisure

(No.40) Property security - security of property

(No.49) Road margin      - margin of road

(No.50) Scheme failure    - failure of scheme

This is an Indian process of word - formation applied to English. Further, while talking about collocations in Indian English, Kachru says:

*An IE (Indian English) collocation includes those formations which have Indian characteristics in the following three senses. first, they may deviate grammatically from American and British English formations. Second, they may involve loan shifts from Indian languages. Third, they may be formally non-deviant and contextually deviant (that is, if they have those contextual units assigned in Indian culture which are absent in those cultures where English is spoken as $L_1$ (language 1).*[1]

The collocations including compounds are very

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1.     Kachru <u>The Indianization of English</u> (Oxford University Press, New Delhi) 1983:133

interesting and significant and have a varied typology:

(1)     There are mixed collocations.  For example in:

a) Broiler + kodi (chicken)  = a broiler chicken

Schedule + kulam (caste)     =   Scheduled caste

the modifier  is English and the Head is Telugu.

b) In the second type of mixed collocations the
modifier is Telugu and the Head is English

Panchayati + office       =  Panchayat office

(Poultry) Kolla + far m   =  Poultry far m

(2)        Collocations which connote    Indian    concepts
but follow the rules of English grammar.  For Example :
admission fees,  arrest warning,  caste feeling,  leisure
hour,  lunch hour,  night duty,  road margin,  welfare office.

(3)        Collocations  which  connote  Indian  concepts
but deviate from rules of English language.  for example:
current  helper,  current  engine,  cinema  field,  English
paper,  English  type,  English  medium,  oil  engine,  ration
card,  train route.

(4)        Many of these collocations are specially Indian
both  in  their  referential  meaning  and  formation.  For
example : government  salary,  monthly  twice,  private
convent,  private doctor,  private hospital,  repairs section,
scheme failure,  whole bell and weekly once.

Table : 3

| Total no. of words | Single words | | Phrases/collocations | | Abbreviations | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 362 | 294 | | 58 | | 10 | |
| | 1 | Age | 1 | Admission fees | 1 | B.A |
| | 2 | Area | 2 | Agricultural office | 2 | B.Com |
| | 3 | Apple | 3 | All variety | 3 | Kg. |
| | 4 | Appoint | 4 | Arrest warning | 4 | M.B.A |
| | 5 | Ammonia | 5 | Blood test | 5 | M.Com |
| | 6 | Amount | 6 | Card system | 6 | NFPT |
| | 7 | August | 7 | Caste feeling | 7 | N.C.C. Camp |
| | 8 | Annually | 8 | Cinema-field | 8 | PNT |
| | 9 | Bank | 9 | Class books | 9 | P.F. loan |
| | 10 | Batch | 10 | College level | 10 | S.S.T |
| | 11 | Better | 11 | College strike | | |
| | 12 | Biscuits | 12 | Communist party | | |
| | 13 | Books | 13 | Congress party | | |
| | 14 | Box | 14 | Current engine | | |
| | 15 | Branch | 15 | Current helper | | |
| | 16 | Broker | 16 | Cycle shop | | |
| | 17 | Broiler | 17 | Essay writing | | |
| | 18 | Building | 18 | English medium | | |
| | 19 | Bus | 19 | English papers | | |
| | 20 | Business | 20 | English type | | |
| | 21 | Card | 21 | Executive officer | | |
| | 22 | Cancel | 22 | Flaghoisting | | |
| | 23 | Case | 23 | Government hispital | | |
| | 24 | Carriage | 24 | Government salary | | |
| | 25 | Cent | 25 | Health guide | | |
| | 26 | Centre | 26 | Health visitors | | |
| | 27 | Certificate | 27 | Independence day | | |

Table : 3

| Total no. of words | Single words | | Phrases/collocations | Abbreviations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 28 | Chemistry | 28 | January to November | |
| | 29 | Cheque | 29 | Labour Act | |
| | 30 | Church | 30 | Leisure hour | |
| | 31 | Christmas | 31 | Lunch hour | |
| | 32 | Civics | 32 | Luther Mission | |
| | 33 | Class | 33 | Metal Road | |
| | 34 | Coffee | 34 | Model question paper | |
| | 35 | Costly | 35 | Monthly twice | |
| | 36 | Colony | 36 | Night duty | |
| | 37 | Collector | 37 | Oil engine | |
| | 38 | College | 38 | Panchayati office | |
| | 39 | Combined | 39 | Police station | |
| | 40 | Compare | 40 | Property security | |
| | 41 | Compromising | 41 | Private convent | |
| | 42 | Compulsory | 4.2 | Private doctor | |
| | 43 | Complaints | 43 | Private hospital | |
| | 44 | Complete | 44 | Ration Card | |
| | 45 | Communist | 45 | Railway station | |
| | 46 | Communism | 46 | Recreation club | |
| | 47 | Congress | 47 | Republic day | |
| | 48 | Continue | 48 | Repair section | |
| | 49 | Convent | 49 | Road margin | |
| | 50 | Contract | 50 | Scheme failure | |
| | 51 | Court | 51 | Soda mechine | |
| | 52 | Cricket | 52 | State Bank | |
| | 53 | Cut | 53 | Tenth class | |
| | 54 | Cutting | 54 | Train route | |
| | 55 | Cycle | 55 | Three times per day | |
| | 56 | Daily | 56 | Welfare office | |
| | 57 | Dairy | 57 | Weekly once | |

Table : 3 Continued

| Total no. of words | Single words | | Phrases/collocations | | Abbreviations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 58 | Dealer | 58 | Wholebell | |
| | 59 | Debate | | | |
| | 60 | Degree | | | |
| | 61 | Delivery | | | |
| | 62 | Dignity | | | |
| | 63 | Director | | | |
| | 64 | Dim | | | |
| | 65 | Direction | | | |
| | 66 | Discontinue | | | |
| | 67 | Divide | | | |
| | 68 | Demonstrator | | | |
| | 69 | Doctor | | | |
| | 70 | Departmental | | | |
| | 71 | Deposit | | | |
| | 72 | Drinks | | | |
| | 73 | Duty | | | |
| | 74 | Easter | | | |
| | 75 | Economics | | | |
| | 76 | Eighth | | | |
| | 77 | Eighteen | | | |
| | 78 | Electrons | | | |
| | 79 | Electricity | | | |
| | 80 | Emblem | | | |
| | 81 | Employees | | | |
| | 82 | Engine | | | |
| | 83 | English | | | |
| | 84 | Enquiry | | | |
| | 85 | Exams | | | |
| | 86 | Exhibition | | | |
| | 87 | Eight hours | | | |

Table : 3 Continued

| Total no. of words | Single words | | Phrases/collocations | Abbreviations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 88 | Eight years | | |
| | 89 | Fail | | |
| | 90 | Famous | | |
| | 91 | Farex | | |
| | 92 | Far m | | |
| | 93 | Fees | | |
| | 94 | Field | | |
| | 95 | Fifth | | |
| | 96 | Fifty | | |
| | 97 | Firing | | |
| | 98 | Flats | | |
| | 99 | Food | | |
| | 100 | Fraud | | |
| | 101 | Function | | |
| | 102 | Furlong | | |
| | 103 | Fifteen rupees | | |
| | 104 | First | | |
| | 105 | Five days | | |
| | 106 | Four furlongs | | |
| | 107 | General | | |
| | 108 | Government | | |
| | 109 | Ground | | |
| | 110 | Guarantee | | |
| | 111 | Halls | | |
| | 112 | Heads | | |
| | 113 | History | | |
| | 114 | Hostel | | |
| | 115 | Hospital | | |
| | 116 | Hot | | |
| | 117 | Hotel | | |
| | 118 | Hours | | |

Table : 3 Continued

| Total no. of words | Single words | Phrases/collocations | Abbreviations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 119 | House | | |
| 120 | Hundred | | |
| 121 | Head master | | |
| 122 | Hand over | | |
| 123 | Head quarters | | |
| 124 | High school | | |
| 125 | Half yearly | | |
| 126 | Ice | | |
| 127 | Information | | |
| 128 | Injections | | |
| 129 | Inks | | |
| 130 | Inter | | |
| 131 | Intermediate | | |
| 132 | Intervel | | |
| 133 | Interest | | |
| 134 | Ink bottle | | |
| 135 | January | | |
| 136 | Job | | |
| 137 | Join | | |
| 138 | January first | | |
| 139 | Kilo | | |
| 140 | Kerosene oil | | |
| 141 | Labour | | |
| 142 | Ladies | | |
| 143 | Languages | | |
| 144 | Layer | | |
| 145 | Leader | | |
| 145 | Library | | |
| 147 | Light | | |
| 148 | Lighting | | |
| 149 | Limit | | |
| 150 | Line | | |
| 151 | Litre | | |
| 152 | Loan | | |

Table : 3 Continued

| Total no. of words | Single words | Phrases/collocations | Abbreviations |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 153 Lorry | | |
| | 154 Loss | | |
| | 155 Management | | |
| | 156 Maths | | |
| | 157 Market | | |
| | 158 Marriage | | |
| | 159 Medicine | | |
| | 160 Mechanic | | |
| | 161 Meeting | | |
| | 162 Member | | |
| | 163 Moment | | |
| | 164 Monthly | | |
| | 165 Mutton | | |
| | 166 Native | | |
| | 167 Neat | | |
| | 168 Night | | |
| | 169 Ninth | | |
| | 170 Novels | | |
| | 171 Nuvacron | | |
| | 172 Number | | |
| | 173 Newspaper | | |
| | 174 Non-employees | | |
| | 175 Ninefifty | | |
| | 176 Note-books | | |
| | 177 Office | | |
| | 178 Officer | | |
| | 179 Oil | | |
| | 180 Operation | | |
| | 181 Opportunity | | |
| | 182 Overtime | | |

Table : 3 Continued

| Total no. of words | Single words | Phrases/collocations | Abbreviations |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 183 Own business | | |
| | 184 One year | | |
| | 185 Paper | | |
| | 186 Paramar | | |
| | 187 Party | | |
| | 188 Participate | | |
| | 189 Pastor | | |
| | 190 Pass | | |
| | 191 Pen | | |
| | 192 Pencil | | |
| | 193 Percent | | |
| | 194 Percentage | | |
| | 195 Periods | | |
| | 196 Photos | | |
| | 197 Physics | | |
| | 198 Politics | | |
| | 199 Portion | | |
| | 200 Potash | | |
| | 201 Powder | | |
| | 202 Prayer | | |
| | 203 Press | | |
| | 204 President | | |
| | 205 Private | | |
| | 206 Prizes | | |
| | 207 Palmoil | | |
| | 208 Post office | | |
| | 209 Postponement | | |
| | 210 Postman | | |
| | 211 Quarterly | | |
| | 212 Rail | | |
| | 213 Rates | | |

Table : 3 Continued

| Total no. of words | Single words | Phrases/collocations | Abbreviations |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | 214  Ration | | |
| | 215  Ready | | |
| | 216  Recess | | |
| | 217  Remark | | |
| | 218  Resign | | |
| | 219  Rest | | |
| | 220  Rice | | |
| | 221  Rickshaw | | |
| | 222  Road | | |
| | 223  Rules | | |
| | 224  Sale | | |
| | 225  Scale | | |
| | 226  School | | |
| | 227  Science | | |
| | 228  Schedule | | |
| | 229  Scheme | | |
| | 230  Season | | |
| | 231  Section | | |
| | 232  Security | | |
| | 233  Secretary | | |
| | 234  Select | | |
| | 235  September | | |
| | 236  Serious | | |
| | 237  Shed | | |
| | 238  Shop | | |
| | 239  Shift | | |
| | 240  Side | | |
| | 241  Sisters | | |
| | 242  Sixth | | |
| | 243  Social | | |
| | 244  Sports | | |
| | 245  Sprayer | | |
| | 246  Staff | | |
| | 247  Steel | | |

Table : 3 Continued

| Total no. of words | Single words | | Phrases/collocations | Abbreviations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 248 | Strike | | |
| | 249 | Stores | | |
| | 250 | Subject | | |
| | 251 | Student | | |
| | 252 | Super | | |
| | 253 | Sugar | | |
| | 254 | Supply | | |
| | 255 | Sweet | | |
| | 256 | Syllabus | | |
| | 257 | Six months | | |
| | 258 | Scholarship | | |
| | 259 | Second year | | |
| | 260 | Tablet | | |
| | 261 | Tea | | |
| | 262 | Teacher | | |
| | 263 | Tenth | | |
| | 264 | Theory | | |
| | 265 | Tiffin | | |
| | 266 | Time | | |
| | 267 | Token | | |
| | 268 | Tomato | | |
| | 269 | Trouble | | |
| | 270 | Town | | |
| | 271 | Tractor | | |
| | 272 | Try | | |
| | 273 | Training | | |
| | 274 | Transfer | | |
| | 275 | Twenty | | |
| | 276 | Type | | |
| | 277 | Three terms | | |

Table : 3 Continued

| Total no. of words | Single words | Phrases/collocations | Abbreviations |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 278  Two periods | | |
| | 279  Two fifty | | |
| | 280  Two years | | |
| | 281  Twenty one | | |
| | 282  Twenty rupees | | |
| | 283  Union | | |
| | 284  Urea | | |
| | 285  Urgent | | |
| | 286  Unseason | | |
| | 287  Unit test | | |
| | 288  Vote | | |
| | 289  Volleyball | | |
| | 290  Vice-president | | |
| | 291  Ward | | |
| | 292  Weekly | | |
| | 293  Workers | | |
| | 294  Yard | | |

2.4.1 English words are listed under various semantic areas according to their meaning and use. We have classified themm in 22 semantic areas and the number of words used in each area is given at the end of the table (Table 4) workout the incidence of words under each areas.

2.4.2 The 22 semantic areas with their percentage of use are as follows :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Food and edibles | 6.03 per cent |
| 2. | Professions | 6.03 per cent |
| 3. | Agriculture | 2.74 per cent |
| 4. | Months of the year | 1.10 per cent |
| 5. | Judiciary | 1.92 per cent |
| 6. | Games and sports | 0.82 per cent |
| 7. | Social life | 4.66 per cent |
| 8. | Terms of day and night | 0.55 per cent |
| 9. | Cultural and recreation | 1.64 per cent |
| 10 | Education | 17.53 per cent |
| 11. | Business | 9.32 per cent |
| 12. | Transport | 2.19 per cent |
| 13 | Modern science and applied science | 4.93 per cent |
| 14 | Institutions | 2.74 per cent |
| 15. | Health | 3.29 per cent |

| | |
|---|---|
| 16.Festivals | 1.64 per cent |
| 17.Geographical names | 1.10 per cent |
| 18.Legislature | 6.30 per cent |
| 19.Local ad ministration | 3.84 per cent |
| 20.Official | 1.10 per cent |
| 21.Weights & Measures | 15.34 per cent |
| 22.Miscellaneous | 5.21 per cent |

2.4.3 Verbs have been classified under the area accor-
ding to the subject of discussion in which they are
used by the speakers. This applies to the other parts
of speech also.

2.4.4. Some items listed in given semantic areas are
such that their use is not necessarily restricted to
that area - only in our sample, they occur under that
rubric. Thus the words used under 'Education':
(1) Annually (no.1); (2) Exhibition (No.18); (3) Ground
(No. 25); (4) Token (no. 61), etc. may be used in
several other areas as well. So also the use of the
expression 'all variety' (No. 22) is listed under Food
and Edibles , (No. 6) 'Enquiry' under Judiciary (No.9)
'Marriage' under social life, (No. 30) 'Side' under
Business, and (No. 12) 'Rules' under Local Administration.
These are some examples of items which are not really
register specific.

Our limited data, however, restricts their use to the area under which they are listed. However, it is possible that in Indian usage these restrictions hold by and large for a good number of these items.

Table : 4

| 1. | Food and Edibles | | 1. | Profession |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1. Apple | | 1. | Appoint |
| | 2 Biscuits | | 2. | Combine |
| | 3 Broiler | | 3 | Complete |
| | 4 Coffee | | 4 | Duty |
| | 5 Drinks | | 5 | Employees |
| | 6 Farex | | 6 | Government salary |
| | 7 Food | | 7 | Job |
| | 8 Hot | | 8 | Join |
| | 9 Hotel | | 9 | Labour |
| | 10 Ice | | 10 | NFPT |
| | 11 Layer | | 11 | Non-employees |
| | 12 Mutton | | 12 | Opportunity |
| | 13 Oil | | 13 | Overtime |
| | 14 Palmoil | | 14 | Pastor |
| | 15 Ration | | 15 | PNI |
| | 16 Rice | | 16 | Press |
| | 17 Sugar | | 17 | Remark |
| | 18 Sweet | | 18 | Scale |
| | 19 Tea | | 19 | Select |
| | 20 Tiffin | | 20 | Staff |
| | 21 Tomato | | 21 | Transfer |
| | 22 All varieties | | 22 | Union |

Table :4 Continued

| 3. | Agriculture | | 7. | Social Life |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ammonia | | 1. | Carriage |
| 2. | Agricultural office | | 2. | Card System |
| 3. | Field | | 3. | Caste feeling |
| 4 | Nuvacron | | 4 | Dignity |
| 5 | Paramar | | 5 | Flats |
| 6 | Potash | | 6 | Kerosene oil |
| 7 | Powder | | 7 | Ladies |
| 8 | Sprayer | | 8 | House |
| 9 | Super | | 9 | Market |
| 10 | Urea | | 10 | Marriage |
| | | | 11 | Native |
| 4. | Months of the Year | | 12 | Rest |
| 1. | August | | 13 | Ration card |
| 2 | January | | 14 | Shed |
| 3 | January to November | | 15 | Social |
| 4 | September | | 16 | Sisters |
| 5. | Judiciary | | 17 | Trouble |
| 1. | Arrest warning | | 8. | Terms of Day & Night |
| 2. | Case | | 1. | Night |
| 3 | Compromising | | 2 | Night duty |
| 4 | Complaints | | 9. | Cultural & Recreation |
| 5 | Court | | 1. | Cinema field |
| 6 | Enquiry | | 2. | Dansulu - ginsulu |
| 7 | Firing | | 3 | Function |
| 6. | Games & Sports | | 4 | Novels |
| 1. | Cricket | | 5 | Newspaper |
| 2 | Sports | | 6 | Recreation club |
| 3 | Volleyball | | 10 | Education |
| | | | 1 | Annually |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | Admission fees | | 35 | Intervel |
| 3 | B.A | | 36 | Interest |
| 4. | B.Com | | 37 | Ink bottle |
| 5 | Books | | 38 | Languages |
| 6. | Box | | 39 | Library |
| 7. | Certificate | | 40 | Maths |
| 8. | Chemistry | | 41 | M.B.A |
| 9 | Civics | | 42 | M.Com. |
| 10 | Class books | | 43 | Model question paper |
| 11 | College strike | | 44 | N.C.C. Camp |
| 12 | College level | | 45 | Note book |
| 13 | Degree | | 46 | Paper |
| 14 | Economics | | 47 | Pass |
| 15 | English | | 48 | Pen |
| 16 | Essay writing | | 49 | Pencil |
| 17 | Exams | | 50 | Period |
| 18 | Exhibition | | 51 | Physics |
| 19 | English medium | | 52 | Politics |
| 20 | English paper | | 53 | Science |
| 21 | English type | | 54 | Subject |
| 22 | Fail | | 55 | S.S.T. |
| 23 | Fees | | 56 | Students |
| 24 | Feejulu-gijulu | | 57 | Syllabus |
| 25 | Ground | | 58 | Scholarship |
| 26 | Hall | | 59 | Teacher |
| 27 | History | | 60 | Theory |
| 28 | Hostel | | 61 | Token |
| 29 | Head-master | | 62 | Tenth class |
| 30 | High school | | 63 | Unit test |
| 31 | Half yearly | | 64 | Wholebell |
| 32 | Inks | | | |
| 33 | Inter | | 11 | **Business** |
| 34 | Intermediate | | 1 | Bank |

Table : 4 Continued

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Broker | 34 | State Bank |
| 3 | Business | **12. Transport** | |
| 4. | Card | 1 | Bus |
| 5. | Cancel | 2 | Cycle |
| 6 | Cheque | 3 | Lorry |
| 7 | Costly | 4 | Lunalu-ginalu |
| 8 | Contract | 5 | Rail |
| 9 | cycleshop | 6 | Rickshaw |
| 10 | Dealer | 7 | Road |
| 11 | Deposit | 8 | Train route |
| 12 | Fraud | **13 Modern Science & Applied Science** | |
| 13 | Handover. | 1 | Current engine |
| 14 | Head quarters | 2 | Current helper |
| 15 | Information | 3 | Dairy |
| 16 | Loan | 4 | Electricity |
| 17 | Loss | 5 | Engine |
| 18 | Own Business | 6 | Far m |
| 19 | Private | 7 | Light |
| 20 | P.F. Loan | 8. | Lighting |
| 21 | Property security | 9 | Mechanic |
| 22 | Rates | 10 | Metal road |
| 23 | Repair section | 11 | Oil engine |
| 24 | Road Margin | 12 | Police station |
| 25 | Sale | 13 | Post office |
| 26 | Scheme | 14 | Railway station |
| 27 | Scheme failure | 15 | Steel |
| 28 | Security | 16 | Tractor |
| 29 | Shop | 17 | Type |
| 30 | Shift | 18 | Soda Mechine |
| 31 | Side | **14 Institutions** | |
| 32 | Stones | 1 | Class |
| 33 | Supply | | |

Table : 4 Continued

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Church | 3 | Centre |
| 3 | Convent | 2 | Colony |
| 4 | College | 4 | Town |
| 5 | Luther mission | 18 | Legislature |
| 6 | Hospital | 1 | Compulsory |
| 7 | Government hospital | 2 | Communist |
| 8 | Private Convent | 3 | Communism |
| 9 | Private hospital | 4 | Congress |
| 10 | School | 5 | Communist party |
| 15 | Health | 6 | Congress party |
| 1. | Blood test | 7 | Debate |
| 2 | Delivery | 8 | Elections |
| 3 | Doctor | 9 | Emble m |
| 4 | Health guide | 10 | Government |
| 5 | Health visitors | 11 | Leader |
| 6 | Injections | 12 | Labour Act |
| 7 | Medicine | 13 | Meeting |
| 8 | Operation | 14 | Member |
| 9 | Private hospital | 15 | Party |
| 10 | Private doctor | 16 | Participate |
| 11 | serious | 17 | President |
| 12 | Tablet | 18 | Postponement |
| 16 | Festivals | 19 | Resign |
| 1 | Christmas | 20 | Secretary |
| 2 | Easter | 21 | Strike |
| 3 | Flag hoisting | 22 | Vote |
| 4 | Independence day | 23 | Vice-President |
| 5 | Prayer | 19 | Local Administration |
| 6 | Republic day | 1 | Building |
| 17 | Geographical Names | 2 | Branch |
| | | 3 | Collector |
| 1 | Area | 4 | Director |

Table : 4 Continued

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Direction | 16 | Five days |
| 6 | Demonstrator | 17 | Four furlongs |
| 7 | Departmental | 18 | Hundred |
| 8 | Executive officer | 19 | Hours |
| 9 | Heads | 20 | January first |
| 10 | Management | 21 | Kilo |
| 11 | Panchayat office | 22 | Kg |
| 12 | Rules | 23 | Litre |
| 13 | Ward | 24 | Limit |
| 14 | Workers | 25 | Line |
| | | 26 | Leisure hour |
| 20 | **Official** | 27 | Lunch hour |
| | | 28 | Moment |
| 1 | Office | 29 | Monthly |
| 2 | Officer | 30 | Monthly twice |
| 3 | Postman | 31 | Ninth |
| 4 | Welfare office | 32 | Number |
| | | 33 | Ninefifty |
| 21 | **Weights & Measures** | 34 | One year |
| | | 35 | Percent |
| 1 | Amount | 36 | Percentage |
| 2 | Batch | 37 | Portion |
| 3 | Better | 38 | Quarterly |
| 4 | Centre | 39 | Schedule |
| 5 | Compare | 40 | Section |
| 6 | Daily | 41 | Sixth |
| 7 | Eighth | 42 | Six months |
| 8 | Eighteen | 43 | Second year |
| 9 | Eight hours | 44 | Tenth |
| 10 | Eight years | 45 | Time |
| 11 | Fifth | 46 | Twenty |
| 12 | Fifty | 47 | Three terms |
| 13 | Furlong | 48 | Three times per day |
| 14 | Fifteen rupees | | |
| | First year | | |

Table : 4 Continued

| 49 | Two fifty |
| 50 | Two periods |
| 51 | Twenty one |
| 52 | Two years |
| 53 | Twenty rupees |
| 54 | Weekly |
| 55 | Weekly once |
| 56 | Yard |

22.    <u>Miscellaneous</u>

| 1 | Age |
| 2 | Continue |
| 3 | Cut |
| 4 | Cutting |
| 5 | Dim |
| 6 | Discontinue |
| 7 | Divide |
| 8 | Famous |
| 9 | General |
| 10 | Guarantee |
| 11 | Neat |
| 12 | Prizes |
| 13 | Ready |
| 14 | Recess |
| 15 | Season |
| 16 | Try |
| 17 | Training |
| 18 | Unseason |
| 19 | Urgent |

| Total no. of Words | 1 Food & Edibles | 2 Profession | 3 Agriculture | 4 Months of the year | 5 Judiciary | 6 Games & Sports | 7 Social Life | 8 Terms of day & Night | 9 Culture & Recreation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 6 |

| 10 Education | 11 Business | 12 Transport | 13 Modern Sci. & Applied Sci. | 14 Institutions | 15 Health | 16 Festivals | 17 Geographical Names | 18 Legislature | 19 Local Administration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 64 | 34 | 8 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 23 | 14 |

| 20 Official | 21 Weights & Measures | 22 Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | 56 | 19 |

2.5 Here we have discussed semantic restriction, extension and shift (Table 5)

2.5.1 Kachru, in his <u>Indianization of English</u> has described the two processes of semantic shift which English words undergo in Indian use :

> *"In case of Indian English the typical Indian semantic features are relevant for two distinct types of lexical items..... Many items belonging to these classes have undergone two types of semantic changes - which may be termed semantic restriction and semantic extension"[2]*

2.5.2 Table 5 illustrates the semantics of English words used by Teleugu speakers. (a) Some examples of semantic restrictions are :

> *(i) "Bank" - though this word has occurred 10 times in our data, everytime it refers only to a commercial establishment, to "store of money".*

(ii) In general, "Congress" refers only to the Congress Party.

(iii) The use of the word "paper" is restricted to newspaper only.

(b) Examples of semantic extension:

The word "mutton" is used for all flesh foods.

(c) Examples of semantic shift

(a) The word "Hot" is generally used for hot stuff (edible)

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2. Braj B. Kachru: <u>The Indianization of English</u>, (Oxford University Press, New Delhi) 1983 : 181.

(b) The word "Party" is generally used for a political party.

(c) The word "Portion" is used to refer to 'Syllabus'.

(d) The item "Weekly" refers to an illustrated weekly (Weekly Journal).

The English words which have undergone the process of semantic restriction, extension and shift are presented here. Here, we have given the Concise Oxford disctionary (edited in 1982) meanings and the meaning the item has in our data. Comparatively, semantic restriction and shift is more widespread than extension - which is understandable in the case of words borrowed from an alien language.

Table 5

Semantic
A. Restriction

| S.No | English Words | Dictionary Meanings* | Meaning(s) in Which used |
|------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Bank | "1) Raised shelf of ground, slope; | 3) Establishment for custody of money |
| | | 2) Contain or confine with bank(s); | |
| | | 3) Establishment for custody of money; | |
| | | 4) Keeping Bank, trade in money; | |
| | | 5) Row of keys, lights, switches etc." | |

*J.B Sykes (ed.), The Concise Oxford Dictionary, 1982 (7th edition) has been used as reference.

Table :5 Continued
A. Semantic Restriction

| S.No | English Words | | Dictionary Meanings | Meaning(s) in Which used |
|------|---------------|---|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 | Case | "1) | Instance of things occurring; | 2) (Law) cause or suit for trial |
| | | 2) | (Law) cause or suit for trial; | |
| | | 3) | What encloses something, box, bag, sheath etc." | |
| 3 | Cent | "1) | Hundredth of U.S etc. | 3) One hundredth especially of a unit in metric system |
| | | 2) | Abbreviation for Century. | |
| | | 3) | One hundredth, of a unit in the metric system" | |
| 4 | Class | "1) | Rank or order of society | 2) Set of students taught together. |
| | | 2) | Set of students taught together | |
| | | 3) | (In conscripted armies) all the recruits of a year | |
| | | 4) | Division of candidates by merit in examination. | |
| | | 5) | Division according to quality | |
| | | 6) | Group of persons or things having some characteristics in common. | |
| | | 7) | (Biol) Group of animals or plants usually next below phylum or division. | |
| | | 8) | Distinction, high quality. | |
| | | 9) | Place in a class". | |

Table : 5 Continued

Semantic
A.     Restriction

| S.No | English Words | Dictionary Meanings | Meaning(s) in Which used |
|------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 5 | Congress | "1) Coming Together, meeting <br><br> 2) national legislative body, of U.S.; <br><br> 3) (Ind) A political party" | 3) A political party |
| 6 | Convent (School) | "1) Religious co unity (usu of women; CF MONASTERY) living together under discipline,. <br><br> 2) Conducted by members Convent." | 2) Conducted by members of Convent or (Private people) |
| 7 | Function | "1) Activity proper to persons or institution; mode of action or activity; by which thing fulfills its purpose; religious or public ceremony or occasion, social meeting of formal or important kind; <br><br> 2) Fulfil a function, operate, act." | 1) Public ceremony or occasion. |
| 8 | Head | "1) Foremost part of body of animal, upper part of human body <br><br> 2) Ruler; Chief; Master etc. <br><br> 3) Position of Command (at the head of), <br><br> 4) Main division in discourse, <br><br> 5) Furnish with head or heading." | 3) Portion of Command (at the head of) |

Table : 5 Continued

A.   Semantic Restriction

| S.No | English Words | Dictionary Meanings | Meaning(s) in Which used |
|------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 9 | Press | "1) Crowding, <br><br> 2) Printing Press; <br><br> 3) Exert Steady Force against (thing in contact), <br><br> 4) Force." | 2) Printing Press |
| 10 | Yard | "1) Unit of Linear measure measure = 3 feet <br><br> 2) Piece of enclosed ground, especially one surrounded by or attached to building(s) or used for some manufacturing or other purpose (Brick Church, Court, Dock, Farm Grave, Ship, Stock, Yard, Vineyard). | 2) Piece of enclosed ground, attached to buildings for some manufacturing or other purpose - ex: Turmeric yard. |

B.   Semantic Extension

| Mutton | 'Flesh of Sheep as food' | All flesh foods except chicken. |
|--------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|

C.   Semantic Shift

| 1. | Broiler | Broiler chicken |
|----|---------|-----------------|
| 2 | Carriage | Tiffin carriage |
| 3 | Communist | Communist Party |
| 4 | Congress | Congress Party |
| 5 | English papers | English newspapers |
| 6 | Hot | Hot food stuff |

C.    <u>Semantic Shift</u>

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7. | Layer | Hen, which lays eggs |
| 8. | Paper | Newspaper |
| 9 | Party | Political Party |
| 10 | Portion | Syllabus |
| 11 | Type | Typewriting |
| 12 | Weekly | Illustrated weekly |

2.6     Here, in Table 6, we have dealt with the prag-
matic possibility of replacement and classified our data
into two main categories - 6A and 6B.  Again the words
in 6A are divided into two sub-categories - 6A(i) and
6A(ii).  Table 6A consists of the borrowed words which
can be substituted by Telugu words and 6B consists of
words which are not substitutable by Telugu words.

The words in 6A are further classified into 6A
(i) and 6A(ii).  6A(i) consists of words in common use.
For example : Area (no.1), B.A (no.3)., Current , Engine
(no.4),Hospital, (no. 46) Hotel (no.50) Library (no.56),
Light (no. 57), Bank, (no.59) Loan(no.63) Government
etc.  There are altogether 183 words in this part.

6A(ii) consists of words which are not in common
(general) use but appear in our data.  They are in all,
179 out of 362.  Consider the following :

(no.1) Age, (n.6) Agricultural office, (no. 106) Metal
road, (no. 136) Recreation Club, (no. 34) Discontinue etc.

Table 6B, consists of words which may or may not
be in common use, but are not substitutably by Telugu
words.  These words are borrowed directly along with
the object.  These words have been completely assimilated
and nativized as is evident from the addition of Telugu

vowel 'u' at the end of the word. There are 54 words which are not substitutably by Telugu words. For example.:

(no.1) Apple - aepilu

(no.5) Bus    - Bassu

(no.14) Cricket - Krikettu

(no.49) Tractor - Traktaru, etc.

Even, in English-Telugu Dictionaries, these concepts have been explained or illustrated but no native name or word has been given to them.

It is important to point out that out of 362 English words, 183 are in common use in Telugu speech.

Table : 6A(i)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ammonia | 14 Business | 28 Colony |
| 2. | Apple | 15 Card | 29 Collector |
| 3. | Area | 16 Carriage | 30 College |
| 4 | Arrest warning | 17 Case | 31 Commnist |
| 5 | August | 18 Cancel | 32 Communism |
| 6 | B.A. | 19 Cent | 33 Contract |
| 7 | Bank | 20 Centre | 34 Congress |
| 8. | B.Com | 21 Certificate | 35 Convent |
| 9 | Biscuits | 22 Chemistry | 36 Contract |
| 10 | Books | 23 Cheque | 37 Cricket |
| 11 | Branch | 24 Chruch | 38 Cycle |
| 12 | Broiler | 25 Christmas | 39 Community Party |
| 13 | Bus | 26 Class | 40 Congress Party |
| | | 27 Coffee | 41 Court |

Table : 6A (i) Continued

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 42. Current engine | 74 Ice | 107 Overtime |
| 43 Current helper | 75 Injection | 108 Paper |
| 44 Cycle shop | 76 Ink | 109 Paramar |
| 45 Daily | 77 Inter | 110 Party |
| 46 Dealer | 78 Intermediate | 111 Pass |
| 47 Degree | 79 Intervel | 112 Pastor |
| 48 Director | 80 January | 113 Pen |
| 49 Doctor | 81 Kilo | 114 Pencil |
| 50 deposit | 82 Kerosene oil | 115 Per cent |
| 51 Duty | 83 Kg | 116 Percentage |
| 52 Easter | 84 Leader | 117 Periods |
| 53 Elections | 85 Library | 118 Photos |
| 54 Engine | 86 Light | 119 Physics |
| 55 English | 87 Line | 120 Palmoil |
| 56 Exhibition | 88 Litre | 121 Potash |
| 57 English medium | 89 Loan | 122 Press |
| 58 English paper | 90L Lorry | 123 President |
| 59 Farex | 91 Luther mission | 124 Private |
| 60 Fees | 92 Market | 125 Panchayati office |
| 61 Furlong | 93 M.B.A. | 126 Police station |
| 62 General | 94 M. Com | 127 Post Office |
| 63 Government | 95 Mechanic | 128 Post man |
| 64 Guarantee | 96 Meeting | 129 Private convent |
| 65 Government hospital | 97 Member | 130 Private doctor |
| 66 Hall | 98 Novel | 131 Private hospital |
| 67 Hostel | 99 Nuvacron | 132 Rail |
| 68 Hospital | 100 NCC Camp | 133 Rates |
| 69 Hot | 101 Note books | 134 Ration |
| 70 Hotel | 102 Numbers | 135 Ready |
| 71 Head-master | 103 Office | 136 Recess |
| 72 Head quarters | 104 Officer | 137 Resign |
| 73 High school | 105 Oil engine | 138 Rickshaw |
| | 106 Operation | 139 Road |

Table : 6A(i) Continued

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 140 | Rules | 154 | Sprayer | 168 | Time |
| 141 | Railway Station | 155 | Staff | 169 | Town |
| 142 | Scale | 156 | Steel | 170 | Tomato |
| 143 | School | 157 | Strike | 171 | Tractor |
| 144 | Science | 158 | Subject | 172 | Try |
| 145 | Season | 159 | Super | 173 | Type |
| 146 | Section | 160 | Syllabus | 174 | Urea |
| 147 | Secretary | 161 | Scholarship | 175 | Unseason |
| 148 | Security | 162 | State Bank | 176 | Union |
| 149 | September | 163 | Soda machine | 177 | Urgent |
| 150 | Shed | 164 | Tablet | 178 | Vice-President |
| 151 | Shop | 165 | Tea | 179 | Vote |
| 152 | Shift | 166 | Teacher | 180 | Volley ball |
| 153 | Side | 167 | Tiffin | 181 | Ward |
| | | | | 182 | Welfare office |
| | | | | 183 | Yard |

Table 6A(ii)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Age | 12 | Building | 23 | Continue |
| 2 | Appoint | 13 | Blood test | 24 | Cut |
| 3 | Amount | 14 | Civics | 25 | Cutting |
| 4 | Annually | 15 | Costly | 26 | Card system |
| 5 | Admission | 16 | Cinema field | 27 | Caste feeling |
| 6 | Agricultural office | 17 | Combine | 28 | Class books |
| 7 | All variety | 18 | Compare | 29 | College level |
| 8 | Batch | 19 | Compromising | 30 | Dairy |
| 9 | Better | 20 | Compulsory | 31 | Debate |
| 10 | Box | 21 | Complaints | 32 | Delivery |
| 11 | Broker | 22 | Complete | 33 | Dignity |

## Table:6A (ii) Continued

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | Discontinue | 65 | Fifteen rupees | 96 | Labour act |
| 35 | Divide | 66 | First year | 97 | Leisure hour |
| 36 | Dim | 67 | Five days | 98 | Management |
| 37 | Direction | 68 | Flaghoisting | 99 | Maths |
| 38 | Demonstrator | 69 | Four furlongs | 100 | Marriage |
| 39 | Departmental | 70 | Ground | 101 | Lunch hour |
| 40 | Drinks | 71 | Government salary | 102 | Medicine |
| 41 | Economics | 72 | Heads | 103 | Moment |
| 42 | Eighth | 73 | History | 104 | Monthly |
| 43 | Eighteen | 74 | Hours | 105 | Mutton |
| 44 | Electricity | 75 | House | 106 | Metal road |
| 45 | Emblem | 76 | Hundred | 107 | Model question paper |
| 46 | Employees | 77 | Health guide | | |
| 47 | Enquiry | 78 | Handover | 108 | Monthly twice |
| 48 | Essay writing | 79 | Health visitors | 109 | Native |
| 49 | Exams | 80 | Halfyearly | 110 | Neat |
| 50 | Eight hours | 81 | Information | 111 | NFPT |
| 51 | Eight years | 82 | Interest | 112 | Night |
| 52 | English type | 83 | Inkbottle | 113 | Ninth |
| 53 | Executive officer | 84 | Independence day | 114 | News paper |
| 54 | Fail | 85 | Job | 115 | Non-employees |
| 55 | Famous | 86 | Join | 116 | Night duty |
| 56 | Farm | 87 | January first | 117 | Nine fifty |
| 57 | Field | 88 | January to Nov. | 118 | Oil |
| 58 | Fifth | 89 | Labour | 119 | Opportunity |
| 59 | Fifty | 90 | Ladies | 120 | Own business |
| 60 | Firing | 91 | Languages | 121 | One year |
| 61 | Flats | 92 | Layer | 122 | Participated |
| 62 | Food | 93 | Lighting | 123 | Politics |
| 63 | Fraud | 94 | Limit | 124 | Portion |
| 64 | Function | 95 | Loss | 125 | Powder |

Table : 6A (ii) Continued

| 126 | PNT | 144 | Serious | 163 | Training |
|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|----------|
| 127 | Prayer | 145 | Sisters | 164 | Transfer |
| 128 | Prizes | 146 | Sixth | 165 | Twenty |
| 129 | P.F. loan | 147 | Social | 166 | Tenth class |
| 130 | Property security | 148 | Sports | 167 | Train route |
| 131 | Postponement | 149 | Stores | 168 | Three terms |
| 132 | Quarterly | 150 | S.S.T | 169 | Three times per day |
| 133 | Rest | 151 | Students | 170 | Two periods |
| 134 | Rice | 152 | Supply | 171 | Two fifty |
| 135 | Ration card | 153 | Sugar | 172 | Twenty one |
| 136 | Recreation club | 154 | Sweet | 173 | Two years |
| 137 | Republic day | 155 | Scheme failure | 174 | Twenty rupees |
| 138 | Repair section | 156 | Sixth months | 175 | Unit test |
| 139 | Road margin | 157 | Second year | 176 | Weekly |
| 140 | Sale | 158 | Tenth | 177 | Workers |
| 141 | Schedule | 159 | Theory | 178 | Weekly once |
| 142 | Scheme | 160 | Token | 179 | Wholebell |
| 143 | Select | 161 | Trouble | | |
| | | 162 | Try | | |

Table 6(B)

| 1 | Apple | 10 | Communist | 19 | Far m* |
|---|-------|----|-----------|----|--------|
| 2 | Ammonia | 11 | Communism | 20 | Furlong |
| 3 | August | 12 | Congress | 21 | Ice |
| 4 | Biscuits | 13 | Convent* | 22 | Inter* |
| 5 | Bus | 14 | Cricket | 23 | Intermediate* |
| 6 | Card | 15 | Cycle | 24 | January |
| 7 | Cent | 16 | Communist Party | 25 | Kilo |
| 8 | Cheque | 17 | Congress Party | 26 | Kerosenoil |
| 9 | Coffee | 18 | Farex | 27 | Kg |

Table: 6(B) Continued

| 28 | Litre | 37 | Pencil | 45 | Super |
| 29 | Lorry | 38 | Potash | 46 | Railway station |
| 30 | Market* | 39 | Private* | 47 | State Bank |
| 31 | Mechanic | 40 | Palmoil | 48 | Soda machine |
| 32 | Novel* | 41 | P.F. Loan | 49 | Tractor |
| 33 | Nurvacron | 42 | Panchayati office | 50 | Type |
| 34 | NCC Camp | | | 51 | Urea |
| 35 | Operation* | 43 | Rickshaw | 52 | Vote |
| 36 | Paramar | 44 | September | 53 | Volley ball |
| | | | | 54 | Yard. |

Note : The words given with the * (asterisk mark) in the table have Telugu equivalents in general, but in the particular context in which they occur in our data, they are not substitutable e.g. the word "convent" - it has Telugu substitute but if it is used in the context of "convent school" it is not substitutable.

2.7    We have examined coinages, hybridization and re-
duplicatives in Table 7. In a sample of 365 English words,
there is only on ᷉coinage.

(a)    The new word 'unseason' has been coined as the
opposite of 'season'. Generally these new words are
created on the basis of old words (borrowed words),

(b)    Hybrid from is a common phenomenon. Hybrid for-
mations are those which comprise two or more elements
and in which one element is from the native language
and the other from the donor language. For.ı example
'Telugudesam party'. The first two words 'Telugu desam'
are from Telugu and 'Party' is from English. Likewise
in 'Schedule Kulam' - 'Schedule' is from English and
'kulam' meaning 'caste' is from Telugu and in 'Broiler
kodi' 'Broiler' is from English and 'kodi' meaning 'chicken'
is from Telugu. There are altogether five hybrid forms
in our data.

(c)    Reduplicatives too are a common feature in Telugu.
In such reduplicatives, in the second occurrence, the
first consonant of the word is always replaced by 'g'.
For example:

Feejulu + gijulu = fees etc.
Here the word 'Fees' is from English. The vowel 'u'

is the nativized fro m and 'lu' is the plural marker in Telugu. In the process of nativization -S- > j and -ulu is added. Then the from is reduplicated with the initial f.> g. Two more examples from our data are also given below. The sa me explanation (explanation given to the word 'Feejulu') applies to these two words also.

Dansulu + ginsulu = dances etc.

Lunalu + ginalu = lunas etc.

Table:7

A. Coinage

    1. Unseason = Opposite to season

B. Hybridization

    1. Broiler Kodi = Broiler + kodi (chicken)

    2. Kolla Far m = (Poultry) Kolla + far m

    3. Panchayati office = Panchayati + office

    4. Schedule kulam = Schedule + kulam (Caste)

    5. Telugudesam Party = (name) Telugudesam + Party

C. Reduplicatives

1.   1. *Feejulugijulu = Feejulu + gijulu

    2. *Dansulu ginsulu = Dansulu + ginsulu

    3. *Lunaluginalu = Lunalu + ginalu.

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**Lu* is the plural maker in telugu.

# CHAPTER III
## Socio-Linguistic analysis

## SOCIO LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

In chapter 2. we have presented a purely linguistic analysis of the data showing the different classes and categories of English words, phrases and collocations used by Telugu speakers.

In the present chapter, we move on to present a socio-linguistic analysis of the same corpus. Recent studies in socio-linguistics have fairly established the correlation between language use and such variables as caste, socio- economic status, education, sex and locale etc. In designing this study we took four variables into account viz. age, sex, education (literate and non-literate) and the place of residence. These four variables were subdivided as follows:

1.  **Age** : this variable was broken down into three sub-categories

    (a) Youth (10-30 years)

    (b) Middle age(30-50 years)

    (c) Old age   (50 years and above)

2.  **Sex** : this variable was sub-categorised into two groups

    (a) Males

    (b) Females

3.    <u>Education</u> : this variable was further broken down into only two sub categories

(a) Literate

(b) Non-literate

Different levels of education were not taken into account for the purposes of the present investigation due to the limited scope of our study, as well as, due to paucity of time and resources.

4    <u>Place</u> : this variable was divided into three sub-categories.

(a) Village

(b) Se mi-developed town

(c) Developed town

These three places were selected, to find out degree and extent of the usage of English varying with space.

It will be seen from the above, that the socio-linguistic factors selected for the present study were such as would reveal significant variation in the incidence of English words co-relatable to one or the other of the above factors. During the field work care was taken to select the informants in such a way as to give a fair representation to each of the four variables chosen. Having collected the data the whole corpus was analysed and tabulated in terms of the four socio-linguistic variables listed above. We now present these tables.

Each table is preceded by an introduction specifying the
nature of the data presented in each table, the socio-
linguistic variable it represents and the results obtained.
It will be seen that there is a crucial variation in
the incidence of English words with sex and literacy
as variables. The degree of difference in occurrence
of words between males and females is 37.5% and between
literates and non-literates 29.59%. The following are
a few words which are used by literates but not by non-
literates : (no.4) Appoint, (no.7) Admission fees, (no.14)
Blood test, (no.40) Departmental, (no.47) Emblem, (no.66)
Essay writing, (no.84) Head-quarters, (no.92) Independence
day, (no.95) January to November, (no. 104) Labour Act,
(no. 105) Leisure hour, (no.118) Metal road, (no.119)
Model question paper, (no.146) PNT, (no.150) P.F. Loan,
(no. 157) Recreation club, (no.198) Three times per day
etc.

There is only marginal differences in the degree
and extent of use of English words varying with space.
29.86% words are used in developed town and 20% in the
village. The difference of occurrence between the word
common to village and the developed town is more when
compared with word common to semi-developed and developed
town. Only 4.38% of words are common to village and

developed town, whereas 6.85% of words are common to village and semi-developed town, and 8.77% words are used in both semi-developed and developed town. From this, we observe the increase in the incidence of English use depends on development and urbanization.

Finally, if we take age as a variable, there is not much difference in the average use of English words by all the three age groups. The average of 18.1% is used by youth 13.3% by the middle aged and 15.8% by the old. It is obvious that age as a variable does not make any significant reference in the use of English words.

## Table 1

## Sex as a Variable

3.1 In this table, the dat· ˙ are distributed with sex as variable. Among 30, informants, there are 18 men and 12 women. Though there is not much difference between the number of two sexes, but there is a vast difference in the incidence of English words, in this limited sample, out of the total sample of 365 words, 58.6% of words are used by males,21.95% of words by females and 20.3% are common to both sexes.

There is thus a crucial difference in the

incidence of English words used by males and females. For this difference, we may forward three probable reasons. They are (a) women are less exposed to the outer world; (b) women are less educated in general; and (c) they talk less in public.

In this table the data have been divided into 3 parts: (a) words common to both the sexes; (b) words used by males only; (c) words used by females only.

Table :1

| Total no.of words | Words common to both male and female | Words used by males | Words used by females |
|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 74 | 214 | 77 |
| | 1  Ammonia | 1  Age | 1  Annually |
| | 2  August | 2  Area | 2  Arrest warning |
| | 3  Bank | 3  Apple | 3  B.A. |
| | 4  Biscuit | 4  Appoint | 4  B.Com |
| | 5  Books | 5  Amount | 5  Broiler |
| | 6  Branch | 6  Admission fees | 6  Class |
| | 7  Bus | 7  Agricultural office | 7  Cut |
| | 8  Card | 8  All variety | 8  Caste feeling |
| | 9  Cent | 9  Batch | 9  College strike |
| | 10  Christmas | 10  Better | 10  Communist party |
| | 11  Civics | 11  Box | 11  Delivery |

Table : 1 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words common to both male and female | | Words used by males | | Words used by females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 74 | | 214 | | 77 |
| | 12 Coffee | 12 | Broker | 12 | Dignity |
| | 13 College | 13 | Building | 13 | Economics |
| | 14 Court | 14 | Business | 14 | Emblem |
| | 15 Cycle | 15 | Bloodtest | 15 | Enquiry |
| | 16 Class books | 16 | Cancel | 16 | Eight years |
| | 17 Daily | 17 | Case | 17 | English type |
| | 18 Degree | 18 | Carriage | 18 | Famous |
| | 19 Doctor | 19 | Centre | 19 | Farex |
| | 20 Easter | 20 | Certificates | 20 | Farm |
| | 21 Employees | 21 | Chemistry | 21 | Fifth |
| | 22 Engine | 22 | Cheque | 22 | Flats |
| | 23 English | 23 | Church | 23 | Furlong |
| | 24 Exams | 24 | Costly | 24 | First year |
| | 25 Exhibition | 25 | Colony | 25 | Five days |
| | 26 Fees | 26 | Collector | 26 | Four Furlongs |
| | 27 Function | 27 | Combined | 27 | Hours |
| | 28 General | 28 | Compare | 28 | House |
| | 29 Government | | | | |
| | 30 Government hospital | 29 | Compromising | 29 | Health guide |
| | 31 History | 30 | Compulsory | 30 | Head quarters |
| | 32 Hospital | 31 | Complaints | 31 | Ink bottle |
| | 33 Hotel | 32 | Complete | 32 | Independence |
| | 34 High school | 33 | Communist | 33 | Job |
| | 35 Injections | 34 | Communism | 34 | January first |
| | 36 Inter | 35 | Congress | 35 | Kilo |

Table : 1 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words common to both male and female | Words used by males | Words used by females |
|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 74 | 214 | 77 |
| | 37 Intermediate | 36' continue | 36' Ladies |
| | 38 January | 37. Convent | 37' Layer |
| | 39 Language | 38 Contract | 38' Library |
| | 40 Leader | 39 Cricket | 39' Lunch hour |
| | 41 Line | 40 Cutting | 40 Luther mission |
| | 42 Loan | 41 Card system | 41 Management |
| | 43 Market | | 42 M.B.A. |
| | 44 Marriage | 42 Cinema field | 43 M. Com |
| | 45 Medicine | 43 College level | 44 Mechanic |
| | 46 Monthly | 44 Congress party | 45 Meeting |
| | 47 Mutton | 45 Current engine | 56 New paper |
| | 48 Novel | 46 Current helper | 47 Non-employees |
| | 49 Night duty | 47 Cycle shop | 48 Oil |
| | 50 Operation | 48 Dairy | 49 Photos |
| | 51 Paper | 49 Dealer | 50 Politics |
| | 52 Party | 50 Debate | 51 Private |
| | 53 Pen | | |
| | 54 Pencil | 51 Di m | 52 P.F. Loan |
| | 55 Percent | 52 Director | 53 Postponement |
| | 56 Palm oil | 53 Direction | 54 Rail |
| | 57 Private hospital | | 55 Remark |
| | 58 Rates | 54 Discontinue | 56 Select |
| | 59 Ration | 55 Divide | 57 Shed |
| | 60 Rickshaw | 56 Demonstrator | 58 Shop |
| | 61 Road | 57 Departmental | 59 Stores |
| | 62 Ration card | 58 Deposit | 60 Sugar |
| | 63 School | 59 Drinks | 61 Scholarship |
| | 64 Science | 60 Dirty | 62 Second year |
| | | | 63 Tablets |

Table : 1 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words common to both male and female | Words used by males | | Words used by females |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 74 | 214 | | 77 |
| | 65 Sprayer | 61 Dansulu-ginsulu | 64 Tea | |
| | 66 Strikes | 62 Eighth | 65 Teacher | |
| | 67 Students | 63 Eighteen | 66 Term | |
| | 68 Syllabus | 64 Election | 67 Tiffin | |
| | 69 State Bank | 65 Electricity | 68 Token | |
| | 70 Tiffin | 66 Essay writing | | |
| | 71 Tractor | 67 Eight hours | 69 Tomato | |
| | 72 Urea | 68 English medium | 70 Trouble | |
| | 73 Vote | 69 English papers | 71 Training | |
| | 74 Weekly | 70 Executive officer | 72 Transfer | |
| | | 71 Fail | 73 Type | |
| | | 72 Feejulu-gijulu | 74 Train route | |
| | | 73 Field | 75 Three terms | |
| | | 74 Fifty | 76 Two years | |
| | | 75 Firing | 77 Welfare office | |
| | | 76 Food | | |
| | | 77 Fraud | | |
| | | 78 Fifteen years | | |
| | | 79 Flag hoisting | | |
| | | 80 Ground | | |
| | | 81 Guarantee | | |
| | | 82 Government salary | | |
| | | 83 Halls | | |
| | | 84 Heads | | |
| | | 85 Hostel | | |
| | | 86 Hot | | |

Table : 1 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words common to both male and female | Words used by males | Words used by females |
|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 74 | 214 | 77 |

|  |  |
|---|---|
| 87 | Hundred |
| 88 | Headmaster |
| 89 | Hand over |
| 90 | Health visitors |
| 91 | Half yearly |
| 92 | Ice |
| 93 | Information |
| 94 | Inks |
| 95 | Intervel |
| 96 | Interest |
| 97 | Join |
| 98 | January to November |
| 99 | Kg |
| 100 | Kerosene oil |
| 101 | Labour |
| 102 | Light |
| 103 | Lighting |
| 104 | Limit |
| 105 | Litre |
| 106 | Lorry |
| 107 | Loss |
| 108 | Labour act |
| 109 | Leisure Hour |
| 110 | Lunalu-ginalu |
| 111 | Maths |
| 112 | Member |
| 113 | Moment |
| 114 | Metal road |

Table : 1 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words common to both .male and female | Words used by males | Words used by females |
|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 74 | 214 | 77 |

115 Model question papers
116 Monthly twice
117 Native
118 Neat
119 NEPT
120 Night
121 Ninth
122 Nuvacron
123 Number
124 NCC camp
125 Nine-fifty
126 Note books
127 Office
128 Officer
129 Opportunity
130 Oil engine
131 Overtime
132 Own business
133 One year
134 Paramar
135 Participate
136 Pastor
137 Pass
138 Percentage
139 Periods
140 Physics
141 Portion
142 Potash

Table : 1 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words common to both male and female | Words used by males | Words used by females |
|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 74 | 214 | 77 |

|  |  |
|---|---|
| 143 | Powder |
| 144 | PNT |
| 145 | Prayer |
| 146 | Press |
| 147 | President |
| 148 | Prizes |
| 149 | Panchayat office |
| 150 | Police station |
| 151 | Property security |
| 152 | Post office |
| 153 | Postman |
| 154 | Private convent |
| 155 | Private doctor |
| 156 | Quaterly |
| 157 | Ready |
| 158 | Recess |
| 159 | Resign |
| 160 | Rest |
| 161 | Rice |
| 162 | Rules |
| 163 | Railway station |
| 164 | Recreation club |
| 165 | Repbulic day |
| 166 | Repair section |
| 167 | Road margin |
| 168 | Sale |
| 169 | Scale |
| 170 | Schedule |

Table : 1 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words common to both male and female | Words used by males | Words used by females |
|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 74 | 214 | 77 |

171 Scheme

172 Season

173 Section

174 Security

175 Secretary

176 September

177 Serious

178 Shift

179 Side

180 Sisters

181 Sixth

182 Social

183 Sports

184 Staff

185 Steel

186 Subject

187 SST

188 Super

189 Supply

190 Sweet

191 Soda *machine*

192 Six months

193 Theory

194 Time

195 Town

196 Try

197 Twenty

198 Tenth class

199 Three times per day

Table : 1 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words common to both male and female | Words used by males | Words used by females |
|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 74 | 214 | 77 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 200 | Two periods |
| 201 | Two fifty |
| 202 | Twenty one |
| 203 | Twenty rupees |
| 204 | Union |
| 205 | Urgent |
| 206 | Un-season |
| 206 | Unit test |
| 208 | Volley ball |
| 209 | Vice-President |
| 210 | Ward |
| 211 | Worker |
| 212 | Weekly once |
| 213 | Whole bell |
| 214 | Yard |

Table 2: Literacy as a Variable

3.2   The data in this table have been classified with literacy as variable. Among thirty informants, there were seventeen literates and thirteen non-literates. The difference in the incidence is again very significant. 57.26% of words are used by literates, whereas 27.67% are used by non-literates 15.1% of English words are common to both literates and non-literates.

Let us examine a few words that are common to both literates and non-literates in the following domains:

<u>Agriculture</u> : Ammonia, (no.1) Sprayer (no. 43) Tractor
          (no.49) Urea (no.51) Unseason (no. 52)
          etc.

<u>Education</u> :  B.A.(no.2) College, (no. 8) Exams, (no.14)
          Fees, (no.15) Highschool (no. 21) School
          (no. 39) Teacher (no. 46) etc.

<u>Health</u>     : Doctor, (no.12) Hospital, (no. 18)
          Injections (no.22) Operation (no.30) etc.

Now consider a few English words from this table which are used by literates but not by non literates
          Appoint, (mo.14) Admission fees, (no.7)
          Blood test, (no.14) Departmental, (no.40)
          Economics, (no.440) Emblem (no. 47)

Essay writing, (no. 51) Headquarters (no.84) Independence day ((no. 92) January to November (no. 95) Labour Act (no.104) Leisure hour (no. 105) Metal road (no. 118) Model question paper (no. 119) N.C.C.Camp (no.128) PNT, (no. 146) P.F. Loan (no. 150) Recreation club, (no. 157) Scheme failure, (no. 180) Three times per day (no. 198) etc.

The data have been divided into three parts. They are (a) words common to Literates and non-literates, (b) words used by Literates alone and (c) words used by non-literates alone.

Table : 2

| Total no.of words | Words used by both literate & non-literate | Words used by literates | Words used by non-literates |
|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 55 | 209 | 101 |

|  | 1. Ammonia | 1 | Age | 1 | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | 2 B.A. | 2 | Area | 2 | Agricultural office |
|  | 3 Bank | 3 | Apple | 3 | Arrest warning |
|  | 4 Bus | 4 | Appoint | 4 | Batch |
|  | 5 Card | 5 | August | 5 | Box |
|  | 6 Cent | 6 | Annually | 6 | Broker |
|  | 7 Christmas | 7 | Ad mission fees | 7 | Broiler |
|  | 8 Coffee | 8 | All variety | 8 | Building |
|  | 9 College | 9 | B.Com | 9 | Business |

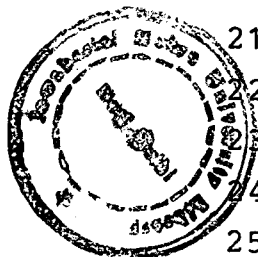| Total no.of words | Words used by both literate & non-literate | Words used by literates | Words used by non-literates |
|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 55 | 209 | 101 |
| | 10 Complete | 10 Better | 10 Cancel |
| | 11 Cycle | 11 Biscuits | 11 Case |
| | 12 Daily | 12 Books | 12 Centre |
| | 13 Doctor | 13 Branch | 13 Cheque |
| | 14 Duty | 14 Blood test | 14 Church |
| | 15 Easter | 15 Carriage | 15 Colony |
| | 16 Exams | 16 Certificates | 16 Collector |
| | 17 Fees | 17 Chemistry | 17 Compromising |
| | 18 General | 18 Civics | 18 Compulsory |
| | 19 Government | 19 Class | 19 Communist |
| | 20 Hospital | 20 Costly | 20 Communism |
| | 21 Hot | 21 Combined | 21 Congress |
| | 22 Hotel | 22 Compare | 22 Continue |
| | 23 High school | 23 Complaints | 23 Contract |
| | 24 Injections | 24 Convent | 24 Court |
| | 25 Interest | 25 Cricket | 25 Card system |
| | 26 Join | 26 Cut | 26 Cinema field |
| | 27 Line | 27 Cutting | 27 College strike |
| | 28 Loan | 28 Caste feeling | 28 Congress party |
| | 29 Market | 29 Class books | 29 Current engine |
| | 30 Member | 30 College level | 30 Current helper |
| | 31 Officer | 31 Communist party | 31 Cycle shop |
| | 32 Operation | 32 Debate | 32 Dairy |
| | 33 Party | 33 Degree | 33 Dealer |
| | 34 Percent | 34 Delivery | 34 Dim |
| | 35 Palmoil | 35 Dignity | 35 Direction |
| | 36 Rice | 36 Director | 36 Demonstrator |

Table : 2 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words used by both literate & non-literate | Words used by literates | Words used by non-literates |
|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 55 | 209 | 101 |
| | 37 Rickshaw | 37 Discontinue | 37 Dansulu-ginsulu |
| | 38 Road | 38 Divide | 38 Elections |
| | 39 Ration card | 39 Departmental | 39 Electricity |
| | 40 Sales | 40 Deposit | 40 Engine |
| | 41 School | 41 Drinks | 41 Executive officer |
| | 42 Season | 42 Economics | 42 Farex |
| | 43 Secretary | 43 Eight | 43 Far m |
| | 44 Side | 44 Eighteen | 44 Feejulu-gijulu |
| | 45 Sprayer | 45 Emble m | 45 Government salary |
| | 46 Sweet | 46 Employees | 46 Halls |
| | 47 Tea | 47 English | 47 Hostel |
| | 48 Teacher | 48 Enquiry | 48 Information |
| | 49 Tenth time | 49 Essay writing | 49 January |
| | 50 Tractor | 50 Exhibition | 50 Kilo |
| | 51 Union | 51 Eight hours | 51 Kerosene oil |
| | 52 Union | 52 Eight years | 52 Kg |
| | 53 Urea | 53 English Medium | 53 Layer |
| | 54 Unseason | 54 English paper | 54 Light |
| | 55 Vote | 55 English type | 55 Lighting |
| | | 56 Fail | 56 Lorry |
| | | 57 Famous | 57 Luther Mission |
| | | 58 Field | 58 Nuvacron |
| | | 59 Fifth | 59 Number |
| | | 60 Fifty | 60 Night duty |
| | | 61 Firing | 61 Office |
| | | 62 Flats | 62 Oilengine |
| | | 63 Food | 63 Own business |

Table : 2 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words used by both literate & non-literate | Words used by literates | | Words used by non-literates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 55 | 209 | | 101 | |
| | | 64 | Fraud | 64 | Paramar |
| | | 65 | Function | 65 | Pastor |
| | | 66 | Furlong | 66 | Pass |
| | | 67 | Fifteen years | 67 | Potash |
| | | 68 | First year | 68 | Powder |
| | | 69 | Five days | 69 | Prayer |
| | | 70 | Flag hoisting | 70 | President |
| | | 71 | Four furlongs | 71 | Private |
| | | 72 | Ground | 72 | Panchayat office |
| | | 73 | Guarantee | 73 | Post man |
| | | 74 | Government hospital | 74 | Post office |
| | | 75 | Heads | 75 | Private doctor |
| | | 76 | History | 76 | Rates |
| | | 77 | Hours | 77 | Rail |
| | | 78 | House | 78 | Ready |
| | | 79 | Hundred | 79 | Resign |
| | | 80 | Health-guide | 80 | Rest |
| | | 81 | Head-master | 81 | Rules |
| | | 82 | Hand-over | 82 | Railway station |
| | | 83 | Head quarters | 83 | Repair section |
| | | 84 | Health-visitors | 84 | Road margin |
| | | 85 | Half yearly | 85 | Schedule |
| | | 86 | Ice | 86 | Security |
| | | 87 | Inks | 87 | Select |
| | | 88 | Inter | 88 | Shed |
| | | 89 | Intermediate | 89 | Sixth |

Table : 2 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words used by both literate & non-literate | Words used by literates | Words used by non-literates |
|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 55 | 209 | 101 |

| | | Words used by literates | Words used by non-literates |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 90 Interval | 90 Super |
| | | 91 Ink bottle | 91 Supply |
| | | 92 Independence-day | 92 Soda machine |
| | | 93 Job | 93 Theory |
| | | 94 January first | 94 Try |
| | | 95 January to Nov. | 95 Training |
| | | 96 Labour | 96 Transfer |
| | | 97 Ladies | 97 Urgent |
| | | 98 Languages | 98 Vice-President |
| | | 99 Leader | 99 Ward |
| | | 100 Library | 100 Worker |
| | | 101 Limit | 101 Yard |
| | | 102 Litre | |
| | | 103 Loss | |
| | | 104 Labour Act | |
| | | 105 Leisure hour | |
| | | 106 Lunch hour | |
| | | 107 Lunlu-ginalu | |
| | | 108 Management | |
| | | 109 Maths | |
| | | 110 Marriage | |
| | | 111 M.B.A | |
| | | 112 M.Com | |
| | | 113 Medicine | |
| | | 114 Mechanic | |
| | | 115 Meeting | |
| | | 116 Moment | |
| | | 117 Monthly | |

Table : 2 Continued

| Total no. of words | Words used by both literate & non-literate | Words used by literates | Words used by non-literates |
|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 55 | 209 | 101 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 118 Mutton | |
| | | 119 Metal Road | |
| | | 120 Model Question paper | |
| | | 121 Monthly twice | |
| | | 122 Native | |
| | | 123 Neat | |
| | | 124 NFPT | |
| | | 125 Night | |
| | | 126 Ninth | |
| | | 127 Novels | |
| | | 128 Newspaper | |
| | | 129 N.C.C. Camp | |
| | | 130 Non-employees | |
| | | 131 Nine-fifty | |
| | | 132 Note-books | |
| | | 133 Oil | |
| | | 134 Opportunity | |
| | | 135 Overtime | |
| | | 136 One year | |
| | | 137 Paper | |
| | | 138 Participate | |
| | | 139 Pen | |
| | | 140 Pencil | |
| | | 141 Percentage | |
| | | 142 Periods | |
| | | 143 Photos | |
| | | 144 Physics | |

Table : 2 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words used by both literate & non-literate | Words used by literates | Words used by non-literates |
|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 55 | 209 | 101 |

|  | 145 | Politics |
|---|---|---|
|  | 146 | Portion |
|  | 147 | PNT |
|  | 148 | Press |
|  | 149 | President |
|  | 150 | Prizes |
|  | 151 | P.F Loan |
|  | 152 | Property security |
|  | 153 | Postponement |
|  | 154 | Private convent |
|  | 155 | Private Hospital |
|  | 156 | Quarterly |
|  | 157 | Ration |
|  | 158 | Recess |
|  | 159 | Remark |
|  | 160 | Recreation club |
|  | 161 | Republic day |
|  | 162 | Scale |
|  | 163 | Science |
|  | 164 | Scheme |
|  | 165 | Section |
|  | 166 | September |
|  | 167 | Serious |
|  | 168 | Shop |
|  | 169 | Shift |
|  | 170 | Sisters |
|  | 171 | Social |

Table : 2 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words used by both literate & non-literate | Words used by literates | Words used by non-literates |
|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 55 | 209 | 101 |

172 Sports
173 Staff
174 Steel
175 Strikes
176 Stores
177 Subjects
178 S.S.T
179 Students
180 Sugar
181 Syllabus
182 State Bank
183 Scheme failure
184 Six months
185 Scholarship
816 Second year
187 Tablets
188 Tiffin
189 Token
190 Tomato
191 Trouble
192 Town
193 Twenty
194 Type
195 Tenth class
196 Train route
197 Three terms
198 Three times per day
199 Two periods
200 Two fifty

Table : 2 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words used by both literate & non-literate | Words used by literates | Words used by non-literates |
|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 55 | 209 | 101 |

201 Twenty one

202 Two years

203 Twenty rupees

204 Unit test

205 Volleyball

206 Weekly

207 Welfare office

208 Weekly once

209 Whole bell

TABLE : 3 PLACE AS VARIABLE

3.3. In this table data have been distributed with place as variable. There are two parts in this table 3A and 3B. 3A has three columns showing words used in village, semi-developed town, and developed town respectively. 3 B consists of four columns showing words common to the three places, words common to village and semi-developed town, words common to semi-developed town and developed town, and words common to village and developed town respectively. These three different types of places were selected to find out the degree and extent of uses varying with space .

These three places were selected on the basis of population and degree of development. Ten informants were chosen from each place. The places were:

(a) Village-Janardhanavaram has a population of fifteen hundred approximately. It is neither connected with railways nor with roadways. There is a single saᵐithi (elementary) school from classes I to V with three teachers, Agriculture is the main occupation.

(b) Semi-developed Town- Chatrai is a small mandalam with a population of about five thousand. There

is a bus stop but no railway connection. There are two elementray schools and one highschool. Besides Agriculture, Business too prevails in the town. Common trades are provision stores, fancy stores, medical stores etc.

(c)     The Developed Town - Vissannapet : is a large mandalam with a population of about ten thousand. It is connected with road ways but not with railways. There are two high schools and one Junior College in the town. It is well developed with all modern facilities available in the town.

It is seen that there are only marginal differences in the degree and extent of use according to this variable. 20% of the English words are used in the village. 21.37% in the semi-developed town and 29.86% in the developed town. We noticed from table 3 B, that 8.77% of words are common to these three places, 6.85% of words are common to village and semi-developed town, 8.77% are common to semi-developed town and developed town and 4.88% are common to village and developed town.

Even though the differences are marginal it is clear that the use of English increases with development and urbanisation.

Table : 3A

| Total no.of words | Words used in village | | Words used in semi-develped town | | Words used in developed town | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 73 | | 78 | | 109 | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Biscuits | 1 | Apple | 1 | Age |
| 2 | Box | 2 | Amount | 2 | Appoint |
| 3 | Class | 3 | Annually | 3 | Ad mission |
| 4 | Combined | 4 | Agricultural office | 4 | All variety |
| 5 | Congress | 5 | Batch | 5 | Arrest warning |
| 6 | Card syste m | 6 | Business | 6 | Better |
| 7 | Cinema field | 7 | Cancels | 7 | Broiler |
| 8 | Communist party | 8 | Case | 8 | Building |
| 9 | Congress party | 9 | Cents | 9 | Blood test |
| 10 | Current helper | 10 | Centre | 10 | Carriage |
| 11 | Dairy | 11 | Cheque | 11 | Certificates |
| 12 | Dealer | 12 | Colony | 12 | Chemistry |
| 13 | Delivery | 13 | Collector | 13 | Church |
| 14 | Dignity | 14 | Compromising | 14 | Costly |
| 15 | Dim | 15 | Complaints | 14 | Compare |
| 16 | Divide | 16 | Communism | 16 | Compulsory |
| 17 | Dansula-ginsulu | 17 | Contract | 17 | Continue |
| 18 | Electricity | 18 | Cut | 18 | Convent |
| 19 | Emble m | 19 | Caste feeling | 19 | Cutting |
| 20 | Eight years | 20 | Cycle shop | 20 | Class books |
| 21 | Famous | 21 | Direction | 2 | College level |
| 22 | Feejulu - gijulu | 22 | De monstrator | 22 | College strike |
| 23 | Fifth | 23 | Eights | 23 | Current engine |
| 24 | Fifty | 24 | Elections | 24 | Debate |
| 25 | Firing | 25 | Enquiry | 25 | Director |
| 26 | Food | 26 | English type | 26 | Departmental |

Table : 3A Continued

| Total no.of words | Words used in village | Words used in semi-develped town | Words used in developed town |
|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 73 | 78 | 109 |
| | 27 Five days | 27 Executive officer | 27 Deposit |
| | 28 Four furlongs | 28 Flats | 28 Drinks |
| | 29 Guarantee | 29 Furlong | 29 Economics |
| | 30 Halls | 30 Government salary | 30 Eighteen |
| | 31 House | 31 Hostel | 31 Engine |
| | 32 Hundred | 32 Half yearly | 32 Essay writings |
| | 33 Health guide | 33 Information | 33 Eight hours |
| | 34 Hand over | 34 Inks | 34 English medium |
| | 35 Head-quarters | 35 Kg | 35 English paper |
| | 36 Ice | 36 Leader | 36 Fail |
| | 37 Injections | 37 Lighting | 37 Farex |
| | 38 Intervel | 38 Lunch hour | 38 Farm |
| | 39 Ink bottle | 39 Management | 39 Field |
| | 40 January first | 40 Mechanic | 40 Fraud |
| | 41 Kerosene oil | 41 Mechine | 41 Fifteen rupees |
| | 42 Ladies | 42 Nuvacron | 42 Flag hoisting |
| | 43 Light | 43 Non-employees | 43 Heads |
| | 44 Limit | 44 Office | 44 Hours |
| | 45 Litre | 45 Oil | 45 Headmaster |
| | 46 Loss | 46 Own business | 46 Health visitors |
| | 47 Lunalu-ginalu | 47 Paramar | 47 Inter |
| | 48 M.B.A. | 48 Pass | 48 Independence da |
| | 49 M. Com | 49 Periods | 49 January to Nov. |
| | 50 Moment | 50 Photos | 50 Kilo |
| | 51 Number | 51 Politics | 51 Languages |
| | 52 Newspaper | 52 Prayer | 52 Layer |
| | 53 Percentage | 53 P.F. Loan | 53 Labour act |

Table : 3A Continued

| Total no.of words | Words used in village | | Words used in semi-develped town | | Words used in developed town | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 73 | | 78 | | 109 | |
| | 54 | Portion | 54 | Police station | 54 | Leisure hour |
| | 55 | Property security | 55 | Quarterly | 55 | Luther mission |
| | 56 | Post office | 56 | Ready | 56 | Maths |
| | 57 | Postman | 57 | Remark | 57 | Medicine |
| | 58 | Private doctor | 58 | Repair section | 58 | Metal road |
| | 59 | Resign | 59 | Road margin | 59 | Model question paper |
| | 60 | Rules | 60 | Schedule | 60 | Monthly twice |
| | 61 | Shift | 61 | Section | 61 | Native |
| | 62 | Super | 62 | Security | 62 | Neat |
| | 63 | Soda machine | 63 | Serious | 63 | NFPT |
| | 64 | Second year | 64 | Shop | 64 | Night |
| | 65 | Tablet | 65 | Sixth | 65 | N.C.C. Camp |
| | 66 | Time | 66 | Social | 66 | Nine fifty |
| | 67 | Type | 67 | Sugar | 67 | Night duty |
| | 68 | Train route | 68 | Scholarship | 68 | Opportunity |
| | 69 | Twenty one | 69 | Tenth | 69 | Oil engine |
| | 70 | Two years | 70 | Theory | 70 | Over time |
| | 71 | Vice president | 71 | Tomato | 71 | One year |
| | 72 | Whole bell | 72 | Trouble | 72 | Participate |
| | 73 | Yard | 73 | Try | 73 | Physics |
| | | | 74 | Three terms | 74 | PNT |
| | | | 75 | Unit test | 75 | Press |
| | | | 76 | Sword | 76 | Prizes |
| | | | 77 | Workers | 77 | Panchayat office |
| | | | 78 | Welfare office | 78 | Private convent |
| | | | | | 79 | Rail |
| | | | | | 80 | Rates |
| | | | | | 81 | Recess |

Table : 3A Continued

| Total no.of words | Words used in village | Words used in semi-develped town | Words used in developed town |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | 82 Rest |
| | | | 83 Railway station |
| | | | 84 Recreation club |
| | | | 85 Sale |
| | | | 86 Scale |
| | | | 87 Scheme |
| | | | 88 Select |
| | | | 89 September |
| | | | 90 Shed |
| | | | 91 Sisters |
| | | | 92 Sports |
| | | | 93 Staff |
| | | | 94 Steel |
| | | | 95 Stores |
| | | | 96 Subject |
| | | | 97 Supply |
| | | | 98 Scheme failure |
| | | | 99 Six months |
| | | | 100 Training |
| | | | 101 Transfer |
| | | | 102 Twenty |
| | | | 103 Three times per day |
| | | | 104 Two periods |
| | | | 105 Two fifty |
| | | | 106 Twenty rupees |
| | | | 107 Urgent |
| | | | 108 Vote |
| | | | 109 Weekly once |

Table : 3B

| Total no.of words | Words used in the three places | | Words used in the village & semideveloped town | | Words used in the semi-developed and the town | | Words used in the village & town | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 32 | | 25 | | 32 | | 16 | |
| | 1 | B.A. | 1 | Ammonia | 1 | B. Com | 1 | Area |
| | 2 | Bank | 2 | August | 2 | Books | 2 | Branch |
| | 3 | Bus | 3 | Card | 3 | Civics | 3 | Broker |
| | 4 | Christmas | 4 | Communist | 4 | Complete | 4 | Cycle |
| | 5 | Coffee | 5 | Easter | 5 | Court | 5 | Discontinue |
| | 6 | College | 6 | Exhibition | 6 | Cricket | 6 | Exams |
| | 7 | Daily | 7 | Hotel | 7 | Degree | 7 | First year |
| | 8 | Doctor | 8 | Job | 8 | Duty | 8 | Labour |
| | 9 | Employees | 9 | Ninth | 9 | Function | 9 | Rice |
| | 10 | English | 10 | Notebooks | 10 | Ground | 10 | Rickshaw |
| | 11 | Fees | 11 | Operation | 11 | Government hospital | 11 | Secretary |
| | 12 | General | 12 | Pastor | 12 | History | 12 | State Bank |
| | 13 | Government | 13 | Pen | 13 | Hot | 13 | Town |
| | 14 | Hospital | 14 | Pencil | 14 | Interest | 14 | Union |
| | 15 | High school | 15 | Percent | 15 | January | 15 | Unseason |
| | 16 | Intermediate | 16 | Potash | 16 | Join | 16 | Weekly |
| | 17 | Line | 17 | Private | 17 | Library | | |

Table : 3B Continued

| Total no. of words | Words used in the three places | Words used in the village & semideveloped town | Words used in the semi-deve-loped and the town | Words used in the village & town |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 32 | 25 | 32 | 16 |

| | Words used in the three places | Words used in the village & semideveloped town | Words used in the semi-developed and the town | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 18 Loan | 18 Ration | 18 Marriage | |
| | 19 Lorry | 19 Ration card | 19 Member | |
| | 20 Market | 20 Side | 20 Monthly | |
| | 21 Novels | 21 SST | 21 Mutton | |
| | 22 Paper | 22 Teacher | 22 Officer | |
| | 23 Party | 23 Tiffin | 23 Powder | |
| | 24 President | 24 Urea | 24 Postponement | |
| | 25 Palmoil | 25 Volleyball | 25 Republic day | |
| | 26 Private hospital | | 26 Sprayer | |
| | 27 Road | | 27 Strikes | |
| | 28 School | | 28 Students | |
| | 29 Science | | 29 Sweets | |
| | 30 Season | | 30 Syllabus | |
| | 31 Tractor | | 31 Tea | |
| | 32 Tenth class | | 32 Token | |

TABLE : 4 AGE AS VARIABLE

3.4     The data have been distributed with age as variable.
There are three age groups.  They are (a) youth (10-30
years) (b) middle aged (30-50 years) and (c) old age
(50 years and above).

We observe considerable variation in the incidence
of English words between the age groups.  Most probably
this is due to the number of informants in each age group
(Among 30 informants, youth has 8 informants) ·  But if
we examine the average of each age group there is much
less differences.  The averages for the three age groups
are, 18.1%, 13.3%, and 15.8% respectively.

Now let us examine the percentages of words used
by each age group separately.  The first age group (Youth)
has  8  informants  and  has  used  39.73%  English  words.
The  second  group  (middle aged)  has  17  informants  and
the  percentage  of  words  used  is  61.92%  and  finally  the
last  group  (old age)  has  5  informants  and  the  percentage
of words is 21.64%.

The  data  in  this  table  have  been  divided  into
three columns showing (a) words used by Youth, (b) middle
aged, and (c) old age.

Table : 4

| Total no.of words | Words used by youth | | Words used by the middle aged | | Words used by the old aged | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 145 | | 226 | | 79 | |
| | 1 | Area | 1 | Age | 1 | Amount |
| | 1 | Apple | 2 | Area | 1 | B.A. |
| | 3 | Ammonia | 3 | Appoint | 3 | Broker |
| | 4 | August | 4 | Ammonia | 4 | Building |
| | 5 | Annually | 5 | Admission fees | 5 | Case |
| | 6 | B.A. | 6 | Agricultural office | 6 | Centre |
| | 7 | Bank | 7 | All variety | 7 | Cheque |
| | 8 | B. Com | 8 | Arrest warning | 8 | Church |
| | 9 | Biscuits | 9 | B.A. | 9 | Christmas |
| | 10 | Books | 10 | Bank | 10 | Coffee |
| | 11 | Bus | 11 | Batch | 11 | College |
| | 12 | Card | 12 | B. Com | 12 | Compromising |
| | 13 | Certificates | 13 | Better | 13 | Contract |
| | 14 | Chemistry | 14 | Books | 14 | Court |
| | 15 | Christmas | 15 | Box | 15 | Cycle |
| | 16 | Civics | 16 | Branch | 16 | Current engine |
| | 17 | Class | 17 | Broker | 17 | Cycle shop |
| | 18 | College | 18 | Broiler | 18 | Daily |
| | 19 | Combined | 19 | Bus | 19 | Delivery |
| | 20 | Communist | 20 | Business | 20 | Direction |
| | 21 | Congress | 21 | Blood test | 21 | Engine |
| | 22 | Cricket | 22 | Card | 22 | Executive officer |
| | 23 | Cut | 23 | Cancel | 23 | First year |
| | 24 | Caste feeling | 24 | Carriage | 24 | Government |
| | 25 | Class books | 25 | Cents | 25 | Government salary |

Table : 4 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words used by youth | | Words used by the middle aged | | Words used by the old aged | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 145 | | 226 | | 79 | |
| | 26 | College level | 26 | Christmas | 26 | Hostel |
| | 27 | Debate | 27 | Coffee | 27 | Hospital |
| | 28 | Degree | 28 | Costly | 28 | Hot |
| | 29 | Discontinue | 29 | Colony | 29 | House |
| | 30 | Divide | 30 | Collector | 30 | Information |
| | 31 | Drinks | 31 | College | 31 | Injections |
| | 32 | Economics | 32 | Compare | 32 | Intermediate |
| | 33 | Eighth | 33 | Compulsory | 33 | Interest |
| | 34 | English | 34 | Complaints | 34 | January |
| | 35 | Essay writing | 35 | Complete | 35 | Join |
| | 36 | Exams | 36 | Communist | 36 | Ladies |
| | 37 | Exhibition | 37 | Communism | 37 | Lighting |
| | 38 | English medium | 38 | Continue | 38 | Loan |
| | 39 | English papers | 39 | Convent | 39 | Lorry |
| | 40 | Fail | 40 | Court | 40 | Luther mission |
| | 41 | Fees | 41 | Cutting | 41 | Market |
| | 42 | Field | 42 | Cycle | 42 | M.B.A. |
| | 43 | Fifty | 43 | Cardsystem | 43 | M.Com |
| | 44 | Firing | 44 | Cinema field | 44 | Member |
| | 45 | Food | 45 | College strike | 45 | Office |
| | 46 | Function | 46 | Communist party | 46 | Officer |
| | 47 | First year | 47 | Congress party | 47 | Oil engine |
| | 48 | Flag hoisting | 48 | Current helper | 48 | Own business |
| | 49 | General | 49 | Daily | 49 | Party |
| | 50 | Government | 50 | Dairy | 50 | Pastor |
| | 51 | Ground | 51 | Dealer | 51 | Pass |
| | 52 | Guarantee | 52 | DEgree | 52 | Powder |

Table : 4 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words used by youth | | Words used by the middle aged | | Words used by the old aged | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 145 | | 226 | | 79 | |
| | 53 | History | 53 | Dignity | 53 | Prayer |
| | 54 | Hospital | 54 | Director | 54 | President |
| | 55 | Hot | 55 | Di m | 55 | Private |
| | 56 | Hotel | 56 | Demonstrator | 56 | Panchayati office |
| | 57 | Hours | 57 | Doctor | 57 | Police station |
| | 58 | Hundred | 58 | Departmental | 58 | Rates |
| | 59 | Hand over | 59 | Deposit | 59 | Ready |
| | 60 | Half yearly | 60 | Dirty | 60 | Road |
| | 61 | Ice | 61 | Dansulu-ginsulu | 61 | Repair · section |
| | 62 | Injections | 62 | Easter | 62 | Sale |
| | 63 | Inks | 63 | Eighteen | 63 | School |
| | 64 | Inter | 64 | Elections | 64 | Schedule |
| | 65 | Intermediate | 65 | Electricity | 65 | Season |
| | 67* | Intervel | 67* | Employees | 67* | Select |
| | 69** | Independence day | 69** | Exams | 69** | Sixth |
| | 70 | Join | 70 | Eight hours | 70 | Sprayer |
| | 71 | January first | 71 | Eight years | 71 | Sweet |
| | 72 | Keros ne oil | 72 | English type | 72 | Second year |
| | 73 | Languages | 73 | Famous | 73 | Tablets |
| | 74 | Library | 74 | Farex | 74 | Tea |
| | 75 | Line | 75 | Far m | 75 | Tenth |
| | 76 | Limit | 76 | Fees | 76 | Tractor |
| | 77 | Litre | 77 | Feejulu-gijulu | 77 | Training |
| | 78 | Loan | 78 | Field | 78 | Type |
| | 79 | Loss | 79 | Fifth | 79 | Workers |
| | 80 | Leisure hour | 80 | Flats | | |
| | 81 | Lunch hour | 81 | Fraud | | |
| | *66 | Interval | *66 | Emblem | *66 | Security |
| | **68 | Ink bottle | **68 | Enquiry | **68 | Side |

Table : 4 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words used by youth | | Words used by the middle aged | | Words used by the old aged |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 145 | | 226 | | 79 |
| | 82 | Lunalu-ginalu | 82 | Function | |
| | 83 | Maths | 83 | Furlong | |
| | 84 | Monthly | 84 | Fifteen years | |
| | 85 | Model question papers | 85 | Five days | |
| | 86 | Ninth | 86 | Four furlongs | |
| | 87 | Novels | 87 | General | |
| | 88 | N.C.Camp | 88 | Government | |
| | 89 | Note books | 89 | Government hospital | |
| | 90 | Paper | 90 | Halls | |
| | 91 | Party | 91 | Heads | |
| | 92 | Participate | 92 | Hostel | |
| | 93 | Pen | 93 | Hospital | |
| | 94 | Pencil | 94 | Hotel | |
| | 95 | Percentage | 95 | Health guide | |
| | 96 | Periods | 96 | Head master | |
| | 97 | Physics | 97 | Head quarters | |
| | 98 | Politics | 98 | High School | |
| | 99 | Portion | 99 | Health visitors | |
| | 100 | Potash | 100 | Injections | |
| | 101 | Prizes | 101 | Inter | |
| | 102 | Palmoil | 102 | Job | |
| | 103 | Postponement | 103 | January to Nov. | |
| | 104 | Private hospital | 104 | Kilo | |
| | 105 | Quarterly | 105 | Kg | |
| | 106 | Recess | 106 | Labour | |
| | 107 | Rice | 107 | Layer | |
| | 108 | Rickshaw | 108 | Leader | |

Table : 4 Continued

| Total no.of words | Words used by youth | Words used by the middle aged | Words used by the old aged |
|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 145 | 226 | 79 |
| | 109 Ration card | 109 Library | |
| | 110 Republic day | 110 Light | |
| | 111 School | 111 Line | |
| | 112 Science | 112 Loan | |
| | 113 Section | 113 Lorry | |
| | 114 Secretary | 114 Labour Act | |
| | 115 September | 115 Management | |
| | 116 Serious | 116 Market | |
| | 117 Shop | 117 Marriage | |
| | 118 Shift | 118 Medicine | |
| | 119 Social | 119 Mechanic | |
| | 120 Sports | 120 Meeting | |
| | 121 Strike | 121 Member | |
| | 122 Stores | 122 Moment | |
| | 123 Subject | 123 Monthly | |
| | 124 SST | 124 Mutton | |
| | 125 Students | 125 Metal road | |
| | 126 Super | 126 Monthly twice | |
| | 127 Sweet | 127 Native | |
| | 128 Syllabus | 128 Neat | |
| | 129 Scholarship | 129 NFPT | |
| | 130 Tea | 130 Night | |
| | 131 Teacher | 131 Novels | |
| | 132 Tiffin | 132 Nuvacron | |
| | 133 Time | 133 Numbers | |
| | 134 Token | 134 News paper | |
| | 135 Town | 135 Non-employers | |

Table 4: Continued

| Total no.of words | Words used by youth | Words used by the middle aged | Words used by the old aged |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 136 Tenth Class | 136 Nine fifty | |
| | 137 Three Terms. | 137 Office | |
| | 138 Two periods | 138 Officer | |
| | 139 Twenty one | 139 Oil | |
| | 140 Union | 140 Operation | |
| | 141 Urea | 141 Opportunity | |
| | 142 Unit test | 142 Over time | |
| | 143 Volley ball | 143 One year | |
| | 144 Weekly | 144 Paper | |
| | 145 Whole bell | 145 Paper | |
| | | 146 Paramar | |
| | | 147 Party | |
| | | 148 Pastor | |
| | | 149 Percent | |
| | | 150 Photo | |
| | | 151 Potash | |
| | | 152 Powder | |
| | | 153 PNT | |
| | | 154 Press | |
| | | 155 President | |
| | | 156 Private | |
| | | 157 Palm oil | |
| | | 158 P.F. Loan | |
| | | 159 Property security | |
| | | 160 Post office | |
| | | 161 Postman | |
| | | 162 Private convent | |
| | | 163 Private doctor | |
| | | 164 Private hospital | |

Table 4: Continued

| Total no.of words | Words used by youth | Words used by the iddle aged | Words used by the old aged |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 165 Rail | |
| | | 166 Rates | |
| | | 167 Ration | |
| | | 168 Re mark | |
| | | 169 Resign | |
| | | 170 Rest | |
| | | 171 Rice | |
| | | 172 Rikshaw | |
| | | 173 Road | |
| | | 174 Rules | |
| | | 175 Ration card | |
| | | 176 Railway station | |
| | | 177 Recreation club | |
| | | 178 Road margin | |
| | | 179 Sale | |
| | | 180 Scale | |
| | | 181 School | |
| | | 182 Scheme | |
| | | 183 Season | |
| | | 184 Security | |
| | | 185 Secretary | |
| | | 186 Shed | |
| | | 187 Side | |
| | | 188 Sisters | |
| | | 189 Sprayer | |
| | | 190 Staff | |
| | | 191 Steel | |
| | | 192 Supply | |
| | | 193 Sugar | |

Table 4: Continued

| Total no.of words | Words used by youth | Words used by the iddle aged | Words used by the old aged |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 194 State Bank | |
| | | 195 Scheme failure | |
| | | 196 Soda machine | |
| | | 197 Six months | |
| | | 198 Teacher | |
| | | 199 Ter m | |
| | | 200 Tenth | |
| | | 201 Theory | |
| | | 202 Tiffin | |
| | | 203 Time | |
| | | 204 Tomato | |
| | | 205 Trouble | |
| | | 206 Town | |
| | | 207 Tractor | |
| | | 208 Try | |
| | | 209 Transfer | |
| | | 210 Twenty | |
| | | 211 Train route | |
| | | 212 Three times per day | |
| | | 213 Two fifty | |
| | | 214 Two years | |
| | | 215 Twenty rupees | |
| | | 216 Union | |
| | | 217 Urea | |
| | | 218 Urgent | |
| | | 219 Unseason | |
| | | 220 Vote | |
| | | 221 Vice President | |
| | | 222 Ward | |
| | | 223 Weekly | |

Table 4: Continued

| Total no.of words | Words used by youth | Words used by the iddle aged | Words used by the old aged |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 224 Welfare office | |
| | | 225 Weekly once | |
| | | 226 Yard | |

# CHAPTER IV
# Findings & Conclusion

## (a)  FINDINGS

It is a common phenomenon that people of two different cultures or languages tend to imitate each others' ideas, cultures, customs, language etc, if they live together or side by side. This interaction leads to borrowing. The word borrowing means 'taking from one another unconditionally'. The borrower need not pay back to the donor. There are many types of borrowings, but our primary interest here is in lexical borrowing. A lexical borrowing is, in the words of Arlotto "..... the process by which one language or dialect takes and incorporates some linguistic element from another"[1]

If people speaking two different languages stay together for a longtime, lexical borrowing is inevitable. The example of French and English is typical. Bangh, in _History of English Language_, mentions this point by saying that:

> "Where two languages exist side by side for a long
>
> time and relations between the people speaking them
>
> are as intimate as they were in England, a considera-
>
> ble transference of words from one language to the

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1.    Anthony   Arlotto  :  Introduction   to   Historical
      Linguistics,   (Houghton   Miffin   USA)   1972:184.

*other is inevitable. As is generally the case, the interchange was to some extent mutual. A good many English words found their way into the French spoken in England"*.[2]

As in the case of English and French, mutual borrowing has taken place between English and the Indian languages almost on the same scale.

Not only the linguistic interchange, but also, the need to find names for new objects and concepts results in lexical borrowing. It is more easy to borrow an already existing term from the other language. One more reason that leads to lexical borrowing is 'prestige motive'. People consider it socially prestigious to use the language of the rulers. Under some special conditions, one language borrows the lexis from the other language. One of those special conditions may be that :

> *"When speakers of two different languages live inter-mingled in a single region, usually one of the languages is that spoken by those in power: this is the upper or dominant language, and the other is the lower, such a state of affairs has more often been brought*

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2.    A.C. Baugh: <u>History of English Language</u> (Allied Publications, New Delhi) 1982:200.

*about by invasion and conquest, more rarely by peace-ful migration.*[3]

Thus the rulers' languages is generally imitated by the ruled. The rulers may introduce many new systems and objects and this naturally results in the introduction of different items in the native languages. We know that Indian languages owe many of their current words pertaining to government, trade, administration and edu-cation, to the language of those who made public affairs their chief concern for more than two hundred years in this country.

With the introduction of the British rule in India, many new ideas, institutions and objects entered Indian life with these new elements, we very often took the ready-made English words and expressions as well which denote these new elements. Today, it is difficult for an indi-vidual speaker to recognise a borrowed word as such. It is easy to borrow an already existing term for new concepts, objects and events, instead of seaching for a new native term. The loan words are in general com-pletely assimilated and nativized. As Arlotto says:

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3. Charles F. Hockett: <u>A Course in Modern Linguistics</u> (Macmillan New York) 1958:405.

> *"One very significant fact about borrowing is that the borrowed words are assimilated into the phonemic (or sound) system of the borrowing language. What this means is that after a word has been fully absorbed into a new language, it sounds like an ordinary word of that language and is subject to all its rules ."*[4]

In the process the foreign words lose their foreignness or foreign identity regarding semantics, phonetics, grammar etc. In the words of Weinrich:

> *"In speech, factors of perception of the other tongue and of motivation of borrowing are paramount, in language, it is the phonic, grammatical, semantic and stylistic integration of foreign elements that is of interest."*[5]

Now, we briefly review and sum up the findings of our study:

4.a.1  82% of our data are single words and they are

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4.  Anthony Arlotto : <u>Introduction to Historical Linguistics</u> 1972:185-186;

5.  Uriel Weinrich : <u>Languages in Contact : Findings and Problems</u> (Mouton, The Hague) 1953:12

contextually appropriate, i.e. appear at the right slot in the grammatical structure of Telugu language without any change. It is easy to borrow single items. As Arlotto says:

> "Words can be taken very freely from one language into another, with very little, if any, effect on the rest of the grammar or lexicon of the borrowing language."[6]

4.a.2 There are 365 English words in seven hundred and ten sentences approximately-that means one English word in every two sentences. We have also done a random count of words per sentence. By counting the words in every tenth sentence, we arrive at the figure of 514 words for seventy one sentences. Multiplied by ten, we get a total of 5140 words for 710 sentences. The incidence of English words then is 7.10% approximately. So, it is understandable that the percentage of English words in spoken Telugu is very low.

4.a.3 There are only content words in our data. No grammatical word from English is used by our speakers. Generally only content words are borrowed. Even in modern

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6.      Anthony Arlotto : Introduction to Historical Linguistics(Houghton Miffin U.S.A) 1972:184.

English, content words are from Greek and Latin, where as the grammatical words, \the/or word order, or the grammatical structure is fro Anglo-saxon. In our data. There are no grammatical words, and not a single incidence of articles, prepositions, pronouns etc. from English. Bangh explains this phenomenon of ⁘ borrowing ⁘ only context words by saying:

> *It is a general observation that languages borrow words but not borrow their grammar from other languages.*[7]

4.a.4 The borrowing by and large of nouns is true even in the case of the Telugu language. 90% of the English words used in our data are nouns. These nouns are used to name things, objects, activities, processes, qualities etc. Bynon says in this regard:

> *Finally, with regard to which lexical classes are most susceptible to borrowing, it is generally claimed that members of the 'open' classes (nouns, verbs, adjectives) are more readily borrowed than those of the 'closed' classes (pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions) and that nouns are the most frequently borrowed class every where. This distribution*

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[7]    A.C. Baugh: History of English Language (Allied Publications New Delhi) 1982:200.

*could however be to some extent simply a reflection*
*of the overall sizes of the classes concerned and*
*the other fact that the great majority of borrowed*
*words are the names of new objects or materials.*[8]

4.a.5 Among nouns 82% are common nouns. These common nouns are being used to denote things, objects, activities, qualities, which have been common in Indian life. A few common nouns fro our data are: Bank, Books, coffee, colony, Degree, Elections, Fraud, Hospital, Hostel, Line, Litre etc.

4.a.6 The frequency of verbs, adjectives and adverbs is very low. They constitute only 10% of our data.

4.a.7 Semantic restriction and shift are much more noticeable than semantic extension in our data. There are 10 items under se antic restriction and and 12 under se antic shift, but only one item under semantic extension i.e. <u>Mutton</u>, which is extended to all flesh foods except chicken.

4.a.8 Britishers planted and introduced new systems in the field of education and weights and measures. They ade a radical change in these fields and so 35% of our

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8.    Theodora Bynon: <u>Historical Linguistics</u> (Cambridge, London) 1977:231.

data appeared in these fields.

4.a.9 Nativization is seen in both lexical items and collocations. 74% of the words appear with Telugu 'u' ending. For example:Bassu, Cardu, Booksu, Buildingu:, Classu, Hallu, etc. Collocations occupy 16% of our data. There is a good deal of creativity in the creation of collocations. Speaking on nativization and Indian English collocations, Kachru says:

> *"However, during almost three hundred years of contact with Africa and Asia, English has been completely embedded in the local contexts and has slowly gone through the process of nativization."[9]*

He further adds:

> *"Those Indianisms which have specific meaning (and function) in Indian culture may be termed contextually determined (or contextually loaded) Indianisms. These will include those informtions which have as specific function (or associations) in IE contextual units. Contextually determined Indianisms may be 'deviant' in the sense that they are unintelligible to the uses of other varities of English because they are not*

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9.    Braj B. Kachru: <u>The Indianization of English</u> (Oxford University Press New Delhi) 1983;214

*acquired with those typically Indian contexts in which*

*such formations and used by Indians.*[10]

4.a.10 This applies to our examples. It is surprising that coinage is practically absent from our sample. There is only one coinage, i.e. 'unseason'.

4.a.11 It is equally surprising to point out the complete absence of words relating to culture and history. This may be because India and Britain do not have any similarities regarding culture and history. Or, is it, that the so-called cultural influence of Great Britan is only superficial.

4.a.12 'Lu' is the plural marker in Telugu. Hybridization and reduplication of loan words are common features in Telugu language. There are 5 hybridizations and 3 reduplicatives in our data.

4.a.13 An isolated loan word, which extends into general use, however, becomes co pletely nativized in pronunciation

4.a.14 There is crucial difference in the incidence of English words with sex and literacy as variables. 59% of the words are used by ales and literates used 57% of the words.

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10.    Ibid P.137.

4.a.15 It is significant to note that there is only marginal difference in the degree and extent of use of English words according to the place variable. But still we notice that the use of English words increases with urbanisation and development. 30% of the words are used in the developed town, whereas only 20% are used in the village.

4.a.16 Very small percentage of words is common to both the village and the developed town. The percentage for the semi-developed and the developed town is higher. This also shows that development means increased use of English. This is mentioned by Gumperz in his artical on 'Sociolinguistics in South Asia'. He says:

> "Indian cities, on the other hand, are as highly industrialized as any in Asia. Many members of the urban middle classes participate actively in the world wide English speaking community of intellectuals. Others are transforming the century-old vernacular literary languages into vehicles dealing with all aspects of modern life ....... with the growing pace of social change in twentieth century India has come a correspondingly increased importance of urban behaviour and speech ways. Urbanization is

*acting as a solvent upon traditionally compartamen-*

*tized and localized modes of life.*[11]

4.a.17 It is essential to point out here that majority of the informants used more English words related to their respective fields to which they belong to, than in general subjects.

## (b) CONCLUSION

*"And, who, intime, knows whither we may vent*

*The treasures of our tongue? To what strange shores*

*This gain of our best glory shall be sent*

*T'enrich unknowing nations with our stores?"*[12]

*(Samuel Daniel, Musophilus, or a General Defence*

*of learning (1599)*

The poet's words have turned to reality in India. English has become rooted in the Indian social life and the educational system and more over it has become one of the languages of this land, known as 'Indian English'.

Though we learned English from the Britishers,

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11.    Thomas A Sebeok (ed): Current Trends in Linguistics
       (vol 5) (Mouton & Co., The Hague) 1969:59.

12.    G. Subba Rao: Indian Words in English : A Study
       in Indo-British Cultural and Linguistic Relations
       (Clarendon Press, Oxford) 1954:62

we made it our own language by our own way of using it.
Quite a few loan words are completely nativized and India-
nized collocations have been created. If anyone wishes
to understand these collocations, he has to understand
the Indian context. English has become pervasive in the
life of Indians. There is not a single field where the
English words have not penetrated. Our total sample
of 365 words is divided into 22 semantic areas. It is
apt to quote R. Gallettis remarks regarding English use
in Telugu language, in his introduction to his father's
(A Galletti's) Telugu Dictionary:

> "Now it may be pity ,but it is a fact, that on nearly
> all matters except those of domestic and personal
> concern the educated Telugu learns to think and to
> express himself not in Telugu but in English. Whether
> he is talking of politics or econmics or medicine,
> or agricultural science, or law, or education the
> odds are that he has imbibed his information in English
> that his concepts are founded on the English words,
> and he could express himself with great accuracy,
> fluency and force in English than in the vernacular."[13]

May be this has an element of exaggeration; but, it is
nonetheless true, that even the Telugu villager uses plenty
of English words.

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13    G. V. Sitapati: History of Telugu Literature
      (Sahitya Akada miHyderabad) 1968:106.

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