



E-ISSN: 2706-8927
P-ISSN: 2706-8919
www.allstudyjournal.com
IJAAS 2021; 3(4): 127-130
Received: 05-08-2021
Accepted: 18-10-2021

Ruhee Bano
Research Scholar, Department
of English, Uttar Pradesh,
India

Dr. Sanjana Kumari
Assistant Professor,
Department of English, Shri
Venkateshwara University,
Uttar Pradesh, India

Status and nature of English within the formal instruction system

Ruhee Bano and Dr. Sanjana Kumari

Abstract

An informal language learning condition is one in which language is taught or learned for conversation rather than grammar. A young person, for example, learn to use words functionally, that is, to get something done or to communicate himself /herself. This expression may be either transactional or self-expressive. The child learns language skill through play and talk, which are example of simple, casual use of language. Thus by using words, the child gains language skill, i.e. He or she learns to successfully and independently communicate, read, listen, and write. The formal educational method, on the other hand, is somewhat different. We're taking about large-scale structured schooling here, with the instructional structure offering certificates at the completion of a learning programs".

Keywords: Status, English, formal instruction, etc.

Introductions

Today's planet is contracting at an alarming rate. Advances of information technologies, scientific expertise, and applications have turned the world into a digital village. People of different cultures and nationalities can now easily meet, communicate, exchange, and socialize on a regular basis. English becomes the administration's official tongue, as well as the medium of instruction and subject of study in Indian schools and universities. English proficiency is regarded as required for activity, thinking, and employment. The use of a universal language---English---makes this possible. English is spoken by over 500 million people worldwide. English has the potential to hit one out of every four people on the planet. English is used for medium of communication by 50% of the world's newspapers, science and academic journals, and more than 60%of the world's radio stations. It is also the United Nation ` official tongue. It became fashionable to speak English. It is a significant foreign language that has achieved the status of link language in many countries around the world. It plays a vital role in the educational system. We may also argue it occupies a special role in India. Aside from being a connection, it is our primary insight into the modern world

Objective

To familiarize status and Nature of English within the Formal Instruction

Role of English language

"English has long played an important part in both our school system and our national life. It ruled supreme in pre-independence India. However, English could not be permitted to hold a place of privilege in a free India. As a result, both of the individuals remembered this. It was agreed that regional language should be created, and Hindi should take the place of English. None can be done in contrast to these things. India must have its own national language if it is to be independent.

Meaning of the Term

"The "entire complex of phenomena associated with human vocal and auditory expression of emotion and ideas" is known as language. It is a combination of the Latin word Lingua, which means tongue, and the French language langue.

Since language is only applicable in a social context, it is referred to as a social term. Language is experiencing a continuous, but overlooked period of evolution and transformation. It became sharper, crisper, more advanced, and more versatile as time passes. Take a look at the historical past of every language; you'll be amazed at the dramatic changes in spellings, sense, pronunciation, and connotation and denotation. As a consequence, language is a constantly concept".

Corresponding Author:
Ruhee Bano
Research Scholar, Department
of English, Uttar Pradesh,
India

Definition

1. "Language is a primarily human and non- instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols "(Sapir).
2. "language, in its widest sense, means the sum total of such signs of our thoughts and feeling as are capable of external perception and as could be produced and repeated at will" (A. H. Gardiner).

Development of English

This can be dated back to 1150 to 1400, culminating with writers like Chaucer and Gower. As a result, up until the 15th century, it was a time of Middle English, but with Chaucer, "the unclipped sun of modern English started to rise and shine." The language's origins can be traced back to Germanic languages, but it clearly varies from them. It arrived in Britain as the tongue of the invaders, the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes. As a result it is thought that English is an offshoot of the Anglo-Frisian community. In 1920, there were about 170 million native speakers and today 10% of the world's population speaks the language. It has evolved into a common language that covers multiple areas of understanding. This is largely due to its adaptability and liberality in embracing new changes. English was more arbitrary in the 16th century. To clarify basic concepts long sentences were used. The language became/ very laborious in the 18th century. The more difficult the vocabulary and phrases used, the better. However, the pattern has shifted; it is now more streamlined, and the use of foreign words and phrases is common".

Impact of other languages on English

"English is known across the world for its expressive ability. It is the most powerful means for communicating even the most abstract and nuanced thoughts and ideas. It has this distinction due to its ability to learn vocabulary and phrases from other languages around the world.

The influence of Latin, tongue, seems to be the strongest of all the languages with which it came into contact. Around the 15th and 17th century, Latin came into contact with, or to put it another way, English came into contact with Latin. This was the height of Latin literature's influences on the rest of world".

1. Latin was a mark of aristocracy and power. "Many Latin words found their way into English. Any of the terms are vindicate,' sedate,' semblance,' incomparable,' garrulous,' intone, 'crescendo,' dulcet, 'resolve, ' speakers "
2. Open A French window: "Another foreign language that has influenced the language of English to the greatest extent in French – the language of France's 'beau monde' (fashionable world). Because of its gentle and dulcet pronunciation, it has given English a classical and ethereal vocabulary. About the fact that, unlike the world of the Latin language, French words do not appear often in daily usage in English, they must be used intentionally
3. The Greek Avalanche- "Aside international language that has had the biggest influence on English is French --the language of France's beau monde' (fashionable word). It has earned English a classical and French words do not occur often in everyday English use, they must be used deliberately as the occasion demands".

4. American Onslaught- "Aside from the Latin, Greek, and French language (also known as the world's 'classical language,' American English has had a major influence on the English language. In reality, English is becoming more Americanized as the current trend is to speak colloquial or slang language that is so common among Americans".

"We must have a way to punish the mass media, educator and politicians for corrupting the Russian language," says Mikhail Fyodorov, an adviser to the culture commission of the status Duma, which is preparing the law

Besides being affected by various foreign tongues, modern English has developed many trends that have been brought about by modern English speakers.

Discussion

"Be positive about your learners' general English learning climate, and then find your English teaching would be much more successful. You should be using all your resources and supplementing them if possible.

For example, you can use newspaper clippings, official forms of magazine advertising (rail reservation form, money order form, and telegram form), and billboard messaging to inspire learners to use English in real-life contexts.

While English has no standardized status in various parts of our world, the following are some of the typical 'roles' or functional capacities that 'English' has in India:

English is our country's official tongue partner. It is learned as part of the school curriculum for 6 to 12 years, either as a subject or as subject and teaching medium.

In a global society, and particularly after Indian markets were opened up to foreign investment, competence in the use of English has become the passport not just to higher educational opportunities, but also to better economic benefits. As a library language, it has a considerable influence in higher education. In education, thus, the focus has changed from studying the content of English lessons to attempting to develop the language skills that would enable learners to 'use' the language.

The Status of English within the Formal Instruction System

"Let us examine the status of English language which is set within a formal instruction system. However, before examining a formal language learning situation, let us attempt to look at an informal language learning situation.

An informal language learning situation is one when language is not taught or learnt for grammar but for communication. For example, a young child learns to use language functionally, i.e., to get things done or to express himself/herself. This expression could be transactional or self-expressive in nature. Though play and chat, which constitute easy, spontaneous use of language, the child develops language skills. Thus by using language, the child develops skills, i.e., he/she learn to speak' read, listen write effectively and-independently. The formal instructional system is, however, very different. Here we are referring to organized learning on a large scale, with the instructional system providing certification at the end of a learning programme. We must examine carefully the difference in the teaching and learning of language in formal and informal situation. Early language learning involves learning of the MT (mother tongue) or LI (First language). Learning English for most Indian is learning a second language (L2). However, these 'characteristics' of formal and informal language learning situations should not be seen

as exclusive 10 each oilier. Modern language learning pedagogy, in fact attempts to organize second language leaning situation as closely as possible to its language

acquisition so that the second language is learnt as ‘naturally’ as possible and enables the learner to become an independent user of it”.

Table 1: Informal/Formal language learning

	Informal language learning	Formal language learning
Language taught	MT, LI	L2, L3, etc. from class I(English medium)
Age	From birth onwards, in informal situation of language learning	From class III, IV, V, VI (vernacular language medium)
Use of language	Functional	More formal language descriptions, formal grammar learnt
Treatment of errors	Parents repeat, encourage and correct	Teacher may comment, focus on Error or sometimes reprimand
Exposure	Oral	Predominantly in the written form

Nature of Language

“A language consists of words, idioms and syntax. It is through language that we think, feel, judge and express. Here language is one of the most important and characteristic form of human behavior we use words and idioms as tool to perform and shere experience among a people passable”.

- 1. Language is speech:** “Language is speech and is distinct from the signs, gestures and sound produced by animals or pets to convey a particular feeling or emotion. It is distinct from the sign language even amongst the humans at any point of social and biological evolution. It restricts itself to speech and hearing. The communication, therefore, has to be from man to man, From a person to another person by means of speech, and hearing. Speech, therefore, is language”.
- 2. Living language:** “As seen earlier, a language undergoes a continuous and un- noticed change for its refinement and depth. It responds to the demands and requirements of the group that it represents. As the human utterances became complex and varied, a language to be living must move with the group, should be alive to their needs and aspiration. In this process of change and growth, language acquires new shape, new approach, and new application.”
- 3. Language and society:** “Language is one of the most important and characteristic from the human behavior.” With widening range and horizon of human through and action, the language has to keep in step with its social calling. As “language is activity, a purposeful activity.” It must help man to express himself in a variety of new and different kinds of situation. It is society that its turn, bestows meaning towards and idioms by conventionalizing them to mean what they mean today to a group or a community, in a variety of complex contexts”.
- 4. Operation of language:** “As language has relevance only in social context, it is necessary for its operation, that a social necessity or scenario exists. There should be a corresponding situation for the language to operate upon. It is a conventional arrangement between the speaker and the listener”.
- 5. Sounds and signals:** “Sounds produced by human beings differ from the ‘signal-like’ sounds and actions of the animals. A lot of research is going on to establish if the animals also have conventionalized arrangement in their expression. According to Bloomfield, “in

human speed, different sounds have different meanings. To study this coordination of certain sounds which certain meaning is to study language”. In other words a study of language consists in giving meaning to a meaning. The meaning already exists, we have to give it a meaning to be intelligible to us as a language”.

Conclusion

“It is right said that English is our major window on the world. It informs us about the advancement taking place throughout the world. In fact, English is the only window through which we can see the day-to-day progress being made in the scientific, technological, agriculture, cultural, literary, political, social and economic fields. Knowledge of English helps us keep in touch with the world’s ever-increasing explosion of knowledge and technological advancement, which are so important to a developing young nation like India. The study of English will be continue in the country, for we aim at the progress of our country. An informal language learning disorder is one in which language is taught or learned for conversation rather than grammar. A young child, for example learns to use language functionally, that is, to get things done or to express himself/herself. This expression can be either transactional or self-expressive. The infant gains language skills through play and chat, which are examples of easy, casual use of language. Thus by using vocabulary, the infant gains language skills, i.e., he or she learns to effectively and independently communicate, read, listen, and write. The structured educational approach, on the other hand, is very different. We’re taking about large-scale formal education here, with the teaching structure granting qualifications after the end of a learning curriculum”.

Reference

1. Brown HD. Principles of language learning and Teaching, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall. 1980.
2. Pattison P. Developing communication skills, Cambridge, Cambridge University press. 1987.
3. Jack C. Richards, the context of language Teaching, Cambridge, Cambridge University press. 1984.
4. Widdowson HC. Aspects of Language Teaching, Oxford, Oxford University Press. 1990.
5. Spratt. Marry English for the Teacher: A language Development course OUP. 1994.
6. Billow RL. The techniques of language Teaching- Longman, London.
7. Pinker S. The language Instinct. (William Marrow and Company). 1994.
8. Yule G. The study of language. (Cambridge University press). 2006.

9. Gillian Lazar. Literature and Language Teaching
Cambridge University press. 1993.
10. Verma SK, Krishnaswamy. Modern Linguistics
(Oxford University press). 1997.
11. Cameron Lynne. Teaching Language to Young learners
(Cambridge University press). 2001.