



Raja Shripatrao Bhagwantrao Mahavidyalaya, Aundh.


Department of English


English for Communication (Compulsory)

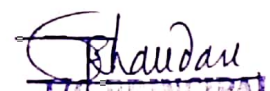
B. A. Part: III Project List 2021-22

Sr. No.	Name of Student	Title of the Project
1	Kadam Pankaj Sanjay	Importance of TV in Communication
2	Pawar Mayuri Maruti	Importance of Nature in our Life
3	Bhosale Rutuja Mahadev	Life without Electricity
4	Pawar Shivani Sudhakar	Short Story Analysis
5	Gujar Rutuja Balasaheb	Importance of TV in Communication
6	Sarvagod Sahil Prashant	Telephone Communication
7	Kshirsagar Nilesh Santosh	English for Business Communication
8	Jadhav Rohit Rajendra	Note Making
9	Jadhav Rahul Bharat	Telephone Communication
10	Waghmode Suraj Balasaheb	English Language
11	Mane Hema Sanjay	Short Story Analysis
12	Jadhav Akash Sonaba	Short Story Analysis
13	Sarvagod Sneha Tanaji	Tense
14	Randive Mohit Shankar	English for Business Communication
15	Yadav Swapnali Dattatraya	Note Making
16	Nanaware Chaitanya Jivan	English for Business Communication
17	Chavan Sushant Shashikant	Major Difficulties in Learning English
18	Amale Suraj Nana	Influence of Social Networking
19	Jadhav Rutuja Balaso	Importance of TV in Communication
20	Jadhav Rajeshree Rajendra	The Beauty of Nature & it's Impact on Mind
21	Gosavi Pooja Tukaram	Degree
22	Jathar Pradnya Bharat	Listening Skill
23	Jadhav Pooja Uddhav	Communication Skill
24	Jadhav Sadhana Shrimant	Listening Skill
25	Salunkhe Shivani Sambhaji	Importance of Soft Skill in Communication
26	Gurav Rupali Vijay	Interview Skills and It's Techniques
27	Kumkar Shubham Sudhakar	World after COVID-19
28	Gaikwad Rohit Tatyaso	World after COVID-19
29	Pawar Snehal Tanaji	Traditional Learning Vs. Online Learning
30	Yadav Tejas Sudhir	Communication Skills
31	Chavan Jayram Gorakhnath	Electronic Media in Communication
32	Chavan Rahul Tatyaso	Types of Media Writing
33	Phadtare Ramesh Pandurang	English Reading Skill Development in Secondary Level Student
34	Chavan Chaitali Deepak	Summary Writing
35	Jadhav Anita Vishnu	Speaking Etiquettes
36	Mohite Abhishek Sudam	Communication Skills
37	Yewale Chaitanya Vitthal	English for Business Communication
38	Mane Kaustubh Kashinath	Telephone Communication
39	Gharge Shivraj Nandkumar	Reading Skills
40	Suryavanshi Rohini Appaso	Degree
41	Nanaware Kishori Santosh	Communication Skill

42	Patil Prajkta Ashok	Communication Skill
43	Gurav Shivani Krishnat	Short Story Analysis
44	Jagtap Namrata Popat	Traditional Classes Vs. Digital Classes
45	More Ganesh Kashinath	Communication Skill
46	Sarvagod Ritesh Shivaji	Importance of TV in Communication
47	Chavan Pallavi Rajaram	Poverty
48	Nande Nishikant Vinod	Skill of Media Writing
49	Jadhav Rohan Hanmant	Major Difficulties in Learning English
50	Mane Harshal Somnath	Telephone Communication
51	Gharge Hareesh Kisan	English Language
52	Yadav Sanchita Shankar	Note Making
53	Rasal Akshay Vasant	English Reading Skill Development
54	Jadhav Dheeraj Prakash	Importance of TV in Communication
55	Waghmare Amruta Siddharth	Enhancing Speaking Skills
56	Sarnobat Snehal Manohar	Problems of English Communication in the Students
57	Gharge Gauri Hanmant	Influence of Social Networking
58	Mulani Dilawar Lala	Importance of Mother Tongue in Learning English
59	Pawar Mayuri Chandrakant	Speaking Etiquettes
60	Sawant Snehal Balu	Degree
61	Kharade Varsha Shashikant	Speaking Etiquettes
62	Gaikwad Prerana Ajit	Development of Vocabulary
63	Gosavi Prashant Rajaram	Degree
64	Sadigale Dattatraya Vilas	Phrase Analysis
65	Deshmukh Shubham Ramchandra	Business Communication Skill
66	Randive Pooja Sachin	Degree
67	Kanase Divyesh Vijay	Enhancing Speaking Skill
68	Randive Swaranjali Satish	Phrase Analysis

  
**Dr. Sukhadeo Raghunath Bhosale**  
**M.A.M.Phil.Ph.D.**  
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**R.S.B. Mahavidyalaya, Aundh (Satara)**

  
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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH: 2021-22

B. A.III

Project Report

Name: Randive Swaranjali Satish  
Subject - English Compulsory

Address: At Post- Aundh , Tal- Khatav , Dist- Satara.

Mob No.: 7219581403

PRN: 2019028334

Project Topic: English Language

Project Presentation: Very good

Regular Attendance: 100% yes

Marks Obtained: 10/10

Date: 7-06-2022

Student's Sign

Teachers Sign:



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**Department of English**

**CERTIFICATE**

**This is to certify that Randive Swaranjali Satish...**

**Of B.A. III has satisfactorily completed Project work on the topic English  
Language**

**In the English Compulsory Sem. -VI in the year 2021-22.**

**Date: 7 - 06 - 2022**

**Student's Signature**

**Subject Teacher**

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE

English is a West Germanic language that was first spoken in early medieval England and eventually became a global lingua franca. It is named after the Angles, one of the Germanic tribes that migrated to the area of Great Britain that later took their name, as England. Both names derive from Anglia, a peninsula in the Baltic Sea. The language is closely related to Frisian and Low Saxon, and its vocabulary has been significantly influenced by other Germanic languages, particularly Norse (a North Germanic language), and to a greater extent by Latin and French.

English has developed over the course of more than 1,400 years. The earliest forms of English, a group of West German dialects brought to Great Britain by Anglo-Saxon settlers in the 5th century, are collectively called Old English. Middle English began in the late 11th century with the Norman conquest of England; this was a period in which the language was influenced by French. Early Modern English began in the late 15th century with the introduction of the printing press to London, the printing of the King James Bible and the start of the Great Vowel Shift.<sup>[8]</sup>

Modern English has been spreading around the world since the 17th century by the worldwide influence of the British Empire and the United States. Through all types of printed and electronic media of these countries, English has become the leading language of international discourse and the *lingua franca* in many regions and professional contexts such as science, navigation and law.

English is the largest language by number of speakers, and the third most-spoken native language in the world, after Standard Chinese and Spanish. It is the most widely learned second language and is either the official language or one of the official languages in almost 60 sovereign states. There are more people who have learned it as a second language than there are native speakers. It is estimated that there are over 2 billion speakers of English. English is the majority native language in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Republic of Ireland, and it is widely spoken in some areas of the Caribbean, Africa and South Asia. It is a co-official language of the United Nations, the European Union and many other world and regional international organisations. It is the most widely spoken Germanic language, accounting for at least 70% of speakers of this Indo-

European branch. English has a vast vocabulary, though counting how many words any language has is impossible. English speakers are called "Anglophones".

Modern English grammar is the result of a gradual change from a typical Indo-European dependent marking pattern, with a rich inflectional morphology and relatively free word order, to a mostly analytic pattern with little inflection, a fairly fixed subject-verb-object word order and a complex syntax. Modern English relies more on auxiliary verbs and word order for the expression of complex tenses, aspect and mood, as well as passive constructions, interrogatives and some negation. The variation among the accents and dialects of English used in different countries and regions—in terms of phonetics and phonology, and sometimes also vocabulary, idioms, grammar, and spelling—can often be understood by speakers of different dialects, but in extreme cases can lead to confusion or even mutual incomprehension. English is a West Germanic language and belongs to the West Germanic group of the Germanic languages. Old English originated from a Germanic tribal and linguistic continuum along the Frisian North Sea coast, whose languages gradually evolved into the Anglic languages in the British Isles, and into the Frisian languages and Low German/Low Saxon on the continent. The Frisian languages, which together with the Anglic languages form the Anglo-Frisian languages, are the closest living relatives of English. Low German/Low Saxon is also closely related, and sometimes English, the Frisian languages, and Low German are grouped together as the Ingvaemonic (North Sea Germanic) languages, though this grouping remains debated. Old English evolved into Middle English, which in turn evolved into Modern English. Particular dialects of Old and Middle English also developed into a number of other Anglic languages, including Scots and the extinct Fingallian and Forth and Bargy (Yola) dialects of Ireland.

Like Icelandic and Faroese, the development of English in the British Isles isolated it from the continental Germanic languages and influences. It has since evolved considerably. English is not mutually intelligible with any continental Germanic language, differing in vocabulary, syntax, and phonology, although some of these, such as Dutch or Frisian, do show strong affinities with English, especially with its earlier stages.

Unlike Icelandic and Faroese, which were isolated, the development of English was influenced by a long series of invasions of the British Isles by other peoples and languages, particularly Old Norse and Norman French. These left a profound mark of their own on the language, so that English shows some similarities in vocabulary and grammar with many languages outside its linguistic clades—but it is not mutually intelligible with any of those

languages either. Some scholars have argued that English can be considered a mixed language or a creole—a theory called the Middle English creole hypothesis. Although the great influence of these languages on the vocabulary and grammar of Modern English is widely acknowledged, most specialists in language contact do not consider English to be a true mixed language.

English is classified as a Germanic language because it shares innovations with other Germanic languages such as Dutch, German, and Swedish. These shared innovations show that the languages have descended from a single common ancestor called Proto-Germanic. Some shared features of Germanic languages include the division of verbs into strong and weak classes, the use of modal verbs, and the sound changes affecting Proto-Indo-European consonants, known as Grimm's and Verner's laws. English is classified as an Anglo-Frisian language because Frisian and English share other features, such as the palatalisation of consonants that were velar consonants in Proto-Germanic (see Phonological history of Old English § Palatalization).

The earliest form of English is called Old English or Anglo-Saxon (c. 550–1066 CE). Old English developed from a set of North Sea Germanic dialects originally spoken along the coasts of Frisia, Lower Saxony, Jutland, and Southern Sweden by Germanic tribes known as the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes. From the 5th century CE, the Anglo-Saxons settled Britain as the Roman economy and administration collapsed. By the 7th century, the Germanic language of the Anglo-Saxons became dominant in Britain, replacing the languages of Roman Britain (43–409 CE): Common Brittonic, a Celtic language, and Latin, brought to Britain by the Roman occupation.<sup>[27][28][29]</sup> *England* and *English* (originally *Ænglaland* and *Ænglisc*) are named after the Angles.<sup>[30]</sup>

Old English was divided into four dialects: the Anglian dialects (Mercian and Northumbrian) and the Saxon dialects, Kentish and West Saxon.<sup>[31]</sup> Through the educational reforms of King Alfred in the 9th century and the influence of the kingdom of Wessex, the West Saxon dialect became the standard written variety. The epic poem *Beowulf* is written in West Saxon, and the earliest English poem, *Cædmon's Hymn*, is written in Northumbrian. Modern English developed mainly from Mercian, but the Scots language developed from Northumbrian. A few short inscriptions from the early period of Old English were written using a runic script.

By the 6th century, a Latin alphabet was adopted, written with half-uncial letterforms. It included the runic letters *wynn* ⟨ƿ⟩ and *thorn* ⟨þ⟩, and the modified Latin letters *eth* ⟨ð), and *ash* ⟨æ).

Old English is essentially a distinct language from Modern English and is virtually impossible for 21st-century unstudied English-speakers to understand. Its grammar was similar to that of modern German, and its closest relative is Old Frisian. Nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and verbs had many more inflectional endings and forms, and word order was much freer than in Modern English. Modern English has case forms in pronouns (*he, him, his*) and has a few verb inflections (*speak, speaks, speaking, spoke, spoken*), but Old English had case endings in nouns as well, and verbs had more person and number endings.

The translation of Matthew 8:20 from 1000 CE shows examples of case endings (nominative plural, accusative plural, genitive singular) and a verb ending (present plural):

English has ceased to be an "English language" in the sense of belonging only to people who are ethnically English. Use of English is growing country-by-country internally and for international communication. Most people learn English for practical rather than ideological reasons. Many speakers of English in Africa have become part of an "Afro-Saxon" language community that unites Africans from different countries.

As decolonisation proceeded throughout the British Empire in the 1950s and 1960s, former colonies often did not reject English but rather continued to use it as independent countries setting their own language policies. For example, the view of the English language among many Indians has gone from associating it with colonialism to associating it with economic progress, and English continues to be an official language of India. English is also widely used in media and literature, and the number of English language books published annually in India is the third largest in the world after the US and UK. However English is rarely spoken as a first language, numbering only around a couple hundred-thousand people, and less than 5% of the population speak fluent English in India. David Crystal claimed in 2004 that, combining native and non-native speakers, India now has more people who speak or understand English than any other country in the world, but the number of English speakers in India is very uncertain, with most scholars concluding that the United States still has more speakers of English than India.



Modern English, sometimes described as the first global lingua franca, is also regarded as the first world language. English is the world's most widely used language in newspaper publishing, book publishing, international telecommunications, scientific publishing, international trade, mass entertainment, and diplomacy. English is, by international treaty, the basis for the required controlled natural languages Seaspeak and Airspeak, used as international languages of seafaring and aviation. English used to have parity with French and German in scientific research, but now it dominates that field. It achieved parity with French as a language of diplomacy at the Treaty of Versailles negotiations in 1919. By the time of the foundation of the United Nations at the end of World War II, English had become pre-eminent and is now the main worldwide language of diplomacy and international relations. It is one of six official languages of the United Nations. Many other worldwide international organisations, including the International Olympic Committee, specify English as a working language or official language of the organisation.

Many regional international organisations such as the European Free Trade Association, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) set English as their organisation's sole working language even though most members are not countries with a majority of native English speakers. While the European Union (EU) allows member states to designate any of the national languages as an official language of the Union, in practice English is the main working language of EU organisations.

Although in most countries English is not an official language, it is currently the language most often taught as a foreign language. In the countries of the EU, English is the most widely spoken foreign language in nineteen of the twenty-five member states where it is not an official language (that is, the countries other than the UK, Ireland and Malta). In a 2012 official Eurobarometer poll, 38 percent of the EU respondents outside the countries where English is an official language said they could speak English well enough to have a conversation in that language. The next most commonly mentioned foreign language, French (which is the most widely known foreign language in the UK and Ireland), could be used in conversation by 12 percent of respondents.

A working knowledge of English has become a requirement in a number of occupations and professions such as medicine and computing. English has become so important in scientific publishing that more than 80 percent of all scientific journal articles indexed by *Chemical*

*Abstracts* in 1998 were written in English, as were 90 percent of all articles in natural science publications by 1996 and 82 percent of articles in humanities publications by 1995.

International communities such as international business people may use English as an auxiliary language, with an emphasis on vocabulary suitable for their domain of interest. This has led some scholars to develop the study of English as an auxiliary language. The trade marked Globish uses a relatively small subset of English vocabulary (about 1500 words, designed to represent the highest use in international business English) in combination with the standard English grammar. Other examples include Simple English.

The increased use of the English language globally has had an effect on other languages, leading to some English words being assimilated into the vocabularies of other languages. This influence of English has led to concerns about language death, and to claims of linguistic imperialism, and has provoked resistance to the spread of English; however the number of speakers continues to increase because many people around the world think that English provides them with opportunities for better employment and improved lives.

Although some scholars mention a possibility of future divergence of English dialects into mutually unintelligible languages, most think a more likely outcome is that English will continue to function as a coined language in which the standard form unifies speakers from around the world. English is used as the language for wider communication in countries around the world. Thus English has grown in worldwide use much more than any constructed language proposed as an international auxiliary language, including Esperanto

Ref.: <http://en.m.wikipedia.org>.....