

The New Englishes

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English has become the most important international language and is the most commonly taught second or foreign language in the world. This book is concerned with 'New Englishes' and more particularly with new varieties of English. Well-known examples of new Englishes include Indian English, Philippine English, Singapore English and African Englishes of nations such as Nigeria and Ghana.

The book deals with the way New Englishes have developed in those non-native situations where they are used for a wide range of functions within the community. These New Englishes are varieties which have become localized not only through the influence of the other languages of the regions where they are used but also through being adapted to the life and culture of their speakers. They are, or are in the process of becoming, varieties of English in their own right - as legitimate as the 'older' Englishes which have been passed on from generation to generation of native speakers. As the authors show, these New Englishes had their beginnings in the colonial era, but in many nations independence has meant an increase in the use and functions of English.

The English We Speak. Intermediate level. New normal. It's a new English expression that describes the way people will live their lives during and after this coronavirus outbreak. Rob Oh right. Does that mean I get some new examples as well? Feifei It does, and here they are. Examples After lockdown, things won't be the same we have to get used to a new normal. Getting up at 6am and going for a run every day is my new normal and it feels good. The new normal means working from home more and not going into the office. New English is a pair of reformed orthographies for English. They are designed to have a standard form of spelling across English speaking countries. Both orthographies are designed to be completely phonetic, based on the Received Pronunciation. Though can apply to other dialects. New English (NE) is made up of 2 orthographies: Full Orthography: uses the original 26 English letters in new ways to better represent pronunciation of words. Goal: New Englishes New Methods is a research network which brings together scholars whose engagement with New Englishes involves critical interrogation of the methods used in New Englishes research. The aims of this network are to critically assess the current methods being used in New Englishes research, to consider how these methods may be improved or combined with one another, and to highlight new methodologies. In 2019 and 2020, we organize 6 network meetings at different universities in Germany. "The pioneer in the study of New Englishes has been, without doubt, Braj B. Kachru, who with his 1983 book *The Indianization of English* initiated a tradition of describing non-native varieties of English. South Asian English remains a well-documented institutionalized second-language variety, yet the cases of Africa and South East Asia are by now also relatively well described." Sandra Mollin, "Euro-English: Assessing Variety Status." Gunter Narr Verlag, 2006. Characteristics of New English. The term is used to contrast with the so-called Anglo Englishes or Older Englishes: the varieties of English spoken in the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. However, the term is sometimes also used more broadly to refer to all varieties of English except for those spoken on the British Isles. ee also. *Singlish *Tok Pisin *Krio *Chinglish *Spanglish.