

# Gentrification of English Language

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**Abstract:** *The relationship between language and society cannot be underestimated. According to Chomsky (1957) Language is the oil that lubricates activities within any human society. As a national language English still survives as the language of economics, education, administration and unity among nations. This paper examines that how English language has modified and gentrified to its users and for the usage. The importance of modification in English Language as a veritable tool for the growth of world forms the core of this paper. More over this paper pointedly exposes us to the various ways of language gentrification that are existed in the society and later it can be expected to be mandatory in our life. This language gentrification will shift the English language from functional approach to the latest constructive approach. The quality or state of being new, different and interesting modification in language tends to the advancement of all activities in the society.*

**Keywords:** Gentrification, Redundancy, Intensifiers, Euphemism, Nuances, Coherences, Clichés.

## I. INTRODUCTION

English is an only language that prevalent all over the world. Though it has different accents and pronunciation it works as a connecting language across all barriers. It is the best medium to communicate with people across the globe. In this context today English Language needs a “gentrification” in its oral and written usage. The word “Gentrification” means the process of renovating and improving a house or district so that it conforms to middle-class taste. It is a process of making a person or activity more refined or polite. These gentrified features will definitely be applicable for English Language. Because the features of English language are originally part of a way of our life and it has to be standardized day by day. The process of standardization of the unique expressive language can be repackaged as cool, trendy and even refined by the following ways.

## II. REDUNDANCIES

**Meaning:** Redundancy/Pleonasm means superfluity or using words unnecessarily or using words for a second time.

**Example:** If all of us cooperate together, we will succeed. Co-operate and together are the redundancies used in this sentence with the same meaning. To get the concrete sentence one of the two words should be dropped.

Redundancy	Lean Version
12Mid night	Mid night
12 Noon	Noon
3 am in the morning	3 am
Absolutely phenomenal/spectacular	phenomenal/spectacular
A person who is honest	An honest person
A total of 14 birds	14 birds
Biography of her life	Biography
Circle around	Circle
Close proximity	Proximity
Completely unanimous	Unanimous
Consensus of opinion	Consensus
Repeat again	Repeat

Each and every	Each
Enclosed herewith	Enclosed
End result	result
Exactly the same	the same
Final completion	completion
Surrounded on all sides	Surrounded
Free gift	Gift
New innovations	Innovations

**Table 1:** Sample Redundancies

**III. INTENSIFIERS**

**Meaning:** Intensifier is a word, especially an adverb or adjective, that has little meaning itself but is used to add force to another adjective, verb, or adverb. (Or) Intensifiers are adverbs or adverbial phrases such as absolutely, completely, extremely, highly, rather, really, so, too, totally, utterly, very and at all that strengthen the meaning of other expressions and show emphasis. It is a different form of teaching synonyms.

**Example:** Intensifiers (very, at all)

She has a very strict teacher.

I'm afraid I'm not at all interested.

**Sample Intensifiers:**

1. Afraid – anxious, apprehensive, frightened, nervous, panic-stricken, petrified, scared, scared stiff, terrified, uneasy, worried.
2. Annoyed – angry, cross, discontented, dissatisfied, furious, grumpy, indignant, irritated, livid, resentful, upset, wild.
3. Surprised – amazed, astonished, horrified, shocked, stunned, taken aback, and thunderstruck.
4. Calm – composed, detached, impassive, indifferent, relaxed, self-controlled, serene, unemotional, unmoved, unruffled, unworried.
5. Happy – amused, cheerful, delighted, exhilarated, glad, jubilant, light-hearted, on the top of the world, overjoyed, pleased, satisfied, thrilled, scintillated
6. Unhappy – dejected, depressed, desperate, disappointed, discontented, disgruntled, dissatisfied, down fed-up, feeling low, gloomy, glum, heartbroken, inconsolable, miserable, sorry upset, wretched.

Notice how these adjectives are arranged in the chart to show their force:

Anxious Apprehensive Nervous Uneasy Worried	Afraid Frightened Scared	Terrified	Panic-stricken Petrified Scared stiff
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**IV. EUPHEMISM**

**Meaning**

- It refers to polite, indirect expression which replaces words & phrases considered harsh & impolite or which suggest something unpleasant.
- It is a colloquial expression which loses its accurate meanings and refers to something else in order to hide its unpleasantness.

Some Familiar Euphemisms:

- Poor – Economically disadvantage/Under privileged
- Slave – Indentured worker
- Old – Senior citizen /Senior person/Mature

• Unqualified	–	Partially proficient
• Unemployed	–	Between jobs
• Stupid/dim/dull	–	Intellectually challenged/subnormal intelligence
• Bin man/Garbage man	–	Sanitation Officer/Sanitation Engineer
• Intellectually disabled	–	Special/Unique
• Beggar	–	Pan handler/ Homeless person
• Drug addict	–	Chemical dependency
• Young criminal	–	Juvenile delinquent
• Poor Student	–	Under achiever/Under performer
• Drunkard	–	Tired and Emotional person
• Bald head	–	Little thin on top
• Global warming	–	Climate change
• Explosion	–	Spontaneous energetic disassembly
• Give birth	–	Visit from the stork
• Pregnant	–	In the family way
• Torture	–	Enhanced interrogation/Physical persuasion
• Death	–	On the heavenly shores/Lifeless/Hot stamped/Return to sender

**NUANCES**

**Meaning:** An indirect or slight degree of difference in the meaning. It can be of feeling, or tone, a gradation, expression or appreciation of subtle shades of meaning.

**Most commonly used Nuances:**

1. Abbreviation (n) - shortened form of a words or phrase.  
Acronym (n) - shortened form of a words/ phrase but pronounced like a word.
2. Abroad (adv) - beyond the boundaries of one’s own country.  
Foreign (adj) - connected to a country / object which is not your own.
3. Abscond (adv) - to go away suddenly and hide somewhere. .Escape (v)-to getfree
4. Academy (n) - institution that teaches particular subject and trains people for a job.  
School (n) - a place where children are educated.
5. Accountant (n) - a person who keeps or examines the records of money.  
Cashier (n) - a person whose job is to receive and pay out money.
6. Advocate (n) - a qualified member of the legal profession who gives advice on complex matters to lawyers.  
Lawyer (n) - a person who has been trained in the law and advising others in the matters of law.
7. Bribe (n&v) - persuading someone to act improperly in one’s favor by a gift of money etc.  
Corruption (n) - evil/wicked behavior or dishonest dealings.
8. Burst (v) - to come apart suddenly as from internal pressure.  
Explode (v) - expand suddenly with loud noise owing to release of internal energy.
9. Produce (v) - something yields either natural / artificial.  
Manufacture (v) - making of goods and articles by hand / machines on a large scale manner.
10. Profession (n) - any type of work which needs a special training / special skill.  
Occupation (n) - chiefly engage one’s time for money.
11. Carcass (n) - dead body of an animal.  
Corps (n) - dead body of human being.
12. Caution (n) - attention to safety.  
Warning (v) - to tell a danger / coming evil.

13. Climate (n) - prevailing weather condition of an area.  
Weather (n) - the general condition of the atmosphere at a particular time & place.
14. Contagious (adj) - diseases that spread by direct / indirect contact.  
Infectious (adj) - containing disease produce organisms or matter.
15. Country (n) - the whole land of a nation.  
Nation (n) - the people, their life, culture, & language of a nation.

#### **V. CLICHÉS**

**Meaning:** A cliché is an expression, idea, or element of an artistic work which has become overused to the point of losing its original meaning or effect, even to the point of being it has written.

#### **Substitutional Sentences to Replace 5 Clichés Used in Cover Letter**

Our cover letter is showing the uniqueness to the position. So, we should not bury our potential in cliché cover lines. Following are the tips to stand out from the pack.

1. **“I Am Applying for the Role of.....”** – Instead of using this cliché in the opening sentence of our covering letter, we have to grab the attention of hiring manager by using “My - years of experience in the field of --- will be very much suited to role of--- as per the requirement of your company.
2. **“I’m a Fast Learner”** – Instead you write your real experience as you are a fast learner in any of the field. If we do so, it will be much more memorable in the minds of hiring personality than the above said cliché.
3. **“I think Outside the Box”** – Instead you can use the witty line “Being a divergent thinker I use to give output unconventionally”. This will definitely grab the attention of reader or HR.
4. **“I’m the Best Person for the Job”** – Instead you can write “I can handle any kind of challenges related to – where my 10 years of experience would come to prove beneficial for your company”. By the time the reader finishes his reading they could understand that you are the best person to the job.
5. **“This Is Exactly the Kind of Role I’m looking for”** - Instead you can emphasis your special skill given in resume to the role required by the company.

#### **VI. WE RECOGNIZE ENGLISH LANGUAGE GENTRIFICATION AROUND US**

The reason to be caution against using this analogy is, it reinforces the myth of gentrification as a spontaneously occurring phenomenon that comes through the actions of individuals. While the English authors sometimes referred to as “language gentrifiers” certainly they have a role in the process that does not happen without their concerted effort. As the main problem of all other gentrifications such as House, Road, District and State are economic and material, this English language gentrification does not need anything because it is a different phenomenon. It highlights some aspects of the source and target domains while concealing others. Using the analogy of gentrification to refer to the change in linguistic value that comes from individual linguistic assumption helps to frame renovation first, as a problem of studying signs and symbols, and second, as something accomplished by individuals, rather than a physical phenomenon. This analogy obscures the larger literature and linguistics forces behind their original source, and that makes it harder to intervene in transformation processes and challenge them.

#### **VII. WE PARTAKE IN THE PROCESS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE GENTRIFICATION**

This transition is a need of the hour and we have to partake for the following reasons:

- It produces fully competent English knowing bilinguals to focus on English as a means of communication.
- English as a moderator to learn content of subjects like Science, Mathematics, and Social Science etc. Hence English should be made very simple.
- We need functional approach in the language instead of grammatical syntax in the language.
- Digital technology has to be used to reinforce the teaching and learning of English Language which is not much important before gentrification.

- The isolated form of English only for English subject should be integrated with the content of all other subjects.
- Structural grammar work for prose and poem can be designed as creative activities to enable learners to think constructively and appreciate the work.
- Classes of English should be arranged based on e-learning format where the database is in abundance and variety for creative motivation to the learner.
- Content of English subject has to be done in the context of real world over the class room.

#### **VIII. CONCLUSION**

As learners are connected with the outside world and access to an incredible amount of English-language material they need some changes and challenges to compete the current position of language all over the world. As a result the English Language adapts new internationalist usage of language and up-to-date content. More traditional learning groups are also following this trend by joining up with the current usage of language. While English writers continue to produce large, globally oriented English writings there is more and more scope for language gentrification in their writings. Web tools and unprecedented access to authentic materials in English Language are tailored to the specific needs and interests of their readers or learners. Generally Language gentrification is a sort of creativity skill in using language which needs to be greater.

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