

**INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH ON VERNACULAR
LANGUAGES, ESPECIALLY ON KANNADA**

MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT

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1. Introduction:

English: From Trade to Universal Language status.

English came to India with East India Company. East India Company came to trade and commerce. Hence, English entered to India. East India Company made Calcutta as its centre of all activities. Had the East India Company's activities remained to trade and commerce, English would have remained the 'library language'. But the advent of British rule in India for centuries and the introduction of the 'Education with English as the Medium of Instruction'. changed the entire scenario. West Bengal, as it was the centre of trade for the East India Company, the education and reformation also had it as centre. For Indians and the Indian Social reformers the British were better learned, better behaved and better lived. Hence, the education was instrumental in bringing about the changes in them. So, Indian frontline reformers of early 19th century like Rajaram Mohan Roy thought they could ward off the social evils that afflicted the Indian society only with the Western Education. By 1840's Macaulay's policy of British Education gained a significant hold over Indian Society. Though criticized today as a means of producing clerks for the needs of British, then it was considered a weapon of eradicating social evils. Hence, reformers also considered English Education the valuable means. The British used this trend to cash in on and used English as a stalking horse. The colleges started in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in the early days of 19th century were the heralds of new education and Western thoughts in India. With the introduction of western education system, English became a medium of instruction and people found it handy to study western literature, law and to gain the first hand information of the concerned subject.

English came to India as trade language with the Company, but soon became a language of business and communication. With the introduction of Macaulay's idea of education and instruction in schools and colleges English gained a momentum in its spread. Though English was not used commonly even in European countries, its application in India became a great development. As it became a medium of communicating legal, political and administrative matters, its importance was felt in the beginning. The pioneer social reformers of India in the 19th century realised that English could be a powerful weapon to irradiate social evils by bringing western and new, thoughts in the lives of people.

As British Empire took over the rule of India all the states had to 'know' and 'learn' English. By the middle of the second half of 19th century English was spread far and wide in India. Hence as time passed, English was sought to be a universal language by all states and it became 'a force' to be reckoned with and it was placed in the foreground of public attention. As a result of this, even Indians could understand, especially British could study India or east. The mysteries of India could be unraveled by English. It, to some extent, effectively bridged 'the gap' between the states. Still, English was confined to the universities and the advanced learning only and hence it was labeled 'the library language'. But the introduction of English as a language at the lower levels, mushrooming of English medium schools, regular flow of information from the west, the entry of useful gadgets into the lives of the commoners, the new technology, the maximum dependence on the machines and technology etc..... brought about a sea change in the lives of people and in their attitude towards their own tongue and added vocabulary. All the states, country as a whole accepted English for understanding lives and problems. Irrespective of learned or educated, English words, hundreds together became the common day – to day

usages in their speech and conversation. They reached the state of unavoidable usages. Many people could not replace English words from their speech.

Globalisation, technological advancement, specially modern gadgets like, T.V., radio, mobile and Computers and cinema made the Indians accept new things and English language or words Pierced the ‘Luddite’ mentalit of people of even the remote corners of the state. Circumstances that made people accept and use English words were so forceful that it left little tine to think of alternative words to replace their English names. Hence English words have become a ready vocabulary in all vernacular languages.

2. Methodology

The project is designed to have two levels of study. First one is the study based on reference in libraries using literary works and journals related to Kannada. The works which analyse the influence of English on Kannada works and writers, especially during 19th and early 20th centuries are taken. The library reference concentrated on the English literary tradition which is followed by Kannada writers and their experimentation on the Western Model. This is academic level of study. Major Kannada works dealing with history of Kannada literature are referred for this purpose. It also throws light on the metre, rhyme, stanzaic forms, that our writers borrowed from the western model. Second stage of the study is the survey of selected people comprising school, colleges, teachers, business people, students and common people living in Urban/city area as well as semi rural regions. For this purpose, the questionnaire is a prepared. The questionnaire is a mixture of questions on the primary education, medium of education, contact with Kannada language, common English words, they use in day-to-day works, interaction, in their conversation and the words which they like to use in English form only, the words for which they don't easily find Kannada words, and English words which have no alternative words in usage. These questions intended to test the dependence of common people on English in their daily/routine works. Learned people in urban area using English for prestige or fashion is one thing, while even the uneducated using so many English words is another surprising factor. The people who are randomly provided the questionnaire were made to respond to the questions related to the English words used by rural/village people who are not learned, i.e. who have not studied English in the schools.

The Survey is conducted mainly in four regions:

- 1) Belguam - Dharwad region: It comprised of different regions of Dharwad, Hubli, Haveri, Belguam, Bailhongal, Raibag and the sub - urban regions of Belguam and Dharwad.
- 2) Mysore region : It included Mysore, Mandya, Hassan district area covering many taluks of these districts.
- 3) Kolar Tumkur region: Different taluks of these districts including some areas of Bangalore is also covered.
- 4) Raichur region: Though, comparatively back word region, it is also randomly surveyed in order to get the feedback/response as to know how far people use English in their daily life.

3. Objectives of the study

The study has primary concerns as following:

1. It aims at assessing the influence of English language on the public in general
2. To study its influence on professionals, academicians, business people and students.
3. To study the words which have been accepted by the speakers of vernacular languages, as they were in English.
4. To understand the circumstances that make people accept English Language in their day - to day life.
5. To make the list of the large number of words commonly used by educated in semi - urban area and urban areas as well as illiterate or ignorant of English Language.
6. To consider the inevitability of English words in Kannada speech and Conversation.

Purpose of the study.

Since the advent of British, either in the form of East India Company or the rule of Britain /Empire, English is used by many people. It was commonly used by the educated people, but it was restricted to some places like colleges, laboratories, research centers, universities etc. But it was all in the past, Educated used many English words in their native languages mixing English. Today English has swept every corner of life of both educated and ignorant of English in terms of study of that language. Those who have not studied English at high school or college level also use it abundantly. Many English words appear in their mother tongue speech. There was need for communicating ideas. Hence, they came to regional languages quickly. There are many forces that bring new words to Kannada and other vernacular languages. This study aims at affirming how such words flow into the vernacular languages and tradition and become one with the language.

This study and survey becomes a "ready report" for reference to those who wish to know the words that have come from English, the words that are related to different fields/ area and situations of use, then to know how these words have come to the regional languages. It will also give enough scope for future study. This also shows how some words in the vernacular languages will become defunct and which words will meet such state with English as a highly powerful and influential language.

4. Literature Survey

PART-II

Influence of East, Indian Regional literature and Language on European, British and other writers.

As English language, Empire and literature drew the attention of Indians and regional writers, there were British and Europeans who were attracted by the ancient treasure of Indian Languages and literature. Eastern philosophy, history and literature was introduced to west by these writers. West Bengal and Bengali language always attracted west. Because of revolutionary thoughts and personalities like Rajaram Mohan Roy, Ishwar chandra Vidyasagar, Vivekanada, Dayananda Saraswathi it made British to study the Indian Languages and literature. Some such efforts were made in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Indian philosophy & Sanskrit Language also invited many western scholars. In 1783, English scholar Charles Wilkins translated Bhagavadgitha to English. Even governor Waren Hastings wrote that ‘Gita is unequal in logic, imagination and in its vocabulary’. Great historians like Elphinston, Castle and Vincent Smith Studied Indian history. As a result of this ‘Cambridge history of India’ was prepared. Great philosophical works and Sanskrit plays like ‘Shakuthala’ were translated to German language. In 1827, ‘Oriental Translation Fund’ was established in London. According to one survey, by 1850 more or less 2500 books from Indian Languages were translated to English and other European Languages. Max Muller, German, German scholar published three books on Vedas from 1852 to 1856. From 1870 he published around fifty books in “Sacred Books of the East’ series of publication.

Rajaram Mohan Roy started colleges in the early 19th century and arranged for the study of science and English in his own expense.

Himself wrote a grammar book called 'Gowdiya Vyakarana'. Universities were started in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras in 1857. Long back in 1820, Kannada language's Grammar was prepared by John Mackeray. Printing was ready in Bellary and Madras. In 1827, press was ready in Kannada. Western scholars took special interest in Indian history, philosophy and literature from 18th century. Conducted research in various subjects. In 1856, Robert Cauldwell's, 'A comparative grammar of Dravidian languages' was published. In 1844, James Ferguson's 'Cave Temples of India' was produced. Robert Sewel's 'A Forgotten Empire' is a unique history of Vijayanagar Empire and a treasure of great culture of Kannada. Willam Cary published 'Kannada Grammar' in 1817. Another writer John Meekeral also wrote Kannada Grammar in 1820. William Reeve published 'Kannada Encyclopedia' in 1832. In 1894 was published much acclaimed Ferdinand Kittel's 'Kannada – English' Encyclopedia. John Garret published Keshiraja's 'Shabdamani Darpana' in 1868. B.L. Rise edited 5 cantos of Pampa Ramayana and published in 1874 and brought out 'Amarakosha' in 1873 only. Rise wrote 'History of Kannada Literature' also. Researchers like B.L. Rise, Mark Wilks, James Burgess and Dr. Haltesk studied history of Karnataka and threw new light on it. Folk literature attracted western writers. In the middle of 19th century alone Charles Gover who published "Folk songs of Southern India" translated some of the Kannada folk songs to English. J F Fleet in his 'Indian Antiquary' published lavani songs in 1885. Kittel collected more than four thousand proverbs.

Post Independent India and English

From East India company, the administrative power directly came to the hands of British Empire by 1857. There were little mutinies and disturbances, but the crown took over the responsibility and till 1947, up to declaration of independence English became the major means of communication between British and Indian offices. From 1857 to 1900 English education took rapid development and the atmosphere was in favour of English for new, creative work for Indian genius. Further, next 20 years also saw a spread of English education. But here and there were oppositions and discontent towards English. Though there was dissent towards English by 1947 and after independence, because of national language issue in India. After independence Hindi became an issue of national administrative language of the country. The Indian states were the staunch followers of Hindi and wanted it to be a national language. Whereas south Indian states, especially Madras was against Hindi. Though, Hindi, became powerful, constitution gave some more year's life in India. But in course of time English became stronger in India. During 1960's veteran leader like C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) came out strongly in favour of English and suggested that it should continue in India as official language for all India and International purposes and also as the medium of instruction in the University and as the medium of higher law courts, and the learned journals. Defending English, Rajaji wrote as follows:

I am convinced that the attempt to replace English by Hindi at the Union level, be it now or on a future date, will once again bring into being a disintegrated India. Whether unification has been brought about as a result of history will be disrupted..... With English will go all the all India feeling we have now got I utter this grave warning. It is the warning of one who loves India and loves unity.....

Rajaji, demanded English to remain in India forever. Though Hindi was given the chance it could not make a spectacular advance after a decade of Independence. As a result of patronage English received, English developed its own entity called 'Indo – English' or 'Indo – Anglian' literature. Like Australia, Canada or Africa, India developed its own 'Indian English' literature and writing. It started representing India and its competence in writing in English giving a scope for the west to look at India. But Indian English literature is not one. It comprises many literatures like Assamese, Bengali, Gujarathi, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Oriya, Marathi, Punjabi and so.....

K R Srinivas Iyengar, assessing the valuable contribution of Indians to Indo - Anglian poetry, in his book, 'The Indian contribution to English Literature' wrote:

The best Indo-Anglian poets have given us something which neither English poetry nor any of our regional literatures can give; in other words, they have effected a true marriage of Indian process of poetic experience with English formulae of verse expression. At the same time one must remember the fact that Indian writing in English or Indo - Anglian literature is also greatly influenced by writing in English. Like in English or England, we in Indian English also have Romantic, or Modernist or traditional poets. Indian English also has in its own way contributed to the enrichment and variety of English writing. Therefore, it is apt to remember an article published in TLS. In an article entitled 'England is Abroad' a writer in the Times Literary supplement of 18 April 1958, pointed that 'the centre of gravity of English literature has shifted, and while we are busy, consolidating, a brand new English literature will be appearing in Johannesburg or Sydney or Vancouver or Madras". This shows how English became a land mark development in third world or colonial countries of British Empire.

There was a time showing reluctance in accepting English. The questions like varieties in English, standard English, English as International language, English as communicative Language have all blurred now. English, irrespective of learned or illiterate, has swepted all categories of people. It has acquired the status of universal language today. It has influenced every corner of life.

5. Influence of English Language and Literature on Kannada

As English language became the means of Communication throughout India for the official purposes during British rule, literatures in different states along with its regional languages came under the influence of English. Kannada Language was no exception to it: Writers in Kannada came under the influence of English literature. New experiments began. Translation from English language became a new trend in Kannada. Writers took care in translation to suit the regional flavour and taste of readers and the colloquialism.

Along with translations from English, transcreations also began. Such an effort began with the translation by B.M. Shree Kantaih, B.M. Shree's 'English Gethagalu' is the first of its kind. Modern Kannada literature and its creation began with this 'English Geethagalu' published in 1921. The first publication came out with 12 English poems. B.M. Shree added 24 more poems in 1924 and in 1926 thirty five more poems were included. B.M. Shree's translation gave a new dimension to Kannada creative field. It brought new inspiration, a new breath and spirit. English literature opened its treasure of western thought, new outlook of life and its meaning to the Kannada literature and people.

A large number of English poets became an inspiration to the Kannada readers through B.M. Shree's translation. Famous English poets like Shakespeare, Milton, Burns, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Arnold, Johnson, Goldsmith, and playwrights and novelists like Sheridan, Jane Austen, Walter Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Gibbon on one hand and writers like Carlyle, Ruskin Lamb, Hazlitt, Boswell, Sophocles, Ibsen, Tolstoy and other great writers entered our regional language. World

literature made its everlasting impression on our literature. Kannada opened itself and borrowed good elements from them.

With B.M. Shree's impressive translations began a new era. Series of attempts took place. Shakespeare's plays like 'As you Like It,' 'Midsummer Nights Dream' brought new enthusiasm and cheerfulness because of their comic effect. European ideas of 'problem play' or 'comedy of manners' came to Kannada literary world. Biographies and essays were new forms which breathed new life into Kannada literary world. Like B. M. Shree, even in Mysore region during 1880s, there was encouragement. The English translation was supported by poet's like Shanthakavi. 'Ode to skylark' is translated as 'Baanaadi' by B.M.shree .

Indian literature didn't treat man and nature separately. Indian consciousness carried forward the 'oneness' of it. But in western literature, especially in Wordsworth we could see the relation of man with nature. Romantic poets saw living word in nature. Wordsworth saw his 'guru' in it. Wordsworth experienced uniqueness in nature. Keats and Shelley contributed to this world of experience. It helped Kannada literature derive new ways of thinking and feeling. English language became a threshold to open the treasure of rationalism and logic of western, European literature. Many dramas came to Kannada from English. English helped to bring out the hypocrisy, pretence and other characters into Kannada. S.G. Shastri translated Henrik Ibsen's 'Doll's House' into Kannada as 'Sootrada Gombe'. Ideas of Women's Freedom and liberation became a fresh thought to Kannada. A new form of literature called 'fiction' in Kannada began during 1870s. But in the year 1857, in the middle of 19th century, Reverend Weegle translated John Bunyan's 'The pilgrim's progress' into Kannada as 'Yaathrikana Sanchara'. Early romantic period, Rousseau's philosophy, have all influenced Kannada literature. Though language was a major problem,

poetry became a source of inspiration. Many poetic translations were carried on. Kerodi Subbaraya was one who did his effort with popular English song ‘little drops of water, little grains of sand.....’

The attraction of English was shown in translation. Some of the following examples shown how English works came to Kannada. Drama became a major field of creative works. Even those who don’t know English also contributed to the enrichment of Kannada. Basavappa Shastri, took the help of English scholars and transformed Shakespeare’s famous play ‘Othello’ as ‘Shoorasena Charithre’. Shakespeare’s another great tragedy ‘King Lear’ came to Kannada as ‘Hema Chandra Rajavilasa’. M.S. Puttanna brought it to Kananda in 1899. Shakespeare’s ‘The Taming of the Shrew’ came to Kannada as a ‘Chandimada Mardhana’ A Ananda Rao brought Shakespeare’s ‘The Merchant of Venice’ as ‘Panchalee Parinayam’ M.L. Shrikante Gowda translated Shakespeare’s ‘Macbeth’ as ‘Prataap Rudradeva’ in 1895. The Shakespearean language was a challenge. The regional expression could not be easily met . But the meanings were conveyed .The writers like S.G. Narasimhacharya and Jayarayaacharya were successful in reflecting the impulse powerfully. ‘Twinkle, Twinkle, little Star, is a fine example for their taste. S.G. Narasimhacharya translated wordsworth’s ‘To the Cuckoo’ as ‘Baro Vasanthada Kanda.....’. S J Narashihmachanrya also translated two songs from Shakespeare’s play The Tempest. Ariel’s song is very popular.

Panje Mangesharaya and M. Govinda Pai were two great examples of bringing translations from and trans formed works to Kannada. Govinda Pai translated Wordsworth’s ‘To a butterfly’ as ‘Chittege’. Panje’s ‘Tenkana Gaaliyata’ which came in 1919 is one example of unraveling nature and its immense tempestuous power. Wind’s horrible power is descended in multiple ways. In the real sense with his transitions

like this real modern Kannada poetry is born. Panje's 'Tenkana Gaaliyata' is a Kannada version of the poem 'Frolic In the Wind'. Though the translation of Shakespeare's plays like 'Othello' and 'Romeo and Juliet' were not perfectly satisfactory, they were able to bring literature nearer to the lives of common people. In the early 20th century short story and fiction become popular, though there was that trend of writing. But English influenced these forms of writing immensely during these days. Francis Thompson's 'Hound of the Heaven' is translated as 'Deva Ketu' by Kuvempu.

Along with 'Tenkana Gaaliyata' Panje Mangesharaya translated some other poems. His Kannada poem 'Annana Vilaapa' is a translation of Felicia Hemens's poem 'O call my brother back To me'. The poem is an example for pathos and with this poem over emotionalism, melodrama also came. During 1930s 'Anubhava Sahitya' came in the form of Madhura Chenna's poem's. He is influenced by poets like Yeats and A. E.

When B.M. Shree's 'English Geethagalu' was published in 1921 it had just twelve poems, but in 1926 it became totally a collection of 60 sonnets. B.M. Shree's 'English Geethagalu' comprises of Shelley's nine poems, Burns's seven poems, Wordsworth's five poems, three each of Tennyson and Scott, two each of Shakespeare, Byron and Southey. Shree didn't include many great poets. But he selected poets that he could translate. Very famous poem, Thomas Hood's 'Bridge of sighs' is translated as 'Dukha sethu'. Robert Burns's romantic poem 'My love is like a red , red rose' is also included in Shree's Collection. One of the most impressive and heart touching poem in B.M Shree's collection is 'Karunaalu Ba Belake'. It is the translation of English writer – poet John Henry Newman's 'Lead, Kindly Light'. Newman later became a cardinal of English church. B.M. Shree's selection of words, choice of diction is

very impressive. The poem was successful in moulding the emotion of crores of Kannadigas. B.M.Shree's poems opened a romantic period in Kannada. Sometimes translations were ironic. M.D.Alasingracharya took famous speech from Shakespeare's 'As you Like It' as 'Seven ages of Man'.

By 1940s Aa, Na, Krishnaraya was a leading novelist of Kannada. This period is called Pragathisheela in Kannada. External influence was remarkable on the literature of this period. Aa.Na.Kra, repeatedly quoted Voltaire, Emile Zola, Maxim Gorky, Mayakovski, Ibsen, Shaw, Sinclair etc The literature of Pragathisheela period in Kannada accepted European writers and received influence positively. It considerably helped Kannada writers to experiment with their ideas and thoughts. With B.M.Shree, D.V.G also contributed immense D.V.G's 'Vasanth Kusumanjali' contains translation of J. G. Whittier's 'My Soul And I' as 'Jeevageethe' and Walt Whitman's 'Song of Myself' as 'Aathmageethe'. L Gundappa translated Arnold's 'Sohrab and Rustum' in 'Sarala Ragale'.

With English literature becoming a new central inspiration of study in Indian universities a new world of modern western literature opened to regional languages. In different states universities introduced different papers of literature for the study. Kannada poets like Gopal Krishna Adiga and B.C. Ramachandra Sharma came under the direct influence of modern psychology and western literature. Naturally Kannada students of literature could make comparative study of writers and criticism. Modern scholars easily identify Adiga's poems and their similarity with T.S. Eliot's poetry. When Adiga's poem 'Himagiriya Kandara' was published in 1952, it cleverly indicated 'Navya' Poetry in Kannada, showing the influence of English poets like Eliot. Along with Adiga, Navya period gave great poets in Kannada like Ramanujan, N.S.

Laxminarayana Bhat, Tirumalesh, Lankesh, Nissar Ahmad and great novelist's like Yashavanth Chittala, Lankesh, Tejaswi, Ananthmoorthy, Shanthinath Desai. At the same time, one could see during 1970's and 1980s, influence of Absurd theatre in the works of Chandrashekar Patil and Lankesh.

The direct impact of English literature in Kannada is on lyrics or Bhavageetha. The major 19th century poets like Wordsworth, Shelly, Keats, Byron, Tennyson, Browning influenced Kannada poetry widely. As part of translation from English many unnoticed writers in Kannada also contributed. Thomas Gray's unforgettable poem 'Elegy written in a country churchyard' is translated by S.G.Govindaraj Iyyengar and Hattiangadi Narayanaraya. English poetic form called 'Ode' came to Kannada as "Pragaatha" D.V.G's poem 'Belurina shilabalikeyaru' is influenced by Keats's 'Ode on a Grecian Urn'. But D.V.G.S views were different. Govinda pai's poem 'Baanahakki' is translation of Shelley's, 'To a Skylark'. English poetic form 'Elegy' came to Kannada as 'Shokageethe'. English 'Limerics' came to Kannada as 'Chutuka' or 'Hanigavana' English Nonsense poems are also same in structure. Edward Lear was famous poet of this poetry. Jayarayacharya was known for children's song. One such is English poem 'Mother'.

Fiction or novel became another field of interest for the Kannada readers. Kannada writers tried to translate English fictions long back. Long back, in the middle or 19th century it took place. In the year 1842, John Bunyan's 'Pilgrims Progress' and in 1857, Daniel Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe' came to Kannada. The unique quality of describing the minute aspects as an art came to Kannada with 'Robinson Crusoe'. During 1870s, and 1890s from Indian regional languages like Marathi, Bengali and Malayalam fictions came to Kannada. Influence of English encouraged Kannada writers to look at neighbouring languages. Bengali

writers like Ishwara Chandra Vidyasagar, Bankim Chandra, Ramesh Chandra Dutt were all pioneer writers being translated.

After 1950s and 60s in Kannada literary world experiments took place with technique and narration. Many scholars, professors working in Universities looked at Kafka. Albert Camus and Russian writers like Tolstoy, Gorky came to Kannada. French, Russian and German came to Kannada through English Language. Kafka and Camus became the major influences.

Short story is a very popular form of literature in the west. Kannada also produced many great writers like Masti longback. English also influenced Kannada writers. In the very early days of 20th Century, writers like M.N. Kamath translated some of the stories of Athur Conan Doyle's 'Sherlock Holmes stories'. Many stories of Tolstoy and Maupasa reached the hands of Kannada readers in 20th Century Masti wrote ballads like Navarathri' inspired by Chaucer's Canter bury Tales. M. N Kamath translated ballads like Six Men of Hindustan as Aane Aneyo and 'The Ant and the Grass Hooper' as 'Iruveyu Midatheyo'

Drama and theatre were twin attractions. The repertories in Kannada like Rangayana or Neenasam did a commendable job for a long time and still continuing. Many English, French, German, Greek or other European plays were experimented in Kannada to suit our culture, soil and life with sound translation. Shakespeare is still an unending source of energy, inspiration and knowledge. Many writers translated Shakespeare's famous tragedies to Kannada. D V Gundappa translated 'Macbeth' long back. Shivaram Karanth also translated Shakespeare's play like 'Hamlet' as 'Hemantha' in Kannada. S.G. Shastri translated Lawrance Housman's 'The Last Days of Socrates' as 'Socrateesana Koneya Dinagalu'. Ibsen's The warriors of Helijiland, as 'Aaryaka' and 'Dolls House' as 'Soothrada Gombe'. B.M.Shreekantaih wrote a play

‘Ashwathaman’ on the model of Greek playwright Sophocles’s Aijax. Masti’s ‘Sojigada Holalu’ reminds Coleridge’s Kublakhan and Christabel. Kuvempu was also influenced by serious Greek and English dramas for his gruesome tragedies. His play like ‘Rakthakshi’ is a fine example. It resembles Shakespeare’s Hamlet as a serious tragedy. English blank verse came to Kannada as ‘Sarala Ragale’.

Among most popular playwrights of Kannada, Parvathavani or P.Narasinga Rao is prominent. He wrote more than eighty plays. His first play” “Undadi Gunda” is the translation of Oliver Goldsmith’s play ‘She stoops to conquer’, which is one of the significant plays in, English. Parvathavani brought many plays of Shakespeare, Anton chekov, Molliere and others to Kannada. After the unification of Karnataka many English and western plays were staged. In Bangalore Ravindrakala Kshethra did a laudable work. Along with Marathi, Bengali translations, plays like ‘Caucasian Chalk Circle’. ‘Three Penny opera’ Rosencrats and Gildenstern’ were the most successful plays staged and received wide acclaim.

Sumatheendra Nadiga wrote a play “Bokka Taleya Narthaki”, based on Ionesko’s. ‘The bald prima Donna’ written during 1950s. Nadiga’s play opened ‘Absurd Plays’ in Kannada. The absurd theatre of English came to Kannada and the experiment done by Chadrashekhakar Patil and Kambar enriched Kannada literature. P Lankesh also contributed to the absurd plays in Kannada.

Many great scholars who worked as teachers of English literature and teachers in Indian languages in Universities and colleges worked for the study of Indian literature and its growth in the light of western Literature. Many professors taught in the Western Universities as visiting professors helped Kannada and regional languages in India. As far as criticism is concerned, scholars like V.M. Inamdar, L.S.Sheshagiri Rao,

A. Anantha Narayana, were the early writers to bring in the western critical thought to Kannada study. V.M. Inamdar's "Paschathya Kavya Meemavse", L.S. Sheshagiri Rao's 'Greek Rangabhoomi mathu Nataka' and "English Sahithya Charithre" were significant in making Kannada readers understand western critical thought and literary development. Eliot's emphasis on study of literary work as an inter disciplinary subject became in the recent years a major area of study. Due to western influence, Psychology became a primary major area of literary study along with Feminism and cultural studies.

In the recent years English helped so much to literature. Apart from Indian languages and literature Kannada writers pioneered in bringing African, Australian and Commonwealth countries along with English, French and American writers. The great critics like G H Nayak, C N Ramachandran, Rajendra Chenni, H.G. Raghavendra Rao, K.V. Narayana, Narahalli Balasubramanya and others did a great service in introducing foreign writers to Kannada through critical evolution.

During the first quarter of 20th century, i.e. during 1920s and 1930s critical essays relating literature in Kannada were published. Masti Venkatesh Iyyengar wrote 'Vimarshe-I' in 1925 and 'Vimarshe -II' in 1929. They are based on English critical tradition and poetics. Masti's essays clearly show the influence of Mathew Arnold's essay 'The Function of criticism'. Masti's another work of lecture series - 'Sahithya' also shows English critical style of writing and it is equally useful as W.H. Hudson's 'Introduction to the study of Literature'.

6. B.M.Shree's pioneering influence.

The translation done by B.M. Shree encouraged many writers and teachers to follow that tradition. Being a teacher of English B.M. Shree contributed greatly to the enrichment of Kannada Language, prosody in Kannada, rhyme, rhythm, intonation etc... that brought novelty in Kannada literature. B.M. Shree's 'English Geethagalu' is a collection of 65 English poems that contained the popular poems of the great poets. Shree's collection opened 'Modern poetry' in Kannada . The following list shows how B.M. Shree covered a vast period of poetry in English for his translation covering from Shakespeare to Victorian period. The following are the main poets he translated.

I. Shakespeare's poems:

- i. Under the Greenwood tree (Adavi Maradadiyali)
- ii. Youth and Age (Muppu-Yavvana.)

II Robert Burns:

- i. Duncan Gray (Maada-Maadi)
- ii. O, My Love's like a Red, red Rose.....
- iii. I do not Love thee (Ninnolenagolavilla)
- iv. A fond kiss (Ondu Muthu)
- v. Bonnie Doon (Bitta Henu)
- vi. Auld Lang Syne (Kaleda Hindina Dinagalu)
- vii. A man is a Man For all that

III. Byron's poems:

- i. Could Love for Ever (Vasantha Kantadolume)
- ii. We'll go no more a roving (Beda bidu Navuaalevvdinnu)

IV. Nash's poems:

- i. Spring (Vasantha)

V. **John Henry Newman:**

- i. Lcad, Kindly Light (Prarthana)

VI. **Walter Scott:**

- i. Gathering Song (Kalagada padu)
- ii. Coronach (Veeragallu)
- iii. Proud Maisie (Binkada Singari)

VII. **Robert Southey:**

- i. After Blenheim (Blenhem Kadana)
- ii. The scholar (Kavi Shishya)

VIII. **Wordsworth's poems:**

- i. Written In March (Holekere)
- ii. Rainbow (Malebillu)
- iii. The pet Lamb (Muddina Kurimari)
- iv. The seven sisters (Chola Kanneyaru)
- v. A complaint (Manasthapa)

IX. **Shelleys poems:**

- i. Skylark (Baanadi)
- ii. Love's Phiosophy (Prema rahasya)
- iii. I fear thy kisses, gentle maiden.
- iv. One word is too often profaned
- v. Flight of Love (premada sankata)
- vi. Music, when soft voices
- vii. To Night (Irula Devi)
- viii. Dejection, Near Naples (Niraashe)
- ix. A Lament (Dukha Samaya)

X. **Tennyson's poems:**

- i. Charge of the Light Brigade (Raavuthara daali)
- ii. Break, Break, Break (Hoy!, Hoy!, Hoy!)
- iii. Crossing the Bar (Bandaru Dantuvadu)

XI. Beddoes's poems:

- i. Dream pedlary (Kanasu Beku Kanasu)

XII. Robert Browning poems:

- i. The patriot (Desha Sevaka)
- ii. Wanting is – What? (Are yavudilli)
- iii. Epilogue to Asolando (Veera Janma)

XIII. C.Wolfe:

- i. Burial of Sir John Moore (Sir John Moorannu Hooliddu)

XIV. William Cowper's poem:

- i. Loss of the Royal George (Royal George Mulugihodaddu)
- ii. My Mary (Nanna Mery)

XV. Camp Bell's poem:

- i. Lord Ullin's Daughter (Kaari Heggadeya Magalu)
- ii. Ye Mariners of England (England Navikaru)

XVI. Thomson's poems:

- i. Rule Britannia (Aalu Britaniya)

XVII. Henley's poem:

- i. What have I done for you, England, My England.

XVIII. H Coleridge:

- i. She is not fair to outward view

XIX. S.T.Coleridge:

- i. Love (Kanakaangi)

XX. Lady Lindsay:

- i. Auld Robin Gray (Mudiya Ramegowda)

XXI. Caroline Norton :

- i. I do not Love thee

XXII. Thomas Hood:

- i. Bridge of Sighs. (Dukha Sethu)

XXIII. W.S. Landor:

- i. Rose Aylmer (Paduma)

XXIV. Lamb:

- i. Old Familiar faces (Haleya Palakeya Mukhagalu)

XXV. Lady Nairne:

- i. The land of the Lead (Nemmugeya Naadu)

XXVI. Christina Rosetti:

- i. Up - hill (Pedasu daari)

XXVII. Arthur Clough:

- i. Say Not the struggle naught availeth
(Heeladiru horadi palavillavendu)

XXVIII. Sir Henry Wotton:

- i. Character of a Happy life (Sukha Jeevana)

XXIX. Mrs. Barbauld :

- i. Life (Jeeva)

7. Influence of English teaching faculty on Kannada literature

Throughout India we can see many English teachers who influenced the regional vernacular languages in their states. In Karnataka also, Kannada literature is greatly influenced by these scholars, professors, teachers. The following list shows how so many academicians contributed to the development of Kannada literary world.

Prof. U.R. Ananthmurthy: One of the major novelists and critic in Kannada. Taught English in Mysore University, held influential positions like vice- chancellors post, Sahitya Academy president, National Book trust president etc. He was greatly influenced by western critics like I.A. Richards, Leavis, Eliot etc.

Prof. C.D. Narasimhaih: Professor of English and an influential critic. He established "Dhvanya Loka" in Mysore.

Prof L.S. Sheshagiri Rao: He also taught English at Bangalore University and published many books in Kannada related to Kannada literary history and theatre.

Prof Giriddi Govindaraj : He was professor of English at Karnataka University and wrote short stories in Kannada as well as criticism

Prof Chandrashekhar Patil : A professor of English at Karnataka University and a renown dramatist and critic who popularized ‘absurd’ drama called ‘asangata’ in Kannada.

Prof C.N. Ramachandran: A renowned critic in Kannada who worked a professor of English in University. He contributed to the development of criticism in Kannada.

Prof B.C. Ramachandra sharma translated English poems of noted poets. He brought out an anthology of translated poems in Kannada titled

'Kannadakke banda nooru kavithegalu'. He works a leading post modern poet in Kannada.

Prof O.L. Nagabhushan swamy, another great scholar also translated English poems to Kannada language. 'Kannadakke Banda Kavya' is a famous anthology of translated poems. Irreplaceable English words in Kannada.

P. Lankesh was a Versatile genius. A professor, journalist, a dramatist and a critic. He contributed to the popularization of Asangatha nataka or absurd theatre in Kannada by writing many plays. He also directed art movies. The contribution of P. Lankesh lies in his translation of the poems of great poets like Baudelaire, Neruda and others.

K.T.Gatti : He was a professor of English, devoted to the writing career. Produced many novels and educational works in Kannada.

Prof Basavaraj Naikar was also a University professor who through his criticism enriched Kannada literature.

Prof. D.N.Shrinath served as a professor of English. Along with teaching he translated novels of Albert Camus, Kafka and others.

S. Ananth Narayan: He wrote on the influence of English on Kannada literature. His book 'Hosagannada Kavyadamele English Kavitheya Prabhava' is a good reference book.

Prof Rajendra chenni, Prof T.P. Ashok, Prof Polanki Ramamoorthy are significant contributors in the post 1980s era.

Prof M.K. Naik contributed to the development of Kannada as well as Indian English literature in the 1960s and 1970s. Tejaswini Niranjana and Seemantini Niranjana also translated many English works into Kannada.

Apart from this writers like K.P.Poornachandra Tejaswi contributed by translating many stories related to the forest and nature. His 'Kaadina Kathegalu' is famous.

8. World Famous writers who came to Kannada through English

1. Tolstoy: His 'War and Peace' is translated as 'Yuddha mattu Sahnthi'.
2. Maxim Gorky: His most famous work 'Mother' is translated as 'Taayi'.
3. Dostovasky : Another great Russian novelist whose novel 'Crime and punishment' is translated as 'Aparadha Mathu Shikshe'.
4. Pushkin and Gogol were other great writers. Godol's 'Overcoat' is an exemplary work.
5. Anton chakors's shortstories and plays were popular in Kannada.
6. Guy De Maupasa : A famous French writer whose many short stories influenced Kannada readers.
- 7 Bandelaire: His poems were translated moliee writers like P . Lankesh.
8. Neroda: A great influence in the modern times on kannada writers.
9. Frans Kafka, Whose Stories like Metamorptosis, become a grat force in literature in Kannada.
10. Albert camus: art novels, like "outsides' came to aknnada as anya by prof D.A. Shankar.
11. Chinua Achebe : An African writer whose novel like 'Things Fall Apart' became close to Kannada readers.

PART - III

9. ENGLISH VOCABULARY IN KANNADA USAGE

Since the British rule in India, Indians used many English words in their regional languages. Day-to-day conversation in their Mother Tongue is filled with English words. All the Indian languages were affected by the intervention of English. With British officials and Indian representatives of British rule communicating in English, exchanging words became common in their expression. Major language of India, Hindi, received so many words from English. Especially words related to military were many in number. As Northern Indian states were more influenced by the British rule and were more involved in freedom movement, naturally more English words entered languages like Hindi. South Indian languages are no exception to it. They also came under the influence of English at large. Among southern Indian languages Kannada is more open towards accepting and using English words regularly. Tamil language is more conservative in the sense that it refused to accept Hindi and even English. Even with the outsider, ignorant of Tamil, Madrasis or Tamilians as they are called, they use Tamil only. Where as people of Karnataka or native Kannadigas are more generous. They use words of other languages liberally in their native conversation. Thus Kannada is used with full of English and other words. English appears in every sentences of Kannada sometimes. The following list of words will give a glimpse of use of English in various fields of day -to –day life.

Words related to home appliances

Table	Paint
can	curtain
Bulb	photo
Tubelight	wire
switch	tube
switch board	screw
door	bolt
light	fuse
Radio	gate
TV	camera
Glass	phone
cap	repair
button	shirt
Box	Tiles
terrace	Concret
compounds	coffee
pump	motor
watch	first
bag	key
Teapoy	remote
Note	Bath room
Mobile	toilet
ring	Bag
current	pant
Fridge	Showcase
washing machine	cement
tent	rank
telephone	

Vocabulary related to Market, Travel and city.

Bus	Driver
Bus stand	Conductor
Cycle	controller
Lorry	route
truck	Mechanic
Road	helicopter
Generator	Bulldozer
Police station	Dynamo
car, bike	Circle
jeep	pistol
Cross	track
Engine	police
Machine	horn
Garage	mile, Km
rail	petrol, Diesel

Vocabulary related to works-profession.

Doctor	Professor
Engineer	Driver
Lawyer	conductor
judge	pilot
Saloon	cut
Mechanic	fitter
Teacher	Tailor
Cinema	painter
film	cutting blade
Surveyor	peon

Words related to denote relation

Dad-Daddy	cousin brother
cousin	nephew
uncle	sister
mom-mummy	

Commonly used words related to legal and other fields

court	Bailif
judge	Tahshildar
lawyer	pen
Summons	Municipality
PSI	Inspector
police station	jail
warrant	lock up
Minister	MLA
office	constable
corporation	arrest
S.P	bail
police	Chief minister

Words used in Trade, Business and Institutions

Bank	office
Business	Staff
cash	college
rate	clerk
cost	Superintendent
costly	Principal
Fixed	High school
Deposit	headmaster(H.M)
Manager	ground
share	profit
class	pencil
Ticket	Account
stop	Passbook
paper	Nominee

Words related to etiquette and Social Behaviors

Hello	very good
Hai	Good
Bye	Thanks
Good Bye	sorry
fine	very sorry
see you	Best of luck
Have a nice time	take care
My God	No mention
Best	happy journey
nice	O, God !
O,K	extremely sorry
like	happy journey
welcome	

Commonly used words in Urban areas

Market	Watch man
city	bridge
Maximum	brake
newspapers	Tyre
shop	gear
taste	Currency
hotel	building
heat	costly
hot	tea
taxi	charge
mobile	landline
meeting	beach
Committee	bed
Security	Falls
traffic	software
signal	hero
print	automatic
publisher	function
editor	programme
advertise	inauguration
computer	internet

Related to Health & Medicals.

Cancer	heart attack
typhoid	Malaria
X-ray	operation
Aids	Syrup
jaundice	plaster
T.B	Compounder
cold	blood cancer
Surgeon	Doctor
viral fever	viral fever
heart fail	headache
chicken box	By-pass
Tablet	Chickengunaea

The list of words popularised in markets and writings on goods

Fashionable spellings - Proper words	
Kwality	quality
Delite	delight
X'tra	extra
x'treme	extreme
'N'	and
X'cess	excess
X'ellent	excellent

Words Popularised by Media and Television

The following words are commonly used and popularised due to reality shows and television programmes. The viewers are influenced greatly and use it in their daily conversation.

super	wonderful
excellent	Fantastic
once more	really great
great	great
good luck	next time

Words coined popularly to denote film stars and related to Cinema

Hatrick hero	Super star
power star	Golden star
Crazy star	duet
Hero	Villain
fighting	love
chase	Rebel star
Heroine	Challengingstar
romance	comedy

Words commonly used by illiterate and villagers.

The English has influence the nook and corner of our life. More the any other people like Tamilians, Kannadigas use English words to the Maximum extent. The following list shows the result of survey that tried to get the feedback of the observation made by the educated rerarding the use of English words by uneducated and non – urbans/ villagers.

table	fan
wire	arrest
mobile	office
switch	current
college	fan
secretary	bulb
remote	PSI
plug	bridge
station	fuse
bag	bus-stand
radio	paint
jeep	glass
watch	bike
box	teapoy
truck	bolt
bank	shirt
manager	photo
court	deposit
camara	lawyer

high school	pipe
police	account
tube	inspector
paper	MLA

Irreplaceable English Words in Kannada Usage

These are many English words which are regularly used in Kannada. The following are the words to which Kannada native speakers don't search regional Kannada words. These words are commonly used by both illiterate and educated people. They prefer English words only. The following is the brief list of words.

Bat	wire
fan	paper
teapoy	radio
cement	photo
tube-light	mobile
table	pen
concrete	pencil
bulb	rubber
plug	petrol
Bus	diesel
truck	Bank
pipe	Manager
car	hotel
mile	phone
dynamo	cancer
jeep	remote
kilometer	court
glass	lawyer
bike	judge

horn	brush
watch	cricket
cycle	share
TV	charge
rate	Professor
brake	coffee
gear	Bottle
garaze	puncture
tyre	paint
meeting	machine
business	Doctor
pant	Engineer

Influence of English on names of places.

Throughout India, after the arrival of East India company and British rule, British found it difficult with many names of the places. Though they could manage with the names of the persons and with all difficulties pronounce it, regarding the names of the places they took liberty to change it to suit their accent and even change the spellings of the words. We could see, all over India many words which are more Anglicised by the British officials. Some of them can be seen in the following.

Dehali or Dilli as Delhi

Mumbai derived from Mumbadevi as Bombay

In west Bengal - Calcutta

In Tamil Nadu - Madras

In Kerala So many native words are named by British to suit their pronunciation

Thiruvananthapuram - Trivandrum

Kallikote - Calicut

Kochi - Cochin or Quilan

Triuvankooru - Travancore

Kannur - Cannanore

There are such examples even in Tamilnadu like

Puducheri - Pondichery

Udagamanadalam - Ooty or Ootacmand

Some of the places are entirely new like - Wellington.

In Karnataka, so many place names were refashioned by the British.

Some of them are as following.

Bengaluru - Bangalore

Mangaluru - Mangalore

Belagavi - Belguam

Dharawada	-	Dharwar
Hubballi	-	Hubli
Kalaburgi	-	Gulberga
Bidare	-	Bidar
Kumdapura	-	coondapur
Madikeri	-	Mercura
Kodagu	-	Coorg
Vijapura	-	Bijapur
Ballari	-	Bellary
Chikkamagalure	-	Chikmagalore
Shivamogga	-	Shimoga

In Bangalore many areas were named in the fashion of Britain with names of persons like-

Russel Market, CottonMarket, Binni pet.

In Kolar place like Gold field, in Bangalore place like - Whitefield, Cantonment, Car street etc.

In the film industry we can see fashionable words like -

Sandal wood, Kolly wood, Tolly wood, Bolly wood became popular in the fashion of Hollywood.

English words commonly used in Trade and Business

Field instead of Kannada Words

Bank	Packet
Business	Amount
Rate	Manages
Cash	Supply
Cost	Factory
Costly	Contract
Interest	Staff
Bill	Job
Deposit	Customers
Rent	Luggage
Goods	Soap
Tax	Paste
Levy	Brush
Profit	Rice
Account	Tea-powder
handle	bill
Circle	account
glass	profit
Fuse	thanks
bike	loss
Switch	MLA
car	table

Bulb	coffee
jeep	garage
TV	concrete
plug	bag
Radio	photo
cinema	watch
Picture	class
Phone	box
hall	cement
key	load
rush	luggage
conductor	camera
police	dance
sorry	sale
bank	room
rate	pen
cash	ticket
note	inspector
ATM	station
minister	sorry
tea	Mobile
road	Road

Names of Games and sports.

The names which are commonly used in English for sports and games are used as they are in English in almost all regional languages. In Kannada they are not gives any regional names. They are following.

Basket ball	billiards
Cricket	snooker
Football	Badminton
Hockey	Volleyball
Athletics	Discus
Golf	Chess
Tennis	Shot-put
Shuttle	Olympics

Only words like Chess have Kannada words like chaduranga and others are not used in regional words.

**Common English Words regularly used in the Academic
circle (Schools and Colleges)**

chair	paint
Administration	Board
office	active
clerk	Hall
superintendent	progress
education	character
class	prize
best	record
Teacher	photo
Head master	value
master	cashier
register	grammar
computer	notice
seminar	irregular
pension	principal
regular	syllabus
payment	portion
group	notes
room	service
copy	sunday
standard	retirement

value	record
discipline	message
dignity	coffee
rank	Show
first	Dance
last lecture	Programme
professor	Steps
attend	Chamber
daily	Computer
library	Lecture
bench	Marks
table	Period
veranda	Time table
sports	Prayer
games	Entrance
award	Stage
accounts	Year
leave	Annual
memo	Uniform
head	Function
salary	Music
scale	Band
holiday	Paper
cassette	Close
Fushion.	Open

Result	Jeans
Exam	Time
Calendar	Typist
Garden	Internet
Counter	Cable
Marriage	Test
Date	Grade

The English words Having strong Kannada native colour.

There are many English words which are used in Kannada with Kannada U, U: Sounds. Some of the following words are very commonly used words. These words are written in Kannada language with just Kannada letters. These words are borrowed Kannada words made up of English Words.

College	In kannada it is	kaaleju
Office	In kannada it is	aapeesu
Paste	In kannada it is	peesru
Brush	In kannada it is	brushu
Car	In kannada it is	kaaru
jeep	In kannada it is	jeepu
bike	In kannada it is	biku
room	In kannada it is	rumu
clerk	In kannada it is	clerku
coffee	In kannada it is	Kaapi
Copy	In kannada it is	kaaopi
file	In kannada it is	filu

**English Words commonly used in the Trade and Business
field instead of Kannada words.**

Bank	Interest
Business	Bill
Rate	Deposit
Cash	Rent
Cost	Contract
Costly	Staff
Goods	Job
Tax	Customers
Levy	Language
Profit	Soap
Account	Paste
Packet	Brush
Amount	Rice
Manager	Tea powder
Supply	Shampoo
Factory	Powder
Loss	Share
Savings	Cashier
Pack	Service
Loan	Building

Conclusion

The English language has established itself as the most important and primary language for communication worldwide. Though so many countries don't use it as their primary language, for the international level communication it is known everywhere today. For a long time, with its arrival to India, English remained a source of knowledge and revolution in the field of law, politics, education, science and technology, culture, social life, fashion and all kinds of the new entries in the country. A vast country like India is largely dependent on English today. As Hindi is very much familiar in Northern states of India, for the people of South, to communicate with Northerners, English is more reliable than Hindi. Naturally, English played a very dominant role in India .

As British rule took over India's administration there was mass spread of English either in the form of medium of communication as introducer of new ideas. It has influenced every corner of our society and day-to-day life. Irrespective of English language 'learned' or not, the English has definitely created a new experience in the people. Today we have borrowed so many words which are a part of our every day's communication. These words though can be expressed in their language, are not used commonly. Instead, English words themselves are preferred.

The survey conducted in different places – comprised of urban, educationally progressed and backward area like Bangalore – Mysore, Dharwad, Belguam and Raichur region respectively and show that irrespective of whether highly educated or not, English is a dominant influence on the people. The survey shows that the modern equipments, machines and facilities have made the people pick up words easily which are related to these mechnes.

The technology – Science related words, profession related words and the day-to-day necessary home appliance related words are very commonly used. People, those who are illiterate of English also show that they use many English words without bothering about their regional words. It shows that English is successful in sweeping all the aspects of our life. However, the cry for the survival of regional languages like Kannada, English without any setback continues to be used more and more. The survey shows that even an ordinary, layman also uses more than 60-70 English words unknowingly in his daily speech. Some of them are irreplaceable. It doesn't mean that there are no Kannada words, but they like to use English words. Their contact with city people or market enables them to use so many English words. The influence of technology, Science, Machine, modern gadget related words are very prominent in entering Kannada language. These words are borrowed in every regional language. Therefore, it reveals clearly the fact

that English remains a major language in India. The concept that was once popular, that English is a foreign language is no more existent. English is very much one of the Indian languages now. It has acquired that status. The large numbers of words used by our people commonly in their regular activities prove this. Therefore, to say that English is one of our languages will not be an exaggeration. It is a means of acquiring higher knowledge and sensibility also. There is a need for greater study of this influence of English on other Indian Languages also. Along with this the Indian regional words that entered English dictionary should also studied with contexts of their entry into English. Hence, it gives a wider scope for the greater study.

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UGC Minor Research project:
Influence of English on vernacular language, especially on
Kannada.
Questionnaire

Instructions:

- i. Respond to all the questions.
 - ii. Where ever necessary put the ✓ Mark.
-
1. Is your mother tongue/ first language Kannada?
Yes / No
If not, Which one ?

 2. Have you started learning English from the early stage of education or later?
Primary - pre primary / later.

 3. Do you use / mix English words in your Kannada because it is -----
 - a) Easy / convenient
 - b) Craze / fashionable
 - c) used by others
 - d) difficult to find Kannada equivalents immediately

 4. How many English words, generally, you use in a day?

5. Do you NOT think it is confusing to the listeners/co-conversationists, to mix English words in between the Kannada sentences?
6. Does the speech/ conversation become effective/impressive with the use of English words in mother tongue speech?
7. Do you agree that we cannot do without the mixture of English words/ Sentences in Kannada?
8. Do you believe/agree that Certain English words are irreplaceable in our day to day usage?
For example, words like - Thanks, Sorry, Road, car, Jeep, Best, Bike, Bus, Nice, fine, like ,ok, very good, horn, cycle, mile, kilometer, paper, TV, helicopter, table, desk, bench, gate.
9. Do you think that following English words are easier to use as it is than searching Kannada words?
(Tick (✓) Whichever is easier to you)
Bulb, tube, bat, cricket, pipe, switch, plug, tube light, road, gate, glass, table, wire, Kg, Km, photo, cement, board, papers, coffee, Pen, pencil, rubbers, petrol, Bag, Manager, Hotel, Bank, Master, shirt, phone, cancer, Cinema, Heart fail, court, paint, drum, bucket, brush, belt, pump, dam, box, loss, share, ball, brake, tire, fan, watchman, meeting, MLA, rate.

10. Do you justify/ support use of English words with Kannada?
Yes/No
11. Will the use of English words NOT harm the development of
Kannada language?
Yes/ No
How?
12. How city/urban people are luckier than rural people in learning
language?
13. Do you say/ agree that the use of following in Kannada make
conversation impressive and meaningful?
It is OK, No problem, Fine, thank you, Thank you very much. It is
nice to meet you, you are most welcome, good night, So sorry,
Good morning, Sorry for disturbance, good luck. Take care, bye,
see you
a) What is your reaction?
b) Can we do away with those expressions from our mother tongue
conversation ?
14. What is your reaction to the SMS English of today?
(Tick the appropriate one)
a) It has spoiled good/ proper English
b) It is necessary to communicate.

- c) It should be avoided / stopped
- d) It must be used in regular writings also.
- e) It is entertaining.

Further reaction?

15. We use so many English words today with other/ native/ mother tongue/ languages. Still many feel it is difficult to learn/speak proper English. What do you say?
- a) Easy
 - b) Difficult
 - c) Very difficult
 - d) Only grammatical aspect is difficult.

16. Do you agree that following words are equally, commonly used by illiterate/ uneducated also as learned use?

Word like-

Bulb, Tube, Pipe, time, TV, radio, Wire, Miles, Photo, Cement, Board, Plug, Fuse, Coffee, Rubber, Petrol, Pen, Pencil, Bag, manager, hotel, bank, phone, mobile, misscall, card, bucket, drum, cinema, brush, belt, pump, generator, share, bat, ball, loss, profit, hero, currency, computer, blade, jeep, car, brake, tire, oil, gate, road, super, best, like, nice, sorry, thanks.

If you find above words not commonly used, mark (×) them.

Is it easy to find Kannada words quickly?

17. Do you use these above mentioned words regularly in your house or only outside/ in public?
18. Do you want your youngsters strictly use mother tongue or cautiously avoid English words in mother tongue speech?
Yes / No / Liberal

19. Are you familiar with recent words/ ideas like____
Internet, Facebook, twitter, chatting, Browsing, download,
Inverters, UPS, etc
Yes/No.
20. Many people say that English has attacked on Kannada Language
and culture.
Do you agree?
21. Do you think that Mall culture has affected the regional /
Vernacular languages
in cities?
22. Is it true that regional variations of Kannada make the more use of
English words?
23. Can you add any other more used English Words in your area?

Respondents Name:

Educational Qualification:

Place: