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ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BANGALORE – 27
I B.A CPE : END SEMESTER EXAMINATION: JANUARY 2021
CE- 119: COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH

Time- 2 ½ hrs

Max Marks- 70

Instructions:

1. This paper is for students of I semester CPE
2. The paper has **FOUR SECTIONS** and **THREE** printed pages.
3. You are allowed to use a dictionary.
4. Don't exceed the suggested word limit.

- I. Read the following excerpt from a newspaper article by Robert McCrum and answer the questions below.**

So, what's this Globish revolution?

Jean-Paul Nerriere is the kind of high-flying Frenchman at which their universities excel: cosmopolitan, witty, voluble and insatiably curious about the world around him. Formerly a naval commander, then a businessman, he is the proud holder of the Legion d'Honneur. In his blue blazer and cravat, twinkly Nerriere cuts a dashing figure, seems much younger than his 65 years and occupies a surprising place in contemporary European culture.

Now retired in Provence, the defining moment of his career occurred in the late 1980s. As a high-flying vice-president of IBM in America, Nerriere was put in charge of international marketing and on company trips to Tokyo and Seoul he did what Frenchmen have to do in the global marketplace: communicate with the locals as best he could in his heavily accented English. It was then, in 1989, that he had a life-changing revelation.

Nerriere noted that his conversation with the Japanese and Koreans was 'much easier and more efficient than what could be observed between them and the British and American (IBM) employees who came with me'. A thoughtful man, with a fascination for the exploits of Nelson, he noted that this observation of non-Anglophone English communication applied to 'all non-English-speaking countries'.

Then Nerriere came to his radical, perhaps revolutionary, conclusion: 'The language non-Anglophones spoke together,' he says, 'was not English, but something vaguely like it.' In this language, he noted, 'we were better off than genuine Anglophones'. This language, he decided, 'was the worldwide dialect of the third millennium'. In a moment of pure inspiration he called it 'Globish' (pronounced 'globe-ish').

Globish is not 'pidgin' or 'broken' English but it is highly simplified and unidiomatic. Nerriere observes that in Globish you could never say, 'This erstwhile buddy of yours is a weird duck who will probably put the kibosh on all our good deeds.' That might make sense in London but it will not play in Buenos Aires or Zurich. In Globish you would express this as: 'Your old friend is too strange. He would ruin all our efforts.' Globish, says Nerriere, is 'decaffeinated English, or English-lite'.

The end of Babel is one of mankind's oldest ambitions, and Globish is its most recent expression. As long ago as the 1920s, the critic IA Richards formulated Basic English, an 850-word version of English, initially for use in China. Richards's initiative was followed in 1930 by the Swedish philologist RE Zachrisson who proposed another international language,

essentially English, to be called Anglic, the basic drawback of which can be demonstrated in the Anglic version of a famous sentence: 'Forskor and sevn yeerz agoe our faadherz braut forth on this kontinent a nuw naeshon, konseevd in liberti ...'

Still the dream did not die. In 1940 the British Simplified Spelling Society mounted a campaign for New Spelling, a cause enthusiastically taken up by George Bernard Shaw, who bequeathed part of his fortune to spelling reform. After Shaw such ideas lapsed but in the 1970s some cultural commentators began to write about Amer-English. That one did not stick either but now there was talk of English becoming the new Latin - a global tongue flourishing independently of its national origins.

In the aftermath of his Eureka moment, Nerriere began to codify a Globish vocabulary of 1,500 words (jpn-globish.com). He also produced a mission statement, Parlez Globish, first published in 2004, with translations in Italian, Spanish, Korean and (imminently) Japanese.

Parlez Globish, says Nerriere, 'is not a manual. It develops and demonstrates a theory and gives only a beginning of the recipes required to make Globish work.' Still, he concedes that the grammatical rules of Globish are based on English grammar. A typical conversation in Globish would be painful to a native speaker but might bridge the communication gap between, say, a Korean and a Greek trying to hammer out a business deal. 'Chat' becomes 'speak casually to each other'; and 'kitchen' is the 'room in which you cook your food'. But 'pizza' is still 'pizza' because Globish recognises the word as international currency, like 'taxi' and 'police'. Nerriere insists that, for all its simplifications, Globish is not a 'me Tarzan, you Jane' version of English.

Nerriere himself is sometimes described as a remarkable man whose ambition is to promote global understanding between nationalities. He speaks passionately about his hopes for Globish as 'an official language that would facilitate the life of everyone and put everyone on a par'. He hopes that 'someday it will be accepted as a viable alternative by the European Union or the United Nations'.

I.A. Answer the following questions in about five sentences each: (4x5=20)

1. How would you translate the sentence "This erstwhile buddy of yours is a weird duck who will probably put the kibosh on all our good deeds" into the spoken English that you normally use while talking to friends? Does your translation tell you anything about the kind of English you use?
2. What does this sentence tell us about the things that Anglic attempts to do: "Forskor and sevn yeerz agoe our faadherz braut forth on this kontinent a nuw naeshon, konseevd in liberti"?
3. What exactly does the author mean by the phrase "a 'me Tarzan, you Jane' version of English"?
4. We are told that 'Pizza is still pizza' in Globish. Can you think of two other words like pizza that would not need to be translated into Globish? Explain why you think so.

II. 5. Rewrite and edit the McCrum piece that you read above using reporting language. It is currently 750 words in length—you must reduce it to about 350 words. Also provide an appropriate newspaper headline, and explain why you have chosen it. (10+5=15)

- III. Answer ANY TWO of the following questions in about 150 words each: (2x10=20)**

6. Comment on the logic of the chapter divisions used by Satrapi in *Chicken with Plums*. Which chapter made the strongest impression on you? Why?
 7. What sort of narrative ambition are you able to see in *Chicken with Plums*? Does the title guide us in any way towards understanding this ambition?
 8. Does Nasser Ali win your sympathy or merely come across as ridiculous? Why? Did the graphic elements or specific images play a part in your response to this character?
- IV. **Respond to the following prompt in 200-250 words.** You are free to add an illustration/drawing to accompany the writing. What is the writing direction towards which you seem to be led today? **(15 marks)**
8. Accidents with Masks
