



Origin, Importance of Dictionary and Vocabulary with special reference to Agriculture : An out Look

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<p>Article History</p> <p>Received: 06 June 2022 Revised: 05 Aug 2023 Accepted: 11 Oct 2023</p> <p>CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0</p>	<p>Abstract : <i>The Dictionary in modern times is a user friendly tool, but is neglected in classrooms. The approaches, principles and politics of dictionaries converge on to the making of a tool that is easy and amenable as possible. Thus Dictionaries are always works in progress. This paper attempts to trace the changes in lexicography. From the perspective of the ELT, it briefly surveys the origin of Dictionaries, importance, the main issue raised here is the point that dictionaries are arguably the best aids available for our learners, to achieve learning process through a truly learner-centred approach.</i></p> <p><i>It deals with how vocabulary plays a vital role in learning a foreign language English. In India, English is an official language as well as link language. No doubt Dictionary usage, vocabulary became popular in globalization. In order to learn this language one has to learn appropriate vocabulary usage. There are various techniques involved, Dictionaries are more essential ones. Usage of Dictionary broadened our involvement with language and upgraded as essential tool in the English class room.</i></p> <p>Key words: <i>Dictionary, language acquisition, Vocabulary., On line Dictionary.</i></p>
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1.Introduction:

During the renaissance period many new words from Latin and Greek entered the English Language. In 1582 Mulcaster suggested that all the new words from Latin and some other

foreign languages. In 1604, Robert Cawdrey published a little book of 120 pages called *The Table Alphabetical of Hard words*. In 1616 John Bullokar's *English Expositor*, and in 1623 Henry Cockeram's *English Dictionarie* were brought out. In 1656 Blount's '*Glossographia*' and in 1658 '*New world of words*' of Edward Philips, Milton's nephew and pupil were published. All these treated only the more difficult words.

It was not until 1721 that Nathaniel Balley published his '*Universal Etymological English Dictionary*' which listed all the words in the language. This held the field till Dr. Johnson's "*A dictionary of the English Language*" appeared in 1755. Though it contained certain defects like inadequacy, ludicrous etymologies based on prejudice and caprice in some places, some definitions couched in personal opinions, and a host of questionable words, the Dictionary was hailed as a great achievement.

The Dictionary had many positive virtues. It showed the English vocabulary much more fully, offered a standard spelling in most cases. It also provided thousands of quotations illustrating the usage of words. In one of the papers published in the '*Rambler*', Dr. Johnson stated: "I have strived to polish our language to purity of grammar, and to polish colloquial barbarisms, idioms and irregular pattern of words." He summarised his plan as to give the English language "a dictionary by which the pronunciation of our language may be fixed, and its attainment facilitated, by which its purity may be preserved, its use ascertained, and its duration lengthened". Johnson's great dictionary supplied a long felt need and attracted universal praise.

In 1756 A famous writer Sheridan asserted, "If our language should fixed for ever, Johnson must be considered as the founder, and his dictionary as the corner stone. Boswell expressed the opinion of his age when he said of Johnson as "the man who had conferred stability on the language of his country." The Dictionary became the tool of English usage and the standard for spellings.

In 1836 Charles Richardson published his '*A New Dictionary of the English Language*'. It included quotations to show the historical uses of words. However, as far as the standard language was concerned, there were purist efforts during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to rid the language of corruptions and barbarisms and the many supposed outrages against good English.

For example, De Quincey argued against the use of the word 'implicit' in such expressions as implicit faith. Others objected to words like 'eventuate' desirability, reliable, lengthy, standpoint as used by journalists. For guiding people against such pit falls, a society for pure English was founded in 1913 with Henry Bradley, Robert Bridges, Sir Walter Raleigh and Logan pearsall smith as its early members. The society intended to achieve its ends not by authoritative pronouncement but by the dissemination of fact and enlightened opinion. For this purpose, 'Tracts' were issued from time to time on various linguistic topics and pertinent questions discussed. The movement appealed to many both in Britain and in America. A number of scholars of the countries agreed to form '*International council for English*' to consider the language problems of the English speaking countries. But when the original members died, popular enthusiasm waned. The greatest event resulting from the influence of

the society for pure English was the Oxford English Dictionary which came into being in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

About 1850, the inadequacy of the existing English dictionaries began to be acutely felt. The philological society was founded in 1841 for “investigating the structure, affinities and history of language.” In 1857, at a meeting of a philological society in London, a committee was formed to collect words which were not found in the dictionaries. The committee consisted of Herbert Coleridge, Dean French, and F.J. Furnivall. In 1858, the society passed a resolution calling for a new year 1000 and exhibited the history of each supported by a full selection of quotations from the whole range of English writings. A call for volunteers was issued. A vast material was gathered from readers all over the world. In 1879, the philological society entered into an agreement with the Oxford University Press to finance and publish the dictionary with James Murray as its editor.

Murray’s genuine scholarship and sure judgement can be seen in laying down the lines along which the work should be carried out. He was responsible for nearly half of the entire work. Later he secured the services of great scholars like Henry Bradley, William A. Craigie and Charles T. Onions as joint editors. The work went on vigorously, and by 1900, four and half volumes were published, extending as far as the letter H. Its progress was retarded during the world war I. In 1928, the final section was issued. The original name of the dictionary was A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. In 1895, the title ‘The Oxford English Dictionary’ (OED) was added and has since been widely used. The completed work is issued in twelve volumes occupying about 15,500 pages and treating more than 240,000 main words. In 1933, a supplementary volume containing additions and corrections was published.

The O.E.D is the greatest dictionary of any language in the world. Its influence has been far reaching. It is looked to by all the world as the highest authority on all aspects of the English Language. The wealth of exact data provided by it has resolved any questions relating to the history of the language. As C.L. Wren points out, it is the “greatest scientific achievement in lexicography”. The history of words and idioms, their forms and various spellings, their semantic changes and many other phenomena exhibited in the Dictionary have profound influence on the attitude of many people towards language. A.C. Baugh remarks : “with a work like the Oxford dictionary, which furnishes us with dated quotations and when new words first appear in the language, we could almost write the history of civilization merely from linguistic evidence”.

For ordinary working purpose, the material is summarized in two volumes in “The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary”, and still further abridged for speedier consultation in “The Concise Oxford Dictionary” and “The Little Oxford Dictionary”.

W.Skeat’s “An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language” (Oxford, 1898) and H.C. Wyld’s “The Universal Dictionary of the English Language” (London 1932) are other useful dictionaries. In Daniel Jones’ “An English Pronouncing Dictionary”, we find all the affiliated words under any one word.

Besides, these, there are some dialect-dictionaries also published from time to time. For example, there are Joseph Wright’s “English Dialect Dictionary” in six volumes (London,

1898- 1905). William Matthew's "Cockney past and present : A short Dictionary of the Dialect of London" (London, 1938) , and also Sir William Craigie's "A Dictionary of the older Scottish Tongue". William Grant , and David Murison's "The Scottish National Dictionary."

With the introduction of new words by colonists in accordance with the new situations. Some attempts were made to bring out special dictionaries explaining the new words. Like the Americanism in U.S.A., there are many Affricanderisms in South Africa where many Dutch words were used in South African English. In 1913, Charles pettman published such a book under the title "Africanderisms : A Glossary of South African colloquial words and phrases and place and other names." An English colonist could not know their meaning without such a book explaining them, e.g., words like baas (master) , biltong (stripe of dried meat), erf (town lot), koof (ravine), Kranz (precipice) , morgen (a land measure of about two acres), Schimmel (a grey horse) , spruit (gully),

Trek(a journey by wagon), Kopie (hill), sluit (ditch) ,stoep (verandah), veldt (open county) etc. Some English words like servant (though he is a grey -headed grandfather) , a canteen is a low class drinking place, the cinema is a bioscope, Cookies are small cakes in 1898 in London.

Similarly, in regard to Australian usage, E.E. Morris published his "Austral English Dictionary of Australian words, phrases and usages" in 1898 in London.

In America , Noah Webster's Dictionary has a great influence with the achievements of political independence , the colonists in America wanted to develop along their own lines. Independent of the mother land. An ardent patriotism sprang up. North Webster wrote " As an independent nation our honour requires use to have a system of our own, in language as well as Government." In 1783, 1784 and 1785, he published three elementary books on English, namely , a spelling book, a grammar and a reader. In 1806, he brought out a small dictionary. In 1828, he published his great work "An American Dictionary of the English Language in two volumes. In these he wanted to show that the English Language in his country was a distinctly American thing differing from that of England and developing independently, because the forms of Government, Laws, institutions, customs and situations , were different. The differences in vocabulary, spelling , pronunciation and definition of words, and their usage was shown by introducing quotations from American authors besides those of English writers. This dictionary was the foundation of the great Merriam- Webster New International Dictionary. " A Dictionary of American English" on the lines of N.E.D has lately been published. The N.E.D was also used by the revisers of the great American encyclopaedic dictionaries, the 'New webster's , Funk and Wagnall's 'New Standard', and Jess Stein's "The Random House Dictionary'. While the British dictionaries generally restrict themselves to the language, the American dictionaries are encyclopaedic.

The first dictionary of Americanisms was published in 1816 by John Pickering under the title "A vocabulary , or collection of words and phrases, which have been supposed to be peculiar to the U.S.A. But it was thoroughly English in its point of view. He advocated the use of words and idiom in accordance with British usage. This was resented by Noah Webster, who

replied that new words would be formed and used, if found necessary of convenient, without a licence from English men.

A much more ambitious "Dictionary of Americanisms" was published by John R. Bartlett in 1848. It included many words gathered from prairie and frontier life along the Mexican boundary. Two other American Dictionaries are J.S. Farmer's 'Americanisms old and new' published in 1889, and B.H. Thornton's "An American Glossary" published in 1912, both in London. Today cago, namely, "A Dictionary of American English on Historical principles in four volumes edited by Sir William Craigie and James R. Hulbert during 1938-44, and 'A Dictionary of Americanisms on Historical Principles' in two volumes edited by Hit ford Mathews in 1951. Besides these, there are others on American pronunciation, usage, dialects and slang.

Among all the global languages, English has the vast vocab which is the most varied one. Greek words crept into English, derivation of Roman civilization. Phonograph, telephone, Academy, atom, ecstasy, elegy, drama, dilemma, larynx, epic. Some medical words like Psychology, neurology, hepatic, phlebotomy entered into the English language.

American's speech enhanced new forms in vocab, phrases, formation of structure and pronunciation. American slang expressions run thus: stupid means dumb, blue means depressed, Ok means all right.

Oxford English Dictionary editors state that "The pronunciation is the actual living form or forms of a word, that is the word present spelling is only a symbolization."

The main aim of the article is to assess the role of dictionary usage in language learning. A dictionary provides chronological order of words, spellings, idiomatic usage, meanings and other uses. It is one of the most reference book in the hands of teachers and students. It is a quick reference manual. Foreign language learners use bi lingual dictionaries, they provide translation meaning.

Koc and Bamber (1997: 64) assert that "depending on the context a word meaning changes." Monological dictionaries advantages are learners think in English, meanings can be understood in English, lexical term. In day to day class work, usage of dictionary time is very less. In the learning process, utilization of dictionary is a part of our lives.

Dictionary is a self-learning source, it can be used in various ways. Language learner skills rely on dictionary usage methods and ability to use good strategy in a specific situation. Dictionaries contain information, can be used as a reference resource. Dictionaries, Thesaurus are language tools, straight away inter connected with language proficiency.

Hart mann and James (1998, P.41) sums up dictionary culture is "the critical awareness of the value and limitations of dictionaries in a particular community." It has a great value in educational setting. For example, if we glance at the use of online dictionaries, installation of on line dictionaries, results of searches could provide to streamline dictionary worth within a dictionary culture.

Lexicography is helpful to the learners , easy tool for documentation. “Granger and Paquot (2010) , who prepared an online EAP dictionary compilation of non-technical words and function words, writing tool for who aspire to compose academic texts. “E-dictionaries has allowed to design personalized dictionaries where users know the amount of information and access it. Examples are Cambridge Dictionaries on line, compilation of many dictionaries on the website, another source One Look Dictionary search, where searching a word caters results in various categories. Dictionary facilitates common words, expressions, the writer’s ability centres on language skills.

2. French influence on Vocabulary :

In the Middle English period French became the dominating cultural and Technical source for new words. Consequent on the Norman conquest, there were not only vast changes in grammar and certain idioms, but a wide spread influence on the vocabulary. The greatest number of words were associated with the church. Many words connected with Government and administration , ecclesiastical , legal and military terms, familiar words of fashion, food and social life ; vocabulary of art, learning and medicine were introduced into English.

Governmental and administrative words include ‘government’, ‘govern’, crown ,state, empire, majesty, parliament, assembly, treaty, record, tax, revenge, revel, chancellor, minister, mayor, noble, peer, prince, count, sir, madam, peasant, slave, servant etc.

Ecclesiastical words include religion, theology, abbot, sermon, baptism, confession, prayer, lesson, clergy, cardinal , parson, pastor, service, incense, image, convent, hermitage, creator, virgin, saint, faith, devotion, temptation, salvation, divine etc.

The Legal vocabulary includes justice, judge, crime, bar, suit, advocate, petition, gaol, arrest, banish, pardon, punish, heir etc.

Military terms include army, navy, peace , enemy , war, battle, soldier, lieutenant, banner, archer, defend ,etc. words relating to fashion and social life include fashion, dress, gown, coat, frock, petticoat, embroidery, button, Kerchief, boots, fur, blue ,brown, jewel, ornament, ruby, pearl, diamond, coral etc.

Many new words suggest French innovations in social life, i.e., curtain, chair, cushion, lamp, dance, fool, melody, chess, rein, stable, scent, forest part, tournament etc. The words reflecting art, learning and medicine include art, painting, music, image, palace, chimney, column, pillar, poet, rime, prose, story, preface, volume, paper, pen, study logic, grammar, noun, clause, copy etc.

3. Indian influence on Vocabulary :

With the establishment of the East India Company in 1600, there was direct and uninterrupted intercourse between England and India; and there was a continuous and considerable influx of Indian words into English. In the 16 th century , the Portuguese occupied Goa , and through their trade Indian words passed down through various changes into the English lexicon;

e.g. almirah (Hindi 'almaari'), bungalow (Hindi 'bangala'), betel (Malayaian vettilla leaf), Cash (Kan 'kaasu'). In the 17th century, many of the words taken into English were commercial in character, mostly relating to textiles. From Calicut came calico, a white cloth which became a generic term for all cotton fabrics from the east. Such as calico, chudder, tussore, bazar, coolie, shroff, godown, were connected with trade and commerce.

In the 19th century, a great number of words entered in the English language, but the tendency of attributive and derivative usage became more prominent, e.g., Khaki-clad, Khaki-bound, Khaki-coloured, Khaki-election, Khaki loan etc.

The resident English agents adopted the customs of the land. They lived in bungalows (Bengali *bangla* = house), drank punch (Skt. *Pancha* = five ingredients) and toddy (Hindi *tari* = juice of palmyra), smoked cheroots (Tamil *Shrutu* : roll) and brought their girl friends bangles (Hindi *bangri* = glass wrist-ring). They wrote letters to England describing strange trees like the banyan, curious animals like the cheetah and mangoose. The Englishmen returned home bearing such exotic gifts as shawls from Kashmir, Pyjamas (Hindi *Pajama* = leg garment), hybrids like Gymkhana, memsahib, competition-wallah, nautch-girl were also found.

Some other Indian words are : bamboo, bandana, begum, chit, chutney, coolie, cot (Hindi *Khat* =bedstead, bier). Words from Hinduism and Buddhism came into wide use, e.g. Brahma, Guru, Karma, Mahatma, nirvana, swami, swastika, Vedanta, yoga etc. some verbs also were anglicised ; e.g. loot, nautch, Hinduize, sanskritize, shikar, tom-tom etc.

“In the 20th century, India’s struggle for freedom brought in more words to be adopted by the English language. Words like hartal, Khaddar, Khilafat, satyagraha, swadeshi and swaraj are faithfully recorded by the Oxford English Dictionary.” Some words have also undergone semantic change after their adoption into English. The word ‘thug’ (robber or murderer) acquired the transferred sense of ‘cut throat’ and ‘ruffian’. The word tank (Gujarati ‘taanka’) originally meant a pool or pond used for storage of water; in the U.S.A. It has acquired a sense of any large container for liquid or gas. E.g., a gasoline tank, a swimming tank etc. It is also now used for an armoured motor vehicle moving on caterpillar tracks and mounted with guns. Thus many Indian words have become a vital part of English vocabulary.

4. American Influence on English :

American English differs from British English in spelling, pronunciation and vocabulary.

The English words ‘railway’, driver and guard are found in America as ‘rail road’, ‘engineer’ and ‘conductor’ respectively. The following discussion shows the difference between English Term and American Equivalent words.

<u>English Term</u>	<u>American Equivalent</u>
Carriage or compartment van	Day couch or parlour car
Goods train	Freight train
Booking office	Ticket office

Crossing plate	frog
plough	Cow catcher
point	switch
Level crossing	Grade crossing
Lorry	truck
boiler	furnace
post	mail
hoarding	Bill board
Commercial traveller	Travelling salesman
Lift	elevator
Shop	store

The American words telephone, phonograph, type writer, prairie, to lynch, blizzard, joy-ride, highbrow, business executive, party-machine are now quite common words. American English is only another variety of English. Its influence is daily brought to bear upon the masses through films, television, popular literature and commerce. The differences of American language are mainly due to the cosmopolitan population of U.S.A and its different social and political background.

The Americans have a liking for picturesque and vivid metaphorical expressions. E.g. to go the whole hog, to get down to brass tacks, shell out, go in for, rope in, go it blind etc. some of these are beginning to take root in Britain. Thus ,America contributed many new terms to the English language.

5. Special reference to Agricultural Words :

1. Agriculture: Agriculture is the practice of farming, including the cultivation of soil, the growing of crops, and the rearing of animals for food, fibre, medicinal plants, and other products used to sustain and enhance human life.
2. Crop: A crop is a plant or plant product that can be grown and harvested for profit or subsistence. Common crops include wheat, rice, corn, and vegetables.
3. Livestock: Livestock refers to domesticated animals raised in farms for meat, milk, wool, or other products. Examples include cows, sheep, and chickens.
4. Fertilizer: Fertilizer is a substance added to soil or plants to promote growth and increase yield. It provides essential nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium.
5. Pesticide: Pesticides are chemicals used to kill or control pests, such as insects, weeds, and fungi, that can damage crops and reduce yields.

6. Irrigation: Irrigation is the artificial application of water to land or soil to assist in the production of crops. It is essential in areas where natural rainfall is insufficient.
7. Organic Farming: Organic farming is a method of farming that avoids the use of synthetic chemicals and genetically modified organisms. It depends on natural and sustainable practices.
8. GMO (Genetically Modified Organism): GMO refers to organisms whose genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally through mating or natural recombination. In agriculture, it's often used to create crops with specific desirable traits.
9. Harvest: Harvesting is the process of gathering mature crops from the fields. It's a crucial step before the crops are taken for further processing or consumption.
10. Soil Erosion: Soil erosion is the natural process of soil being washed away by water, wind, or human activity. It can degrade agricultural land and reduce its fertility.
11. Compost: Compost is organic matter that has been decomposed and recycled as a fertilizer and soil amendment. It is made by piling up organic material and allowing it to break down over time.
12. Agribusiness: Agribusiness refers to the various businesses involved in food production, including farming, seed supply, equipment manufacturing, food processing, and distribution.
13. Sustainable Agriculture: Sustainable agriculture is the practice of farming in an environmentally friendly and socially responsible manner. It aims to conserve resources and maintain ecological balance.
14. Drought: Drought is a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water. Droughts can severely impact agricultural productivity.
15. Harvesting Equipment: Harvesting equipment includes machinery like combine harvesters and tractors used to efficiently gather crops from fields.
16. Greenhouse: A greenhouse is a structure with a transparent roof and walls, used for growing plants that require controlled climatic conditions. It extends the growing season and protects plants from adverse weather.
17. Hydroponics: Hydroponics means without soil plants can be grown. These plants are grown in a nutrient-rich water solution, allowing for precise control over their environment.
18. Crop Rotation: Crop rotation is the practice of growing different crops in the same area in sequential seasons. It helps improve soil fertility and reduces the risk of pests and diseases.
19. Agronomy: Agronomy is the science and technology of producing and using plants in agriculture for food, fuel, fiber, medicinal plants, and land restoration.
20. Agricultural Extension: Agricultural extension involves the dissemination of agricultural knowledge and information to farmers. Extension workers provide farmers with advice and techniques to improve their practices.

21. **Cultivation:** Cultivation is the process of preparing and working on the soil to grow crops. It includes activities like ploughing, planting, and weeding.
22. **Livestock Farming:** Livestock farming, also known as animal husbandry, involves the breeding and raising of animals for meat, milk, wool, leather, or other products.
23. **Grafting:** Grafting is a horticultural technique where tissues from one plant are joined with tissues from another to create a new plant with desired characteristics.
24. **Fodder:** Fodder is food, especially dried hay or straw, for cattle and other livestock.
25. **Harvest Season:** Harvest season is the time of the year when crops are mature and ready to be harvested. It varies depending on the type of crop and the region.
26. **Pollination:** Pollination is the process by which pollen is transferred from the male reproductive organs (anthers) to the female reproductive organs (stigma) of a plant, enabling fertilization and seed production.
27. **Aquaculture:** Aquaculture is the cultivation of aquatic organisms such as fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants under controlled conditions for commercial purposes.
28. **Agricultural Economics:** Agricultural economics is the study of how societies use scarce resources to produce agricultural commodities and how these commodities are distributed and consumed.
29. **Biodynamic Farming:** Biodynamic farming is an organic farming approach that emphasizes the holistic development and interrelationships of the soil, plants, and animals as a self-sustaining system.
30. **Cover Crop:** A cover crop is a crop planted primarily to manage soil erosion, soil fertility, soil quality, water, weeds, pests, diseases, biodiversity, and wildlife in an agroecosystem.
31. **Food Security:** Food security refers to the availability, accessibility, and affordability of food for all people at all times. It is a global concern related to poverty, population growth, and agricultural productivity.
32. **Green Revolution:** The Green Revolution refers to a series of research, development, and technology transfer initiatives that increased agricultural production worldwide, particularly in the developing world, during the 1960s and 1970s.
33. **Soil pH:** Soil pH is a measure of the acidity or basicity of a soil. It affects the availability of nutrients to plants and the overall health of the soil ecosystem.
34. **Agricultural Biotechnology:** Agricultural biotechnology involves the use of scientific techniques to manipulate plants and animals for agricultural purposes, such as genetically modifying crops for improved traits.
35. **Precision Farming:** Precision farming, also known as precision agriculture, uses advanced technology like GPS and sensors to optimize field-level management with regard to crop farming.

36. Agritourism: Agritourism is a form of tourism in which visitors experience agricultural life at a working farm, ranch, or winery, participating in activities like picking fruits, milking cows, or learning about farm operations.
37. Silage: Silage is fermented and high-moisture stored fodder that can be fed to cattle, sheep, and other such ruminants (cud-chewing animals) or used as a biofuel feedstock for anaerobic digesters.
38. Windbreak: A windbreak is a planting usually made up of one or more rows of trees or shrubs planted in such a manner as to provide shelter from the wind and to protect soil from erosion.
39. Hybrid Seeds: Hybrid seeds are seeds produced by cross-pollinated plants. They often exhibit improved traits such as higher yield, disease resistance, or better quality, resulting from the combination of traits from different parent plants.
40. Drip Irrigation: Drip irrigation is a type of micro-irrigation system that delivers water directly to the base of plants, minimizing water wastage and ensuring efficient water use.
41. Tillage: Tillage is the preparation of soil by mechanical agitation or manipulation to prepare it for planting. It includes plowing, harrowing, and cultivating.
42. Agrichemicals: Agrichemicals are chemicals used in agriculture, including pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals designed to enhance crop production and protect plants from diseases and pests.
43. Livestock Feed: Livestock feed is specially formulated food given to domesticated animals in agricultural settings. It provides essential nutrients to promote growth and overall health.
44. Soil Amendments: Soil amendments are materials added to soil to improve its physical and chemical properties. Examples include compost, manure, and lime.
45. Agroforestry: Agroforestry is a land use management system in which trees or shrubs are grown around or among crops or pastureland. It combines agricultural and forestry practices for ecological and economic sustainability.
46. Vertical Farming: Vertical farming is the practice of growing crops in vertically stacked layers, often in controlled environments like skyscrapers or shipping containers, using artificial light sources.
47. No-till Farming: No-till farming is a conservation tillage technique where crops are planted without disturbing the soil through ploughing or tillage. It improves the structure of soil and lessens soil erosion.
48. Agricultural Residue: Agricultural residue refers to the by-products of agricultural crops, such as straw, husks, and stems, left in the field after harvest. These residues can be used for various purposes, including mulching and biofuel production.

49. Drought-resistant Crops: Drought-resistant crops, also known as drought-tolerant crops, are plants genetically modified to withstand prolonged periods of low water availability, making them suitable for cultivation in arid regions.

50. Food Miles: Food miles refer to the distance food travels from the place it is grown or produced to the consumer. It's a measure of the environmental impact of transporting food over long distances.

6. Modern English Influence :

Modern English has a number of synonyms which make nice distinctions in meaning, especially in the case of adjectives. The words royal, regal, and kingly (of French, Latin and native origins respectively) are a good example to know the subtle shades of meaning. Royal here merely means pertaining to a king. , regal suggests pomp, splendour and majesty of kingship, while kingly refers to the gracious qualities of character associated with the ideal king. So too the groups of words friendly (Eng.), amicable (Lat.) and amiable (Fr.) , frail and fragile ,sure and secure , manual, and handy , feminine, and womanly , manly, masculine and virile. The pronunciation, spelling , grammatical changes occurred due to greater simplification.

Conclusion:

Thus, from being a complex and highly influenced language , English has become a comparatively simple one. With the addition of new words from many languages, it is better equipped for expressing abstract ideas and niceties of thought . And it is claimed that, for simplicity of grammar and a cosmopolitan vocabulary , Modern English has impacted human beings.

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