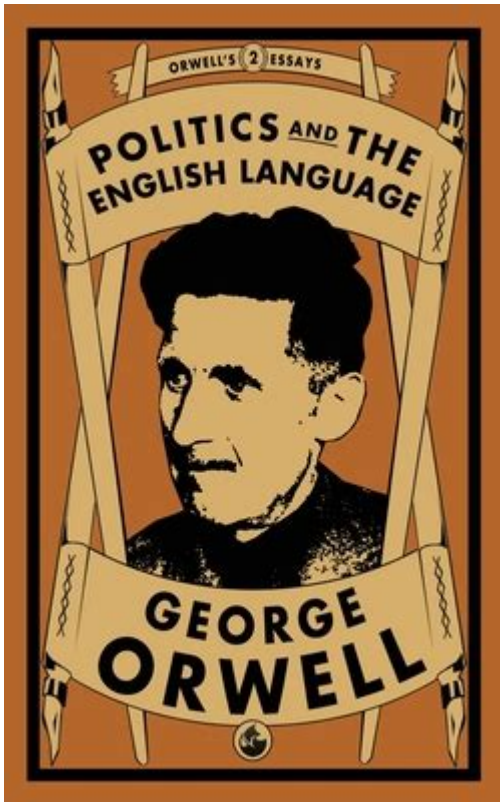


Politics And The English Language



Politics and the English Language: A Delicate Dance of Power and Prose

The English language, a vibrant tapestry woven from centuries of cultural exchange and linguistic evolution, often finds itself entangled in the intricate web of politics. This relationship is far from passive; political discourse significantly shapes, and is in turn shaped by, the very words we use. This post will delve into the complex interplay between politics and the English language, exploring how rhetoric, propaganda, and the subtle nuances of language itself influence political narratives and public perception. We will examine the deliberate manipulation of language, the power of framing, and the importance of clear, concise communication in the political arena. Prepare to uncover the hidden power dynamics embedded within the words we hear every day.

H2: The Power of Political Rhetoric: Shaping Perceptions Through Language

Political rhetoric, at its core, is the art of persuasive speaking or writing. Mastering this art is crucial for politicians aiming to sway public opinion, garner support, and ultimately, achieve their political goals. However, this power can be wielded responsibly or manipulatively. Effective political rhetoric

often utilizes powerful imagery, emotive language, and carefully constructed narratives to connect with voters on an emotional level. Consider the use of terms like "freedom," "justice," and "security"—words that resonate deeply with audiences and evoke strong positive feelings. These words are strategically deployed to frame political issues and present a particular viewpoint as the most desirable option.

H3: Propaganda and the Distortion of Truth

Unfortunately, the power of rhetoric can be exploited. Propaganda, the deliberate dissemination of misinformation or biased information, utilizes linguistic techniques to manipulate public opinion and advance a specific political agenda. This can involve the use of loaded language, emotionally charged terms, and the repetition of carefully crafted slogans to create a particular perception, often at the expense of factual accuracy. Understanding the techniques of propaganda is crucial for critical engagement with political discourse and the identification of biased or misleading information.

H4: Analyzing Political Slogans: A Case Study

Analyzing political slogans provides a microcosm of how language is used to shape political narratives. Consider the brevity and memorability of effective slogans: their impact lies in their ability to condense complex issues into easily digestible and emotionally resonant phrases. These slogans often rely on simple, powerful vocabulary and avoid ambiguity to maximize their impact. Examining the linguistic choices made in slogan creation helps to reveal the underlying political messaging and the intended audience.

H2: The Nuances of Language: Ambiguity and Euphemism in Politics

Politicians frequently employ subtle linguistic techniques to avoid direct confrontation or to soften potentially controversial statements. Ambiguity, the deliberate use of vague or unclear language, can allow politicians to appeal to multiple audiences simultaneously without committing to a specific position. Euphemisms, which substitute harsh or unpleasant terms with milder alternatives, are also commonly used to minimize the negative impact of potentially damaging information. This skillful use of nuance allows politicians to navigate complex political landscapes while maintaining a degree of plausible deniability.

H3: The Importance of Clear and Concise Communication

Despite the frequent use of manipulative techniques, effective political communication also relies heavily on clarity and conciseness. When political messages are convoluted or overly complex, they risk being misunderstood or ignored. Simple, straightforward language, coupled with factual accuracy, builds trust with the electorate. This transparency fosters informed decision-making and strengthens the democratic process.

H2: The Evolution of Political Language: Reflecting Societal Change

The English language used in politics is constantly evolving, mirroring the dynamic nature of societal values and beliefs. New terms and phrases emerge to reflect contemporary political realities, while older terms may take on new meanings or fall out of use altogether. Tracking these changes provides insight into the shifting political landscape and the evolving priorities of the electorate. This linguistic evolution is a testament to the interconnectedness of language and the political realm.

H2: The Role of Media in Shaping Political Discourse

The media plays a crucial role in shaping how political language is used and perceived. News outlets, social media platforms, and other media channels act as filters, selecting and framing political narratives in ways that influence public opinion. The way in which media outlets present political information, including their choice of language and the framing of issues, can significantly impact public understanding and engagement with politics.

Conclusion: Navigating the Political Landscape Through Linguistic Awareness

Understanding the relationship between politics and the English language is essential for navigating the complexities of the modern political landscape. By developing critical literacy skills and recognizing the manipulative techniques often employed in political discourse, we can engage more effectively with political information and make more informed decisions. The power of language in politics is undeniable; by understanding how it's used, we can become more discerning consumers of political messaging and contribute to a more informed and engaged citizenry.

FAQs:

1. How can I improve my ability to critically analyze political language? Practice identifying loaded language, emotional appeals, and ambiguous phrasing. Research the background and potential biases of the sources you consult. Consider multiple perspectives on the same issue.
2. What are some examples of political euphemisms in current use? Terms like "collateral damage" (civilian casualties), "enhanced interrogation techniques" (torture), or "regime change" (overthrow of a government) are often used to mask the harsh realities of political actions.
3. Does political language differ significantly across different cultures? Yes, the use of language in political discourse varies widely across cultures due to differing linguistic norms, social contexts, and political systems. What might be considered persuasive rhetoric in one culture could be ineffective or even offensive in another.
4. How can the misuse of language lead to political polarization? The use of inflammatory language, divisive rhetoric, and misinformation can exacerbate existing societal divisions and fuel political polarization. Such language often targets specific groups and fosters distrust and animosity.
5. What role does humor play in political communication? Satire, irony, and other forms of humor can be powerful tools in political communication, allowing for the critique of political figures or policies in a less confrontational way. However, humor can also be used manipulatively to trivialize important issues or distract from serious concerns.

politics and the english language: Politics and the English Language George Orwell, 2021-01-01 George Orwell set out 'to make political writing into an art', and to a wide extent this aim shaped the future of English literature – his descriptions of authoritarian regimes helped to form a new vocabulary that is fundamental to understanding totalitarianism. While 1984 and Animal Farm are amongst the most popular classic novels in the English language, this new series of Orwell's essays seeks to bring a wider selection of his writing on politics and literature to a new readership. In Politics and the English Language, the second in the Orwell's Essays series, Orwell takes aim at the language used in politics, which, he says, 'is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind'. In an age where the language used in politics is constantly under the microscope, Orwell's Politics and the English Language is just as relevant today, and gives the reader a vital understanding of the tactics at play. 'A writer who can – and must – be rediscovered with every age.' — Irish Times

politics and the english language: Politics and the English Language and Other Essays George Orwell, 2021-01-09 Politics and the English Language and Other Essays is a collection of 6 essays by George Orwell. Eric Arthur Blair (25 June 1903 – 21 January 1950), known by his pen name George Orwell, was an English novelist, essayist, journalist and critic. His work is characterised by lucid prose, biting social criticism, opposition to totalitarianism, and outspoken support of democratic socialism. Included in this collection: - Politics and the English Language - Politics vs. Literature: An Examination of Gulliver's Travels - The Prevention of Literature - Why I Write - Writers and Leviathan - Poetry and the Microphone

politics and the english language: Political English Thomas Docherty, 2019-08-08 From post-truth politics to "no-platforming" on university campuses, the English language has been both a potent weapon and a crucial battlefield for our divided politics. In this important and wide-ranging intervention, Thomas Docherty explores the politics of the English language, its implication in the

dynamics of political power and the spaces it offers for dissent and resistance. From the authorised English of the King James Bible to the colonial project of University English Studies, this book develops a powerful history for contemporary debates about propaganda, free speech and truth-telling in our politics. Taking examples from the US, UK and beyond - from debates about the Second Amendment and free-speech on campus, to the Iraq War and the Grenfell Tower fire - this book is a powerful and polemical return to Orwell's observation that a degraded political language is intimately connected to an equally degraded political culture.

politics and the english language: George Orwell, 'Politics and the English Language,' 1946 , Vincent Ferraro presents the full text of a 1946 essay entitled *Politics and the English Language*, written by English writer Eric Arthur Blair (1903-1950), who used the pseudonym George Orwell. Blair discusses the alleged decline of the English language and notes the trite imagery and lack of precision found in examples of contemporary writing. Blair also suggests ways to improve the quality of one's writing.

politics and the english language: The Rise of English Rosemary C. Salomone, 2022 A sweeping account of the global rise of English and the high-stakes politics of language Spoken by a quarter of the world's population, English is today's lingua franca - its common tongue. The language of business, popular media, and international politics, English has become commodified for its economic value and increasingly detached from any particular nation. This meteoric rise of English has many obvious benefits to communication. Tourists can travel abroad with greater ease. Political leaders can directly engage their counterparts. Researchers can collaborate with foreign colleagues. Business interests can flourish in the global economy. But the rise of English has very real downsides as well. In Europe, imperatives of political integration and job mobility compete with pride in national language and heritage. In the United States and England, English isolates us from the cultural and economic benefits of speaking other languages. And in countries like India, South Africa, Morocco, and Rwanda, it has stratified society along lines of English proficiency. In *The Rise of English*, Rosemary Salomone offers a commanding view of the unprecedented spread of English and the far-reaching effects it has on global and local politics, economics, media, education, and business. From the inner workings of the European Union to linguistic battles over influence in Africa, Salomone draws on a wealth of research to tell the complex story of English - and, ultimately, to argue for English not as a force for domination but as a core component of multilingualism and the transcendence of linguistic and cultural borders.

politics and the english language: George Orwell *Politics and The English Language* George Orwell, 1946 *Politics and the English Language* (1946) is an essay by George Orwell that criticised the ugly and inaccurate written English of his time and examines the connection between political orthodoxies and the debasement of language. The essay focuses on political language, which, according to Orwell, is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind. Orwell believed that the language used was necessarily vague or meaningless because it was intended to hide the truth rather than express it. This unclear prose was a contagion which had spread to those who did not intend to hide the truth, and it concealed a writer's thoughts from himself and others. Orwell encourages concreteness and clarity instead of vagueness, and individuality over political conformity. Orwell relates what he believes to be a close association between bad prose and oppressive ideology: In our time, political speech and writing are largely the defence of the indefensible. Things like the continuance of British rule in India, the Russian purges and deportations, the dropping of the atom bombs on Japan, can indeed be defended, but only by arguments which are too brutal for most people to face, and which do not square with the professed aims of political parties. Thus political language has to consist largely of euphemism, question-begging and sheer cloudy vagueness. Defenceless villages are bombarded from the air, the inhabitants driven out into the countryside, the cattle machine-gunned, the huts set on fire with incendiary bullets: this is called pacification. Millions of peasants are robbed of their farms and sent trudging along the roads with no more than they can carry: this is called transfer of population or rectification of frontiers. People are imprisoned for years without trial, or shot in the

back of the neck or sent to die of scurvy in Arctic lumber camps: this is called elimination of unreliable elements. Such phraseology is needed if one wants to name things without calling up mental pictures of them. One of Orwell's points is: The great enemy of clear language is insincerity. When there is a gap between one's real and one's declared aims, one turns as it were instinctively to long words and exhausted idioms, like a cuttlefish spurting out ink. The insincerity of the writer perpetuates the decline of the language as people (particularly politicians, Orwell later notes) attempt to disguise their intentions behind euphemisms and convoluted phrasing. Orwell says that this decline is self-perpetuating. He argues that it is easier to think with poor English because the language is in decline; and, as the language declines, foolish thoughts become even easier, reinforcing the original cause: A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fail all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier to have foolish thoughts.

politics and the english language: Orwell's "Politics and the English Language" in the Age of Pseudocracy Hans Ostrom, William Haltom, 2018-03-19 Orwell's Politics and the English Language in the Age of Pseudocracy visits the essay as if for the first time, clearing away lore about the essay and responding to the prose itself. It shows how many of Orwell's rules and admonitions are far less useful than they are famed to be, but it also shows how some of them can be refurbished for our age, and how his major claim—that politics corrupts language, which then corrupts political discourse further, and so on indefinitely—can best be re-deployed today. Politics and the English Language has encouraged generations of writers and readers and teachers and students to take great care, to be skeptical and clear-sighted. The essay itself requires a fresh, clear, skeptical analysis so that it can, with reapplication, reclaim its status as a touchstone in our era of the rule of falsehood: the age of pseudocracy.

politics and the english language: Politics and the English Language George Orwell, 2020-05-14 Politics and the English Language (1946) is an essay by George Orwell that criticised the ugly and inaccurate written English of his time and examines the connection between political orthodoxies and the debasement of language. The essay focuses on political language, which, according to Orwell, is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind. Orwell believed that the language used was necessarily vague or meaningless because it was intended to hide the truth rather than express it. This unclear prose was a contagion which had spread to those who did not intend to hide the truth, and it concealed a writer's thoughts from himself and others. Orwell encourages concreteness and clarity instead of vagueness, and individuality over political conformity.

politics and the english language: Why I Write George Orwell, 2021-01-01 George Orwell set out 'to make political writing into an art', and to a wide extent this aim shaped the future of English literature - his descriptions of authoritarian regimes helped to form a new vocabulary that is fundamental to understanding totalitarianism. While 1984 and Animal Farm are amongst the most popular classic novels in the English language, this new series of Orwell's essays seeks to bring a wider selection of his writing on politics and literature to a new readership. In Why I Write, the first in the Orwell's Essays series, Orwell describes his journey to becoming a writer, and his movement from writing poems to short stories to the essays, fiction and non-fiction we remember him for. He also discusses what he sees as the 'four great motives for writing' - 'sheer egoism', 'aesthetic enthusiasm', 'historical impulse' and 'political purpose' - and considers the importance of keeping these in balance. Why I Write is a unique opportunity to look into Orwell's mind, and it grants the reader an entirely different vantage point from which to consider the rest of the great writer's oeuvre. 'A writer who can - and must - be rediscovered with every age.' — Irish Times

politics and the english language: The Politics of English in Hong Kong Jette G. Hansen Edwards, 2018-12-07 The focus of this book is on the impact of politics on language and identity in Hong Kong. The book is the first study to track real time language attitude changes against a divisive political landscape. It is also the most comprehensive study of language attitudes in Hong

Kong to date, taking place over four years with over 1600 participants. Through both survey and interview data, a multifaceted portrait of language change in progress is presented, providing a more nuanced and complex view of language and identity than has previously been presented. The book examines the status of Hong Kong English in the light of attitudes towards Cantonese, English, and Putonghua, providing a deeper analysis of the linguistic complexity of Hong Kong; it can be argued that one cannot understand attitudes towards Hong Kong English without fully understanding the status and use of English in Hong Kong today. The book also presents a complex examination of language attitudes in Hong Kong by focusing not only on the what of language attitudes, but also the question of for whom, through an analysis of language attitudes by gender, age, identity, and speaking HKE.

politics and the english language: The Cultural Politics of English as an International Language Alastair Pennycook, 2017-03-16 Covering a wide range of areas including international politics, colonial history, critical pedagogy, postcolonial literature and applied linguistics, this book examines ways to understand the cultural and political implications of the global spread of English. Including a useful mixture of theory, research and practice, this will be of use to advanced students of education, English and applied linguistics, for courses on teaching second languages, critical pedagogy, comparative education and world Englishes. It will also be of interest to students of postcolonial literature and international relations.

politics and the english language: Politics and the English Language George Orwell, 2021-05-05 Politics and the English Language is widely considered Orwell's most important essay on style. Style, for Orwell, was never simply a question of aesthetics; it was always inextricably linked to politics and to truth. 'All issues are political issues, and politics itself is a mass of lies, evasions, folly, hatred and schizophrenia. When the general atmosphere is bad, language must suffer'. Language is a political issue, and slovenly use of language and clichés make it easier for those in power to deliberately use misleading language to hide unpleasant political facts. Bad English, he believed, was a vehicle for oppressive ideology, and it is no accident that it was written after the close of World War II.

politics and the english language: The Politics of English Marnie Holborow, 1999-12-06 'A very welcome and much-needed broadening of current theoretical perspectives' - Professor Norman Fairclough This book offers a major reappraisal of the role of language in the social world. Focusing on three main areas - the global spread of English; Standard English; and language and sexism - The Politics of English: examines World English in relation to international capitalism and colonialism; analyzes the ideological underpinnings of the debate about Standard English; and locates sexism in language as arising from social relations. Locating itself in the classical Marxist tradition, this book shows how language is both shaped by, and contributes to social life.

politics and the english language: Politics and the English Language: By George Orwell Hardcover Book George Orwell, 2020-08-07 Politics and the English Language (1946) is an essay by George Orwell that criticised the ugly and inaccurate written English of his time and examines the connection between political orthodoxies and the debasement of language. The essay focuses on political language, which, according to Orwell, is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind. Orwell believed that the language used was necessarily vague or meaningless because it was intended to hide the truth rather than express it. This unclear prose was a contagion which had spread to those who did not intend to hide the truth, and it concealed a writer's thoughts from himself and others Orwell encourages concreteness and clarity instead of vagueness, and individuality over political conformity. Remedy of Six Rules Orwell said it was easy for his contemporaries to slip into bad writing of the sort he had described and that the temptation to use meaningless or hackneyed phrases was like a packet of aspirins always at one's elbow. In particular, such phrases are always ready to form the writer's thoughts for him, to save him the bother of thinking-or writing-clearly. However, he concluded that the progressive decline of the English language was reversible[and suggested six rules which, he claimed, would prevent many of these faults, although one could keep all of them and still write bad

English. Never use a metaphor, simile, or other figure of speech which you are used to seeing in print. (Examples that Orwell gave included ring the changes, Achilles' heel, swan song, and hotbed. He described such phrases as dying metaphors and argued that they were used without knowing what was truly being said. Furthermore, he said that using metaphors of this kind made the original meaning of the phrases meaningless, because those who used them did not know their original meaning. He wrote that some metaphors now current have been twisted out of their original meaning without those who use them even being aware of the fact.) Never use a long word where a short one will do. If it is possible to cut a word out, always cut it out. Never use the passive where you can use the active. Never use a foreign phrase, a scientific word, or a jargon word if you can think of an everyday English equivalent. Break any of these rules sooner than say anything outright barbarous.

politics and the english language: The Politics of English Lionel Wee, Robbie B.H. Goh, Lisa Lim, 2013-03-28 This volume brings together contributions that explore the increasingly important roles that English plays in Asia, including its contribution to economic growth, national imaginaries and creative writing. These are issues that are political in a broad sense, but the diversity of Asian contexts also means that the social, political and cultural ramifications of the spread of English into Asia will have to be understood in relation to the challenges facing specific societies. The chapters in the book collectively illustrate this diversity by focusing on countries from South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Asia Pacific. Each country has two contributions devoted to it: one paper provides an overview of the country's language policy and its positioning of English, and another provides a critical discussion of creative expressions involving the use of English. Taken together, the papers in the volume detail the most recent developments concerning the politics of English in Asia.

politics and the english language: Politics vs. Literature George Orwell, 2021-01-01 George Orwell set out 'to make political writing into an art', and to a wide extent this aim shaped the future of English literature - his descriptions of authoritarian regimes helped to form a new vocabulary that is fundamental to understanding totalitarianism. While 1984 and Animal Farm are amongst the most popular classic novels in the English language, this new series of Orwell's essays seeks to bring a wider selection of his writing on politics and literature to a new readership. Politics vs. Literature, the fourth in the Orwell's Essays series, is, at heart, a review of Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels. Having been given a copy of the book on his eighth birthday, Orwell knows it inside out, and thinks highly of it; it is 'pessimistic', though, he says - 'it descends into political partisanship of a narrow kind,' designed to 'humiliate man by reminding him that he is weak and ridiculous.' Using the book as an example of enjoying a book whose author one cannot stand, Orwell goes on to say that he considers Gulliver's Travels a work of art, leaving the reader to reconsider the books on their own shelves. 'A writer who can - and must - be rediscovered with every age.' — Irish Times

politics and the english language: Literature, Politics, and the English Avant-Garde Paul Peppis, 2000-02-10 Accounts of the 'historical avant-garde' and of 'high modernism' often celebrate the former for its revolutionary aesthetics or denigrate the latter for its 'proto-fascist' politics. In Literature, Politics and the English Avant-Garde, Paul Peppis shows how neither interpretation explains the writings of avant-gardists in early twentieth-century England. Peppis reads texts by writers such as Ford Madox Ford, Wyndham Lewis, Dora Marsden, and Ezra Pound alongside English political discourse between the death of Victoria and the end of the Great War. He traces the impact of nation and empire on the avant-garde, arguing that Vorticism, England's foremost avant-garde movement, used nationalism to advance literature and avant-garde literature to advance empire. Peppis's study demonstrates that these ambitions were enabled by a period conception of nationality as an essence and construct. By recovering these neglected aspects of avant-garde politics, Peppis's book opens important avenues for assessing modernist politics after the war.

politics and the english language: Standard English and the Politics of Language T. Crowley, 2003-06-24 The status of 'Standard English' has featured in linguistic, educational and cultural debates over decades. This second edition of Tony Crowley's wide-ranging historical analysis and lucid account of the complex and sometimes polarised arguments driving the debate

brings us up to date, and ranges from the 1830s to Conservative education policies in the 1990s and on to the implications of the National Curriculum for English language teaching in schools. Students and researchers in literacy, the history of English language, cultural theory, and English language education will find this treatment comprehensive, carefully researched and lively reading.

politics and the english language: *All Art Is Propaganda* George Orwell, Keith Gessen, 2009-10-14 The essential collection of critical essays from a twentieth-century master and author of 1984. As a critic, George Orwell cast a wide net. Equally at home discussing Charles Dickens and Charlie Chaplin, he moved back and forth across the porous borders between essay and journalism, high art and low. A frequent commentator on literature, language, film, and drama throughout his career, Orwell turned increasingly to the critical essay in the 1940s, when his most important experiences were behind him and some of his most incisive writing lay ahead. *All Art Is Propaganda* follows Orwell as he demonstrates in piece after piece how intent analysis of a work or body of work gives rise to trenchant aesthetic and philosophical commentary. With masterpieces such as *Politics and the English Language* and *Rudyard Kipling* and gems such as *Good Bad Books*, here is an unrivaled education in, as George Packer puts it, how to be interesting, line after line. With an Introduction from Keith Gessen.

politics and the english language: *The Local Politics of Global English* Selma K. Sonntag, 2003 The status of English as a global language is deeply divisive and hotly contested. *The Local Politics of Global English* analyzes linguistic globalization in five countries that differ greatly in both their degree of global integration and their use of English. By drawing on the work of language scholars and the growing field of globalization studies, the author provides a revealing portrait of how politicians, activists, scholars and policy-makers in the United States, France, India, South Africa, and Nepal are debating the questions that plague local controversies over global English. Concepts of hegemony and resistance, elites and subalterns, and liberalization and democratization are incorporated into case studies that provide insight into the politics of linguistic globalization from above and from below. Of interest to students of politics and culture, as well as teachers and learners of language, *The Local Politics of Global English* is a detailed examination of a timely and controversial topic.

politics and the english language: *Exciting Times* Naoise Dolan, 2020-06-02 "This debut novel about an Irish expat millennial teaching English and finding romance in Hong Kong is half Sally Rooney love triangle, half glitzy Crazy Rich Asians high living—and guaranteed to please." —Vogue A RECOMMENDED BOOK FROM: The New York Times Book Review * Vogue * TIME * Marie Claire * Elle * O, the Oprah Magazine * The Washington Post * Esquire * Harper's Bazaar * Bustle * PopSugar * Refinery 29 * LitHub * Debutiful An intimate, bracingly intelligent debut novel about a millennial Irish expat who becomes entangled in a love triangle with a male banker and a female lawyer Ava, newly arrived in Hong Kong from Dublin, spends her days teaching English to rich children. Julian is a banker. A banker who likes to spend money on Ava, to have sex and discuss fluctuating currencies with her. But when she asks whether he loves her, he cannot say more than I like you a great deal. Enter Edith. A Hong Kong-born lawyer, striking and ambitious, Edith takes Ava to the theater and leaves her tulips in the hallway. Ava wants to be her—and wants her. And then Julian writes to tell Ava he is coming back to Hong Kong... Should Ava return to the easy compatibility of her life with Julian or take a leap into the unknown with Edith? Politically alert, heartbreakingly raw, and dryly funny, *Exciting Times* is thrillingly attuned to the great freedoms and greater uncertainties of modern love. In stylish, uncluttered prose, Naoise Dolan dissects the personal and financial transactions that make up a life—and announces herself as a singular new voice.

politics and the english language: *Enough Said* Mark Thompson, 2016-09-06 There's a crisis of trust in politics across the western world. Public anger is rising and faith in conventional political leaders and parties is falling. Anti-politics, and the anti-politicians, have arrived. In *Enough Said*, President and CEO of The New York Times Company Mark Thompson argues that one of the most significant causes of the crisis is the way our public language has changed. *Enough Said* tells the

story of how we got from the language of FDR and Churchill to that of Donald Trump. It forensically examines the public language we've been left with: compressed, immediate, sometimes brilliantly impactful, but robbed of most of its explanatory power. It studies the rhetoric of western leaders from Reagan and Thatcher to Berlusconi, Blair, and today's political elites on both sides of the Atlantic. And it charts how a changing public language has interacted with real world events - Iraq, the financial crash, the UK's surprising Brexit from the EU, immigration - and led to a mutual breakdown of trust between politicians and journalists, to leave ordinary citizens suspicious, bitter, and increasingly unwilling to believe anybody. Drawing from classical as well as contemporary examples and ranging across politics, business, science, technology, and the arts, *Enough Said* is a smart and shrewd look at the erosion of language by an author uniquely placed to measure its consequences.

politics and the english language: *The Sociopolitics of English Language Teaching* Joan Kelly Hall, William Eggington, 2000-01-01 The sociopolitical dimensions of English language teaching are central to the English language professional. These dimensions include language policies, cultural expectations, and the societal roles of languages. This book aims to present these issues to practicing and aspiring teachers in order to raise awareness of the sociopolitical nature of English language teaching.

politics and the english language: *Politics and the People* James Vernon, 1993-09-02 A language of party?; 6.

politics and the english language: *Do I Make Myself Clear?* Harold Evans, 2017-05-16 A wise and entertaining guide to writing English the proper way by one of the greatest newspaper editors of our time. Harry Evans has edited everything from the urgent files of battlefield reporters to the complex thought processes of Henry Kissinger. He's even been knighted for his services to journalism. In *Do I Make Myself Clear?*, he brings his indispensable insight to us all in his definite guide to writing well. The right words are oxygen to our ideas, but the digital era, with all of its TTYL, LMK, and WTF, has been cutting off that oxygen flow. The compulsion to be precise has vanished from our culture, and in writing of every kind we see a trend towards more -- more speed and more information but far less clarity. Evans provides practical examples of how editing and rewriting can make for better communication, even in the digital age. *Do I Make Myself Clear?* is an essential text, and one that will provide every writer an editor at his shoulder.

politics and the english language: *The Politics of Language in Puerto Rico* Amílcar Antonio Barreto, 2018-11-05 A [book] rich in detail and analysis, which anyone wanting to understand the language debate in Puerto Rico will find essential.--Arlene Davila, Syracuse University This is the first book in English to analyze the controversial language policies passed by the Puerto Rican government in the 1990s. It is also the first to explore the connections between language and cultural identity and politics on the Caribbean island. Shortly after the U.S. invasion of Puerto Rico in 1898, both English and Spanish became official languages of the territory. In 1991, the Puerto Rican government abolished bilingualism, claiming that Spanish only was necessary to protect the culture from North American influences. A few years later bilingualism was restored and English was promoted in public schools, with supporters asserting that the dual languages symbolized the island's commitment to live in harmony with the United States. While the islanders' sense of ethnic pride was growing, economic dependency enticed them to maintain close ties to the United States. This book shows that officials in both San Juan and Washington, along with English-first groups, used the language laws as weapons in the battle over U.S.-Puerto Rican relations and the volatile debate over statehood. It will be of interest to linguists, political scientists, students of contemporary cultural politics, and political activists in discussions of nationalism in multilingual communities.

politics and the english language: *The English-vernacular Divide* Vaidehi Ramanathan, 2005-01-01 This book offers a critical exploration of the role of English in postcolonial communities such as India. Specifically, it focuses on some local ways in which the language falls along the lines of a class-based divide (with ancillary ones of gender and caste as well). The book argues that issues of inequality, subordination and unequal value seem to revolve directly around the general

positioning of English in relation to vernacular languages. The author was raised and schooled in the Indian educational system.

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