NOTES

1. The term C1 represents British Culture and the term C2 stands for Indian Culture from the point of view of a British speaker.

2. Kachru uses the term SAE to refer to IE.

3. According to Hussey (1995), in old English in case of the past tense when there was a change in the stem vowel, it was a ‘strong’ verb and if the past tense and the past participle ended in –t or –d, it was a ‘weak’ verb.

4. According to Halliday et al. (1964) ‘context’ corresponds roughly to ‘meaning in general’.

5. If the example from ICE India Corpus is written as (ICE-IND: S1A-002#226:1: A), it should be read as follows: ICE-IND is the source corpus. This example is included in text no. S1A. 002, where S indicates spoken texts generally and 1A labels the text category “Spoken-Dialogue-Private”. The text units are numbered in a continuous sequence throughout each text. This is denoted by the first number following #. ‘A’ stands for speaker identification. If the example from the Kolhapur Corpus is written as (KC, 1190B09), it should be read as follows: KC is
the source Corpus, 1190 indicates the line number, ‘B’ indicates the category ‘Press: Editorial’ and ‘09’ stands for the sub-category ‘Letters to the Editor’.