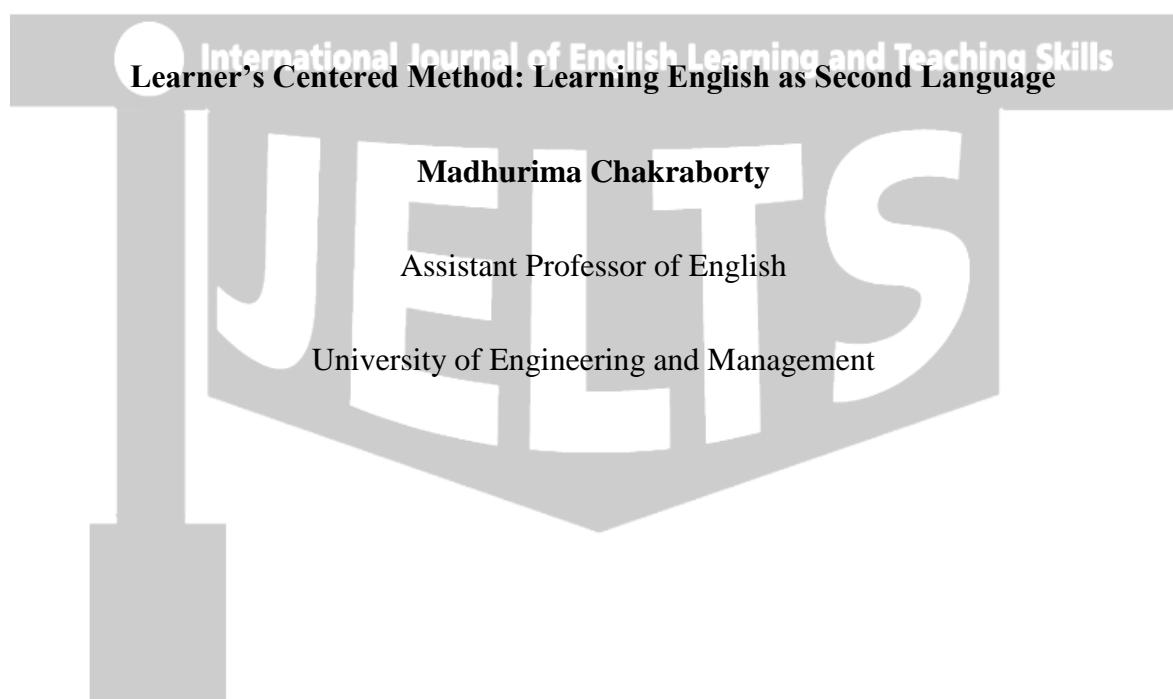


Running Head: LEARNER'S CENTERED METHOD

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The paper looks forward with the learner centric approach. The CBI (CONTENT BASED INSTRUCTION) is infused together to move forward with the mix of an interdisciplinary approach- be it unique and quirky. When English come up into the picture, it's always better if we could blend two or more ingredients altogether. The paper looks for the enriched topics and subtopics for fulfilling and reaching the scenario. How mother Tongue influence prevails is also taken into considerations. Likely, or not English is no more considered as a Foreign Language in Indian Current scenario. We generally accepted and adapted English as our L2 or L3 mostly. Now when comes to English, we look for good English with proper Grammar, Vocabulary and Phonetics. Now literature lately do not actually help us with the Pronunciation part, it is taken care by linguistics only. English when imparted as a second language we need to make sure that it is revolving in and around the learners and obviously in their Interests as well as in their language too. Since the survey was done in Kolkata itself, mostly the informants MT remains Bangla. A beautiful Bilingual Approach is cherished and applied.

Although Indian linguistic Franca is HINDI but Indian English is much practiced and adapted. HINGLISH came into Coinage. It might outnumber the entire number of Native – English speaker down the line. HINGLISH is the outcome for the linguistic phenomena of Code Switching-Code Mixing. Same situation can be monitored into Bangla Language as well, where we use the term Benglish.

In the modern era, a range of colloquial portmanteau words for Indian English have been used. The earliest of these is Indlsh (recorded from 1962), and others include Indiglish (1974), Indenglish (1979), Indglish (1984), Indish (1984), Inglish (1985) and Indianlish (2007)

**HINGLISH-** (“Taj Mahal create”, “you long hair. monkey fellow”, “teacher enter, no notice”, full stop. ) :Phas Gaye Re Obama

**BENGLISH-** (Slow kora, revenge newa , I come, you go) Mother Tongue always overpowers.

Even the kind of Indian Accent we have adapted so far sounds peculiar at times due to our MT's influence in all spectrum of vocabulary and of course vice versa. This is a Universal Phenomenon.

English in general is a global language, apart from this English is such a language that is easily adapted. In India, specifically in Kolkata (Research Area) mostly everyone is exposed to English in both professional or personal usage. If we search the history of English, the literature will speak a different story but the linguistics will overpower. Indian English came into picture as it was related with RECEIVED PRONUNCIATION (RP) in actual context.

**INDIAN ENGLISH** The English Language (1990) David Crystal observed, "British English is now, numerically speaking, a minority dialect, compared with American, or even Indian, English." British linguist David Graddol says "English is likely to remain one of the world's most important languages. ".

English arrived in India in 1600 and indeed coexisted with other Indian Languages such as Bangla, Assamese, Hindi, Santali, Bodo, etc speeded in India via Christianity and had become the language for the official and national embalmed. It is even the language for Government, National Press and indeed language of the Elite Class but developed with the none other than Indian Accent. Now idiolect is much avoided, as accent overpowers

Received Pronunciation helps us to adapt to English but in reality, our accent overpowers at times. For example, a Bengali speaking English will be much more different from that of a Tamil, Telegu Speaker speaking English, ("H" - PRONUNCIATION). The choice of the words also matters, the cultural concept also does influence the sentential structures at times. The

concept of Folk specifically in the Assamese and Bengali will differ from that of the Dravidian Language Belt.

The notion of Indian English is much fascinating as India has diverse cultural aspects along with the Multi-Lingual Setting of Life. Regional differences are evident from LANGUAGE and Life-Style. Language is definitely a barrier but we even overcame that with our Lingua Franca – Hindi and English Simultaneously.

However, Indians have difficulty talking to the native speakers as they speak quite a decent English. That includes people from different strata of the society. This kind of broken English practiced by taxi drivers, paper boys, waiters...is popularly termed as ‘Butler English’. Many do manage with this Indian pidgin/creole and get along with their day to day life business.

Indian English had survived all along with thousands of many regional languages. English is recognized and implemented as a language of professional and official works. And, it is also speeded out to the general public in the schools and colleges. It is only a common lingua franca between ourselves, fellow Indians. (Dravidian and rest of the language families)

“The children of Independent India seem not to think of English as been irredeemably tainted by its colonial provenance. They use it as an Indian LANGUAGE as one of the tools they have to hand” - Salman Rushdie: Commonwealth Literature does not exist ,1991)

Positive were the outcomes as there is always a positiveness promoted among the masses. The media and technology and modern life-style paved the way for English Language and English literature. Now we need to understand the basic grounds of difference in between Language and Literature. In order to enrich the vocabulary, literature is the best choice but coming to Communication, Linguistics sees no alternative.

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If we practice CBI in our curriculum, Literature will serve for the Content, and Linguistics will take care of the minute communication, hard and soft skills. But we have to be selective towards the kind of topics chosen. Text Analysis, Critical Analysis, Speech Analysis can be initiated too.

Indian Grammar too underwent some changes

I believe you                            I am believing you

I trust you

I am trusting you

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Vocabulary too shows coinage- Tiffiin, Zaminder, Bindi, Sari, lori (lullaby), loot, Guru, Avatar, Bandh ,Etc

Accent in sentential level:

Brother, Brother

Typical Pronunciation

Blood> balad (Epenthesis)

A group of persons, Indian languages are in blood and color, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect. We may consider English to refine the vernacular dialects of the country, to enrich other dialects with terms of science borrowed from the Western nomenclature, and to implement by degrees for conveying knowledge to the great mass of the population.

### **Why English? Monolingual Planet EARTH**

English firstly had a limited number of Sound patterns, if we refer to the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet), specifically 44 sounds. English does not have one to one correspondence

to letter and sounds. But 44 sounds are limited and easy to adapt as compared to that of other Indian Languages.

The grammar of English is again Easy and comfortable in its contextual usage, for example the Pronoun Phenomena (YOU –Formally, Informally)

Fixed word order (Subject-Verb- Object), Indian Languages use Free Word Order

We are mostly surrounded by English, starting from the MANUAL of items we purchase to that of using globalized internet systems. Even the language we use in our instar chats are also a hybrid infusion of English and Bangla or English and Hindi and the rest. at times English and Internet seem single entity, we hardly look for the translated versions.

In the new era of tech-savvy, we are engulfed by English in one way or another. The medium of instruction remains that of English in most cases. The upskilling courses available both nationally and internationally is English.

The Hospitality Industry, the Entrepreneurship programmes, the Tourist constructions, in public or private sector too we found signs of English.

Among the different languages of the world, English is the most widely spoken and written languages of the world. Today, English occupies the prestigious place of a National as well as an International language. It is utilized by the largest number of the people of many nations in all the five continents in the world. Thus, it became the Lingua Franca of the world. English is widely accepted and indeed had grown a lot in the last decades. Children now-a-days are at least Bilingual with their Mother-Tongue along with English.

Not only in the Education sector, even in the Entertainment Sector, English has possessed our soul. It no more remained a Foreign tongue, it had become our Second or Third Language altogether.

It is not easy to separate the use of English in India from the general multilingual flux. In the English-language press, hybrid headlines are common: JNU karamcharis begin dharna (The Statesman, New Delhi, 12 May 1981), Marathwada band over pandal fire (The Indian Express, New Delhi, 9 May 1981), and 55 Jhuggis gutted (The Hindustan Times, New Delhi, 3 May 1981). Matrimonial advertisements in the English-language press are equally distinctive: 'Wanted well-settled bridegroom for a Kerala fair graduate Baradwaja gotram, Astasastram girl ... subset no bar. Send horoscope and details'; 'Matrimonial proposals invited from educated, smart, well settled, Gujarati bachelors for good looking, decent, Gujarati Modh Ghanchi Bania girl (25), B.A., doing the M.A. and serving'. Code Switching and Code Mixing is very common as English is our adapted language that had been imposed on us after Independence. It is not even treated as a foreign language, moreover it is a second language.

#### Variations

Variables for Indian English are further divided into the terms of:

- a. Proficiency in terms of acquisition
- b. Regional or mother tongue
- c. Ethnic background.

In Indian English there is an inclination from educated Indian English (the acrolect/prestigious) to pidginized varieties (vernacular) known by such names as Boxwalla(h) English, Butler English, Bearer English or Kitchen English, and Babu English.

The regional and mother-tongue varieties are often showcased with reference to the first language of the speaker (Bengali English, Gujarati English, Tamil English, etc.) or may be in terms of the larger language family (Indo-Aryan English, Dravidian English) where they belong from. In this context we can assure that the varieties of English will be proportional to that of the Indian Languages.

However, when Indian English is discussed, the term refers to the variety at the upper end of the spectrum, which has national currency and intelligibility and increasingly provides a standard for the media, education, and pan-Indian communication. In grammar and spelling, standard British continues to have influence, though we too have the American influence as well.

### **Pronunciation**

A large number of Indian English speakers, sometimes referred to as speakers of General Indian English (GIE), have a 17-vowel system (11 monophthongs and 6 diphthongs): /i:/ as in bead, /ɪ/ as in this, /e:/ as in game, /ɛ/ as in send, /æ/ as in mat, /ɑ:/ as in charge, /ɒ/ as in shot, /o:/ in no, /ʊ/ as in book, /u:/ as in tool, and /ə/ as in bus; /ai/ as in five, /ɔɪ/ as in boy, /aʊ/ as in cow, /ɪə/ as in here, /eə/ as in there, and /ʊə/ as in poor. (ENCYCLOPEDIA)

### **Syntax**

There is great variety in syntax, from native-speaker fluency to that of the layman interpretations

- (a) Interrogative constructions without subject/auxiliary inversion: What you would like to buy?

- (b) Definite article often used as if the conventions have been reversed: It is the nature's way; Office is closed today.
- (c) One used rather than the indefinite article: He gave me one book.
- (d) Stative verbs given progressive forms: Lila is having two books; You must be knowing my cousin-brother Mohan.
- (e) Reduplication used for emphasis and to indicate a distributive meaning: I bought some small small things; Why you don't give them one one piece of cake?
- (f) Yes and no as question tags: He is coming, yes? She was helping you, no?
- (g) *Isn't it?* as a generalized question tag: *They are coming tomorrow, isn't it?*
- (h) Reflexive pronouns and *only* used for emphasis: *It were God's order itself* It was God's own order; *they live like that only* That is how they live.
- (i) Present perfect rather than simple past: *I have bought the book yesterday.*

If we observe the above-mentioned data, we could really see the reflection of Simple and modified structures in Indian English.

### **Vocabulary: loans**

(a) Words from Portuguese (*almirah, ayah, caste, peon*) and from local languages through Portuguese (*bamboo, betel, coir, copra, curry, mango*). (b) Words from indigenous languages, such as HINDI and Bengali. Some are earlier and more Anglicized in their inspelling: *anna, bungalow, cheetah, chintz, chit/chitty, dacoit, dak bungalow, jodhpurs, juggernaut, mulligatawny, pice, pukka, pundit, rupee, sahib, tussore.*

Some are later and less orthographically Anglicized: achcha all right (used in agreement and often repeated: Achcha achcha, I will go), basmati a kind of rice, chapatti a flat, pancake-like piece of unleavened bread, crore a unit of 10m or 100 lakhs (crores of rupees), goonda a ruffian, petty criminal, jawan a soldier in the present-day Indian Army, lakh a unit of 100,000 (lakhs

of rupees), lathi a lead-weighted stick carried by policemen, masala spices, paisa a coin, 100th of a rupee, panchayat a village council, samo(o)sa an envelope of fried dough filled with vegetables or meat, Sri/Shri/Shree Mr, Srimati/Shrimati/Shreemati Mrs.

(b) Words from Arabic and Persian through north Indian languages, used especially during the British Raj: dewan chief minister of a princely state, durbar court of a prince or governor, mogul a Muslim prince (and in the general language an important person, as in movie mogul), sepoy a soldier in the British Indian Army, shroff a banker, moneychanger, vakeel/vakil a lawyer, zamindar a landlord.

(e) Words taken directly from SANSKRIT, usually with religious and philosophical associations, some well-known, some restricted to such contexts as yoga: ahimsa nonviolence, ananda spiritual bliss, chakra a mystical centre of energy in the body, guru a (spiritual) teacher (and in the general language a quasi-revered guide, as in management guru), nirvana release from the wheel of rebirth, rajas a state of passion, samadhi spiritual integration and enlightenment, sattwa/sattva a state of purity, tamas a state of heaviness and ignorance, yoga a system of self-development, yogi one who engages in yoga.

(f) CALQUES from local languages: dining-leaf a banana leaf used to serve food, cousin brother a male cousin, cousin sister a female cousin.

### **Formal Words and Phrases**

Many of the terms above are unlikely to appear in formal writing in English. But there are some formal Indian words and phrases that may look unusual if you are used to British or American English. These include:

- Prepone – If to postpone is to put something off, it shouldn't be a surprise to learn that “prepend” means “bring something forward.” This is now the common definition in India, but it originally had a different meaning

- Doing the needful – Also common in official use, “do the needful” is used to request that someone carries out a given task or goal.
- Pass out – Rather than falling unconscious, to “pass out” means to graduate from college or university. This term is still used in British English in public services like the military and police, but not in regular education.
- Out of station – In India, this phrase simply means “out of town.” This term comes from pre Independence India, when officers of the East India Company were posted to “stations.” When these officers were away from their duty stations, they were thus said to be “out of station.”
- Good name – Taken from a translation of a formal Hindi phrase, to ask for someone’s “good name” is a polite way to ask their full name.

The twist of Indianisms is always showcased.

Whatever it is that we can observe, there surely is some explanation, probably several notions, acting together, as things tend to do with respect to language. One very important reason is that English is very widely spoken in India, as a result of the British Raj. It is not the national language, though -- that's Hindi, the language of the most of the people.

Hindi is the single language with the most native speakers in India; Urdu, which is mostly the same language as Hindi, but written in Arabic instead of Devanagari letters, and with Arabic and Persian loanwords instead of Sanskrit, is the national language of Pakistan, but is spoken natively only by about 10% of the population (Punjabi, Pashto, and Sindhi together account for over 50%). But the language (which used to be called Hindustani before partition) is spoken by a distinct minority of Indians, because there are so many languages with so many native speakers in India. As Rajiv Gandhi said: "Very big, India."

And Hindi isn't a popular language in many places in India. In the Dravidian areas in the South (Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Mysore, etc.) you can get in trouble speaking Hindi. So English is safer, since everybody despises Perfidious Albion alike, while Perfidious Delhi is a variable.

Second, the educational system is another relic of colonialism and is largely (especially at the post-secondary level) conducted in English. So, if you're college-educated (as a surprisingly large number of Indians are, leading to its current state as a software exporter, among other things), you're literate in English, always a big help.

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In fact, Indian English is a recognized dialect of English, just like British Received Pronunciation (RP, or BBC English) or Australian English, or Standard American. It has a lot of distinctive pronunciations, some distinctive syntax, and quite a bit of lexical variation. And it can be as hard for Americans to understand as Scots English and vice versa.

The English Language (1990) David Crystal observed, "British English is now, numerically speaking, a minority dialect, compared with American, or even Indian, English, that's what Indian English showed.

There is no particular Indian English accent, all the languages have a particular reference to that of the vernacular English.

### **Literature v/s Language**

There is a tiny difference between English Language and the English literature, though the medium of the language remains our European Tongue Only. ENGLISH Language needs attention specifically the English Linguistics. Prose, Poetry, drama, and prose fiction, helps us enrich our vocabulary but Phonetics, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics will help us in indulging

into a better experience in understanding the Language in particular, may lead us to master the Native Like Utterances in a more likely way.

### **Linguistics and English Language Bilingualism:**

English had been well recognized as a language in India from the British era. Mostly Indians are Bilingual, if not in English at least in their two of the Indian Tongues. Though English somehow overpowers the status of the regional languages. Moreover, English is more a Second Language than that of a Foreign Language. Indian English is uniquely made in India. It had certain peculiarities, it had unique characters influenced by the other Indian Languages.

### **English Phonetics:**

India India being Multi-lingual, it's a fact that Mother Tongue will overpower, But the difference we encounter in the phonetics are basically happening due to social status issues or may be the prestige plays a part, literacy too enhances the pronunciations. The geographical and regional circumstances is also important. Since Mother Tongues varies, the pronunciations vary too. The borrowing phenomena also is genuine in this regard. Sociolinguistics is important indeed as both Language and Society are integral part of the society. Infusing Language to society is precious.

### **Limitations:**

Drawbacks Indian being culturally enriched as well as multi-lingual, each and every language plays a vital part in order to mold English in to its characteristics. Moreover, India is much enriched with its Classical Languages. So, the variations remain unanswered and enthralled. So, it will be better if we really focus our research into different dimensions, respecting the

diversity and all the sentiments and emotions towards all the Mother Tongue around India. The importance of English is surely undeniable but also the adverse effects on the other Indian Languages is debatable and unanswered mostly.

### **Future scope of Studies:**

1. Defining English Linguistically in each and every paradigm
2. The cultural aspect of Kolkata scenario
3. Thriving English Linguistic in CONNECTION to Literature
4. Bangla influenced English in Kolkata context
5. English- linguistics

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