



ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS INFLUENCE INDIAN ENGLISH ACCENTS, AND HOW PRONUNCIATION AND ARTICULATION FILL THE ACCENT GAP

Mr Tarun¹, Abu Israr², Deepak Gajwal³

¹Professor, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab, India

²BTech-CSE, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab, India

³BTech-CSE, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab, India

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SUMMARY

In this paper we have reveal the different varieties of English pronunciation in India, its features and characteristics. This research assisted us in considering the history of English in India, the influence of local languages on it, and the birth of its own distinct English, which is now used in India. The study focuses on the impact of English on Indians in general, as well as how it varies depending on the individual language's differences from other English variants. The paper demonstrates the characteristics of translation and vocabulary in Indian English, as well as the specification uses of it. The study also includes variations of Indian English as dialect and pronunciation in India, which varies from north to south and east to west. We used a variety of methods to complete our research, including observation, comparative, and elicitation approaches, as well as data collection and analysis. Such a topic and the findings of this study could help us learn about the differences in language implementation in different countries and provide some ideas for improving teaching methods used in schools and universities all over the world. Finally, we discovered that the English language has undergone significant changes since its inception, and that all of these changes are the result of globalisation, the implementation of new technologies, the development of media, and the strengthening of communication between different countries.

INTRODUCTION

India is now a country that is one of the world's multilingual countries, with a wide range of regional languages. All of these languages are a reflection of India's extensive and varied past. India has been united under many empires and fragmented into numerous tiny kingdoms throughout the last thousand years. All of this contributed to the expansion of mutual linguistic traits in all indigenous Indian languages, with one of them having the potential to become the country's major language. Since India's independence from the British in 1947, the country's leaders have chosen Hindi as the official language to facilitate regional communication and strengthen the country's unity. Indian authorities considered a number of issues that were critical to the establishment of a unified language in a multilingual society. Nonetheless, Hindi and English continue to share the status of official languages. All of this occurred as a result of some unanticipated issues involving tactical errors made by Hindi enthusiasts. Such blunders elicited strong retaliation from some groups who believed that learning Hindi was a requirement for them.

Such a unique situation presents an intriguing opportunity for further investigation of political and social dimensions of language planning and development. Through extensive assessments of studies in terms of Indian English, interest in the study of national languages in India was rekindled. Since they have become familiar with English, the majority of Indians do not consider it to be a foreign language. In some areas, Hindi is the primary language, with some indigenous languages thrown in for good measure. People also brought up the fact that Hindi is widely disliked in the country's southern regions.

All of the preceding material raises the following questions: what is the English language's history in India? Why do Indians require a common language? What is the significance of English in India? What does English have in store for the future?



We all know that language is an important tool for people and that it has a significant impact on the country. The Census of India is the most reliable source of linguistic data that has been collected and published in the last century. Such language knowledge is especially useful for Indians, who are asked about their ethnicity in terms of scheduled tribes by society.

For various administrative duties, Hindi and English are the national languages. The first is Hindi, which is both official and regional, and is the primary means of communication in the country. People speak in different places of India, despite the fact that there are even more indigenous languages. Despite this, India lacks a national language. For additional institutional reasons, the Indian Constitution has approved twenty-two regional languages. Article 343(1) of the Indian Constitution states that "The Union's official language will be Hindi in Devanagari script. The international form of Indian numerals shall be used for official purposes by the Union." (Indian Constitution, 2015, p. 221) The business's primary languages are English and Hindi. People use the English language for official reasons (such as legislative proceedings, journalism, the court, broadcasting, the education system, and communications between the Central and State governments). The English language is used everywhere, beginning with the teacher, who speaks Hindi and offers his students directions, such as where they can meet and when a bus will depart, all of which are explained in English. All of this indicates that English is widely used in their daily lives. It is usually to be expected, particularly in large cities.

States in India have the legal authority to designate their respective official languages. Furthermore, the constitution designates twenty-two regional languages as "scheduled languages," including Hindi. Hindi and English are the two languages on the Indian passport.

The goal of this study is to raise awareness of the global problems with English pronunciation among Indian English speakers. It will assist in the development of a common understanding among individuals. In addition, this research has the potential to improve the educational system in terms of language learning.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We looked at all prior studies on English linguistic diversity, accents, pronunciation, and vocabulary for this study. To begin our investigation, we gathered a large amount of information regarding the history of English in India and its unique characteristics. To carry out this research, we used observation, comparison, elicitation, and translational methodologies, as well as data gathering and analysis. We finished our job by comprehending the spread of English and finding factual data on the percentage of Indians who speak it, as we had done previously..

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

British English is a standard English dialect that is spoken and written in the British linguistic style. Because of the impact of colonisation, many countries around the world, such as South Africa and Cyprus, follow it. American English is a distinct dialect that is now recognised as a distinct language spoken in the United States and adopted by many other countries. English arrived in the United States in the 16th century and evolved into a separate language with its own pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, spelling, punctuation, idioms, and date and number formatting. Indian English is a mix of British and American English with a dash of Indian flavour, with its own grammar, accent, vocabulary, and other features spoken throughout India and the diaspora.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF INDIAN ENGLISH

As previously said, India is home to a varied range of national languages. Multiple traits, such as vocabulary and grammatical structure, are assigned to all languages. In India, Hindi is the most widely used language for communication. Its origins are primarily in northern India, and it is widely used in practically every metropolitan area. Take, for example, the southern regions, where locals converse using a variety of languages that are not related to Hindi. It has a lot more confrontation, which has allowed the English language to remain a common language to a far greater extent.

Forming a single national language could make it easier for all Indians to communicate and collaborate in a peaceful manner. When people only speak and use one language, it makes it easier for people from various families to communicate. It helps to unite nations and facilitate communication when all local people speak the same language throughout the country. The English language could be used to describe certain key elements, substantial advantages, and real-life features.

As we all know, English is an international language, and various academics are always tracking the language's evolution in a variety of places.

The global civilization of today is multifaceted. India should make a firm decision about whether English should be the country's official language. If we look back in time, the English language was the only one that



had such a stronghold in India. In a world where English is widely spoken, India is in a unique position. India now enjoys the distinction of a country with one of the world's largest English-speaking populations. Following the country's independence from the British Empire in 1947, significant efforts were made to promote Hindi as the national language; however, some regional linguistic feelings were too strong. People in the country's south revolted and offered their native tongues as a substitute. As a compromise, Hindi became one of the two official languages that may be used in public and private institutions such as the judiciary and parliament.

A positive attitude toward English as a national language is critical for bringing people together. It is unquestionably critical that society recognises the importance of English language abilities. Anywhere in the globe, a person who speaks English will be understood. This language is widely used in the media, telecommunications, radio, and a variety of other fields. English is frequently used for inter-state communication and radio and television transmission throughout the country. Without a doubt, the English language's influence is not only continuing but actually increasing. In 1997, India's population was estimated to be 97 crores, according to the findings of the study. Later, a poll performed by "India Today" revealed that just a third of the population (about 32 crores) could carry on a conversation in English, despite the fact that English proficiency has greatly improved in schools since 1997. In 1997, India's population was estimated to be 97 crores, according to the findings of the study. Later, a poll performed by "India Today" revealed that just a third of the population (about 32 crores) could carry on a conversation in English, despite the fact that English proficiency has greatly improved in schools since 1997. In July 2005, the population surpassed 108 crores, according to a report by the Central Intelligence Agency. Approximately a third of the Indian population spoke English, which is far more than some English-speaking countries (such as Australia, U.S.A., U.K. and New Zealand). As we can see, India is in a unique position because it has the world's largest English-speaking population.

Another official language that has been considered as a foreign language for a long time is English. Everything, however, has changed. Since independence from the British, the English language has gained great clout. It is difficult to estimate the number of Indians who understand, utilise, read, and write the English language. English, on the other hand, has excellent power and a good quality for a local language. Changes in the use of English among local people in India, as shown in Table 1. The graphs below demonstrate a massive increase in the spread of English every decade. People began to regard it as their mother tongue. The following table shows how much money was spent. (See Table 1.)

Table 1.
Growth of English language in India.

Language	People who changed their mother tongue					Decadal percentage increase %			
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1971 - 1981	1981- 1991	1991- 2001	2001- 2011
English	191,595	202,440	178,598	226,449	259,678	5.66	11.78	26.79	14.67

Because English had an opposing language, such as Hindi, the Indian nation had to make a difficult decision about whether or not to make it their national language. In 1965, an attempt was made to make Hindi the official national language, but it failed due to strong opposition from society in the country's southern states. Some clauses in the Indian Constitution have strengthened the role of English as a second language for official purposes alongside Hindi. India's government reached a compromise and designated English as a supplementary official language. The official language in four states (Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, and Tripura) and eight union territories is now English (Delhi, Chandigarh, National Capital Territory, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep, and Daman and Diu). On the map below, we can see all of these territories. Because of language and theological differences, which are the most important sources of all problems among Indians. English preserves the diversity of diverse cultures while uniting all people. English is used as a linguistic tool to connect people from different parts of the country.

There are two basic causes for the presence of English in India. For starters, it includes a linguistic mechanism for administrative integrity, encouraging locals who speak different languages to join. Second, the English language serves as a much bigger communication tool, connecting people from all over the world.

The English language is commonly utilised by Indians as a 'connecting' tool, and it has practically become the first language for well-educated locals. In India, English is now the second language for individuals who speak more than one. It's a tie that binds various different aspects of their civilization together. Furthermore, English is a linguistic tool that connects India to the rest of the world's main nations..

Because English is now the norm, it is critical to understand more about it. It is fashionable in all fields (for example, business) for cultural reasons. It's also popular on the Internet and for communicating with people



all around the world. It is also a standard that has been adopted by a number of organisations and is widely utilised in the technology industry.

The fact that Indian bilingualism is complementary is one of its most prominent characteristics. As a result, some people can speak one language at home and another in their community. Furthermore, for a select group of Indians, Hindi and English are part of their linguistic repertoire. Since a result, we may conclude that linguistic diversity is not a coincidence, as it aids in the acquisition of distinct cultural qualities across the country.

According to table 1 from the decennial Census, the trend from 1971 to 2011 shows an increase in the number of individuals who speak English, which translates to an increase in the use of local Indian languages. Most locals learn English as a second language when their mother tongue is the same as the state's official language; otherwise, regional language is the second language.

The importance of the English language is growing, and it is recommended that every state study it, which should be done as a separate class. Members of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) have recently begun campaigning for a curriculum that would limit students in grades one through five to no more than two books. However, because there are other languages to learn, it is still difficult to resolve. As a result, educational authorities in India should develop a distinct academic plan for primary education. NCERT members are confident that it will aid in the development of children's personalities and character.

NCERT, on the other hand, must still examine an optimal academic strategy. The role of language in education is one of the issues highlighted. The ability of students to use languages has deteriorated in recent years. However, there is no proof of the availability of learning languages, which would indicate whether students at various educational levels are less competent than those who graduated decades ago. Nonetheless, it is critical to develop one's linguistic skills. India ranks 34th out of 100 nations where English is spoken in the English Proficiency Index (EPI)..

Although English has been spoken in India for a long time, there are still some distinct dialect changes due to the impact of regional languages. People attempt to speak and utilise English everywhere now that it has become a part of Indian society. Some have a British accent, while others have an American one. Regional characteristics are particularly important in professional communication since they often help to identify a speaker's origin, place of residence, or professional domain more or less accurately. Language learners should study at least the linguistic basics of the local languages if they want to be linguistically, culturally competent, and well equipped for effective communication with a specific group of people.

FEATURES OF PRONUNCIATION IN INDIAN ENGLISH

Consonants

The voiced palatal or postalveolar sibilant is absent from Indian regional languages. [dʒ], as in "*pleasure*" and also a lack of affricates. The pronunciation of Indian English affricates [tʃ] and [dʒ] are related to palatal plosives without the following friction.

Phonetics and Phonology Consonants [r]

There are various varieties of Indian English due to the prevalence of regional languages. Nonetheless, the pronunciation of Indian English is considered non-rhotic. The sound [r] is not pronounced in words like "spark" and "world," but it is well spoken when it occurs at the end of the word, as in an actor, or when it follows a vowel, as in a friend. The sound [r] in Indian English can be produced as a frictionless alveolar approximant or as an alveolar tap.

The labio-dental approximant [v]: There is no distinction between the sounds [v] and [w] in Indian English. In Indian English, there is no distinction between the sounds [v] and [w]. So, the sound [w] is made by curving the lips and not making contact with the teeth and lips, whereas the sound [v] is made by using higher teeth and a lower lip. The sounds [v] and [w] are created by upper teeth when they are closed by the bottom lip without touching before going away in Indian English.

Th sound [θ] and [ð]: For Indian English speakers, these sounds are frequently difficult. In the standard Indian English pronunciation, the sound which is voiceless [θ] is sometimes pronounced, on the other hand, the sound which is voiced [ð] is almost absent. When Indian speakers substitute [θ] , it causes misunderstandings for native listeners to understand, which is the aspirated voiceless dental plosive [tʰ] and [ð] is added to that which is unaspirated voiced dental plosive [d].

Indian English uses retroflex plosives of sounds [ʈ] and [ɖ] despite alveolar plosives like [t] and [d].

In the speech of some English speakers, syllables [l], [m] and [n] are usually substituted by the voiced consonant clusters.



In R.P. sound [r] occurs just before a vowel, while Indian English indicates a very sharp as well as a clear alveolar trill in all word positions.

When used in the first place of a word or syllable, the phonemes [p], [t], and [k] are somewhat aspirated in R.P. In Indian English, however, the distinction between aspirated and unaspirated plosives is phonemic. As a result, instead of [ph], [th], and [kh], Indian English utilises the comparable unaspirated voiceless plosives [p], [t], and [k].

Vowels

Monophthongs.

The two central vowels [ə] and [ʌ] are not usually distinguishable in traditional Indian English pronunciation. As a result, both sounds are pronounced [ɔ].

Diphthongs.

There are six diphthongs in standard Indian English pronunciation: [ɪə] as in peer, [ʊə] as in "cool", [eə] as in air, [aɪ] as in knight, [ɔɪ] as in boil, and [aʊ] as in crown.

In Indian English, the diphthongs [eɪ] and [əʊ], as in nail and sole, are usually replaced with extended forms of the monophthongs [e:] and [o:], which are used in British RP. Furthermore, several diphthongs are changed to a long vowel plus [r] in non-standard Indian English, so poverty is [pur], beer is [bir], tour is [tur], and pear is [pɛr].

Morpho-phonology.

The plural indicator on nouns is pronounced as [əz] or [ɪz] in R.P., similar to the words bridges or kisses, when it follows an alveolar palatal fricative or affricate. The plural indicator is recognised in Indian English as [s] or [ɛs] sounds with the last sibilant devoiced. Furthermore, depending on the word, the past tense indicator is recognised as [d] or [ɛd] sounds. In Indian English, the past tense sign is voiced if the word's final consonant is voiceless, as in a trap. In Indian English, the word trapped is pronounced [træpd].

Consonant clusters.

Because Indian languages do not use consonant clusters, a drop in consonant clusters is expected in typical Indian English pronunciation. For example, they say [æks] when they say actions. Furthermore, most dialects lack a syllabic consonant in nouns like bottle. Instead, an obtrusive sound called shwa is added. Though high-frequency nouns like film are generally pronounced as [film] in normal Indian English pronunciation, they can also be pronounced as [fɪləm].

FEATURES OF VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION

In India, English plays a significant role and has a distinct status. Because English is an official language in India, it is widely spoken. It is widely utilised in public and private entities, broadcast media, educational institutions, and even the Indian parliament and courts. Thousands of foreign corporations hire Indians directly from educational institutions, not only for their education, culture, or intellect, but also for their ability to communicate in English. In terms of spoken English, India ranks third. People still communicate in Indian English, which differs from British or American English in that it has various distinct dialects, accents, and word phrases.

Hindi is a widely spoken language in India, and its stark contrast to English results in Hinglish (a mix of Hindi and English), which explains why the statistical influence may be seen in Indian English. So, if an Indian wants to know someone's name, he or she will ask "what is your good name?" rather than "what is your name?" which sounds like "Aapka shubh naam kya hai?" in Hindi, where "Shubh" means "good," and is the more polite approach to ask someone's name. It simply means that to translate "Aapka shubh naam kya hai?" into English, we must write "what is your name?" Similarly, an Indian will say "Today Morning" or "Last Night" if he or she intends to express "This Morning" or "Last Night." or "Yesterday night" which sounds "Aaj Subha and Kal Raat".

There are some specific vocabularies, which are used by Indians around the world sometimes become onerous to understand.

- Half -pants: Instead of saying Shorts, Indians say Half-pants ;
- Purse: purse which means wallet used by man and woman;
- Cinema hall: which means a cinema or movie theatre;
- English Knowing: a person who speaks English;
- Matrimonial: it is an ad, which is used in a newspaper column or website to find or propose a marriageable partner;
- Press person: a person who works in the press;
- Revert: its means to answer back with some information; • Chain-snatching: Pickpocketing;



- Redressal: redress; • Upgradation: Level up or upgrading of something;
- Free ship: Full scholarship;
- Standard: grade, for example, he studies in ninth standard;
- Brinjal: Eggplant or aubergine;
- Curd: yoghurt;
- Finger chips: French fries;
- Small pastries; Ladyfingers;
- Current: electricity;
- Net: Internet

There are many other terms used by Indians to identify Indian English as a distinct language.

Because of British colonisation, British English is widely spoken in India.

Among the young, there are members of the older generation and Americans. Because Indian English is a hybrid language, it has its own set of rules.

Indians employ a variety of words, phrases, and terminology in their speech.

Yaar: which means buddy, bro, mate in India;

Mention not: means thanks somebody instead of a welcome, no problem;

Rubber: eraser;

Off it or on it, means switch it off or on;

Drop me: means give lift, for example: can he please drop us to Bazar?

Out of station: out of town;

Jee or Ji: are used as a suffix to show respect, for example, "Mishra-ji";

Shree or Shreemati: are used as a prefix for man and woman, which means Mr or Mrs;

Progressive tense: the verbs which we cannot use in British or American English in progressive tense can be used in Indian English, for example, they are understanding you, or I am knowing her.

Uncle and Aunty are used to addressing strangers, neighbours, or relatives.

Arey: is a word that shows happiness; for example, Arey, what beautiful weather today!

Aacha: is a term that indicates feeling in the same way that Good, Ok, and All Right do, but it is dependent on tone.

In Indian English, the numeral system is likewise considerably different. Digits less than a hundred thousand are as close to Standard English as possible, but more so than if they were expressed in a different form, such as:

In Indian English, "one lakh" would be "one hundred thousand."

"One million to Ten lakh";

"Ten million to One crore".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following indicate that Indian English should be classified as a separate language:

- In terms of the number of speakers, Indians speak English the most of any country.
- There is a lack of voiceless sounds such as [dʒ], [θ] etc.
- Specific vocabularies used only in Indian English such as Brinjal (aubergine), curd (yoghurt), and so on.
- Indian English has evolved from British English while maintaining its own set of norms, sentence structure, idiomatic expressions, translation pattern, vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation.
- The Indian money is officially referred to as "Lakh, Crore" by Indians.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study have several important implications for future research and development of international languages in various countries. In India, over 400 languages and 2000 dialects are spoken, with Hindi and English serving as the official languages. Because of Britain's colonialization, English is widely spoken, and it plays a specific role in India.

People begin learning English as early as childhood. However, because of Hinglish (a combination of Hindi and English), which becomes Indian English, English is taught or spoken with a strong accent and linguistic contrasts. Google recognises Indian English as a distinct language, distinguishing it from British and American English. Indian English has its own phonetics, rules for translation, and vocabulary.

The study contributes to our understanding of the phonology of Indian English, which requires much more work on sound patterns. Intonation is a relatively unexplored field. To address some of the issues and improve English pronunciation, Indians require careful practise and feedback from a teacher or trained native speaker. In India, the accent changes every 20 kilometres, and as a result, the Indian English accent changes as



well. India must establish an official pattern or set of rules that will specify Indian English so that every Indian can speak in accordance with a specific set of linguistic rules, as the United States does, or follow only the original British English.

However, recent research suggests that it will always be a blend of various languages, and that it will be very different from original English.

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12. Gaurav Sharma Ph.D. student, Assistant Professor in the Department of Foreign Languages, Faculty of Economics, RUDN University, Moscow, Russia. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3627-7859>

Comparative analysis of various factors influencing Indian accent of English and role of education in bridging the gap and importance of Pronunciation and articulation