**An Existing Sculps Human Modelling- The Deviations in Dialect of Indian Standard English from the British Colonial Period to Present Times**

by

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**ABSTRACT**

English is spoken all around the world as it is chosen as the second language to speak within most of the countries. However, from the ancient history of the British to come into this South Asian region, the entrance of English as a speaking language happened. Though, after some centuries, the British went out of the mainland of India, it remains the second-largest spoken language there. Here comes another fact; many words in Standard English changed its form. So, this made the dialects as much as changed that many ones refer to English in India as Indian English. In this present time, though, there are hundreds of languages chosen to speak Indian English that differ in many ways. The characters playing English roles also have a dialect changing of English in somewhat ways. Though the grammars and principal terms of English are still the same for Indian English, deviations came across the spoken language in many attributes. This paper identifies the entrance of English in India, the deviation of dialect change in Indian English with examples of characters still making way to English (Both British and Hollywood) movies with the dialects of Indian English many ways. The paper studies those ways and deviations of words in English in India that they use and call it Indian English.

Keyword: Characters, Colonial Period, Dialects, Indian English, Second Language

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1. **Introduction**

English is an official language for some non-local English-talking nations, including India, which has a dialect known as "Indian English."

The English language was acquainted with India in the seventeenth century when English finance managers went to the nation as dealers. Even after the British standard was over in the centre of the twentieth century, English stayed being used in India. Right around 200,000 people guaranteed English as their first language, and 125 million asserted it as a second language. Along with Hindi, English is utilized as the official language of the Indian government. It is recognizable to practically all the people of India **(Masani, Z. 2012).**

These days, English is utilized in numerous fields, for example, business, training, organization, and law. All standards and guidelines ought to be written in English, as indicated by the nation's constitution. It is additionally utilized as the vehicle of correspondence between school instructed people. It is generally used in informal circumstances, though Indian languages are being used in the individual discussion. For instance, English is being used for the news on TV. However, serials are in Indian languages.

"Indian English" is a term that is utilized to portray all tongues of English spoken in the Republic of India. In any case, "Indian English" is certifiably not a local language. Like different varieties of the English language, "Indian English" is the after-effect of language contact, which implies it is "a result of contact among English and Indian native languages" **Bandyapodhyay, (2011),** which added to the improvement of the present-day "Indian English" because of the blend of the phonetic viewpoints and diverse social foundations.

As indicated by Schneider, it is "normal to expect that distinction in extra-linguistic foundations have brought about the extensive contrasts between the individual assortments that we discover today in their particular structures and capacities." **(Schneider, 2007: 4).** The study has some aims to fulfil, which is stated in the following:

This study aims at studying the historical plot of the introduction of English as a Secondary Language (ESL) in India. It mostly covers the language dialects in Indian English in the context of Standard English. Further, it analyzes the dialects of Indian characters in English movies. Lastly, it declares the research findings as many attributes of Indian English. At last, the meanings of some basic terms utilized in this study are presented.

1. **Historical Background of the Study**

EFL regions – In certain countries, English neither appreciates the status of a local language nor a second language. It is treated as an unknown dialect, and its utilization is confined to word related and instructive purposes. In states like China and Japan, English is educated and adapted mostly for reasons of exchange and business. It doesn't assume any part in social collaborations.

* 1. **Historical Outline of ESL in India**

English is comprehensively arranged into 3 assortments. Those are English as a Native Language (ENL), English as a Foreign Language (EFL), English as a Second Language (ESL).

Now, ESL domains In ESL circumstances, English assumes an essential job and is utilized to play out an assortment of legitimate, instructive, and different positions. However, English isn't their local language for ESL speakers. Yet, it is a significant language in their expert and public activities **(ESL Teachers, 2020).** Like India, English is utilized as a second language in practically all the previous significance in the instructive structure of the country and educated in schools and universities.

EFL domains – In certain countries, English neither appreciates the status of a local language nor a second language. It is treated as an unknown dialect. However, it is adapted principally for reasons of exchange and business, and it doesn't assume any function in social communications. **(Wong, L., 2015).**

* 1. **Numerous Colonial Periods**

Colonial India was the aspect of the Indian subcontinent that was under the ward of European colonial forces during the Age of Discovery. European influence was applied both with success and exchange, particularly in spices **Donkin R (2003).** The quest for the riches and success of India prompted the colonization of the Americas, which are divided by three distinct periods.

* + 1. **Pre-Colonial Period**

Vasco da Gama's discovery of the sea course to India also cleared the route for the presentation of English in the sub-landmass in 1498. However, it was distinctly in the eighteenth century, when the Mughal Empire was on the decay. The East India Company had secured traction in India that India's tryst with the English language started. During this historical period, English was the language of correspondence of the tip-top individuals and was not the most broadly used verbal of the individuals **(Zheng, 2010)**.

* + 1. **Colonial Period**

The alliance of the activities of the East India Company in the eighteenth century started the efforts of showing many actions there. In 1759, (**Mehrotra 2009)** Christian missionaries entered India, and the 1787 dispatch invited the labours of Rev. Swartz to begin school for the instructing of English. Another significant exertion was the distribution of the first book, 'The Tutor,' to introduce English for the non-Europeans by writer John Miller in 1797. Serampore was published in Bengal. Thus the socio-historical stage for the part of English in training was set before the end of the eighteenth century.

For the whole time of British guideline, four expansive developments concerning English training occurred:

1600 - 1800: During the early years, the variety of English was used copied and formal instruments. The rulers mostly used the language at that time **(E., B. C. 1906).**

1850 - 1947: During the later years, more varieties showed up. Indian intellectuals and political dissidents viably used English as a device for political arousing and resurgence. Association with vernacular languages: As the use of English entered the various sections of the informed Indians, another assortment of English rose **(E., B. C. 1906).**

* + 1. Post-Colonial Period

Post autonomy, the view of English as having an outsider force base changed. Kachru notes that "English presently has public and global functions that are both distinct and corresponding. English has thus obtained another force base and another elitism" **(Kachru 1986, p. 12 as referred to in Baldridge, 2002).** For most aspects of the twentieth century, it stayed a language used by a select not many. English essentially remained the language of law and administration.

* 1. The Influence of English in Indian Languages

In India, the English speaking populace is just around 3-4%; however, with India's massive crowd, India is among the leading three countries on the planet with the highest number of English speakers. In terms of the numbers of English speakers, the Indian subcontinent ranks third on the earth, after the USA and UK. The small segment of the English speaking public controls domains that have professional prestige. For some informed Indians, English is essentially the first language **(Rangan, H. 2015)**. (Rangan, 2015)Thus in the present setting, English is assuming an essential function in uniting individuals from various territorial languages for a closer trade of social, instructive, and administrative organization of India. English is the most worldwide of languages and has been enhanced by languages from everywhere the world since the time of colonization.

The suggestion of the British by India started in the first feature of the seventeenth century with the first East India organization journey in 1601, which inevitably resulted in the organization controlling India from 1757 till 1858. The standard was then passed to the Crown and lasted till India's autonomy in 1947.



Fig 1.1: English as a leading language in India **(Archived from Day Translations Inc.)**

This reasonably extensive stretch resulted in India embracing English as its official language post freedom and several Indian languages leaving their effect on English.

There can be a question arouse of India's total languages as of ESL being the most considerable portion to hold as a speaking language. Here. India is a very diverse subcontinent with a rich cluster of languages that run into the hundreds. India has 22 authority languages, 150 significant languages, and around 1652 recorded languages and dialects **(1962 census).**

At the point when two cultures are exposed to one another over an inclusive time, their languages start to impact one another, and words from one language are integrated into the other. The integration could happen with the same articulation as the benefactor language or a distortion relying upon the pronunciation limits of the beneficiary language. In this case, the dialects also differ from state to state but remain English as the most used language after the Hindi Language.

* 1. **Constitution of Language Policy in India after 1947**

As referenced before, the spread of English in India since independence has been more prevalent than during the colonial period. India got free in 1948, and the constitution, which also had paragraphs on the language issue, came into power in 1950.

However, the period somewhere in the range of 1940 and 1950 is also significant because it «sets the stage for controversy among Hindu and English from one perspective, and among English and the local languages on the other; a language struggle that proceeded from the first years after India's autonomy as of recently **(Kloss, H. 2006).**

A Committee was set up before the release of the constitution all together to make recommendations concerning the language issue.

Given that the President may, during the said period, by order approve the use of the Hindi language notwithstanding the English language and of the Devanagari type of numerals anyhow, the worldwide variety of Indian numerals for any of the official purposes of the Union **(Kloss, H. 2006).**

1. **Literature Review**

Many researchers have shown how English entered the Indian subcontinent and therefore changed in many dialects in many regions. **Bragg (2017)** shows how English vanquished the world. It is a superb experience, loaded with desire, interest, and war—against a crowd of intruders, all furnished with their overcoming dialects, which a little bit at a time, the speakers of English retained and made their own to enter the Indian continent with the British East India Company. In his research, the entrance of English in many continents are described which takes in a large group of noteworthy individuals, spots, and occasions: the Norman intrusion of England in 1066; the appearance of The Canterbury Tales, and a "coarse" writer named William Shakespeare, who added 2,000 words to the language; the tunes of slaves; the stories of Davy Crockett; and the Lewis and Clark undertaking, which prompted several new comments as the voyagers found obscure verdure. The Indian English entrance is similar to that being discussed in the book. The Adventure of English is an enchanting story of intensity, religion, and exchange yet in addition to people and how they changed the world.

A large group of entrancing inquiries is replied in the Stories of English, a remarkable history of the language by **Crystal (2005)**, the world-prestigious author and reporter on English. Numerous books have been expounded on English. The informed, printed language called "standard" English deviates from the form to another country's spoken English accent. David Crystal turns the historical backdrop of English on its head. Instead, he gives a startlingly unique perspective on where the extravagance, innovativeness, and decent variety of the language genuinely lies―in the accents and vernaculars of nonstandard English clients everywhere on over the world. Whatever their territorial, social, or ethnic foundation, each gathering has a story worth telling, regardless of whether it is in Scotland or Somerset, South Africa or Singapore or India. Entwined inside this focal sequential story are records of employments of a tongue the world over, just as in scholarly works of art from The Canterbury Tales to The Lord of the Rings. Just because territorial discourse and composing are set the focal point of the audience, giving a feeling of the real social factors behind the improvement of English.

The principal edition of Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics (ELL) by **Asher (2011)** (Firstly printed in 1993) was hailed as "the field's standard reference work for an age." Presently the all-new second edition coordinates ELL's exhaustiveness and high calibre, extended for a new age while being the primary reference book to abuse the sight and sound capability of phonetics indeed. It also relates to the Indian English Phonetics, Morphology, Compound Cluster, etc.. The book generally undergoes legitimate, forward-thinking, thorough, and worldwide reference sources in its field. It is an entirely new work, with new editors, new writers, new themes, and newly charged articles with a modest bunch of exemplary items so that it can relate the dialect change in India as Indian English. The book refers to alphabetically organized with broad cross-referring to be available on paper and the web. The online adaptation will incorporate updates as subjects create as a mixture of English within an area for standing and using it by many regions and for a large number of populations varied country with distinct culture and trends everywhere. India is a perfect example of this sort.

**Sailaja (2009)** reveals thatthis book is a clear record of English as it is utilized in India. Indian English is a subsequent language to the vast majority of its speakers. In its 400-year history, it has gained its character, yet still seeks local assortments of English for standards. The intricate idea of Indian English, which isn't generally a stable element, is talked about in this book. **Sailaja(2009)** book additionally makes a qualification between what is viewed as standard and nonstandard assortments and gives a diagram of the remarkable highlights. Indian English incorporates: \*A conversation of the sociolinguistic and social elements \*The history of the foundation of English in India, bringing it up to present-day times \*A portrayal of the etymological viewpoints: phonetics and phonology, lexical, talk and morph syntactic highlights \*Samples of composed English from a scope of settings \*Samples of discourse \*An explained list of sources partitioned by theme.

Here, some characters in Hollywood acted by Indian is also written in this research paper. For that being analyzed, **Saha (2018)** gives some exemplary analysis. **Saha (2018)** has roused probably the most famous characters in Hollywood history, for example, Kabir Bedi's Gobinda – the threatening enemy from the Bond film, 'Octopussy.' Then again, Amrish Puri's notorious turn as Mola Ram in Steven Spielberg's 'Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom' has maybe implanted the impression of ancestral savagery in the psyches of the western crowd. We have made some remarkable progress from that point forward. From the 1990s paving the way to the current day, the discernment has changed. Out of nowhere, the generalization of a turbaned Indian playing technical support slouched over a PC with a telephone on his ear was not genuine any longer. In its place, we saw probably the most famous characters in mainstream society history. He has also assumed many new entrances of Indian models afterwards. New enters as Priyanka Chopra, Deepika Padukone, like famous Indian actresses, can also make a hit in Hollywood movies with the same Indian dialect, justifies his prediction.

. Most of the researchers study pointed toward understanding the effect and impact of deviation of Dialect in Indian English from the previous centuries have not only boosted English terminology, but also have a huge impact globally as benefits in learning and existing challenges with the prospects of the present time.

1. **Research Methodology**

The research undergoes non-trial research on historical case studies of various

The entranceway of English in India has been described from the search of internet-based materials. Most of the data identified with the investigation are gathered based on an online analysis. Some examples of failures and success of new dialects in English of India and all over the world are included in this research.

* Data Collection Method: The research is primarily dependant on the findings that have been directed through reports, newsletters, online books, journals, magazines, and research papers, mostly associated with the research subject of deviations in dialect in English from earlier centuries. The comments on the matter of that Indian English It's entrancing and conductance throughout the world (i.e., English Movies by Indian Models) to openly the research topic composing the entire paper.
1. **Research Questions**

There are some preliminary research questions for this chosen topic. Out of the most relevant and vital primary questions, three questions have been selected as the research questions for this paper. The questions are given below:

* How did the entrance of ESL in India happen in the context of historical aspect analysis?
* In what ways English has become the most popular language after Hindi in India to become the Indian English as a changed Standard English dialect form?
* What are examples of Indian characters playing English movie roles with the Indian English accent?
1. **Dialects in Indian English**

Indian English has developed a massive number of dialects, separate from the Standard Indian English that instructors have endeavoured to create and institutionalize. It is possible to extricate an individual's sociolinguistic education from the dialect which they employ. These dialects are unfair by the altered languages by different units of the state also speak—side by side with the English. The wording can differ, evidenced in their phonology, to the point that two speakers using two different dialects can find each other's accents mutually unintelligible.

Indian English is a "network of varieties" subsequent from an incredibly multifaceted language situation in the country. This setup includes both regional and work-related dialects of English. The broadly recognized dialects include Malayali English, Maharashtrian English, Punjabi, English, Bengali, English, Hindi, English, together with several more obscure dialects such as Butler English (a.k.a. Bearer English), Babu English, and Bazaar English and several code-mixed varieties of English.

The formation of these local/socio-economic dialects is a similar form of linguistic contact that has given rise to Scottish English.

* 1. **Justification of Indian English**

The term "Indian English" refers to the type of English spoken in India. Excitingly, English also unites North, South, and East India, which are cultural and linguistic

Fig: 1.2: Photo-India: Among other things, it's a land of many languages.

**(Image: Filpro)**

In any case, in contrast to British English or American English, it is not usually considered a "standard" vernacular (i.e., a tongue with its own distinct rules). Or maybe, Indian schools and authority organizations (e.g., the courts) will, in general, use British English spelling and syntax, especially in formal composition.

Nevertheless, Indian English increasingly has its character. It is also significant for storytelling, with Indian English writing a developing marvel. As such, it merits taking a gander at how it differs from different dialects.

* 1. Words, Phrases, and Terminologies

Formal Words and Phrases

Many of the relations above are unlikely to appear in formal writing. But there are some legal Indian words and phrases that may look uncommon. These include:

* Prepone – If to delay is to put something off. It shouldn't be an astonishment to study that "prepone" means "bring something forward." This is now the standard definition in India, but it originally had a different meaning.
* Doing the needful – Also, every day in authorized use, "do the needful" is used to appeal that someone conveys out a given task.
* Pass out – Rather than falling insensible, to "pass out" means to proceed from college or university, which is still used in British English in public facilities similar to the military and police. But not in fixed learning.
* Out of station – This is simply known as "out of town." This term came after pre-Independence India when generals of the East India Company remained forwarded toward "stations." After these officers were away from their duty stations, they were thus said to be "out of the station."
* Right 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.

Moreover, Indian English has some vocabulary that is own in nature. Some cases are discussed below, where three popular English language vocabulary is compared:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indian English** | **American English** | **British English** |
| Boot/Dicky | Trunk | Boot |
| Cycle | Bicycle/Bike | Bicycle/Bike |
| Chemist | Pharmacy | Pharmacy/Chemist |
| Picture | Movie | Movie/Film |
| Ladies' fingers | Okra | Okra |
| Brinjal | Eggplant | Aubergine |
| Number plate | License plate | Number plate |
| Accelerator | Gas pedal | Accelerator |
| Footpath | Sidewalk | Pavement |
| Rubber | Eraser | Eraser/Rubber |
| Finger chips | French fries | Chips |
| Biodata | Resume | CV |

1. **Indian Characters using English in Cinematography**

Indian actors and actresses set their footsteps in English movies. Many characters made their appearance there. But the essential character in many films has been chosen as examples in the following sections:

Priyanka Chopra has put India on the universal map. Besides her, there are many more to become equally popular in movies of Hollywood. Neel Sethi, who played the main lead Mowgli in the super blockbuster 'The Jungle Book, can be an example to join the brigade of Indian origin actors in Englis Movies **(Nambiar, 2018).**

* Priyanka Chopra:

Now, to tell more about Priyanka Chopra, she is amongst the most successful Bollywood stars to have tailed a profession in the movies and other areas of Hollywood. Her debut as a lead character in a TV show named Quantico. It is currently in its second season and was well-received in the United States as well as India too. While filming for Quantico, the actress played another significant role in Bollywood blockbuster movie BajiraoMastani. Here, the dialect of her can be compared to Indian English. However, there are many controversies that she picked up the Standard English dialect for each role she played in Hollywood.

* Deepika Padukone-

 She's only just making her Hollywood debut. However, she is one of the most praised Indian actresses all over the world. Deepika- in terms of popularity, box office success, and pay – is starring opposite Vin Diesel in action flick XXX: The Return of Xander Cage is another to release in Hollywood **(Nambiar, 2018)**.

* Neel Sethi,

Neel Sethi, the Indian origin kid, is in the much-talked-about Disney film, 'The Jungle Book.' Neel plays a Mowgli in the movie, which has many of the famous English movie vocal stars. The ten-year-old boy was chosen for the role after many auditions. The bundle of talent has already been a star in his own right and has all that it takes to make a mark in the west—best of luck to this Mowgli. The dialect was Standard English for the vocalists. However, here, we have identified an Indian kid acting for English movies, which became a blockbuster movie. The child also had used his vocal (controversial issue though) in many parts of the film, which was Indian English in the counterpart.

* Irrfan Khan

This actor from Jaipur is a favourite, but recently he died in 2020. Though, his popularity at home and abroad cannot be abandoned. It is based on "The Da Vinci Code," author Dan Brown's latest bestseller's that is made as a movie, which includes his appearance in the film named "Inferno." This movie is directed by director Ron Howard- Academy Award-winning director. The Amazing Spider had the impression of him, and besides Life of Pi are the other movies that can be included in the list of his movies in Hollywood. The accent he used throughout the film were Indian English. He was not ashamed to release this viewpoint on his interview about Indian English dialect usage in English movies, too **(Nambiar, 2018)**.

* Naseeruddin Shah

Naseeruddin Shah, a well-known Indian movie actor, has also graced a handful of Hollywood films. His films abroad include many names. "The League of Extraordinary Gentlemen" can be an example of a movie that was very much appreciated. Here, one thing also can be noticed about the dialect he used in this movie was fully Indian English. Other than that, another film was "The Great New Wonderful," in addition to Indian-born American director Mira Nair's Monsoon Wedding, where he used the Indian English dialect too.

* Freida Pinto

"Slumdog Millionaire" was the movie Freida Pinto's first featured film debut with Danny Boyle's that report her to distinction globally. There is talk that she never shot a film in Bollywood. However, here also the Indian English accent was well appreciated and not criticized in the movie Slumdog Millionaire. She made other appearances in Hollywood movies afterwards that are Rise of the Planet of Apes, Immortals, etc.

1. **Research Findings and Answers**

Besides, many other "Indianisms" are common in conversation and less formal writing. It's worth noting, though, that while these are fine in Indian English, they may not be clear if one is writing for a non-Indian audience.

To be sure, it could be understood in other parts of the English-speaking world; then, one should submit his writing for proofreading. The following findings answer the research question of diversion of dialects as "Indian English" that are described below.

For the of the research question's answers- Firstly, the ways of the entrance of the English in India have been described. How the dialects changed and the Indian English came out as another English part has been discussed above. Afterwards, some characters playing English movies with Indian English Dialect have been described with examples.

 Now, more of the research findings elaboration can be given in the following:

Some words from India that advanced in English. While the list runs into the hundreds, underneath are 20 familiar words in English that have their etymological roots in Indian languages.

* Avatar – A Sanskrit for 'Incarnation.' is usually used for the 'incarnations' of the Hindu God 'Vishnu' on the world. It is similarly used for a 'new form' taken by somebody. The meaning in English is similar, though the term has become more popular with the advent of the web in the way of connected 'Avatars.'
* Guru – Sanskrit for 'Teacher,' it dates back to the periods of Vedanta. The implication in English, however, is more as an 'Expert' of a matter.
* Pundit – Hindi for 'Learned one.' In India, 'Pundit' remains an exalted name for a person who has completed great heights in a field containing the intellect or fine arts. It also means 'Priest.'
* Zen – Yes, Zen has its etymological origins in Sanskrit. Zen is resultant from the Chinese 'Chan' for consideration, which in turn is consequent from the Sanskrit word 'Dhyana' for reflection.
* Mantra – Sanskrit for 'incantation' or 'chant.' Mantras in India are invented to have special powers and are approved as remedies for correcting spiritual matters. The English implication, of course, is that of a panacea for a specific problem from a declaration or slogan declaimed frequently.
* Juggernaut – The English significance is 'a huge, devastating, and unstoppable force.' It has been plagiaristic since the name of God Vishnu – Jagannath.
* The Jagannath sanctuary in Puri in Eastern India has a yearly festival where a large chariot balcony, the divinity, is dragged with ropes by devotees. In bygone days, such as the religious fervour that devotees would sometimes get crushed under the chariot, but it could not and would not be stopped.
* Khaki – First used as a colour in 1848, khaki were conceived as a camouflage colour for desert conflict. The word 'Khak' in Hindi is known as 'Ash' or 'Soil.'
* Shampoo – Yes, indeed, the word is plagiaristic from the 18th century Hindi word -‘Champo', which meant massage into the head/hair.
* Loot – From Gurus and Zen to yes, It means –Loot
* Thug – From the Hindi word 'Thug.' Thugs were organized robbers and assassins in India. Notoriously private and skilled, they would strangle passers-by on forest routes with their legs hanging down from trees. They also used yellow scarves with a coin tied in the centre to strangle victims quickly.
* Mugger – Hindi for 'Crocodile.' The crocodile is a master of trap hence the connotation in English.
* Dacoit – From the Hindi word 'Dakait,' which meaning 'Dacoit' of course!
* Chutney – From the Tamil word 'Chatni.'- It's one of the most customarily used culinary accompaniments in India. A mix of condiments and spices is used as a sauce to specific dishes or even as a common one to several words.
* Pukka – In English, it means 'First-rate' or 'Excellent.' It derives from the Hindi word 'Pakka,' which means 'Ripe,' 'Cooked,' or 'Done,' hence ready for consumption.
* Jute – From the Bengali word 'Jatho,' which means matted or interwoven fabric or hair.
* Bungalow – From the Hindi word 'Bangla.' Houses in India that were built in the 'Bengali' style were known as 'Banglas.'
* Bandanna – From the Hindi word 'Bandhan' which means 'Tie.' 'Bandhana' in Hindi means 'to tie.'
* Punch – (As in fruit punch) – From the Hindi word 'Paanch' which means 'Five.' The drink's original five ingredients were spirits, water, lemon juice, sugar, and spice.
* Pajamas – From the Hindi word 'Paijama' meaning 'Leg garment.'
* Bandicoot – From the Telugu word 'Pandi-kokku,' which means 'Pig Rat.'
	1. **Lingua Franca for India: Right one between Hindi and English-**

The speakers of the country's countless tongues to function within a single administrative unit require some medium of everyday communication. Proposed several language policies have made a decisive resolution of the "language question" all but impossible. On the other hand, Dravidian-speaking southerners, in specific, feel that a switch to Hindi in the well-paid, national bureaucracies, such as the Indian Administrative Service, the military, and other forms of national service would give northerners an unfair advantage in government studies. If the learning of English is difficult, they argue, at least the burden weighs equally on Indians from all parts of the country. The Authorized Languages Act of 1963, following this command, said that Hindi would develop the sole official nationwide language in 1965. English, though, would continue as an "associate additional official language." After ten years, a parliamentary group remained to consider the situation and whether the status of English must stay if the data of Hindi among persons of other native tongues had not proceeded necessarily. The act, however, was unclear around whether Hindi could be forced on unwilling states by 1975. In 1964 the Ministry of Home Affairs demanded all central ministries state their progress on the switch to Hindi and their plans for the period after the transition date in 1965.

1. **Conclusion**

Numerous Indians grumble that the English language stifles their Indian-ness and expands the hole between classes. In 1998, Defense Minister Mulayam Singh Yadav called for Indians to stop speaking English and use their native languages just and asked them to stop playing cricket. He said he "won't rest until English is driven out of the country. English should not overwhelm the nation's linguistic guide."

Numerous Indian nationalists initially planned that Hindi would supplant English—the language of British standard—as a mechanism of regular correspondence, which are the local speakers of Hindi. Proponents of English contend, in contrast, that the use of Hindi is unjustifiable because it is a risk for those Indians who don't speak it as their local tongue. English, they say, at any rate, represents an equivalent impediment for Indians of each locale. **[Source: Library of Congress \*]**

One Indian naval force skipper revealed to National Geographic that knowing English "allows an individual like me to peruse the Guardian Weekly. It is that we should someone in Bengal read the books of **Narayan, (2003)** " But then complained, "It means that to come to see here, one needs to speak an unfamiliar tongue. A Polish lady won the Nobel Prize for writing. There is pride in Poland in Polish, as there should be. However, if one thinks of any Indian who writes in something besides English stands a chance." The commander, the guide, said, "If I employ someone to work for me. I'm honestly significantly more liable to be impressed than by his insight. He can be a genius of a mathematician; however, on the off chance that has helpless English—I'll gives the activity to someone far less knowledgeable, far less sharp, who speaks English." The commander's words make it much more attractive to the fact that English is English. It can have different dialects as of any country's mixture into the culture and pronunciation. The deviation of that English has a history indeed, and it should be respected.

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**Appendices**

**Appendix- A- Morphology**

 Standard British English follows the Indian English remarkably differs in its morphology, i.e., the internal structure of words and many terminologies. The most significant one is the Pluralization issue, which is described below:

Indians have a tendency tend to pluralize "many English mass nouns (to be particular- mostly the abstract nouns)" **(Hannah, Trudgill 1994: 129).** It is such that "furniture: As an example: He bought furniture" **(Hannah, Trudgill 1994: 129)** and "woods: He gathered all the woods for making up the furniture." **(Hannah, Trudgill 1994: 129**). This is typically not correct if the authority of Standard English is judging me.

**Appendix- B- Phonology**

 For the description of Phonology in "Indian English," it is necessary to differentiate between the "Indian English" (IE) pronunciation and the Received Pronunciation (RP), "which is the standard British accent from southern Britain" **(Sailaja 2009: 17).**

**Appendix- C-Consonant Clusters**

Consonant cluster reduction is expected in SIEP because Indian languages do not use consonant clusters. For example, they pronounce acts as /æks/. Also, in most

Dialects, there is no syllabic consonant in words such as a bottle. Instead, an intrusive shwa is inserted. However, high-frequency words such as film are usually pronounced /fɪlm/ inSIEP but may be produced as /fɪləm/ in IE.