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Article:	Lexical Changes in Indian English: A Case Study of Novel "One Indian Girl"
Author(s):	Anisa Shahzadi MPhil Linguistics, Department of English, University of Gujrat
	Dr. Nazia Anwar Lecturer, Department of English, University of Gujrat
	Ayesha Zuree MPhil Linguistics, Department of English, University of Gujrat
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Author(s) Note:	Anisa Shahzadi is an MPhil Linguistics from Department of English, University of Gujrat Email: Ashahzadi662@gmail.com
	Dr. Nazia Anwar is serving as a Lecturer at Department of English, University of Gujrat Email: nazia.anwar@uog.edu.pk
	Ayesha Zuree is an MPhil Linguistics from Department of English, University of Gujrat Email: aysha.zuree.008@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study examines the phenomenon of code-switching between Hindi (L1) and English (L2) and its impact on the development of Indian English (IE). As noted by Sridhar and Sridhar (1980), code-switching occurs when bilingual speakers alternate between their first and second languages in a single conversation or even within a single sentence. This process highlights how language adapts and changes as it crosses cultural boundaries (Kachru, 1983). The current investigation explores the role of native speech in shaping IE, with a focus on sociolinguistic aspects such as language contact, language convergence, and language identity (Pandey, 2018). To illustrate these concepts, the study draws on Chetan Bhagat's feminist novel "One Indian Girl" as a corpus. A hybrid research methodology is employed to analyze the data. The findings of this study contribute to our understanding of the complex dynamics of language contact and the evolution of IE as an autonomous variety.

Keywords; Code-switching, Language Variations, Indian English, Societal Factors.

Introduction

Indian English is the form of English that is spoken there by non-native speakers. It evolves into and out of circumstances involving linguistic exposure. Dealings, community networks, conquest, globalisation, proselytising, socialisation, and immigration are a few of the factors that contribute to language junction (Mahboob, 2015). When two languages are exposed to one another, they have an impact on one another. New breeds are consequently created. Diversity is a neutral term that is used to refer to any kind of language. English originated in India during the 1600s when East Indian tradesmen were sent there by Queen Elizabeth to conduct business with India. Pakistan, India, and Britain are independent from Pakistan, hence they all use the English language and dialect.

In 1986, he saw Indian English as a dialect of the second language that had been institutionalised and had a long history of cultural and geographic struggle (Kachru, 1986). Despite being a subvariety, Indian English has traits in common with South Asian and Asian variations of the language. Baumgartner (1987) also took institutionalised varieties like Indian into consideration. According to Baumgardner (1998), "one must be informed of the English language in addition to the Hindi language and Indian culture because of the socioeconomic and cultural traditions that impact English language usage in Pakistan. In India, English is used differently than it is in a local environment" (Baumgardner, 1998).

Significance of study

This study of differences in Indian English is interesting because it looks at the sociolinguistic factors that affect these variances. Moreover, this research contributes to the development of linguistic theory, particularly in the areas of language contact, code-switching, and language change. It also offers a nuanced understanding of IE as an autonomous variety, recognizing its legitimacy and promoting its recognition in language policy and planning. The findings of this study can inform language teaching methodologies and language policy decisions, acknowledging the significance of IE in the Indian linguistic landscape. Overall, this research raises awareness about the complexities of language contact and the importance of considering sociolinguistic factors in language research and teaching, making it a valuable contribution to the field of linguistics.

Objectives

The prominent objectives regarding this research are;

- To examine the author's portrayal of Indian culture, customs, and traditions through language.
- To investigate how borrowing contributes to the novel's tone, style, and narrative voice.
- To identify the linguistic, cultural, and literary purposes of borrowing in the novel

Research Questions

The questions of this research are as follows :

1. What aspects of Indian English have been emphasized by the author?
2. How did the author emphasize borrowing in the novel one Indian Girl?
3. What are the reasons to use the borrowing in the selected novel?

Literature Review**English localization**

There are "interference consequences" to native English speakers using the language. According to Weinreich(1990), interference refers to the pattern rearrangement that occurs when foreign materials are introduced into highly structured language regions. Phonetic systems, certain phonological, syntactic, and a few dictionary components are some of the elements of language that are particularly structured (1953; Weinreich).

English as an intervention mutant An English interference variety is Indian English. Diverse domains have unique characteristics and diverse functions. However, interference in verbal interaction circumstances only displays linguistic alterations, as stated by Kachru (1986). This advances both anthropology and semantics. For non-native English speakers, Kachru (1990) describes the distinction between deviations and errors that are defining characteristics of her variants. Deviations are evaluated in comparison to the British Standard English norm for India. Indiaviation is different from normative since it is governed by rules and is a result of the ethical context in which English is used and received. It develops from a manufacturing citation that has unique characteristics.

Indian English

According to Vijatalakshmi and Babu (2014), English is currently the second most common language in India, which Graddol (2010) claims is one of the most multilingual nations in the world. In defiance of its standing as a tongue that is close to the formal . According to Crystal (2003), English's importance resides in its use as a tool for communication both within and between governments as well as as a bridge to other nations. This is probably represented as "the path to strength, fame, and wealth" (Turner, 1997, p. 159), which stands for "better education, better culture, and higher intelligence" (Vijayalakshmi & Babu, 2014, p. 1). It's finished. It offered a "stable linguistic thread of unity" and served as a lingua franca among speakers of diverse common languages (Kachru, 1986, p.31), bringing administrative stability to the nation (Singh & Kumar, 2014). According to Kachru (1976), the East India company, which was founded on December 31st, 1600, brought English as a "transplanted language" to the Indian subcontinent in the 19th century. (Crystal, 2003) East. The beginning of bilingualism is broken down into three stages by this linguist. The first was introduced by his Christian ministries around 1614, the second dealt with the natives' desire to use English as a second language for communication, and the third was directed against English.

Indian educational strategy was criticised by Anglicans and Orientalists (Kachru, 1990). As Patra (2016) notes, the English spoken in Britain played a significant role in various nations prior to World War II adopting English as a second language. British policy inspired the development of classes in India that embodied the mentality of the coloniser. The proverb "An Indian of blood and colour, English of taste, English of opinion, morality and intelligence" (Macaulay, 1835) attests to this. "These included encouraging the hiring of young Indians by creating model schools and universities in the UK and embracing British cultural hegemony (Vijayalakshmi & Babu, 2014; Tully, 1997). Governor William Bentinck revealed it (Tully, 1997)

At that period , Lord Makare argued that English should take the place of Farsi and Sanskrit as the language of specification. 2014 (Vijayalakshmi & Babu). "The first attempts to Anglicise India" were made with the founding of the majority of universities in Calcutta,

Bombay, and Madras as well as the adoption of English as the primary language of instruction" (Kachru, 1986, p. 31).

Theoretical Framework

Connotative and verbatim characteristics:

In this research practise, the semantic and dychronic foundations of English as it is used in India, as outlined by Rehman (2014), has been utilised as a special groundwork. Weinreich (1953) cited borrowing, semantic alteration, hybridization, and translation as the particular features of it.

Borrowing

Language peculiar to a particular religion or culture, such as registers, is borrowed in numerous contexts. More words from Farsi, Punjabi, and Sanskrit have been incorporated into the English language used in India. These words are borrowed and express cultural ideas. As a result, the chart of Indian culture also includes influences from Persian and Arabic. A few Indian, historical, cultural, and Indo-Pak ideas exist in India and can be conveyed in their native tongue. As a result, words from Indian English and Urdu are occasionally borrowed.

Translation

In Indian English, simple and mixed words are directly translated from Urdu. Here, the beginning of a new expression may be seen. These new words may be common or mixed terms, idioms or metaphors, fully formed abstracts rich in cultural references, and they can be precisely and readily translated from Hindi into English.

Hybridization

When words are combined, a word may come from the local tongue or another language, and the following word may come from any other language (Trudgill, 2003; Crystal, 2012). "There are two levels of hybridization according to Weinreich (1953). One of them is a South Asian head unit that borrows a word and copies a secondary affix, while the other is a transformer that uses both an indigenous stem and an imported affix. Hybrid words in Indian English typically refer to Indian culture or other religious notions".

Innovations

Due to the use of English prefixes and suffixes, the majority of new words in Indian English are created. They differ from loan productions in several ways. They are made because it is necessary for the best and most appropriate thoughts to be conveyed in an informal manner. "Weinreich, Aside from the borrowing, hybridization, compounding , translations , and , various other strategies are utilised to generate terms in English used in India such coining and old words, which are still in use here but are lost in BSE .1953" .

Malayali English, Telugu English, Maharashtrian English, Punjabi English, Bengali English, Hindi English, and Butler English (also known as Bearer English), Baabuu English, and Bazaar English, among other widely known categories in Indian English, contain some obscure dialects of English code mixed variant. After thoroughly examining the data, we discovered that Indian English possesses special qualities not shared by any other languages. As a result, this is a unique and indivisible variation of Indian English. The focus of the current study is on Indian English's lexical alterations. Additionally, this study provides enormous potential for additional linguists, particularly scholars who specialise in register analysis. To enable a finer and more precise comprehension of the diverse "varieties of Indian English,

newsletters, documentaries, and other Indian literature are analysed phonologically and semantically”.

Research Methodology

Research Design

The researcher in this instance used a “mixed method approach” for the current investigation. Because the entire novel has been analysed, this is a “qualitative approach”. The information gathered from the novel has been written with semantic justifications using this method. Theoretical framework has been used to analyse the document. Indian English distinguishes itself clearly and prominently from other varieties of English that have been widely eaten through meaning mutations and verbal variances.

Tools for Data collection

The book “One Indian Girl” by Chetan Bhagat was the research instrument used. The researcher has therefore employed a supplementary data collection approach.

Sample

One Indian Girl, by Chetan Bhagat, is a postcolonial novel that the researcher has selected because it is thought to be a subtle representation of Indian English.

Collection of data :

The specific information was collected by reading the entire book very closely right away. The terms used in the provided novel that demonstrated various modifications in Indian English were excised using the note-taking technique. The semantic features of an alternation in Indian English define it. The consistency of the terms reveals how frequently a particular word appears in the literature.

Collected Words with their meanings :

Words used in novel	Meanings
Bhurji	an egg dish, is employed here as a word for food.
Didi	Sister
Lakh	Lac
Beta	The child
Mithai	Sweets
Bajans	Native Indian drum
Kajal	“a black powder for eye makeup”
Hinduism	A song of adoration for Indians God
Mehndi	Hina, a red colour fluid use as a painter on the hands
Mehndiwalas	Men who arrange mehndi occasions
Lehnga	An Indian traditional outfit for bride
Jalebi	Spiral shaped sweet dish fried in oil
Dulhan	Bride
Bhaiya	Brother
Shadi	Marriage
Salwar	Trousers, pant
Chudrra	Set of bangles or a bracelet
Charas ganja	Cannabis product

Mami	Aunt , Mother's brother
Bua	Aunt, father's sister
"DJ waly bhabu"	An Indian song
Shlwar qamez	A punjabi traditional suit
Kothi	A big house, huge building
Prontha	A tortilla made with ghee
Pao baji	An Indian dish made with potatoes
Rajkumar	Hero, groom, prince
Masala chai	"kind of tea that use masals in that ;ginger /cinnamon"
Mubarak	Congratulations
Sangeet	Song
Chuttiyan kalaiyan	White arms (Indian song)
Ashquee 2	An Indian song
Shervani	Groom's dress
Bhungra	Form of dance
Kurta	Shirt
Shushh	Trying to make somebody silent
Gulati	An Indian cast
Masi	Mother's sister
Chacha	Father's brother
Sarkari	Governmental
Beta	Son
Jiju	Brother-in-law
Goa Darshan	Trip to Goa
Duppata	Stoller
Sareee	An Indian dress
Fatwa	"religious order issued by a Muslim leader according to religion"
Rajma kheer	An Indian dish made with beans
Dhaba	A roadside desi food stall
Rasgulla	Sweets

Data Analysis

During language exchange circumstances, borrowing is a frequent occurrence. A term from a second or other language gets incorporated into one language, and after that, that word becomes a sizable portion of the stolen language. Urdu serves as the patron language while English is the damage language in Indian-Pakistani English. Numerous terms have been translated from Urdu into English.

These changes are also noted in Chetan Bhagat's book "One Indian Girl." The Urdu language has influenced several Indian words. A thorough analysis of the aforementioned data reveals that, in order to fill lexical gaps in English, words from other domains, including Indian culture and religion, have been used. No specific definition exists for terms like puja, bhajan,

mehndi, shlwar gamez, etc. Because there is no English equivalent for these words, we had to borrow them.

However, research on loanwords from Indo-Pak cultures demonstrates that culture is a significant factor in elemental borrowing as well. Items that are culturally specific are translated verbatim from the donor tongue into the relevant target language. This is because without an equal on the opponent's tongue, the blow cannot be accurately communicated. For instance, a curtain may stand in for a parda, a beggar for a faker, and a street for a gali. English to Urdu translation. As a result, loanwords can reflect distinctive types of English as independent variations that can stand on their own, in addition to being used to fill lexical gaps.

Words with the explanation and frequencies:

Borrowing from religious culture:

Words	Explanation	Frequency
Puja	Kind of worship for Hindus	5
Bajans	Hindus sacred song	6
Fatwa	A religious order issued by a Muslim leader followed by Islam	4

Borrowing from indo-pak culture:

Words	Explanation	Frequency
• "Didi"	a noun form of the sister's name.	11
• "Lac"	(In money terms) Lakh	3
• "Beta"	"(child; youngster) used as noun".	10
• "Muggu"	"(pattern or diagram)"	2
• "Kajal"	"mascara; black pencil for the eyes".	4
• "Mehndi"	"Hina".	9
• "Lehnga"	"(Indian clothing)".	6
• "Dulhan"	"bride"	7
• "Bhaiya"	"(brother)"	9
• "Shadi"	"(wedding)"	7
• "Salwar"	"(pants:lose Capri)"	8
• "Chudrra"	"(bangles set /steel bracelet)"	5
• "Charas ganja"	"(cannabis :a drug)"	3
• "Mami"	"(Aunt:wife of Mamu)" .	8
• "Bua"	"(Aunt)".	4
• "Hmmm"	"(a response)".	3
• "Kothi"	"(building)".	4
• "Rajkumar"	"(hero, groom)".	3
• "Mubarak"	"(congratulations)".	5
• "Sangeet"	"(music)".	6
• "Kilo"	"(1 kilogram)".	3
• "Shervani"	"(groom's dress)"	3
• "Bhungra"	"(form of traditional dance)"	6
• "Kurta"	"(shirt)".	5

• "Gulati"	"(An Indian cast)"	4
• "Masi"	"(Aunt)"	3
• "Chacha"	"(uncle)".	5
• "Sarkari"	"(governmental)"	3
• "Beta"	"son".	11
• "Jiju"	"brother-in-law".	5
• "Didi"	"sister".	8
• "Sarhi"	"An Indian dress"	7
• "Duppata"	"staller"	9
• "Dhaba"	"a roadside food stall"	4

Borrowing due to the edibles;

Words	Explanation	Frequency
• "Bhurji"	"an egg dish"	3
• "Mithai"	"sweets"	7
• "Tandoori paranthas"	"bread made in cylindrical clay oven".	4
• "Gobi"	"A vegetable"	1
• "Jalebi"	"sweet dish in spiral shape"	3
• "Prantha"	"tortila".	4
• "Rasgulla"	"sweets"	3
• "Lahori Kebab"	"a food belongs to Lahore: meaty balls"	4
• "Rajma kheer"	"An Indian sweet dish made with milk"	3
• "Pao baji"	"Indian potato food".	2

Compounding:

A compound word is produced when two words are combined yet each word retains only one meaning. There are numerous instances of Indian English combined with Urdu.

A compound word is a single term made up of two words, each of which has a distinct meaning. There are numerous instances of combining Urdu and Indian English.

Words	Explanation	Frequency
• "Lahori Kebab"	(A food belongs to lahore)	4
• "Rajma kheer"	(An Indian dish to eat)	3
• Goa- Darshan	(Trip to Goa)	2
• Ashique – 2.	(A song)	2
• Chittiyani klaiyan.	(An Indian song)(white arms)	2
• Masala chai	(kind of tea)	3
• DJ waly baabu.	"an Indian song"	2
• Shalwar kameez.	"A punjabi suit"	4
• Mehndi-walas.	"persons who set up mehndi events"	4
• Pao bhaji.	"Indian Street food"	5
Expressions :		

• Hmmm.	(A response).	3
• Shush	(gesture used to make silent)	4

Greetings

Some welcoming words that are commonly unique to Pakistani/Indian culture and

Borrowed word	Explanations	Frequency
• "Asslam-o-Alaikum"	"may peace be upon you"	6
• "Namaste".	"Indication of hello in Hindi"	3

consequently to its nation are also used, just like in the novels. Examples comprise:

Borrowing is the most important and effective strategy for promoting diversity in Indian English. All the categories that have been looked at to date share this trait. Culture and tradition, which vary from language to language and add to linguistic variation, are the most pervasive phenomena in borrowing. The percentage rings show that borrowing is a characteristic that characterizes Indian English and a source of diversity.

Conclusion:

The connection between Indian English-language publications and post-colonial literature has shaped the relationship between the Urdu and English languages. In this study, it has been investigated how writers of Indian English filled vocabulary gaps in English by utilising a variety of Indian English-creating methods. These research have demonstrated that borrowing is the most common and crucial strategy employed in non-native variety, which adds independent variety to the language. It has also demonstrated that borrowing can take many different forms. In order to depict Indian and Pakistani cultures, food and apparel are also translated from Urdu to English like kaba, puja, shalwarkameez, sari, etc. The author emphasizes the unique aspects of Indian English, particularly its vocabulary gaps filled through borrowing, which adds independent variety to the language. The research highlights the various forms of borrowing employed in Indian English, including translations from Urdu to English, to depict Indian and Pakistani cultures. This borrowing serves to develop a distinct language and identity, clarifying certain ideas and concepts through cultural-specific words and combinations.

In the novel "One Indian Girl", the author emphasizes borrowing as a crucial strategy to fill vocabulary gaps and create a unique variety of Indian English. The use of borrowing in various forms, such as translations of food, apparel, and cultural terms from Urdu to English, demonstrates its significance in shaping the language. The emphasis on borrowing in the novel underscores its role in developing a distinct language and identity.

The reasons for using borrowing in Indian English are multifaceted. It fills vocabulary gaps, depicts Indian and Pakistani cultures, and develops a distinct language and identity. Borrowing also clarifies certain ideas and concepts through cultural-specific words and combinations. Moreover, the research suggests that Indian English has special characteristics that no other language possesses, making it a unique variation of English. The study's findings have implications for linguists, particularly register analysis researchers, and highlight the need for a semantic and phonetic study of Indian English variants.

This was done, much like in the book, to develop their own language as a distinct race. Combinations, greetings from the Indian culture, and other words help to clarify certain ideas. After thoroughly examining the data, we discovered that "Indian English has special characteristics that no other language possesses. As a result, it is a unique variation of English that cannot be distinguished in India. Recent studies are only limited to looking at lexical changes in Indian English. This discovery also has strong implications for linguists in the future, particularly register analysis researchers". For a better and more thorough comprehension of the unique variants of Indian English, it offers a "semantic and phonetic" study of newspapers, factual presentation papers, and other Indian or Hindi literature.

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