CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSION
CONCLUSION

The analysis made in the preceding chapters gives us convincing evidences that the long tradition of usage of English at various social levels in India has given the language a distinct identity. Judging from its Indian characteristic and unmindful of its colonial associations one could look upon English as one of the Indian Languages, although it is not included in the VIII schedule of the constitution.

At the phonological level Indian English has still not acquired pan-Indian characteristics. It continues to be influenced by the Indian Languages in different regions. As a result Indian English has not acquired the level of intelligibility where it can be understood by all speech communities in India, to a satisfactory degree. At the phonological level Indian English suffers from the lack of a unifying system of phonology. The divergences
it has are not conducive to its possible growth as a pan-Indian language. Our finding is that Indian English has not integrated itself into or assimilated the diverse phonological systems of Indian languages.

At the morphological level Indian English is by and large free from the influence of the native Indian languages. In the inflexional and derivative morphology Indian English has not registered distinguishing divergences from the Standard British English. However, while an average speaker of English conforms to the grammatical norms of Standard English, creative writers have made use of unconventional morphological structures. In Hybrid formations where one of the constituents is a morpheme of Indian origin and the other is English, are characteristically of Indian English, They reflect not only the Indian-ness of English but also the extent of merger of English and Indian languages.

At the syntactic level average Indian speakers of English make use of typical English constructions based and modelled on Indian languages. Indeed such syntactic
constructions are illustrative of errors committed by the Indian learner of English under the influence of the mother tongue. As in the case of morphological hybrids, syntactic hybrids reflect a measure of Indianness of this alien language used at various levels of Indian society.

In the area of vocabulary Indian English is distinctly Indian. A long association of English with the cultural and socio-political ethos has resulted in the influx of many Indian words into English. Our findings show that Indian words in English are different from Indian words in Indian English. In other words British English and Indian English have assimilated a large number of Indian words according to their own felt needs. Indian words in Indian English give a sense of pan-Indian characteristic to Indian English.

Ordinarily words do not change their meanings perceptibly, in a short period of time. The existence of English in India for nearly 200 years in the extent of assimilation of English words in Indian languages are
reflected by the semantic changes that the words have undergone. Besides being interesting, the semantic changes of words in Indian English reflect a certain measure of Indianness. Divergences noticed in phonology and syntax are conspicuous by their paucity in Indian English. The fact that a word has changed in its meaning is an indication of the frequency of its use in Indian English at various levels.

One of our significant findings is that Indian English has developed its own idiom, like, perhaps American or Australian English. If words are used distinctly national fashion, they express the ethos of society. Growth of distinctive Indian English idioms makes Indian English stand out among the other varieties of English.

One of our yet another finding is that Indian English has been in India long enough to develop its own dialects, the progressive divergences in phonology, syntax, morphology and vocabulary. Our finding is that
Indian English not only a language spoken in India but also a language broken and fragmented into various dialects such as North Indian English, South Indian English, East Indian English and so on. The dialects again are an evidence of the long active association of English and its interaction with Indian languages.