CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

4.0   A detailed description of the Indian pronunciation of the 48 common English words has been given in Chapter III.   In this Chapter we shall enumerate the features of IE pronunciation already noted in published works (Bansal and Harrison, Nihalani et al and T. Balasubramanian).   Then we shall describe the peculiar features of IP discovered in our data.

4.1   Features of IE noted in published works:

Vowels :

1.   A long /eɪ/ is used in place of the RP / ɪ / as i: college / kɒleːdʒ/ (3.14).

2.   A central vowel / ə / is used in place of RP / ɒ / as in colleague /kəliːg / (3.13) and content / kəntent/ (3.15)

3.   A monophthong / oː / is used in place of the RP diphthong /əu/ as in hotel / hoːtəl / (3.22).

4.   The central vowel / ʌ / is used in place of the RP / ə / as in develop / deʋʌlʌp/ (3.36).

5.   The monophthong / o / is used in place of RP / ə / as in photography / fotografi/(3.44).

6.   The fronted central vowel / ɐ / is used in place of RP / ə / as in photography /fotografi / (3.44).

7. The semi-vowel / j / is inserted between the diphthong
    / ɪə / as in <u>bear</u> / bijəɤ / (3.1).

8. The monophthong / ɔː / is used in place of RP triphthong
    / aʊə / as in <u>flour</u> / flɔː/ (3.18).

9. A weak vowel / ɑ / is inserted into the consonant cluster
    as in the word <u>film</u> / filɑm / (3.5).

10. A weak vowel / ɪ / is inserted before the consonant
    cluster / sk / as in <u>school</u> / ɪskuːl / (3.8), and / st /
    as in <u>station</u> / ɪsteiʃn / (3.30).

Consonants:

11. In IE / ɤ / is sounded wherever it occurs as in <u>bear</u>
    / bijəɤ / (3.1), <u>circuit</u> / sɑɤkjuːt / (3.12), <u>iron</u>
    /ɑɪɤʌn/ (3.23), <u>opportunity</u> /əpɒɤtjuːnɪtɪ/ (3.48).

12. In the word final <u>mb</u> the / b / sound is pronounced in
    IP as in <u>comb</u> / k..mb / (3.3).

13. A labio-dental approximant / ʋ / is used in place of RP
    / v / as in <u>love</u> / l..ʋ / (3.6).

14. A voiced aspirated plosive / bʰ / is used in place of
    / v / as in <u>village</u> / bʰɪle·dʒ/ (3.34).

15. A retroflex / ʈ / is used in place of RP / t / as in <u>hotel</u>
    / hoːʈel / (3.22), <u>government</u> / gaʊɤməɳʈ/(3.37).

16. A retroflex / ɖ / is used in place of RP / d / as in
    <u>doctor</u> / ɖɒktəɤ/ (3.16).

17. A fronted palatoalveolar affricate / dz / is used in place of RP / dʒ / as in <u>jackal</u> / dzækl / (3.24).

18. The affricate / dʒ / is used in place of RP / ʒ / as in <u>measure</u> / medʒər / (3.26).

19. The affricate / dʒ / is used inplace of the RP / z / as in <u>zoology</u> / dʒuːɒlədʒɪ/ (3.46).

20. The semi-vowel / j / is dropped in the consonant cluster / st / as in <u>student</u> /stuːdənt/ (3.31), <u>stupid</u> /stuːpɪd/ (3.32).

12. <u>Peculiar Features of IE found in this study</u>:

<u>Vowels</u>:

1. The vowel / e / is used in place of / iː / as in <u>economic</u> / ekɒnɒmɪk/ (3.43).

2. The diphthong / eɪ / is used in place of RP / ɪ / as in <u>language</u> / læŋgweɪdʒ/ (3.25).

3. The fronted back-open vowel / ɑ / is used in place of RP /. æ / as in <u>grammar</u> / grɑmər / (3.21).

4. The diphthong /eɪ / is used in place of RP / æ / as in <u>national</u> / neɪʃənəl/ (3.38).

5. The vowel / ə / is used in place of RP / ɒ / as in <u>colleague</u> / kəliːg / (3.13), <u>content</u> /kəntent/ (3.15), <u>opportunity</u> /əpɒrtjuːnɪtɪ/ (3.48).

6.   The monophthong / oː / is used in place of RP / ə / as in
      <u>police</u> / poːliːs / (3.27).

7.   The vowel / æ / is used in place of RP / ə / as in <u>woman</u>
      / ɔ·mæn/ (3.35), <u>comparable</u> /kʌmpæreːbəl/(3.42).

8.   The long vowel / uː / is used in place of RP / ɔ / as in
      <u>poor</u> / puːr/ (3.7).

9.   The monophthong / iː / is used in place of RP diphthong
      / Iə / as in <u>beer</u> / biːr / (3.2).

10.   A triphthong /əIə/ is used in place of RP diphthong / Iə /
      as in <u>tier</u> /təIər/ (3.11).

11.   The monophthong / uː / is used in place of RP diphthong
      /əu / as in <u>zoology</u> /dʒuːɒlədʒI/ (3.46). *The diphthong is
      not used in this word*

12.   The semi-vowel / ω / is inserted in the RP triphthong
      /əʊə/ in place of / ʊ / as in <u>hour</u> /a·ωəɣ/ (3.4).

13.   The labio-dental approximant / ʋ / is used in place of
      / ʊ / in the RP triphthong /əʊə/ as in <u>flower</u> /flaʋa/
      (3.19).

Consonants:

14.   Aspirated voiced labio-dental approximant / ʋʰ / is used
      in place of RP / ᵥ / as in <u>very</u> /ʋʰeɣ1/ (3.33).

15.   The retroflexed / ɳ / is used in place of RP / n / as in
      <u>genuine</u> / dʒInəIɳ / (3.20).

16.   A half-length vowel / ɔ· / is used in place of / ωʊ / as
      in <u>woman</u> /ɔ·mæn/ (3.35).

17.   The affricate / tʃ / is dropped from the consonant cluster / ʃtʃ / as in <u>suggestion</u> / sədʒeʃən / (3.40).

18.   The voiced consonants / g, z / are used in place of voiceless / k, s / as in <u>excite</u> /egzaɪt/ (3.17).

19.   The voiceless consonants / k, s / are used in place of RP voiced / g, z / as in <u>examination</u> /eksɑːmineiʃən/(3.47).

<u>Spelling Pronunciation</u>:

20.   The spelling <u>ine</u> in the word <u>genuine</u> is pronounced as / aɪn / (3.20).

21.   The spelling <u>ise</u> in the word <u>advertisement</u> is pronounced as / aɪs / (3.41).

22.   The spelling <u>uit</u> in the word <u>circuit</u> is pronounced as / juːt / (3.12).

4.3   <u>Further Work</u>:

The findings of our investigation seems to suggest that many of the features posited in the published works are indeed common to Indian English speech. The additional features discovered in our data cannot be claimed as features of Indian English, because our data is extremely limited. However, they emphasize the need for more comprehensive investigation into Spoken Indian English.

This may be undertaken by the present researcher or others especially when the Indian Component of ICE becomes available.