

‘ELT for a Global World’



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Changing English in a changing world

Unit 7 Outer Circle Varieties 2

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Indian and Phillipine English

- Indian English
- Philippine/Filipino English

Indian English

Meanwhile in India:

samples of Indian Englishes

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v9arM_agKFA

Indian English

CONTEXTS

- **Multilingualism:** 1652 mother tongues
- English as an **associate official** to aid internal communication, functioning also as a **neutral lingua franca**
- speakers of English: 4% of population only

three-language formula:

National: English or Hindi in the north

Regional: English in the south or any other language

Local: e.g., Gujarati, Kannada, etc.

(Kirkpatrick, 2007, pp. 89-91; Fennell, 2001)

Indian English

PHONOLOGY

(Kirkpatrick, 2007, pp. 92-93)

1. **Rhoticity**
2. **Diphthongs as monophthongs:**
/ou/ as /o/ ; /ei/ as /e/
3. **schwa for all central vowels**
4. **/t/ and /d/ as retroflex**
5. **/th/ and /dh/ as stops /t/ and /d/**

Indian English

SYNTAX

(Kirkpatrick, 2007, p. 94)

1. Omission of articles

I borrowed book from library.

2. Reduplication

good good

3. Yes-no switch

A: *You have no objection?*

B: *Yes.* (= 'I have no objection.')

Indian English

SYNTAX

(Kirkpatrick, 2007, p. 94)

4. Continuous aspect for stative verbs

verbs of sense and knowing + stative verbs

*They **were knowing** the names.*

*Shammi **must be knowing** my sister.*

*We **are having** our house in Thana.*

*You're **not being** audible.*

*There **is** a matter **being** before the Supreme Court now.*

Indian English

SYNTAX

5. Present tense for present perfect with durational phrases
(Kirkpatrick, 2007, p. 94)

I am here since two o'clock.

Indian English

SYNTAX

(Kirkpatrick, 2007, p. 94)

6. Undifferentiated tag question

*You are going home soon, **isn't it?***

7. Subject Object Verb order

I door open.

8. Comparative and superlative:

good -- more good -- most good/good of all

Indian English

LEXIS

(McIntyre, 2009, pp. 73-74)

appreciable =

appreciated – different suffix

hotel =

restaurant, café – meaning change

biodata =

curriculum vitae

stir =

demonstration – different degree of formality

Indian English

DISCOURSE STYLE

(Trudgill and Hannah, 2002, p. 133)

***may* as a modal with a pragmatic meaning of politeness besides semantic meaning of obligation**

*The furniture **may** be removed tomorrow.*

BrE is to be removed

*These mistakes **may** please be corrected.*

BrE *should*

Phillipine English

Contexts and history

(Kirkpatrick, 2007, pp. 129-130)

Demographics:

72M people, 85 Malayo-Polynesian languages

400 years Spanish colony, 50 years American colony:

- English and Tagalog/Filipino: official languages
- Bilingual education since 1974

Instrumental function of English:

- Language of socio-economic mobility and advancement
- Overseas Filipino workers

Phillipine English

PHONOLOGY

(Kirkpatrick, 2007, pp. 130-131)

- 1. Rhoticity**
- 2. syllable timing**
syllables are of equal length
- 3. short and long /i/, /u/: no distinction**

Phillipine English

LEXIS

(Bautista, 1997, pp. 49-72)

1. Brand names refer to articles in general

pampers

colgate

2. Part of speech shifts

N to Adj

Sorry I'm late, it was so traffic.

Phillipine English

SYNTAX

(Kirkpatrick, 2007, pp. 132-133)

1. Tense and aspect system restructuring

- **Present perfect for past tense**

*I **have seen** her yesterday.*

- **Past perfect for simple past or present perfect**

*Have some pupils tell they class what they **had observed**.*

*Sen. Francis Pangilinan **had already started** sponsoring the propped Act.*

- **Present continuous to refer to habitual actions:**

*He **is going to** school **regularly**.*

Phillipine English

2. Word order: Verb-Adverb-Object

*Let the pupils **read part by part the selection**.
Interpret orally the selection.*

3. Use of *wherein*

*This practice is still being done in several universities in the US today **wherein** they have a quota for different racial groups.*

Perhaps via transfer from Filipino particle *na*:

*And I don't like her reasoning **na** she doesn't wanna pay me because it's not her priority because I have money.*

(Kirkpatrick, 2007, pp. 132-133)

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