

The Evolution of Indigenous Words in Selected Novels of Modern Indian Writers: Language Change and Shifts

Suman Devi, Assistant Professor of English, Jayoti Vidyapeeth Wone's University, Jaipur

Abstract: This study focuses on the use of indigenous words in Indian English in the selected novels of modern Indian Writers. It is an explorative study where many indigenous words have been used and analyzed deeply in Indian English in modern era. Here, note taking technique has been used to note down the indigenous words in Indian English writing. This is also called as Indian English or English. There are some selected novels from which the words have been taken, such as – Arundhati Roy's 'God of Small Thing', Khushwant Singh's 'Train to Pakistan' where many words are local words which are called as Indian English which shows the reflection of socio linguistic uses. It is the study of these two writers that how they have borrowed some Indian words or local words into daily practices. These words have been borrowed from different cultures, events, marriages and historical words which became a trend in Indian English. In modern English, social media is also helping to incorporate the local words in speaking. By using of these words, one shows their identity as an individual or societal. All these words show the rich culture and history, tradition of India. This study also highlights that how lexical words reflect the Indian history and how socio linguistic practices can be seen in Indian English. In these two novels, there code mixing and code-switching words have been assimilated. Code switching words in Indian English have become a medium of engagement while communicating. These words are local words which are blended with English language what we use in daily life which show our identity as an individual or as a society. This study also sheds light on how such novels expose the Indian words which show our cultural heritage and identity. These are the lexical words which represent a society's identity or cultural values which is the pride of a nation..

Keywords: Colonization, social media, borrowed words, cultural identity, Indian English.

Introduction: Use of indigenous words came in trend after colonial periods. We all know that India has been colonized by Britishers and English is not our first language. There was British Raj. During this period, English language was considered as the language of elite class. It was the language of high class which alienated themselves from common people. But, as it was not our first language, people started using and mixing some words of local language in English which was later turned as Indian English. It was said by Lord Macaulay, "Education should create a class of persons Indian in blood and color, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals and in intellect." It was Macaulay, who introduced English to India. So, English is an adopted language. Even if, we are speaking in English, subconsciously Hindi is in our mind. Its mean, we think in Hindi and speak in English. Nowadays, it has become the trend to speak in Hinglish which is also called as Hinglish. In these novels, many Hindi words have been used which describe about Indianism and lexical terms. During the time of independence, when English was introduced to us, it was called Babu English which itself is a Hindi word. Babu English means belongingness of English with Babus or high class. From there onwards, many Hindi words arised in Indian novels. In today's era, after the use of social media, it has become the trend to use Hindi words in English speaking. People, when write in English on WhatsApp, they use Hindi words which has also become the fashion.

Using these Hindi words in novels, it has been told that how different lexical words were borrowed for the better understanding. These words are called as borrowed words or loan words. That also shows linguistic variation and different culture of India along with the help of these Indian or local words in English. That shows our unique identity that how we are different. Earlier English was the status symbol, and more focus was on accent and Standard English that is a particular way of speaking. But in today's era, youngsters are showing interest in various words of using Hindi vocabulary in English. It has become the trend of assimilating these words into English language. The use of such words, assimilating with English shows culture and identity of one. Earlier, it was the status symbol of higher society who showed their hegemony over Indians. It was an economic class. But now social media has played a crucial role to diminish the class system. People show their culture and tradition with their heritage words which are indigenous words. Students use Hindi words while communicating in English. It shows that they are more grounded with their roots and use code switching while speaking. Indian English is the English, mixed with Hindi words that are also called as English. It displays cultural values and tradition of India which a kind of belongingness with indigenous words.

Here, we will study about the novels of Arundhati Roy's 'God of Small Thing' and Khushwant Singh's 'Train to Pakistan'. These are the contemporary writers who used indigenous words in their writings. Through these novels, it has been shown that how Hindi words are adopted in English through various linguistic form or strategies. Hindi words have been used by compounding, translation and lexical borrowing with the help of code switching which arised because of the social media. These writings are further analyzed to showcase their identity with the use of cultural words in English. We cannot deny that English language is already an established language but using indigenous words in English shows our affiliation with the language rather than inferiority. It is true that due to globalization, use of English is increased but still Hindi is our mother tongue, one should feel proud in using of that language which is nicely explained through these famous Indian writers. This is also the study of Diaspora that how even living in foreign country you are close to your mother tongue.

That also shows our identity. Nowadays, youngsters use their cultural and traditional words in English language. Because, it is our second language, we think in Hindi and speak in English. So, consciously or unconsciously we use our mother tongue in the form of code switching. Students feel comfortable in learning of English in this way. This is also called as Hinglish.

Here, the study will follow these research questions.

1. How do these novels explain about the borrowing words in their novels?
2. How do these novels 's lexical words reflect on Indian sociolinguistic.

Literature Review

Hinglish is the combination of Hindi and English. It is a hybrid word. It is also the code switching and that by it acts like an interchange in a sentence. Though the name is based on Hindi language, but it is not referring exclusively to Hindi because it is the blending of Punjabi, South Indian English and Hindi. Indian English is varieties of many languages of this country. These are widely recognized as different dialects which include Malyali English, Telgu English, Punjabi English, Bengali English, Hindi English, Babu English and many more code – mixing varieties of English language.

An Indian who is called as brown English man cannot be authentic and he is bound to be destined to be artificial (Naik, 1983, p. 31). And, if a poet wants to write, he is not supposed to use only one culture rather he carries diversity of cultures. In his works, Indianness, may take several forms. Here, Naik remarks, “The poet’s consciousness may be steeped in an awareness of synthesis of many cull currents.” (Naik, 1983, p. 31).

Indianness does not limited to geography, race, religion or language but it in whole as totality. Indian as a person who has awareness of entire Indian heritage and cultural awareness. “Indianness of Indian writing consists in the writer’s intense awareness of his entire culture” (Gokaka, 1978, p. 24).

The issue of Indianness is quite complex as critics take a simple view of the complex issue. Indianness is an issue of large in terms of literature, art and socio-cultural issues (de Souza, 1989, p. 29).

Braj B. Kachru, did revolutionary work by using of Indian words in English and theorized it. According to him, Indianization of English “has gradually made Indian English culture- bound in the socio-cultural setting of India. The phonological and grammatical deviations are only a part of this process of Indianization” (1965: 410).

Apart from the linguistic mode, there is also the thematic mode which determines the Indian Identity. There are lots of Indian socio-cultural words which can be marked with cultural traits and problems in society. These words include the description of local words such as- attitude lifestyle, daily routine and other household chores along with relations and kinships, social structure, behavior, customs, traditions and other occasion related with joy and sorrows.

No novel can be written without any problem but there are exceptions in Amit Chaudhary’s “A Strange and Sublime Address” (1991) Generally, there is introduction of the problem which create a problem and then build up the conflict to the climax and then later on offense. Such kinds of tragedy bring fiction to the life. For example, there is family ties, respect for elders. Most of the fictions are problem based, there would be many characters who will be abided by social norms. For example, in Shashi Deshpande’s Shadow Play (2013).

There is lot of change worldwide which Indian society accept and that make Indian adaptable and broadminded. There is gap between ideals held in society and the practice at the root level because it is universal that human has imperfection but the cultural ethos can be looked upon as creation of mix of beauty, fear, devastation, sadness and happiness which has been pointed out by Kapil Kappor (2014).

Indians have tendency to idolize that every element of nature including land extends for creating the image of “Mother India” which has been mentioned in literature as political slogan which has been mentioned by Dinshawji, in Rohinton Mistry’s such a Long Journey, makes fun of this notion which makes us frustrated “Laureate-baureate nothing, I am a son of Mother India; call me Kavi Kamaal, the Indian Tennyson” (1991: 47).

At present time, Indian English is recognized as a practical, dynamic vehicle that is self-generated and express the sensibility in literature. The term ‘sensibility’ in present scenario is termed as combination of thoughts, feelings, values as well as inferences which is the flavor of taste, sentiments, characteristics of actions that divulge the tone and crystallizes the tone and temper of that particular period said by Walsh 1982,105.

Indianization of English

English came to India with Britishers who ruled us for nearly two centuries and brought English Language along with them. They wanted to create a class of Indians who can be as a link between the Britishers and masses. Though, colonized people hated British empire but still Britishers left English language as an inheritance. And it is still ruling the globe. Indian take English as an important language but in the form of Indianized. Here, we don't use Standard English but it is the chutnefication of English and Hindi which is also called as Hinglish

Whatever can be reasons for enriching and Indianisation of language stated by Salman Rushdie in Imaginary Homeland that people who were once colonized by this language called English, now domesticating it and remaking it rapidly and feel more comfortable the way they are using this language. This remaking is of mixing of the language with their own regional language. There are many Hindi words which have been adopted in dictionary which enrich English as well as other local languages too. For understanding the Indianization or chutnification of English or Indian English, we have to understand the development of the language. The language of colonial and post colonial period. In the words of Ania Loomba, the word 'colonialism' can be defined as the conquest land and good. Colonialism is a policy where a nation controls the people who are in less power than them. In modern era, colonialism is political control of an outsider country by the dominance of its economy.

Thus, developing countries which are supposed to be free are being ruled by the hegemony of the supreme power and are still being colonized in the mind of the people. If we talk about colonialism, we can make out that in today's time, world is divided into class and race observed by Spivak in her essay 'Can the Subaltern Speak'? This is the divided world of 19th century where a group of countries are called the first world who are investing their capital and the another group is third world which provide the field of investment. Ania Loomba also has the same view on this in her writing Colonialism/ Postcolonialism. In today's era, there is neo-imperialism. Its mean, the country with better economy and power dominates the developing nations indirectly. So, we can say that imperialism is all about the psychological dominance over the eastern countries. In India, it can be seen clearly. Because, it is dominated by the colonial rule and still is influenced by dominant countries directly or indirectly.

It is known to us that English is a global language all over the world and its is famous in our country. Some people are in favour of using it and some criticize it. Some people have imbibed it. The people who criticize it are represented by the thoughts of Caliban who is a character in Shakespeare's The Tempest. He says, "You taught me language, and my profit on't/ Is I know to curse. The red plague rid you/ For teaching me your language!" Just like Caliban, for some people English language is the language of colonizers which must be accepted.

According to Salman Rushdie in Imaginary Homelands, it is not always necessary to take up the anti – colonial or post colonial ? In the words of Rushdie, in India, English is used just as an Indian language. He further says that in India, sometimes English is used as a bridge language between north and south India because it is likeable language and no party hates it. If we go further in Rushdie 's views, we can make out that there is change in the attitude towards using of English language. There is remaking of language according to the needs. He says that we can conquer English language if we feel free in using of it. In this way, Indians are not only using this language as their own but English vocabulary has also been enriched by the adding of Hindi words which can be found in Hobson – Jobson. Here, many words are intermixed. For example, the word 'cash' is originated from Sanskrit word 'karsha' (silver coin). The word 'shampoo' originated from champo. Rita Kothari has written the book called Chutnefying English. In this book, there is the phenomena of Hinglish and blending of language of languages like Hindi and English. There is detail about pros and cons in detail. It tells whether the chutnefying or mixing of languages should be adopted or it should be limited. In January,2009, a conference was organized by Dr. Rita Kothari in Ahmdabad on "Chutnefying English". Many stockholders, scholars, researcher, academicians and authors examined the phenomena 'Hinglish' closely that how it interacts globally. It is observed that use of Hinglish is adopted by Indian People, and it was important to Indianize the English language. There are many writers who have adopted Hinglish in their writings. Such as – Raja Rao, Anand, and Narayan who have written during the time of independence and there are many contemporaray writers such as Anita Deasi, Salman Rushdie, Khushwant Singh who have used Hinglish in their writings.

Use of English in India started with alien language and gradually it was used in different domains too. In the beginning, English was used as the medium of instruction between Britishers and Indians. And later on, it turned as a link language within the country itself because India is having different cultures and languages where English language connect language. It is more common language among people in India. We can conclude this point by saying that Indianisation of English is a way of restricting the use of other languages. Use of Indianisation is increasing day by day in the vocabulary too.

Scope of Indian English is not only limited to India only but even the foreigner writers using it in their writings. There are many Indian English words are adopted by many international dictionaries. Indian English is enriching the dictionary day by day. It has also become the style symbol among the youngsters.

Lexical borrowing from Code Switching and Code Mixing

There are two ways of distinction between borrowing and code switching that travel between the languages. There is single word items from a donor language which are considered as borrowings and other languages stretches it as code-switching (Deuchar, 2020; Poplack, 2018). The distinction between borrowing and code switching is seen clearly in Formulaic Language (Wood, 2020, p.30). Formulaic language is in different forms which incorporate Multiword Units (MWUs) such as collocation, idioms, phrases and compounds (Wood, 2020). There is the debate over the use of contact language that how borrowed material become the part of lexical of contact language and Code Switching between the two languages. For example the verb 'job' has been borrowed from German which tells the meaning 'a temporary work the aim to earn a living'.

According to Poplack (2018), borrowing is "the process of incorporating lexical items originating from one language into discourse of another." He further says that Lexical are borrowings and 'multiword stretches' are the words from other languages which are code-switching. According to one reviewer, the use of a particular item can differ in by the bilingual community. The contact language can be converged at different levels such as syntactic /morphological/ phonological level).

It has been observed that when two languages meet each other, the first victim is the phonetic and phonological inferences. How the Portuguese landed in Kerala and before that Dutch, French and later on English which influenced the cultures. There are some words which gradually came in English from Portuguese to Malayalam and to English later.

Portuguese	Malayalam	English
gudao	gudaam	godown
mestre	meestari	mason
pistola	pistal	pistol
cozinha	kusini	kitchen
capa	kooppa	cup
pena	peena	pen

There are also some of the phonemes which have been included in phonological system which are borrowing or adopted words. For example, /ph/ and /f/ both of them are not Malayalam sounds. These are borrowing words. These are derived from Sanskrit which are based on voiceless aspirated bilabial plosive/ as /ph/ and other one is labio dental as /f/.

Some of the examples are given below.

phalaM	fruit	(Sanskrit borrowing)
kaphaM	Phlegm	(Sanskrit borrowing)
faan	fan	(English borrowing)
koofi, kaafi, kaappi	coffee	(English borrowing)

Use of computer is the trend of today which is the explosion of knowledge. Because of the computer, we can get any type of information in seconds. We can access the information of whole world in seconds. Here also, English is used as a lingua franca for the better communication. Thomson has rightly said in (2001: 24) that Lingua franca has the status which depends on the ups and downs of the History. He further said that when people hold political and economic status they lose their language because it is the status of international communication.

God of Small Things by Arundhati Roy

This novel was published in 1997, it was the debut novel of Arundhati Roy and was awarded in 1997 with Booker Prize. It highlights the childhood Roy spent in Kerala with her mother who was divorced when Roy was two. It sheds light on canonical aspects of the novels that is the analysis on forbidden love, misogamy and all other post colonialism problems faced by Arundhati. It also highlights the discrimination in social classes. Summary starts in 1993 when Rahel is returning to Ayemenem House which is his ancestral home in Kerala,

India. Rahel wants to see his twin brother, Estha after 23 years. Both accidentally became the cause of Sophie Mol's drowning when they were kids. The story is of 1993 and 1969. In 1969, Sophie Mol along with her mother Margaret arrived and family plans to watch a movie named The Sound of Music. While returning, family is surrounded by Communist protesters who hackle family, mainly Baby Kochamma. Rahel recognizes Velutha who works in pickle factory.

At movie theatre, young Estha is kicked out of the theatre because he was singing, there Estha meets the worker who is orange drinker and sexually abuses Estha and tell that he will visit Estha at her home. Next day, when Sophie Mol arrives, Rahel recognizes that she is loved. He questions if her mother Ammu also loves her. Estha is disturbed by the abuse and threat and protects him and family by hiding somewhere.

The theme of God of Small Things deals about the complicated relationships of a family in Kerala in India. Each member of the family faces some different factors. There is social obligation, duties towards family and personal dislikes, forbidden love, colonialism and post –colonialism and discrimination based on social class. It is further analysed on the base of using Indianization of English. There are certain words which are directly taken from Hindi. So, there is blend of using these Hindi words in English. It is a new and innovative method of using these words in English writing. It also talks about the enriching of culture by using these Hindi words in English.

Summary of Train to Pakistan by Khushwant Singh

This novel is set in a small village on the Pakistan and India border. It is set in 1947, during independence. It focuses on the communal consequences which are faced by Sikhs and Muslims when they were forced to migrate to new borders. There were communal riots, and many people were brutally killed. It also focuses on the love story of a Sikh boy and Muslim girl whose love story was entangled because of the partition of India and Pakistan. The theme explores about the horrific partition which brought violence, massacres and displacement by people. It also explores about the loss of love which confront their love because of the partition this leads them towards the sense of belongingness. It also highlights on the tragedy where characters strive to hold the humanity and compassion. Here, the writer has used Indian English that is the daily routine talk. The writer has used lexical borrowing of words from Indian English. It also shows the love of the writer of using some religious words which are Hindu words. The theme also expresses using of Hindu words into the culture and religion.

Research Methodology

Both novels, 'God of Small Things and 'Train to Pakistan' by Arundhati Roy and Khushwant Singh sheds light on the contemporary writing that highlights the using of Indian English or Hinglish in their writings. It not only talks about the trendy way of using Hindi words in English but also highlights how we can preserve our culture and religious beliefs by using Indianisation in writings. These novels became popular in no times where Arundhati Roy got booker prize and became world famous name.

In this study, exploratory research has been used. There is detailed description of using Hindi words into English which is also called hybridity or blending of languages. The note taking technique has been used for taking notes of these blending words. There is the use of lexical borrowing of words. It also highlights how Indian words are incorporated into English which later became the trend of using Indianisation in youngsters. There is also the use of linguistic features in the form of semantics which were analysed in dictionary. For the collection of data, tabular form was used. This tabular form focuses on lexical borrowing, semantic features and translation as well as hybridization of languages.

Result

In this study, we found lexical borrowing, code switching, code mixing and compounding words. In this study, we examine two research questions. One is lexical borrowing, and another one is finding of code switching and code mixing and translation words.

Lexical Borrowing

There is lexical borrowing is seen in 'God of Small Things 'by Arundhati Roy and in 'Train to Pakistan' by Khushwant Singh. This study focuses on the use of Language 1 in English while preserving the culture and social norms of the society. These writers are representing Indian society and describe about use of Hinglish in L-1 and by doing so or mixing of two languages how Indian English or Inglish emerged.

Lexical Items in God of Small Things

Baba - Father
Bazar- Market
Kohl- Cohl
Father Less- Without Father
Man Less --- Without Man
Check Book – Cheque Book
Satan - (Shaitan) Evil Man
Rakshsha - Devil
Maharaja – King
Diwali - Festival
Ghat - Bank

Lexical Borrowing in Train to Pakistan

Mullah – Muslim
Keekar - Babool Tree
Chapati - Bread
Guru - Teacher
Daakoo – Deceit
Varandah – Corridor
Lala – Businessman
Charpai - cot
Sentry – Guard
Mausem – Weather
Loo - Heat wave
Kismat – Fate
KalYug – Age of Darkness
Gitmit – Querlling
Kabootar – Pigeon
Dekho – Look
Shabash – Appreciation
Bania – Trader

Name of Languages Representing Cultural Identity

Hindi
English
Malyalam
Punjabi

Code Switching

There is emergence of new words by mixing of Hindi and English.

Hindi Words	Meaning in English
SSSS	Sound of urinating
Bebe	Mother
Chhi	Disgusting
Oye	Calling Someone

Discussion

This study explores about the Indianisation of English in India by analyzing the lexical variations in novels such as ‘Train to Pakistan’ and ‘God of Small Things’ written by Arundhati Roy and Khushwant Singh. These both the writers are well known names in India as well as internationally. Much research has been done on this topic but here related with Indian words in Indian Literature but here, we have focused on the lexical borrowings, Indian Diaspora, destitute of love, sorrows and pain of departing from your loved ones. The main goal of this study is to find out the lexical variations in the form of linguistics changes, translations of words and compounding.

The primary focus is on how linguistic changes took place in Indian English that are becoming the part of Indian English. There is the use of Indian English which is also called as Hinglish. These changes in Indian English have brought significant innovation into lexical. Authors have applied innovative methods to use Indian words in their writings and this is how they show their identity and culture.

In novels, 'God of Small Things' and 'Train to Pakistan' many Indian words have been incorporated such as bania- business man, kismet- fate, loo- heat wave, mausam- weather, rakshak- devil, kohl-kajal. Many Indian festivals are also used such as Diwali. Some words such as chhi, sss are illogical phrase, it shows that how these words make meaningful.

Findings

The findings tell that Indian English has emerged differently which is shaped by the contact of Hindi. English once has been the language of colonized people became the language of local in localized form. Using Indian English and using of local words into English, we become more aware about our culture and social norms in the form of Indian English or Hindi. This language shift makes Indian people to express themselves in Indian words that also shows the belongingness with our culture and languages by preserving Hindi. The use of Indian, Hindi words in English, not only reduces the feelings of division with the language but also the tolerance and adjustment with the language. Doing so also encourages the understanding, love and compassion for the users of Indian English.

Further this study highlights of using varieties of linguistics terms in unique social and cultural values. It should be acknowledged as a distinct way of variety of language that makes it different from Standardized English. Using such kinds of varieties in language shows the identity and pride of users.

Conclusion

We can conclude it by saying that this study highlights the Indianisation of English by Indians. The study of 'God of Small Things' and 'Train to Pakistan' has been analysed further. There is note taking technique has been used for identifying the lexical borrowings. Indian words have been used widely in the form of cultures, names, daily uses words which reflects the Indian history, traditions and religious terms. Lexical are used in different forms such – culture, tradition, relations, weather, languages etc. Each category shed lights on Indian culture and its heritage. The study also explores about the use of lexical words in socio linguist practices in Indian English by the help of code mixing and code switching and in compound words. These linguists feature show the interconnection between Hindi and English. We can conclude by saying that Arundhati Roy and Khushwant Singh have integrated the words in their writings that enhance the creativity in writing and get connected with large number of people. It tells that how language variation can show socio linguistic norms of Indians. However, the research is constraints to only the use of linguistic and lexical borrowings. It does not study about the use of morphology, grammar and other phonological variations. There are many writers who are writing on Indian English literature that could bring the wide scope of study. Future research can look into the use of nonliterary academic writings too. It can be the language of court, media, curricula and other correspondence.

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