

Communicative Language Teaching: ELT In Approach to Indian Dialects

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Abstract

This paper will deal with ELT: The Communicative Approach in alliance with the Indian dialect and the approach of learning the language using different methods of learning that are based on direct and indirect method of learning the target language.

Language learning is acquired in different stages of life. Learning the target language involves formal instructions and consequent exposure to the target language. And learning the target language gains accuracy over the language as the learner develops to hear and understand more over time.

Keywords: ELT India, language, dialects, direct method, indirect method.

Invasion of English Language and Its Development in the Country

English language serves as the key for communication that connects different parts of the country. After the invasion of the Britain in several parts of the world English language became a unique language that is adapted by the colonized countries. The English language has different histories in accordance to its past. Similarly, Indian English begun to create a unique quality that is now followed by the Indian speakers. During the 1830s the East Indian Company was ruling the country.

The Company faced the dilemma between replacing their official language of English to Persian language. Lord Macaulay, intentioned and put forth the idea of changing English language as the official language of the Company. He also introduced English and Western concepts in Indian education. The medium of instructions in schools, and the trainings for English speaking Indians as teachers was introduced in English language. The British India during the 1840s to 1850s made every school follow English language as the medium of education. Before the fall of the rule by the East Indian Company the English language emulating from the university of London established the language as the medium of instruction in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta presidencies.

Indian English After Independence

After the independence of India from the British in 1947, there was a decantation of English language to Hindi as Hindi was declared the official language of the country. Many Indians had a different view about English language associating it with the colonialism to association of the economic progress, and English continued to be as an official language of India. Ever since, English language was looked upon as a readily available language across the country, but the country lacks the grandeur due to inadequate and inappropriate education in larger portion of the country.

Most Indians talk with a local tinted emphasize for their English Discourse, though the present-day era tends to talk with a highlight comparable to the Received Pronunciation.

English language began to lend its own hybridization across the country. Indian being a rich and varied country with number of languages hailing from different parts of North, South, East to West acquired its own form of dialect to this language of English. Even though English language was introduced with the particularities of structure and patterns, the language was continued to be learnt in a rapid form but in its own style accumulating with the regional dialects of the clans and communities across the country.

Hybridization of Indian English

English language, the target language in India was learnt in a hybrid form with the mixture of accumulation of the regional language. As a result, English language began to seek accommodation in every young mind that initiated to learn the language. The language soon began to form the evolution in its identity. Soon English languages appeared in the form of portmanteau with regional languages like HINGLISH, TENGLISH, TANGLISH.

HINGLISH refers to the macaronic hybrid term of the languages English and Hindi. It is wide spread even in the Indian Diaspora overseas.

TENGLISH refers to macaronic hybrid of the languages, Telugu and English, while

TANGLISH refers to the macaronic hybrid of the language Tamil and English.

It appears apparent that within the case of India and elsewhere, numerous dialects need to be instructed well to permit people not as it were to function in a globalized world but to bring together neighborhood communities that have been broken and isolated by the financial matters of language.

Method of Approach to Learn the Language Across The Country

In the current medium of Indian English education system, it follows a patterned structure. For instance, tenses of English languages are taught by following the different rules that different tenses carry. The structured form of these tenses helps the mind to understand the

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pattern and follow them in order to frame the sentence. In this case if the structure or pattern followed is either skipped or missed in the middle, the entire pattern of the sentence is being defected.

This method of learning is observed as indirect method of teaching a foreign language. Whereas the target language is being observed in direct form as well as it is being translated in the regional form gating way to bring a new gap between regional and the target language. Indirect method of language teaching aims at learner's interest. The learner's high form of interest, investigation and observation and the ability to learn the target language alone is found impossible in this type of language learning.

Direct method or sometimes called as Natural method, is occasionally practiced in teaching foreign languages. It often refrains from learning the native languages. This method focuses only on the target languages, which includes no translation to any other languages.

Varied Numerical System and Other Accumulation of Indian English

Indian English prefers the target language that is already moulded in such a way that is easy to learn and accept within the clan and society. For instance: in India, we prefer identifying the numbering system in a different form than the international form of numbering system. We prefer identifying Ten Million as One Crore, and One Hundred Thousand as One Lakh.

Similarly, several words of Anglo-Indian have come to adaptation in our daily life such as chutney, hill station, tiffin etc. with the Indian slang.

Idiomatic forms obtained from the Indian literary languages and vernaculars are absorbed into Indian English.

Pronunciations differ in several ways with the pronunciations turning towards native phonology occurring generally, and others occurring non-native fashion.

Indian English has acquired a lot of rules followed by British English, and pronunciations as well. Spelling rules such as colour, dialogue, honour, etc, are color, dialog, honor in American English.

Conclusion

English language as a target language in Indian context is a personal skill that improves with the Learning efficiency in understanding the different dialects. If an individual in India with the knowledge of several Indian regional languages prefers to learn English language, he would end up learning all the different dialects of regional English bridging the regional languages as well as the target language, English language. Learning English Language in India is a task, especially to learn English language in a proper form is a personalized skill of the entity, comfort of speaking Indian English comes with dialects, not with the adaptation of the westernized source of speaking the language. Indian English that are spoken in the Subcontinent is vigorous,

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varies from one clan to other, one region to other, and it follows its own set of rules of development. The various forms of dialect of English which are spoken even within the country underscore the unique languages and cultural aspects of the people who actively speak them.

If Indian English hasn't ended up forming its own hybrid of native foreign language, several Indian languages from across the country might have been extinct and India might have ended up like the other colonized countries like Canada and Australia.

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