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FORMATION OF THE NORM IN THE MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX IN INDIAN NATIONAL VARIANT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The article examines the morphology and syntax of English in India, which deserves special study from a linguistic and literary point of view. The development of literary English in India is caused by certain linguistic, social and cultural phenomena which can be attributed to extra-linguistic factors. The authors of the article, based on the study of factual and theoretical material, come to the conclusion that for a certain time the functioning of the English language as the language of interethnic communication in India, a new version of the English language is emerging against the background of the interaction of the native and English. Thus one can observe the overall process shaped by both intra- and extra-linguistic factors that caused the formation of the particular national variant of the English language. Sociolinguistic factors, though important, are so-called because they represent an interaction between linguistic and social factors. Such an interaction of social and linguistic factors in India may also lead to the formation of the norm of English in India, the obvious signs of which, at least in morphology and syntax, have already been noted.

Keywords: British English, Indian English, morphology, norm, Standard English, syntax.

Introduction.

In recent decades, many works have appeared in domestic and foreign linguistics dealing with the development of English outside the United Kingdom – in the United States, Australia, and Canada, where it is the national language.

V. N. Yartseva is absolutely right in her statement that «the time has passed when the American version of English was considered «corrupted English», but the nature of the differences between the language of the former metropolis and its former colonies deserves the greatest attention» This provision is directly related to other options, including the existence of English in the countries of the Middle East, Africa, India and Pakistan, where it performs the function of the language of interethnic communication» [1].

English in India is characterized by a number of peculiarities. «... it is necessary to strictly distinguish English as the first, native language of the population from the use of English by this language group [2].

After liberation from colonial dependence, the issue of language building in India became of paramount importance. Hindi, which was officially declared the official language of the country, could not adequately fulfil all the functions assigned to it. Moreover, the introduction of Hindi (or its regional dialect Khari boli) as the national language aroused the opposition of many Indian nationalities, who considered this provision unjust, seeing it a violation of their rights, especially the fact that people from the North who know Hindi are to be given preference in recruitment to the civil service. But the thesis that the English language has contributed, is contributing, and should continue to contribute in India in the future to the political and cultural cohesion of a multilingual country is put forward by many Indian scientists and politicians.

Materials and methods

The English language in India takes on specific characteristics. The peculiarity of the ways of development of the Indian English language is explained by the educational system, the distance from the origins of English life, and the influence of native languages. Thus, Braj B. Kachru says that the linguistic implication of the acculturation of Indo-English is the fact that the more independent India develops, the greater the distance between Indo-English and other varieties of English (American English, Australian, and British English)» [3].

Both local and foreign linguists have different views of the existence of English in India (hereafter IE). Some refer to it as a variant, a territorial variant that acts as a micro–mediated language, a dialect. Others say that there is a new national and even regional variant in India, as in Africa [4, 5]. IE due to the relatively long history of its existence in much of India used as a literary intermediary, serves as the norm for Indians, differing from the norm of British English. Some common

features of the English language in India, Pakistan, and Ceylon indicate the presence of a more general variant – South Asian English [6].

Sedlatschek Andreas calls IE «a strange form of English». The author even tends to consider it a «separate language» [7]. Mario Page refers to IE as «pidgin English» and believes that this type of English is of great interest in that India ranks third among the countries of the world in terms of the number of English speakers [8].

In this context, the statements of the Indian linguists themselves are interesting. Thus, Gail M. says that IE represents the evolution of the development of a particular standard whose body is correct English but whose soul is Indian in beauty, thought, and embodiment [9].

Vinoda K, and Shiv K. consider IE to be as a variety of English language which, along with American and British, has developed its peculiarities to such an extent and has such extensive literature that it has the right not only to its particular pronunciation but also to its dictionary and grammar [10].

The Indianization of English is reflected at all linguistic levels. Some previously published works on various aspects of IE have shown that Standard Indian English has a well-defined phonological structure with specific features in syntax and vocabulary. This article addresses the question of the features of morphology and syntax [11, 12].

The study of the forms of existence or norms of English outside the United Kingdom is usually done by comparison with Standard English, which to some extent continues to serve as a kind of standard, the norm of literary English [1].

In this study, the following methods were used to solve the objectives: – comparative-historical; – structural-typological, semantic, paradigmatic and continuous sampling methods.

Discussion and results

The analyzed material shows norm formation in the morphology and syntax of IE. Examples of parallel use of the forms Standard English and IE indicate that the Indo-English form has not yet become normative in grammar; the norm IE is in the process of formation. This determination can be seen particularly clearly in the use of articles, morphological features of some of the significant parts of speech, and syntax.

Indian writers who compose their works in English develop their norms for the use of articles (definite, indefinite – hereafter DA, IA) as well as non–articular forms of nouns (hereafter – ØK). The development of the features of article use in IE in comparison with standard English has been dealt with by P.E. Duster, who in a series of his works has analyzed the features of article use in IE and divided them into certain classes. Without claiming to be scientific, these groups are convenient from a practical point of view. According to the Duster's table, there

are the following features of the use of articles: I. Missing Articles. II. Intrusive Articles. III. Wrong Articles. IV. Usurping Articles. V. Disposed Articles.

The first group includes all cases where articles (IA and DA) are omitted when used in standard English. In the second group – the opposite phenomenon - articles are used where they cannot be used according to the norms of Standard English. The third group is the use of DA instead of IA and vice versa.

The fourth group includes examples of using articles (IA, DA) instead of possessive pronouns.

Fifth – cases of substitution of articles (IA, DA) for possessive pronouns.

I Skipping articles: 1) Pass DA. For simplicity, all these examples can be grouped into the following subgroups: (a) skipping the article before nouns with quantitative definitions; (b) before the nominal part of the compound predicate; (c) other cases.

a) A quantitative definition is a word or phrase that indicates the quantity or extent (quantity, amount, number) of the things it defines, e.g.: a large sum, a respectable proportion, much importance, of little value, an equal amount (quantity, amount, number) of things that it defines, for example, a large sum, a considered proportion, much importance, of little value, an equal amount, a hundred man, a dozen pages, a half share, a ten percent commission, a three-hour meeting.

In the Indian periodicals published in English, you can find: *...number of workers is actually being reduced. ...Bangladesh and twenty point economic … program ... ...two hours debate...*

b) There is a certain tendency in Standard English not to use the article when the noun is in the predicative position. So, they say, *I am a businessman enough to understand this. He is head clerk in his office. ...was taken prisoner,* etc., because in these examples quality is considered, not substance, in other words, the noun here approaches the adjective. But sometimes Indians use the non-articular form of the noun in other cases, where it usually stands in Standard English.

Their weapon for enforcing their demands is strike. Their struggle for assertion of their rights is part of the inalienable rights.

c) It is incorrect to say that expressions like such remedy, such proposal instead of such a remedy, such a proposal are limited to the sphere of official record keeping. This phenomenon is characteristic of both less formal style and colloquial speech. The Indians use zero construction after such even when they do not seek to be official.

Such good boy. It is under such tough situation.

Another feature of IE. When few and little are used, this does not mean that the form without ON is the opposite of the same form in Standard English, however, it may express something different from what the writer wanted to say. That is, in a few and few as little, a little have different meanings. So, for example, a few

should be used in Standard English, not a few as in IE. Cf. *Every age produces few men who are destined to do very great things: and M. Gandhi and Pandit C. Nehru are two such men in India today.*

For consideration, we take the most characteristic cases of omissions of DA, combining them into subgroups: 1) contextual features, 2) omitting DA before proper nouns.

The cases of omissions of DA, arising from the context, are the most numerous for all cases of omission of DA.

Here it is necessary to distinguish two subgroups:

a) Cases in which the noun is in the singular: it cannot be used without the article (IA must be placed before the noun, if not DA).

b) Examples in which the opposition to the form DA is the DA – zero form; IA cannot be used, since the noun itself is not used with IA.

This classification arises from the nature of the noun in English. In modern English, there are two types of nouns. First, these are countable nouns. These include the names of objects with a certain shape and can be perceived as one or several objects. For example, *boy, dog, table* – belong to the category of material substance; *hour, sin, idea* – to the category of immaterial, which are computable simultaneously. In contrast, *water, gold, tea* belong to material things, and music, knowledge, contentment, and idleness are immaterial, are not countable (uncountable). They express something that has no definite form, no limits, and therefore have no plural. Currently, there are cases where the same noun expresses both an uncountable and a countable concept. Cf: *An orange/salmon is a fruit/fish u I love fruit/fish or in another example, many experiences, much experience.* But always, in any context, a noun, countable or uncountable, must obey the following rule of use of the class to which it belongs. IE is characterized by omitting DA where it is used in Standard English. Cf.: *This is demanded by the dignity of Journalistic profession. The interview took place in presence of a police officer. If Japan doesn't agree to terms offered by the British Government...*

Firstly, these are cases in which there is no so-called generic DA. Cf.: *The tiger has always had a reputation of being a man eater. The atom bomb is a fearful thing.*

There is no doubt that we can say: *A tiger ...,* that is, this phenomenon can be explained by generic use of. But if the tiger and atom bomb are representing their class, then the form with DA expresses a certain class of objects. In some cases, there is a non-articular form, for example, *Man is mortal*, where the word *man* is closer in meaning to the word *"mankind"*, it has the quality of a proper name. This is the normalized use of an unarticulated form. It should also be added here that the generic form with DA is mainly used to express:

1 types of men and women *(The lunatic, the lover, the poet),*

2 animal species *(The lion le the king of beaete),*

3 plant species *(The potato was unknown in Mexico),*

4 Precious stones *(The sapphire is next in hardness to the diamond),*

5 technical inventions (*Even as late as 1925 the parachute was still not standard...)*, etc.

IE is characterized by the use of a non-articular form in all the considered cases of the use of DA in Standard English: *Bangal cannot follow the policy of open doors. The League has over Rs 3.000 in the bank.*

It is also necessary to mention the possibility of using the generic DA before a plural noun, for example, before a noun denoting a group of people, a collective, or a union. Cf.: *The poets have always sung of Love and Death.*

This includes the use of the Italians, the Germans, and the Indians for example, *The Italians/Germans are clever people.* But in IE

...Indians are civilized people and don't resort to violence easily.

Now about omitting DA: tradition plays a greater role in writing proper nouns than common nouns, and tradition requires the use of DA before the names of rivers, seas, mountain ranges, island groups, etc. So, they say: *The Thames, the Atlantic, the Alps, the Bahamas, the Netherlands, etc.* But in IE, DA is absent in such cases. *...and Ambagadia on the left bank of Valtarani and Alava. Allahabad stands at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna.*

In another case, some geographical names in the unit number are also used with DA, for example, the Tyrol, Sudan, the Sahara (desert), and the Crimea (peninsula). This phenomenon is observed if any region or state bears the name of a river or rivers, for example, *the Saar, the Congo, or the Punjab.* But often in IE, there are the following sentences: *...even during the flight to Crimea... ...bid farewell to Maoist ideology in Punjab. ...Congo got freedom from the Belgians.*

For the names of newspapers and magazines there is such a rule: the article is used when the name is computable, but not as a proper name. That is, it is correct when it says: *the statesman, the Leader, the Indian Times, the National Herald, the Tribune, etc.* On the other hand, it is always *Punch, John Bull and Vogue.*

IE is characterized by the use of an unarticulated form in words for which there should undoubtedly be a form with DA. Indians often do the opposite and use DA where it is not necessary: *And yet people dare to pretend things. ...the government-owned Bangladesh Times ...*

A characteristic feature of IE is the dual form of proper name use, where forms other than Standard English predominate: the use of some proper names in an unarticulated form when there is an DA in Standard English, as in the names of states: *the United States.*

...the authorities had better conduct an investigation into police brutality, as demanded by INC and its mass organizations. ...Against the INC and its mass organizations.

Below are some other characteristic features of the use of articles in IE. 1 Inclusion of articles. The presence of articles in places where they cannot be used according to the norms of the Standard English language: *it has become an integral part of our lives, hopes and aspirations.* 2 The use of IA instead of DA. The noun is clearly defined by the context: *This issue seems particularly odd at a moment when U.S. powers are….*

The opposite phenomenon: *They have resisted these methods.* 3. Use of articles instead of possessive pronouns: *...must be pointed out that they cannot have their cake and eat it too.* 4. Using possessive pronouns instead of IA and DA: *He thought he had won his day,* (in Standard English – *gain the day, back to the fold, worth the name).* 5. The use of the number one in the meaning of "some" instead of DA: *One Hindu, aged 20 years called at Col. Thompson's residence…*

The use of the numeral one is common in American English. The same is true for Indo-English words. However, this is not yet the norm for borrowed nouns from Latin and Greek, which retain their plural forms in Standard English but are used in their singular form with indefinite article in IE.

Table 1

Standard English		Indian English
Sg	Pl	Pl
Datum	*Data*	*a data*
Stratum	*Strata*	*a strata*
Phenomenon		*a phenomena*

...a visible phenomenon in contrast to the basic hooligan type...

The use in IE of collective nouns in the plural, the development of Logical plural; *sceneries, furnitures, informations, luggages, newees, outputs, corruptions.*

The Tat Steel factory in Jamahedpur has increased its outputs last year. It is our bounden duty to clean out corruption in the Government. From our informations, it is clear that the tourist industry in India is expanding. Because of the stortage of newsprint, we have to leave out many newses. Mrs Kennedy arrived with 34 baggages.

A characteristic feature of IE is also the use of a large number of stable phrases, phraseological units: *to find faults with... take offences, run into debts.*

A feature of IE is also the accumulation, repetition (reduplication) of some determinants with the noun. This phenomenon is characteristic of articles, pronouns and adjectives:

In Dohli the state unit of the INC has launched a "a food relief week"... The state conference was a very well prepared ...

Here are some more examples that illustrate the peculiarities in the use of adjectives in IE:

1 Permutation of the definition: *Don't give me rupees ten.*

2 Using too instead of rather: *I like the options that are too soft.*

3 Using each instead of every: *He promised to write each day.*

When it comes to verbs, it is important to note that verbs with direct objects are transitive, such as «take», «give», «send», «make», «see», and «snow». In Indo-European languages, transitive verbs can also be used as intransitive and vice versa.

Cf.: *The country Iacks in military power, couldn't help for it. There was nothing to explain, they must provide our needs*.

Secondly, IE is characterized by:

1 the use of a gerund instead of an infinitive: *made it a polit of doing, healtated in taking action*

2 using the infinitive instead of the gerund: *It was aimed to get him the job was not used to talk to strangers.*

In English, some verbs cannot express an action or state as a process that takes place at a particular time and therefore cannot be used in the tenses of the continuous group. These include verbs that express feelings, sensory perception, mental activities, and some others. The most common of these verbs include: love, like, want, see, hear, feel, notice, know, understand, etc.

The verb *to have* is used in the continuous tense only in conjunction with some nouns with which it expresses a single concept **(to have dinner)** – this is the traditional view. As for these verbs in IE, Kachru B, after analyzing the breadth of their use in IE, speaks of the existence of an activity category (category of extension) and calls this group of verbs «grammatical Indianisms±, e.g. *I hear, I see, you must know* [5]. Indeed, IE is characterized by the use of common words, but it is hardly legitimate to call this phenomenon common Indianism since the use of such verbs in common forms is becoming more and more characteristic of the modern English language in the UK and the USA.

Charat Singh was feeling kind... By the way, I am having a midnight party at my house. I am having some friends for dinner.

In English, the future tense can be expressed in several ways. The rule that shall is used in combination with the infinitive to form future tenses with the first person singular and plural is not always observed in UK English. In modern American usage, the following principle is clear: shall is used with the first person singular and plural to form a simple future tense (simple future), a *will (I will, we will)* in the meaning of a promise, and a decision (determination or promise).

This provision is typical for IE, which once again can confirm the fact about the importance of the influence that American English has on IE.

I hope I will escape, I will find you work in Kamalapur... Tomorrow we will experience the feeling of boundless happiness... However, IE notes the use of shall with all persons: We hope this shall be done soon. ...the craven shall inherit the earth...

To express the performance of an action – present, past, and future – the English language has a special system of tenses: Indefinite Tenses (indefinite tense), Continuous Tenses (long tense). Perfect Tenses (perfect time), Perfect Continuous Tenses (perfect long time). In IE there are deviations from the traditional use of definite tense (in comparison with Standard English), even if the sentence has the necessary indicators. For example, the most characteristic feature is the use of complex tenses instead of simple forms:

First, the use of Continuous tenses instead of Indefinite. *He was doing this every day.*

Secondly, the use of the Present Perfect tense instead of Indefinite to denote an action unrelated to the present. *Has not written to him only yesterday.*

Thirdly, the use of Past Perfect instead of Present Perfect. *Though they had been neighbours for years they hardly know each other.*

In some cases, complex English tenses are simplified by replacing them with simpler forms.

1 Using Past Continuous instead of Present Perfect Continuous. *Since August 18, the students were holding demonstrations almost daily...*

2 Using Present Indefinite instead of Present Perfect (Passive Voice). *...operationally, these fronts are inactive for the last two weeks.*

3 Using Past Indefinite instead of Present Perfect. *It rained half the day and even now there are no signs of a change.*

4 Using Past Indefinite instead of Past Perfect. *But sooner he left the house than the police broke into it.*

The English language in India is syntactically similar to British English, but has specific features that set it apart from other English variants.

1 Interrogative sentences frequently deviate from the Standard English word order. *I may take it that you are certain?*

2 In cases of separation, the layout or tag frequently takes the form of «isn't it.» *You can do this work, isn't it (instead of can't you).*

3 In Indian English, there is no specific location for indicating circumstances like place or time. *Indo-Russian relations have then today besides the most striking manifestation. ...the cabinet last week set up a committee.*

4 In IE, the rule of time matching is not observed. *I believe him he would pass this time. ...but he knew he must gather and keep them. ...you acted without realizing what you are doing.*

5 In Indian English, both the main clause and *«should»* can be used in present and past conditional sentences for all persons, which is common in American English.

In IE, in conditional sentences expressing assumptions related to the present and the past, the main part would be used for all persons, which is typical for American English. However, in IE, there is also the use of should with all persons. *If It had been anyone else, I would...have slapped his face. If I had often eaten food like this, I would have been... Even if I were asleep I would have got up... He should have done this if he has not been prevented.*

Conclusions

The research examines the morphology and syntax of the English language in India, which deserves special study from a linguistic and literary point of view. However, it is not appropriate to explain the facts as a deviation from the norm due to the lack of knowledge of English by Indians and the influence of local languages. When examining the development of literary English in India, certain phenomena can be attributed to extralinguistic factors, but the overall process is shaped by both intra- and extralinguistic factors. Sociolinguistic factors, while significant, are named so because they represent the interplay between linguistic and social factors. An example of this can be seen in the use of perfect forms in Afro-English or Black English in the United States. In this social variant of English, the auxiliary verb *«have»* is often absent in perfect forms, with phrases like *«I done»* and *«I seen»* being normative despite being considered illiterate for a long time, as social variants and dialects do not have recognized norms like the literary language, did not recognize the right to have their norm. The interaction of linguistic factors, namely, the disappearance of the perfect from have and the influence of the language of the Scottish settlers in the south of the USA, in whose language the perfect forms are represented by the verb «done», led to the fact that such forms became normative for the so-called Black English. Such an interaction of social and linguistic factors in India may also lead to the formation of the norm of the English language in India, obvious signs of which, at least in morphology and syntax, are already being noted.

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АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНІҢ ҮНДІ ҰЛТТЫҚ НҰСҚАСЫНЫҢ МОРФОЛОГИЯСЫ МЕН СИНТАКСИСІНДЕГІ НОРМАНЫҢ ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫ

Мақалада Үндістандағы ағылшын тілінің морфологиясы мен синтаксисі қарастырылады, олар лингвистикалық және әдеби тұрғыдан арнайы зерттеуге лайық. Үндістандағы әдеби ағылшын тілінің дамуы экстралингвистикалық факторларға жатқызуға болатын белгілі бір лингвистикалық, әлеуметтік және мәдени құбылыстарға байланысты. Мақаланың авторлары нақты және теориялық материалды зерттеуге сүйене отырып, белгілі бір уақыт ішінде ағылшын тілінің Үндістандағы этносаралық қатынас тілі ретінде жұмыс атқаруы кезінде ана тілі мен ағылшын тілінің өзара әрекеттесуі аясында ағылшын тілінің жаңа нұсқасы қалыптасады деген қорытындыға келеді. Осылайша, ағылшын тілінің белгілі бір ұлттық нұсқасының қалыптасуына әкелген тілішілік және экстралингвистикалық факторлардың әсерінен қалыптасқан жалпы процесті байқауға болады. Әлеуметтік лингвистикалық факторлар маңызды болғанымен, олар лингвистикалық және әлеуметтік факторлардың өзара әрекеттесуін білдіретіндіктен осылай аталады. Үндістандағы әлеуметтік және лингвистикалық факторлардың мұндай өзара әрекеттесуі Үндістанда ағылшын тілінің қалыптасуына әкелуі мүмкін, оның айқын белгілері морфология мен синтаксисінен байқалуда.

Кілтті сөздер: британдық ағылшын тілі, үнді ағылшын тілі, морфология, норма, стандартты ағылшын, синтаксис.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ НОРМЫ В МОРФОЛОГИИ И СИНТАКСИСЕ ИНДИЙСКОГО НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ВАРИАНТА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

В статье рассматриваются морфология и синтаксис английского языка в Индии, которые заслуживают специального изучения с лингвистической и литературной точек зрения. Развитие литературного английского языка в Индии обусловлено определенными лингвистическими, социальными и культурными явлениями, которые можно отнести к экстралингвистическим факторам. Авторы статьи, основываясь на изучении фактического и теоретического материала, приходят к выводу, что в течение определенного времени функционирования английского языка как языка межэтнического общения в Индии на фоне взаимодействия родного и английского языков формируется новая версия английского языка. Таким образом, можно наблюдать общий процесс, сформированный как внутриязыковыми, так и экстралингвистическими факторами, которые привели к формированию конкретного национального варианта английского языка. Социолингвистические факторы, хотя и важны, называются так потому, что они представляют собой взаимодействие между лингвистическими и социальными факторами. Такое взаимодействие социальных и лингвистических факторов в Индии также может привести к формированию нормы английского языка в Индии, очевидные признаки которой, по крайней мере в морфологии и синтаксисе, уже были отмечены.

Ключевые слова: британский английский, индийский английский, морфология, норма, стандартный английский, синтаксис.