

# International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

## *Golden Research Thoughts*

Chief Editor  
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

---

Publisher  
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor  
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary  
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

### Regional Editor

Manichander Thammishetty  
Ph.d Research Scholar, Faculty of Education IASE, Osmania University, Hyderabad

### International Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pinteau, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea,Romania	George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi	.....More

### Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Iresh Swami N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University,Solapur	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	R. R. Yalikal Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU,Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University,Kolhapur	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary,Play India Play,Meerut(U.P.)	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	S.KANNAN Annamalai University,TN
	Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain	Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University



## A GLIMPSE OF LANGUAGE VARIATIONS AND STANDARDIZATION IN ENGLISH

**Mr. Gorakh S. Kale**

Assistant Professor of English, M.S.Kakade College Someshwarnagar,  
Tal- Baramati, Dist- Pune.

### ABSTRACT

**T**his paper focuses on the problems of language variations and standardization in the English language. The paper gives a glimpse into the Dialects, Native variety and Non Native variety, Regional and Social dialects, Varieties within varieties and Standardization. Variation in a language has been a keen interest of number of researchers and it is applied for the study of Sociolinguistics in a systematic way.

**KEY WORDS:** Language variations, dialects, regional dialects, social dialects, standardization.



### INTRODUCTION

In the age of globalization, the variation in a language study is most significant in the field of the Sociolinguistics. Therefore, a growth of interest to the study of variations in a language increases in the course of time. Every language has varieties. These varieties are based on the region, dialects, users and uses. For convenience, every language community accepts one of the varieties or dialects as a standard one. It is used by everyone in that language community. Therefore, here are categories as standard, sub-standard and non-standard varieties also.

It was Sapir who first stated, “Everyone knows that language is variable”. (Sapir, 1921: 147). Every variety or dialect has its own phonological, semantic and syntactic features. In written variety, we find the formal and informal varieties. Every language has formal and functional roles.

### Varieties of English

Varieties of English are divided into A) The Native Variety, and B) A Non- Native Variety

#### A) The Native Variety:

The native variety of English is spoken in the nations such as the Great Britain (UK), the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The native language is the L1. It is the mother tongue of that nation. Within native varieties there are regional and social dialects.

**B) A Non- Native Variety:** A non- native variety of English is spoken in Southeast Asian countries, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Africa etc. These countries have their own mother tongue as L1 language. English spoken in these countries is L2 or Second language or official language. It is a foreign language; as such, it is a learnt language. Even within a non- native variety, there are regional and social dialects. The varieties of English taking into consideration the regional and social dialect, standard and non- standard varieties such as British

English (BrE), American English (AmE) and Indian English (InE).

### **Dialect:**

We use the word dialect to refer to a variety of a language which is different from others not just in pronunciation but also in such matters as vocabulary, grammar and word order.

“Dialect is any distinct variety of a language, especially one spoken in a specific part of a country or other geographical area”. (The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics, 2014:104).

### **i) Regional Dialects:**

Every language community is divided into regional dialects. Sometimes the speaker of one region may not understand the speaker of another region, such as, Ahirani Marathi is spoken in the Vidarbha region. It is not followed by other Marathi speaker. The Ahirani is one of the regional dialects of Marathi language.

A particular language is spoken in the particular region or area. That variety of language is called a “dialect”. For example, the Marathi language has several dialects such as the kokani Marathi, Vidarbha Marathi, Puneri Marathi and so on. Therefore, dialects are spoken in particular area of Maharashtra.

In UK there are several regional dialects e.g. Yorkshire English, Liverpool English, Irish English, Cockney English, Estuary English, British Black English, Scottish English, Welsh English, Sussex English, BBC English ...etc. These Englishes are spoken in the various regions of the Great Britain. Every dialect has lexical, phonological, syntactic and semantic features.

Similarly, in the United States (USA), there are several regional dialects e.g. Mid-Atlantic American English, New Orleans English, New York City English, Californian English, Washington DC English...etc.

In short, regional dialects are on the basis of pronunciation, vocabulary and/or grammar. A typical vocabulary is used in a particular dialect. For example, In Yorkshire dialect, the words aye and nay are widely preferred, especially in rural areas, to yes and no, in the Northern English the word ‘put’ and ‘putt’ are pronounced alike, and the word ‘happen’ means ‘perhaps’. For convenience one of the dialects is adopted by the Government, school, colleges, TV and radio stations. We can say that regional adopted dialects are standard dialects. For example, the English spoken in the southern part of England is supposed to be a Standard English, whereas, the spoken Marathi in the Pune region is supposed to be a standard Marathi. In Indian English, there are regional dialects such as Hindi (Hinglish), Marathi (Marlish) ...etc.

### **ii) Social Dialect:**

The Social dialects are based on the social classes. Social dialect is defined by the following manner.

“Social Dialect is a form of speech associated with a social class or a similar group within a society, as opposed to a dialect in the ordering sense, associated with a geographical place or region”. (The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics, 2014:370).

In the society there are several social classes, such as upper class, lower class, slum dwellers, peasants...etc. According to working class groups like professors, doctors, factory workers, waiters, butlers, farm workers...etc. speak different varieties. As per age- old aged people, middle aged, youngsters, children speak different varieties. Even according to gender, man and woman, boy and girl, speak different varieties.

In short, there are several social classes depending on education, property, social status, age and gender. When we keenly observe the languages very closely, we identify that those speakers speak different dialects. These dialects are called social dialects. Social dialects are recognized on the basis of pronunciation, vocabulary, utterance structures and so on. For example, English spoken by Oxford English professors is different from the illiterate English slum dwellers. Similarly, English spoken by M.D. of any factory is different from a factory worker. In London workers say ‘I done it’. In the same way, English spoken by a teenager is different from the sixty years old person. A young man would say, ‘Do you have some money?’ whereas the old man would say, ‘Have you (got) some money?’

Thus, there are different social dialects according to the users.

**iii) Varieties According to Subject Matter and Medium:**

There are several varieties of languages used according to the various subject matters. For example,, the EST(English for Science and technology) is used for the scientific and technical subject matter. The variety of English used in a novel is a different from the variety used in Physics book. In short, there are many varieties of English, according to the varieties of the subject matter.

Each language has the spoken medium. There are some languages which have the spoken and written medium. The spoken medium has the informalities. It is a face to face conversation. It is based on the situation. Therefore, there are various varieties in the spoken medium. This medium has stress and intonation patterns. Rhythm is the most important aspect of the spoken medium. But it has limitations. There is at least need of one speaker and one listener. Gestures are also used in the spoken medium.

The most important feature of the written medium is its formalities. This medium has to follow some rules and regulations. There are some systems of punctuation marks and paragraphs. The information is transmitted from one place to another place through this medium. Different styles are used for writing. It is related our individuality. In creative writing, various styles reflected the personalities of the writers. Thus, there are varieties according to the mediums of the language.

**iv) Varieties within Varieties:**

There are various dialects of English used in England. These dialects are the mother tongues of the native speakers. The mother tongues interfere the Standard English in England. There are several varieties according to the interference. The mother tongue is interference affects the intonation and rhythm of the language. India is a multilingual country; therefore, English is the lingua franca in India. English spoken and written by Indians is one of the varieties. It has been recognized as the Indian English. Within this variety, i.e. the Indian English, there are several varieties. For example, The English spoken by the Kannad speaker is one variety and the English spoken by the Telagu speaker is the another variety. The English spoken by Hindi people is called Hinglish, the Marathi people Marlish...etc.

It is true in the case of RP (Received Pronunciations) variety. There are several Englishes like, Liverpool English, Yorkshire English, Irish English, Cockney English, Estuary English, British Black English, Scottish English, Welsh English, Essex English Sussex English, BBC English and so on. Their mother tongue dialects interfere the Standard English. In short, the RP, and the IE (Indian English) are varieties, and because of mother tongue interference there are several varieties. Thus, we may call this phenomenon, the varieties within varieties.

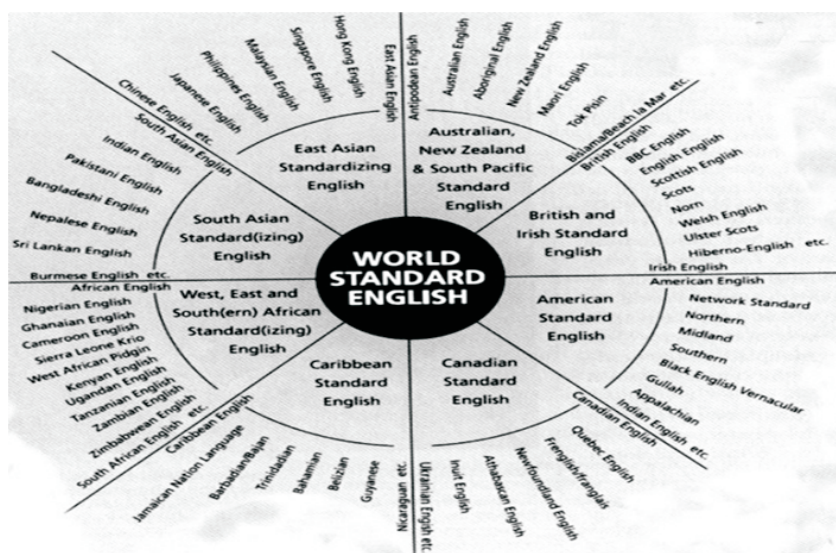
**v) Standard English:**

According to Tom McArthur in the Oxford Companion to the English Language (1992), the term Standard English “resists easy definition but is used as if most educated people nonetheless know precisely what it refers to”.

There are several regional and social varieties in English. The differences within these varieties are recognized by stress, intonation, rhythm, vocabulary, sentence structure and so on. There are the parameters for recognition of these varieties. For the convenience, the Government of England accepted one of the varieties for the Government correspondence. It is probably the southern England variety of English. This variety is called RP (Received Pronunciations). It is used in Government offices, public schools, universities, the BBC, TV centers, post offices etc. Therefore, this variety automatically got the social recognition and prestige in England. Therefore, this variety is called the Standard English. It does not mean that everyone uses or speaks in the Standard English. Even in England, it is difficult to speak in the Standard English. There are variations in pronunciations in the Standard English. For example, the word ‘dance’ may be pronounced in a dozen ways in the Standard English.



### The Circle of World English:



One way of representing the unity and diversity of the English speaking world (from T. McArthur, 1987). At the centre is placed the notion of World English, conceived as a 'common core'. Around it are placed the various regional or national standards, either established or becoming established ('standardizing'). On the outside are examples of the wide range of popular Englishes which exist. Each boundary line could provoke an argument, as the author acknowledges, but overall perspective is illuminating.

In fact, one of the regional or social varieties has been selected and given the status of standard language, e.g. the Southern English in England or Puneri Marathi in Maharashtra. That regional or social dialect is supposed to be standard, correct or pure language. According to linguistic study it has been proved that there is not a single dialect which is more correct, pure, better and logical than other dialects. All dialects are equally pure and impure, correct and incorrect, better and worst either this or that way.

Therefore, the concept of 'Standard' is a deceptive one. Because of this fact, linguistics claims that all languages or dialects or varieties are standard and non-standard, whether they are spoken or written. Due to social prestige and widely recognition, except RP, other varieties have been supposed to be the sub-standard or non-standard Englishes.

In addition, many national standards are recognized, including American English (AmE) and British English (BrE), which have few differences in spellings, grammar, pronunciations...etc.

### CONCLUSION:

Summing up, there is considerable emphasis on the variations in language. We are exposed and claim that in the language, there are number of varieties: regional and social, varieties according to subject matter and mediums, the varieties within varieties and tried to explain about Standard English and standardization in spoken and written forms. Every language has its own form and every form carries out functions.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. McArthur, Tom. *The Oxford Guide to World English*. Oxford: OUP, 2002. p. 45 - 48.
2. Crystal, David. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language* (2nd Edn). Cambridge: CUP, 2003. p.127
3. Mathews, P. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics*. Oxford: OUP, 2014. p.104, 370.
4. Yule, George. *The Study of Language*(3rd Edn.). Cambridge: CUP, 2006. p.194 - 198.
5. Bansal, R., Harison J. *Spoken English*(2nd Edn.). New Delhi: Orient BlackSwan, 2009. p.3.
6. Quirk R., Greenbaum S., Leech G., Swatwik J. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. New Delhi: Pearson, 2010. p.10, 15 - 23.

# Publish Research Article

## International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

### Associated and Indexed, India

- \* International Scientific Journal Consortium
- \* OPEN J-GATE

### Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts  
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra  
Contact-9595359435  
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com  
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.org