



Contrastive Study of Standard and Indianised Pronunciation of English Words

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Abstract

The prime objective of the study is to understand and describe the status quo of standard pronunciation and indianised pronunciations of English words. In doing so, a random sample of 150 words was collected. The collected data were distributed to five respondents from Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana. As part of findings, the study revealed indianised pronunciations of English words are in abundance. This study will prove worthwhile for the non-native speakers of English to understand, not only the differences between standard pronunciation and regional pronunciation but also learn the ways of standard pronunciation from remedial perspectives.

Introduction

The English language has over one million words, so it's no wonder that many English speakers mispronounce some of these words. It is hard to spell. Nevertheless, most of us get by with an amalgamation of some basic phonetics, habits from school, and occasional trips to the dictionary (and learning from a few excruciating mistakes along the way). The most generally mangled words are usually mispronounced because the speaker is talking too fast or because they tend to

misspell it as well. Other times, it's just because that is how the word has exhibited in the person's life because of social interactions with others who mispronounce the word. This diverse jumble of languages, plus time (we won't even get into the [Great Vowel Shift](#)), has made English spelling perplexing and frequently counterintuitive. It also makes it hard to pronounce many words confidently and correctly, due to the inconsistent affiliation spelling has with pronunciation. In this research article, I've mentioned some commonly mispronounced words in standard way, which is the correct way to articulate and indianized way is how Indian people distort those words.

Research Objective

Describing the status quo of standard pronunciation and indianised pronunciations of English words.

Research Question

What are the measure differences between standard and indianised pronunciation of English words.

Significance of the Study

This study will prove worthwhile for the non-native speakers of english to understand, not only the differences between standard pronunciation and regional pronunciation but also learn the ways of standard pronunciation from remedial perspectives.

Litrature Review

Under the purview of the dichotomy between learning and mastering a language as stated by Jha (2013), learning is *understanding* the linguistic components of a language and mastering is the part of *using* them in a well structured way with perfection and ease; whereas, mastering is aimed at acquiring utmost perfection in speech fluency, writing accuracy, stylistic nuances, wordchoice, accent, etc. Confining its concern to speech fluency, this study aims at describing the status quo of standard pronunciation and Indianized pronunciation of English words. In other words, the core concern of this study falls under the domain of what many scholar terms it as systemic competence by Johnson (2008), Canale, M., & Swain, M. (1980), linguistic competence by Jha (2017), communicative competence by Hymes(1972).

According to Adult Migrant English Program Research Centre, 2002 ; "Pronunciation refers to the production of sounds that we use to make meaning. It includes attention to the

particular sounds of a language (segments), aspects of speech beyond the level of the individual sound, such as intonation, phrasing, stress, timing, rhythm (supra segmental aspects), how the voice is projected (voice quality) and, in its broadest definition, attention to gestures and expressions that are closely related to the way we speak a language. When we underestimate the significance of pronunciation, we create the idea in students to think mistakenly that pronunciation is less important compared to other aspects of the English language such as grammar, lexicology and vocabulary. Pronunciation is vital for proper communication because the incorrect use of pronunciation certainly leads to the message being misconstrued by the recipient.

It is an essential element to master in order to speak the language as mentioned by Chitravelu, 2005; A very important part of learning the spoken language is the learning and teaching of pronunciation skills. In order to do that teachers should have well acquaintance with phonetic symbols.

Methodology

This empirical study is qualitative in nature for which the researchers collected the 150 words using random sampling technique. The collected data were distributed to five respondents from Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana. The respondents were asked to provide regional pronunciations of the English words without any bias. To crosscheck the authenticity of the regional pronunciations, the respondents were also contacted through phone and asked to pronounce all the 150 words. This recorded conversations were further used to ascertain the regional or Indianized Pronunciations (IP).

Analysis and Findings

Mispronunciation is an act or habit of pronouncing a word in a way that's considered as the non-standard, eccentric, or faulty. Words and names are sometimes intentionally misstated for comic or malicious purposes.

In Indian English, /w/ is commonly replaced by /v/ because it doesn't point out any difference between /v/ voiced labio-dental fricative and /w/ velar semi-vowel. Many Indians articulate a frictionless labio-dental approximant near to /v/ for both /v/ and /w/ graphemes (a letter or a number of letters that represent a sound (phoneme) in a word). That's why 'watch' is spoken by some as 'vatch', 'what' as 'vat' and 'wine' as 'vine' etc. Indian English deficiencies the phonemes /θ/, voiceless dental fricative and /ð/ voiced dental fricative. Hence, the aspirated voiceless dental plosive /tʰ/ is substituted as /t/ and the unaspirated voiced dental plosive /d/ is deputize for /ð/. This creates misperception to native speakers. In some of the Indian languages we can observe the absence of affricates. So, Indian

pronunciation of English affricates /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ are equivalent to palatal plosives without the following friction.

Word accent is one of the structures of English language. In English language, if the word has many syllables (more than one); all syllables have different distinction. **Word accent in Indian English:** Complication in accent remains even in Standard/Native English. The reason belongs to the source and development of the language. Most of the Indian speakers have not been trained on such minute facets of spoken English language. They speak as per their own style and way that is usually the outcome of the effect of their mother tongue or first language. They not only vary from native speakers on the grounds of articulation but also on the pattern of stress, intonation and mannerism.

The problem of the intonation faced by the non-native speakers is locating of the nuclear tones and in what directions they should move. Native speakers use the correct intonation pattern instinctively, whereas non-native speakers have to acquire it on the basis of certain rules or sometimes most of them indicate the intonation outline of their own mother tongue on to the English language. Such kind of enactment or dissimilarity in the use of modulation pattern brings exclusive colour to the language.

	English words	Standard Pronunciation (SP)	(IP)-UP	(IP)-K	(IP)-H	(IP)-TL
1.	All	/ɔ:l/	/a:l/	/a:l/	/o:l/	/a:l/
2.	Almond	/ɑ:mənd/	/almənd/	/almand/	/almənd/	/olmand/
3.	Also	/ɔ:lsəʊ/	/alsəʊ/	/alsəʊ/	/alsəʊ/	/ɔ:lsəʊ/
4.	Audi	/aʊdi/	/au:d/	/au:di/	/aud:i/	/aʊdi/
5.	Buffet	/bʊfeɪ/	/bʊfeɪt/	/bʊffeɪ/	/bafɛɪ/	/baffet/
6.	Bowl	/bōl/	/baʊl/	/ba:ʊl/	/bo:l/	/baʊl/
7.	Brochure	/brō-ˈʃʊr/	/brō-ˈʃʊər/	/brō-ˈʃar/	/brō-ˈʃar/	/brō-ˈʃer/
8.	Blue	/blü/	/blju:/	/bɪlū/	/ba:lu/	/blü/
9.	Benetton	/benɪtən/	/benɪtan/	/benɪttan/	/bentan/	/benɪtan/
10.	Biology	/bī-ˈä-lə-jē/	/bī-ˈō-lojē/	/bī-ˈō-lojē/	/bī-ˈō-lojē/	/bī-ˈō-lojē/
11.	Breakfast	/brek-fəst/	/brek-fast/	/breɪk-fast/	/breɪkfaɪt/	/breɪk-fəst/
12.	Banquet	/baŋ-kwət/	/baŋ-kweɪ/	/baŋ-kwət/	/baŋket/	/baŋ-kwɪt/
13.	Burger	/bæ:gə/	/bær-gər/	/ber-gər/	/ber-gər/	/ber-gər/
14.	Cache	/kaʃ/	/ka:ʃe/	/ka:ʃe/	/keə:ʃe/	/kaʃ/
15.	Coupon	/kü-,pän/	/kü-,pən/	/kü-,pan/	/kü-,pən/	/kü-,pən/
16.	Caramel	/karəmə/	/karamə/	/karəmə/	/karamal/	/karəmə/
17.	Chaos	/ˈkeɪɔs/	/ˈkɪɔs/	/ˈkaɪɔs/	/kaʊs/	/ˈcha-ʊs/
18.	Chicago	/ʃəká:gəw/	/ʃəká:gō/	/ʃəká:gōw/	/ʃəkágō/	/chəká:gōw/
19.	Cucumber	/kjúwkəmbə/	/kükəmbər/	/kükəmbər/	/kükum:bər/	/kjükjəmbər/
20.	Croissant	/krō-ˈsänt/	/krōt-ˈsänt/	/krōt-ˈsänt/	/kru:ˈsänt/	/krōt-ˈsänt/
21.	Cocoa	/kō-(,)kō/	/kō-(,)kōa/	/kō-(,)ka/	/kō-(,)kōa/	/kō-(,)kō/
22.	Data	/dā-tə/	/dā-ta/	/dā-tā/	/dā-tā/	/dā-tə/
23.	Dengue	/den-gē/	/den-gü/	/den-gjü/	/den-gü/	/den-gjü/
24.	Develop	/dɪˈvələp/	/dɛv:ləp/	/dɛv:ləp/	/dave:ləp/	/dɛv:ləp/
25.	Debut	/ˈdɛbjü:/	/ˈdɛ:bu:/	/ˈdɛ:bu:/	/dau:t/	/ˈdɛ:bu:t/

26.	Debt	/det/	/de:bt/	/de:bt/	/det/	/det/
27.	Dessert	/ˈdɪːzət/	/ˈdezzət/	/ˈdezzərt/	/dejərt/	/ˈdezzərt/
28.	Determine	/dɪˈtɜ:mɪn/	/deˈtɜ:mɪne/	/deˈter:mɪne/	/deətərɪn e/	/deˈtɜ:mɪne/
29.	Draught	/drɑ:ft/	/drōt/	/drōth/	/drōt/	/drōth/
30.	Epitome	/ɪˈpɪtəmi/	/eˈpɪtəʊm/	/eˈpɪtəʊmɪ/	/epɪtʊm/	/eˈpɪtəm/
31.	Elite	/ɪˈli:t/	/eˈlaɪt/	/eˈɪt/	/ɪˈli:t/	/eˈpɪtəʊm/
32.	Espresso	/eˈspresəʊ/	/ɛksˈpreso/	/ɛksˈpreso/	/eˈspreso/	/ɛksˈpreso/
33.	February	/ˈfebruəri/	/ˈfebrʊ:əri/	/ˈfebrʊ:əri/	/fervəri/	/ˈfebrə:əri/
34.	Fork	/fɔ:k/	/fɔrk/	/fɔrk/	/fɔrk/	/fɔrk/
35.	Forte	/ˈfɔ:teɪ/	/ˈfort/	/ˈfort/	/ˈfɔrteɪ/	/ˈfort/
36.	Gif	/jɪf/	/gɪfɪ/	/gɪf/	/jɪf/	/gɪf/
37.	Genre	/ˈʒɒnrə/	/ˈjənər/	/ˈjən-nər/	/ˈjən-nər/	/ˈjənər/
38.	Gauge	/geɪdʒ/	/gəʊj/	/gəʊdʒ/	/gəʊj/	/gəʊj/
39.	Government	/ˈgʌvənmənt/	/ˈgʌvənəmənt/	/ˈgʌvərnənt/	/garmənt/	/ˈgʌvənəmənt/
40.	Ghost	/gəʊst/	/gho:st/	/gho:st/	/gho:st/	/gho:st/
41.	Gross	/grəʊs/	/gro:s/	/gro:s/	/garəʊs/	/gro:s/
42.	Heart	/hɑ:t/	/hə:t/	/hɑ:t/	/hurt/	/hɑ:t/
43.	Iron	/ˈaɪən/	/ˈaɪrən/	/ˈaɪrən/	/ˈaɪrən/	/ˈaɪrən/
44.	Jalapeno	/ˌhæləˈpeɪnjəʊ/	/ˌdʒələˈpeɪno/	/ˌhæləˈpeɪnjəʊ/	/ˌdʒələpeɪno/	/ˌdʒələˈpeɪno/
45.	Jewellery	/ˈdʒu:əlri/	/ˈdʒə:ələri/	/ˈdʒə:wələri/	/ˈdʒu:əlri/	/ˈdʒə:wələri/
46.	Lettuce	/ˈlets/	/ˈletʊs/	/ˈletʊs/	/ˈletʊs/	/ˈletjʊs/
47.	Liable	/ˈlaɪəbl/	/ˈlɪəbl/	/ˈlaɪəbl/	/ˈlabal/	/ˈlaɪəbl/
48.	Medicine	/ˈmedɪsn/	/ˈmedɪsən/	/ˈmedɪsen/	/medɪsən/	/ˈmedɪzən/
49.	Miracle	/ˈmɪrəkl/	/ˈmɪrəkl/	/ˈmɪrəkl/	/ˈmɪrəkəl/	/ˈmɪrəkəl/
50.	Mousse	/mu:s/	/maʊs/	/maʊs/	/mu:se/	/maʊz/
51.	Mischievous	/ˈmɪstʃɪvəs/	/ˈmɪstʃɪvɪ:əs/	/ˈmɪstʃɪvɪ:əs/	/ˈmɪstʃɪvas/	/ˈmɪstʃɪvɪ:əs/
52.	Mojito	/mə(ʊ)ˈhi:təʊ/	/mə(ʊ)ˈdʒi:təʊ/	/mə(ʊ)ˈdʒi:tʊ/	/medʒi:to/	/mə(ʊ)ˈdʒi:təʊ /
53.	Meme	/mi:m/	/mi:mi/	/mi:mi/	/mi:m/	/mi:m/
54.	Menu	/ˈmenju:/	/ˈmenʊ:/	/ˈmi-nʊ:/	/ˈmenʊ:/	/ˈmenʊ:/
55.	Niche	/ni:f/	/ni:fə/	/ni:fə/	/ni:s/	/ni:f/
56.	Often	/ˈɒfən/	/ˈɒf:tən/	/ˈɒf:tən/	/ɒfən/	/ˈɒfən/
57.	Onion	/ˈɒnjən/	/ˈoʊnjən/	/ˈoʊnjən/	/oʊnjən/	/ˈanjən/
58.	Oven	/ˈʌvn/	/ˈoʊvn/	/ˈoʊvən/	/oʊvn/	/ˈʌvn/
59.	Pronunciation	/prəˌnʌnsiˈeɪʃn/	/prəˌnaʊnsiˈeɪʃ n/	/prəˌnaʊnsiˈeɪʃ n/	/pɑ prəˌnaʊnsiˈeɪʃ n/	/proˌnaʊnsiˈeɪ ʃn/
60.	Pizza	/ˈpi:tə/	/ˈpɪzə/	/ˈpɪzə/	/ˈpɪzə/	/ˈpɪzə/
61.	Plumber	/ˈplʌmə(r)/	/ˈplʌm: bə(r)/	/ˈplʌm: bər/	/pɑlʌm: bər/	/ˈplʌm: bər/
62.	Poem	/ˈpəʊm/	/ˈpəʊ:əm/	/ˈpʊ:ɪm/	/ˈpəʊ:ɪm/	/ˈpəʊəm/
63.	Pollute	/pəˈlu:t/	/pɔˈlu:t/	/pɔˈlju:t/	/polu:t/	/pɔˈlju:t/
64.	Probably	/ˈprɒbəbli/	/ˈprɒbɒbli/	/ˈprɒbɒbli/	/ˈprɒbɒbli/	/ˈprɒbɒbli/
65.	Promotion	/prəˈməʊʃn/	/prəʊˈməʊʃn/	/prəˈməʊʃn/	/pɑrməʊʃn/	/proˈmɔʊʃn/

66.	Quote	/kwəʊt/	/ku:wəʊt/	/ku:wʊt/	/ku:wəʊt/	/kuʊt/
67.	Sir	/sə:/	/sa:/	/sər/	/sar/	/sər/
68.	Renaissance	/ri'neɪsɪns/	/re'neɪsɪns/	/re'neɪsɪns/	/reneɪsɪng'/	/re'noɪzɪnz/
69.	Regime	/rei'ʒi:m/	/ri'ʒi:m/	/ri'dʒi:m/	/rai:m/	/re'dʒi:m/
70.	Realtor	/'ri:əltə(r)/	/'rə:əltə(r)/	/'rə:əltə(r)/	/relətər'/	/'rə:əltər/
71.	Receipt	/ri'si:t/	/rə'si:pt/	/rə'si:pt/	/ri:si:pt'/	/ri'si:pt/
72.	Rendezvous	/'rɒndeɪvu:/	/'rɒndeɪvuz:/	/'rɒndeɪvuz:/	/rɒndevuaz'/	/'rindezvuz:/
73.	Route	/raʊt/	/ru:t/	/ru:t/	/ru:t/	/ru:t/
74.	Suite	/swi:t/	/su:t/	/su:t/	/swi:t/	/su:t/
75.	Wednesday	/'wenzdeɪ/	/'wednezdeɪ/	/'wednezdeɪ/	/wednezdeɪ'/	/'ednezdeɪ/
76.	Women	/'wʊmən/	/'wɒmən/	/'wɒmən/	/wɒmən'/	/'ɒmən/
77.	Womb	/wu:m/	/wu:mb/	/wu:mb/	/wu:mb/	/wuo:mb/
78.	Zoology	/zu'ɒlədʒi/	/zɔ'lədʒi/	/zə'lədʒi/	/zulədʒi/	/zɔ'lədʒi/
79.	Marijuana	/,mæərə'wɑ:nə/	/,mæərə'dʒwɑ:nə/	/,mæərə'dʒwɑ:nə/	/mæərə'wɑ:nə'/	/,mæəri'dʒwɑ:nə/
80.	Monk	/mɒŋk/	/maʊŋk/	/maʊŋk/	/mɒŋk'/	/maʊŋk/
81.	Asthma	/'æsmə/	/'æsmə/	/'æsmə/	/'æsmə/	/'æsmə/
82.	Cabin	/'kæbɪn/	/'kɑ:bɪn/	/'kɑ:bɪn/	/kɑ:bɪn'/	/'kɑ:bɪn/
83.	Meant	/ment/	/mi:nt/	/ment/	/mi:nt/	/ment/
84.	Police	/pə'li:s/	/pɔ:'li:s/	/pɔ:'li:s/	/pɔ:'li:s/	/pɔ:'li:z/
85.	Tier	/tɪə(r)/	/tɪə(r)/	/tɪə(r)/	/tɪər/	/tɪə(r)/
86.	Stomach	/'stʌmək/	/'stɑ:mək/	/'stɑ:mæk/	/stʌmək'/	/'stɑ:mək/
87.	Louis Vuitton	/'lu:i vi:'tɒn/	/'lu:is vui:'tɒn/	/'lu:is vui:'tɒn/	/'lu:i vi:'tɒn/	/'lu:iz vui:'tɒn/
88.	Avon	/'eɪvən/	/'avo:n/	/'ævo:n/	/avo:n'/	/'ave:n/
89.	Colleague	/'kɒli:g/	/'kɒli:g/	/'kɒli:g/	/'kɒli:g/	/'kɒli:g/
90.	Thumb	/θʌm/	/θʌmb/	/θʌmb/	/θʌmb/	/θʌmb/
91.	Scare	/'skeɪ/	/skeə:r/	/'səke:r/	/skeə:r/	/skeə:r/
92.	School	/'sku:l/	/'səku:l/	/'səku:l/	/'səku:l/	/'sku:l/
93.	Scooter	/'sku:tə/	/eəskʊtə:/	/'səku:tə/	/'səku:tər/	/'sku:tər/
94.	Milk	/'mɪlk/	/'mɪlk/	/'mɪlk/	/'mɪlk/	/'mɪlk/
95.	Stress	/'stres/	/'sɒtre:s/	/'sɒtres/	/sɒtres'/	/'strez/
96.	Blood	/'blʌd/	/blu:d/	/'bɛləd/	/'blʌd/	/'blʌd/
97.	Crop	/'krɒp/	/krop/	/'kəɒp/	/krop/	/'krɒp/
98.	Cross	/'krɒs/	/'kros/	/'kəɒs/	/'kros/	/'krɒs/
99.	Smart	/'smɑ:t/	/smɑ:rt/	/'sɛmɑ:rət/	/smɑ:t'/	/'smɑ:t/
100.	Pencils	/'pensɪls/	/'pensɪls/	/'pensɪləz/	/'pensɪls/	/'pensɪls/
101.	Class	/'klɑ:s/	/kɪlə:s/	/'kɛlə:s/	/'kɑ:ləs/	/'klɑ:s/
102.	Plate	/'pleɪt/	/'pɛləɪt/	/'pɛləɪt/	/'pələɪt/	/'pleɪt/
103.	Special	/'speʃ(ə)l/	/'sɛpɪʃ(ə)l/	/'sɛpɪʃ(ə)l/	/'sɛpɪʃ(ə)l/	/'speɪʃ(ə)l/
104.	Space	/'speɪs/	/'speɪs/	/'sɛpɪs/	/səpɪs'/	/'speɪs/
105.	Smart	/'smɑ:t/	/'smɑ:rt/	/'sɛmɑ:t/	/'smɑ:rt/	/'smɑ:t/
106.	Stop	/'stɒp/	/'sɛtɒp/	/'sɛtɒp/	/stɒp'/	/'stɒp/
107.	Lift	/'lɪft/	/'lɪft/	/'lɪft/	/'lɪft/	/'lɪft/
108.	Silk	/'sɪlk/	/'sɪlk/	/'sɪlk/	/'sɪlək/	/'sɪlk/

109.	Soft	/ˈsɒft/	/soft/	/ˈsɒfət/	/sɒpht/	/ˈsaft/
110	Craft	/ˈkra:ft/	/ˈkɪrɑ:fət/	/ˈkra:fət/	/ˈkɪrɑ:ft/	/ˈkra:ft/
111.	Fog	/ˈfɒg/	/fɒg/	/ˈphɒg/	/ˈphɒg/	/ˈfoug/
112.	Fish	/ˈfɪʃ/	/ˈphɪs/	/ˈphɪʃ/	/ˈphɪs/	/ˈfɪʃ/
113.	From	/ˈfrɒm/	/ˈphɛrɒm/	/ˈphɛrɒm/	/pharɒm/	/ˈfrɒm/
114.	Frost	/ˈfrɒst/	/frost/	/ˈphɛrɒst/	/ˈphɛrɒst/	/ˈfraust/
115.	Frog	/ˈfrɒg/	/frog/	/ˈphɛrɒg/	/ˈphɛrɒg/	/ˈfrɒg/
116.	Fickle	/ˈfɪk(ə)l/	/fɪkɑ:l/	/ˈphɪk(ə)l/	/fɪkɑ:l/	/ˈfɪkəl/
117.	Faint	/ˈfeɪnt/	/pha:ɪnt/	/ˈpheɪnt/	/ˈfeɪnt/	/ˈfeɪnt/
118.	Fox	/ˈfɒks/	/ˈfɒks/	/ˈphɒks/	/fɒks/	/ˈfɒks/
119.	Foot	/ˈfʊt/	/ˈphu:t/	/ˈphʊt/	/fʊt/	/ˈfʊt/
120.	Fist	/ˈfɪst/	/ˈphɪst/	/ˈphɪst/	/ˈfɪst/	/ˈfɪst/
121.	Flare	/ˈfleɪ:/	/flær:/	/ˈphələ:/	/falər/	/flær:/
122.	Fry	/ˈfrʌɪ/	/ˈfrʌɪ/	/ˈphrʌɪ/	/farʌɪ/	/ˈfrʌɪ/
123.	Flavour	/ˈfleɪvə/	/ˈfleɪvər/	/ˈphələɪvə/	/ˈfaleɪvər/	/ˈfleɪvər/
124.	Face	/ˈfeɪs/	/ˈfeɪs/	/ˈpheɪs/	/ˈfeɪs/	/ˈfeɪs/
125.	Format	/ˈfɔ:mat/	/ˈfɔ:rmat/	/ˈphɔ:mat/	/ˈformat/	/ˈfɔ:rmat/
126.	Freeze	/ˈfri:z/	/ˈfri:z/	/ˈphəri:z/	/ˈfari:z/	/ˈfri:z/
127.	Fatal	/ˈfɛt(ə)l/	/ˈfɑ:tɑ:l/	/ˈphɛt(ə)l/	/ˈfɛtəl/	/ˈfɛt(ə)l/
128.	Fatigue	/ˈfəˈti:g/	/ˈphəˈti:g/	/ˈphəˈti:g/	/ˈfati:g/	/ˈphəˈti:gju:/
129.	Fear	/ˈfrɛ /	/fɪər /	/ˈphɪə /	/fɪər /	/fɪər /
130.	Family	/ˈfɑmɪli /	/ˈfɑmɪli /	/ˈphɑmɪli /	/ˈfɑmɪli/	/ˈfɑmɪli /
131.	Cat	/ˈkæt /	/ˈkæt /	/ˈkɛt /	/ˈkæt /	/ˈkæt /
132.	Sat	/ˈsæt /	/ˈsæt /	/ˈsɛt /	/ˈsæt /	/ˈsæt /
133.	Mat	/ˈmæt /	/ˈmæt /	/ˈmɛt /	/ˈmæt /	/ˈmæt /
134.	Bat	/ˈbæt /	/ˈbæt /	/ˈbɛt /	/ˈbæt /	/ˈbæt /
135.	Rat	/ˈræt /	/ˈræt /	/ˈrɛt /	/ˈræt /	/ˈræt /
136.	Crass	/ˈkras /	/krɑ:s /	/ˈkra:s /	/ˈkras /	/krɑ:s /
137.	Sap	/ˈsæp /	/ˈsæp /	/ˈsɛɪp /	/ˈsæp /	/ˈsæp /
138.	Map	/ˈmæp /	/ˈmæp /	/ˈmɛɪp /	/ˈmæp /	/ˈmæp /
139.	Happen	/ˈhæp(ə)n /	/ˈhæpən /	/ˈheɪp(ə)n /	/ˈhæpən /	/ˈhæpən /
140.	Scratch	/ˈskrætʃ/	/ˈsɛkrɛɪʃ/	/ˈsɛkrɛɪʃ/	/ˈsɛkrɛɪʃ/	/ˈskrætʃ/
141.	Sand	/ˈsænd /	/ˈsænd /	/ˈseɪnəd /	/ˈsænd /	/ˈsænd /
142.	Shard	/ˈʃɑ:d /	/ˈʃɑ:rd /	/ˈʃɑ:rəd /	/ˈʃɑ:rd /	/ˈʃɑ:rd /
143.	Rap	/ˈræp /	/ˈræp /	/ˈrɛɪp /	/ˈræp /	/ˈræp /
144.	Slap	/ˈslæp /	/ˈslæp /	/ˈslɛɪp /	/ˈslæp /	/ˈslæp /
145.	Bonnet	/ˈbɒnɪt/	/ˈbo:nɛɪt/	/ˈbo:net/	/ˈbonnɛɪt/	/ˈbo:net/
146.	Can	/ˈkæn /	/ˈkɑɪn /	/ˈkeɪn /	/ˈkæn /	/ˈkɑen /
147.	Hot	/ˈhɒt /	/hot /	/ˈhɑ:t /	/hot /	/hot /
148.	Walk	/ˈwɔ:k /	/ˈwɑ:k /	/ˈwɑ:k /	/ˈwɑ:k /	/ˈwɑ:k /
149.	Catch	/ˈkætʃ /	/ˈkɛɪʃ /	/ˈkɛɪʃ /	/ˈkætʃ /	/ˈkɑɪʃ /
150.	Hall	/ˈhɔ:l /	/ˈhɑ:l /	/ˈhɑ:l /	/ˈhɔ:l /	/ˈhɑ:l /

Analysis and Findings

1. This study explored whether the sound structure of Indian English (IE) varies with the divergent native languages of its speakers or whether it is similar regardless of speakers' native languages.
2. The findings were an interaction between listener experience and speaker background such that only experienced listeners appropriately distinguished IE sentences produced by speakers with different native language backgrounds.
3. In English, a rise in pitch is most often used to indicate a yes/no question or to signal uncertainty. Most statements end with a fall in pitch, particularly when emphasising a point, and a fall is also common at the end of “wh” questions (e.g. what, when, where, why, how”).
4. Some clusters of consonants with epenthesis, e.g. “e-street” for “street” or by adding in an unstressed vowel, e.g. “filam” for film.
5. Diphthongs- Glide vowels are where two adjacent vowels are used within the same syllable. These vowels are replaced by simple vowel sounds and hence shortened, e.g. “loud” pronounced as “lood”
‘Sh’ sounds are often replaced by ‘s’ sounds, ‘v’ sounds by ‘bh’.
6. Most commonly mispronounced words are due to the lack of proper knowledge about how to pronounce the and guesswork. Also, due to the difference in the sound systems and spelling structures between English and the regional language or the mother tongue.

Conclusion

Through our research study we conclude that the two main causes for mispronunciation of English words are EASE and MTI.

Trying to be fluent in English, people try to speak fast because of which they shorten the long vowels for ease, not taking the time to pronounce to words clearly and properly. As the process is repeated, people get used to mispronouncing the words. Instead of trying to learn the proper pronunciations of a word, people have gotten used to breaking the words into syllables and pronouncing them any way they find is easy.

India is a multilingual country where every region has its own regional language. There are approximately 1700 languages spoken in India. These languages have an influence on the non-native speakers of English. Mother Tongue Influence is the most important factor because of which people mispronounce English words. In this research we have studied Kashmiri as mother tongue and its influence on Kashmiri’s as they speak English.

1. Some Kashmiri speakers replace /f/ sounds with /ph/ sounds.
2. They add vowels between two consonants to make sounds easier and simpler.
3. They use /eɪ/ sounds instead of /æ/,/a/ sounds.

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