

Use of English in Hindi Literature

Gopal Solanki

Guest Faculty – English, Vikram University, Ujjain, Govt. College Barod Dist. Agar Malwa

English plays important role in administration, education and mass media. Here use of English in Hindi literature is regarded as ‘code-mixing and code-switching. In this world of Digitalization it has been very popular and useful. The role of English in India has changed after the independence of the country and even in the present era. It is the common means of communication between the people of different nations and even different states in India. One person out of every few on earth can be reached through English in his or her own mother tongue.

Randolph Quirk points out:

‘English is not viewed merely as the language once used for administrative convenience by the British rulers, but as a vehicle for acquiring modern scientific and technical knowledge, crucial for economic development. English is used in various domains in international variety of English used. English used in Hindi literatures forms a part of it which has its own linguistics, characteristics like: lexis, syntax, semantic and phonetics.’

Thus, it is observed that there has been an increasing interest in the study of the characteristic features of English in Hindi literatures at different linguistic levels. A number of scholars have shown great interest in the study of both theoretical and applied issues of the use of English in Hindi literature. English in Hindi literature is distinctive at the phonological, syntactical, lexical, semantical levels.

Of the different types of expressive categories inherent in language. This paper deals specially with grammatical categories. This refers to the possibilities of creative expression residing in the phonological, lexical, syntactical and semantical patterns of a language. In the semantical patterns grammar is used in a broad sense. In the grammatical categories, phonological, lexical, syntactical and semantical patterns of the language, because these are the planes of the meaning used in my analysis, most relevant to the study of the present topic ‘Use of English in Hindi Literature’.

In Hindi literatures the writers like, Manohar Shyam Joshi and Nirmal Verma are the writers who use not only English sentences but also a number of paraphrase through their characters like Netaji in ‘Netaji Kahin’, and Lalluram in ‘Humlog’. And in ‘Ek Chithda Sukh’ Bitty and Derry.

Manohar Shyam Joshi is not only a writer but also a man who keeps the knowledge of every field. Thus, it is observed that Mr Joshi has the experience of every field in life. Mr Joshi began his literary career with writing poetry and later he wrote stories and novels.

It is an odd, a suspicious situation an Indian writer uses English to show the importance of English in the society. He presents many characters as the English speaker like Netaji. In his particular work ‘Netaji Kahin’ ,Netaji is the character who uses English more though he does not know how to use it. In his speaking we may see a mixture of languages including English. Because his opinion is that English is the language of high society and a leader should always use English more and more whenever he finds an opportunity of speaking it. Netaji may be called the best example of code mixing in Hindi literature. In this following passage from ‘Netaji Kahin’ we may find the knowledge of English of Netaji and his views about English.

Netaji speaking on phone-

‘Sar yestarde yor spic pobarful spic it hiting bek – yes- yes- samzote ka savale ai min no kampromijing pojition aor ha sir wah eisa tha van rikvest veri small van mister di bi lal – di for Delhi, bi for bombe and gud man, avar pipuls men, pata nahi hav he transefered Raipur famili in mai trable pilij luk into his mayter. Ai am sending him yu.’ (‘Netaji Kahin’, p.16)

Thus, we find that the language background of the setting in his novels and satires is complex. There are basically more than two or three language dialects are used. As a necessary background, I shall present a crudely condensed out of line from the novels, satires of Manohar Shyam Joshi which are used as primarily sources for this study. Other Indian writers works, magazines newspaper, T.V., radio etc.

In Hindi literature there is a long list of writers who use English in their works. There are many Indians who feel that without the knowledge of a foreign language; administration, education and mass media will remain unbalanced and two sided. The following words of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad lately the Minister of Education, Government of India, are worth quoting: ‘So far as general studies are concerned, it was never my intention to suggest there should be any falling in the standard of English. Hundred and fifty years intimate contact has made English an integral part of our educational system and this can be changed without injury to the cause of education in India. In addition English has today become one of the languages of the world and Indians can neglect only at the risk of less to themselves I am convinced that in future as well, the standard of English should be maintained at as high a level as possible.

Code mixing and code switching are well studied phenomena observed in bilingual societies. Code mixing and code switching, though mostly observed in spoken language, are now becoming popular in text due to channels like Twitter, Face-book, Whats app, Telegram, Instagram, on TV channel specially news channels, serials, movies and texts of the contemporary writers like Khushwant Singh, Mulkraj Anand, Manohar Shyam Joshi and Nirmal Verma.

Literature emerges from the society in the sense that an author observes around him, picks up some aspect of society and with the help of his imagination and style creates a fictional world based on reality. Studying literature would have many facets such as psychological, sociological, religious, political and cultural objects.

Comparatively we find many examples of using Hindi words in English literature. As India is multilingual country where we find mixing of languages at both lexical level as well as syntactic level. Consider the following examples from the Khushwant Singh’s novel ‘Coolie’ to get an idea of code mixing.

1. ‘Salam huzoor Chimta Sahib’, said Hari, ‘bending low and taking the palm of his hand to his forehead.’ (166)
2. ‘Tum Harry’, said Kimmi Thomas, ‘You come back.’ (166)
3. ‘Yes, Huzoor, mai-bap’, said Harry, joining his hand, ‘And I have brought my wife and child also to work, and a young man from the North.’ (167)

The mixing of Hindi words such as Salaam, Huzoor, Chimta, Sahib, Tum Harry (Anglicized pronunciation for Harry)

It has been observed that the language and literature play crucial role in understanding, individual, society, culture and Nation. They contribute towards cultivating vision and representing the significance of human co existence. Language is seen as an identity of human beings so studying language in an interesting phenomenon. It reflects various facets of human interaction. Human beings live in the society therefore sociolinguistic approach proves to be very useful in understanding language in relation to society. Language interference is a natural tendency of human beings because no one is monolingual in today’s world. We always come in contact with people of different caste, creed, class, interest, region etc. It creates contact situation where a person has to use code mixing as a common tendency.

India is seen as multilingual, multireligious and multicultural country where people of different communities communicate with one another for various reasons which results in code mixing. Therefore, Indian writing has a great scope for code mixing.

Indian have given birth to code mixing. Code mixing takes place when a person uses mother tongue or second language. Code mixing words are taken from the prominent language. It becomes obvious and explicit when a speaker from a non Hindi linguistic background speaks Hindi, but the case acquires different dimensions when an Indian speaker with no background of English uses words from his/her mother language. The present research would reveal different dimensions and would show how such choice of words facilitates the speaker towards effective communication. Communication is a common occurrence, it is practiced every

where and in almost all situations. The number of bilingual and multilingual users is fast growing. They use code mixing very easily and effectively. Code mixing shows the mood, intention and necessity of the speaker different reasons for code mixing is to maximize the communication.

The paper evidently shows that the code-mixing takes place at word and phrasal level. Among single words nouns are the most used code mixed words. Sociolinguistic approach helps to understand the theory of language in relation to society, for instance, the use of language by a speaker reveals not only his personality but also his intentions, status, expectations, and understanding of society.

REFERENCES

1. Anand, Mulkraj '*Untouchable*, Pune: Mehta Publishing house, 1935
2. Joshi, Manohar Shyam, '*Netaji Kahin*', New Delhi, Rajkamal Prakashan, 1982
3. Verma, Nirmal, '*Ek Chithda Sukh*' New Delhi, Vani Prakashan, 2021
4. Khushwant Singh, '*Coolie*', New Delhi, Penguin Books India, 1957
5. Kachru, Braj B., '*The Indianization of English*', Delhi Oxford University, 1986
6. Kaul, Omkar N., '*English in India*', New Delhi, Creative Publisher, 1992
7. Quirk, Randolph, '*The Use of English*', London, Longman, 1962

WEBSITES

1. www.jstor.org
2. www.laguageinindia.com
3. www.eduac.utas.ed
4. www.gobaljournalseries.com