Phoneme Specific Context Rules:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Previous Phoneme | Target Phoneme | Next Phoneme | Indian Specific Variations |
| Any | /ɔ:/ | Any | Substituted with /o:/ |
| Any | /əʊ / | Any | Substituted with /o:/ |
| Any | /æ:/ | Any | Substituted with /ɛ:/ |
| Any | /ə / | None | Substituted with /a:/ |
| Any | /ə / | Any | Substituted with /æ/ or /ɛ/ |
| /ŋ/ | /ɡ/ | None | Substituted with /ŋ/ |
| Any | /v/, /w/ | Any | Substituted with /υ/ |

Letter Specific Context Rules:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Previous Letter | Target Letter | Next Letter | Indian Specific Variations |
| e | d | None | /ɖ/ or / ɛɖ/ is used |
| None | sp,st,sk | Any | /I/ is inserted word-initially |
| None | sp,st,sk | Any | /ə / is inserted between s\_p, s\_t & s\_k respectively |

Out of the stops P, T, K, B, D, G, it is only the former three that show different realizations. Firstly, the voiceless stops are not aspirated in the syllable initial position in IE. This may be due to the reason that aspirated voiceless stops are phonemic in Indian languages.

It is also known that in Indian English, the consonants [p], [t], [k] are not aspirated. The Indian language (with the exception of Tamil) has phoneme differences between aspirated and unaspirated explosive consonants. It is mainly characteristic of the voiceless consonant sound [θ], as there are no interdental fricative sounds in either the Indian language or Indian English. The voiceless sound [θ] is most often replaced by the unaspirated voiceless dental occlusive [t], which is present in Indian languages

The labio-dental F and V are not realized in some varieties of IE. Languages like Oriya and Bangla and mostly in the Hindi speaking belt F is realized as [ph] and V often overlaps with /w/ primarily because, we don’t have the respective F and V sounds in the Bengali language. It is because, in Indian languages, there is no /v/ sound.

In Orissa and Bengal the labiodental fricative is also realized as [bh] as in the realization of the word never.

Due to interference of Hindi, deletion of sound / r / does not occur in any word position in the speech of most of the Indian English speakers; whereas in Standard British English sound / r / occurs only before a vowel since Hindi is much more of a phonetic language which consequently leads to non-deletion of / r / sound, irrespective of any position it happens.

Due to almost all the major languages of India being phonetic languages, the phonemes are not deleted, as in Standard English.

From Hindi speech system, the aspirated voiceless dental plosive / th / is interfered for / θ / of Received Pronunciation; and / d /, the unaspirated voiced dental plosive, interferes for / ð / of Received Pronunciation. Further, in South India since the / θ / sound is not there, they use alveolar stop /t/ as in thought.

Most Indian languages do not have the voiced alveolar fricative [z]. Although having the closest equivalent of the voiceless [s] in their native language, we mostly use affricate [ʤ]