Indianism is a term exclusive to Indian English. It refers to a word or phrase which is a characteristic of Indian English. Often these may be misinterpreted or misunderstood by native English speakers, so it is important to avoid these.

- Anticlockwise counter-clockwise
- Any doubts? "Any questions?"
- Avail get
- Bike "cycle"
- Canteen cafeteria
- Come home come over to my home
- Cousin-brother/Cousin-sister a relative you consider your brother or sister because of growing up very close to them, but you don't actually have the same mother and father
- **Curd** yogurt
- Cut the call hang up abruptly
- Cut the queue jump in front of you when in a line
- **Designation** job title
- **Do the needful** Do that is needed/required
- **Dustbin** trash can or waste basket
- Expired died; My father expired
- **Good name** first name; What is your good name?
- Got fired got yelled at; doesn't necessarily mean someone lost his/her job
- **Holiday** vacation
- Kindly please
- Level Best my best. I'll do my level best
- **Mugging up** cramming, or memorizing before an exam
- Out of station out of town
- Passed out graduated
- Pen Drive thumb drive, zip drive, jump drive, memory stick
- Petrol Bunk gas station
- PIN code area code, or zip code
- **Prepone** to advance or move up the time
- **Puncture** flat tire (or tyre)
- Purse wallet

- Query a question
- Queue a line of people
- Revert get back; Kindly revert
- Saloon a place to get your hair cut; not a bar
- **Snap** picture; *Let's take some snaps before we leave*
- Standard grade, as in level of schooling; I am going into 8th standard
- System computer; I need a new system to complete the work
- Tariff Charges, or a rate card
- **Tie-up** a partnership. We have a tie-up with several good distributors
- **Tight slap** a really good slap; *I wanted to give that boy a tight slap*
- Time waste waste of time
- **Two-wheeler** a motorcycle or a scooter (occasionally a bicycle)
- **Wedding anniversary**-marriage anniverary
- Write an exam to take an exam (not produce one); I am writing my exam on Friday

Examples:

I have done the needful. - Incorrect

I have done what is necessary or needed. - Correct

Please do the needful. – Incorrect

Please do what is necessary or needed. - Correct

Kindly revert back to me. – Incorrect

Please reply to me. – **Correct**

Reply back

Please reply back as soon as possible. – Incorrect

Please reply as soon as possible. - Correct

Prepone

I have preponed the meeting. – Incorrect

I have rescheduled the meeting to. – Correct

Please do XYZ without fail

Here, please is a request and without fail is an order.

Examples:

Kindly attend the meeting without fail. – **Incorrect**

Please attend the meeting. Do not fail me in this. – **Correct**

Please intimate me

To intimate is a rare verb meaning to inform someone **privately**.

Examples:

Please intimate me. – **Incorrect**

Please inform me. – Correct

Do one thing

Do one thing is the direct translation of **Ek kaam karo** and this usage is incorrect. Person starting a sentence with "do one thing" phrase, invariable ends up in giving more than one instructions.

Examples:

Scenario: My computer keeps getting hung.

Indian Usage: Do one thing. Clear your history. Delete your cookies. Defrag your hard drive.

Run a virus check. Restart your computer.

Correct Usage: Do the following:

Clear your history.

Delete your cookies.

Defrag your hard drive.

Run a virus check.

Restart your computer.

Do one thing. Take a left turn there. – **Incorrect**

You can take a left turn there. - Correct

Let's do one thing, let's order both veg and non-veg. – **Incorrect**

Let's order Vegetarian and Non Vegetarian. – Correct

Do one thing, set the headline in Times New Roman. – Incorrect

You can set the headline in Times New Roman. - Correct

You have carpal tunnel? Do one thing, adjust your chair higher, put something underneath your

feet, and put the keyboard on your lap. - Incorrect

You have carpal tunnel? Adjust your chair higher, put something underneath your feet, and put

the keyboard on your lap. – **Correct**

Note: Carpal tunnel means cramp.

Out of Station

Out of Station is widely used in India which is **incorrect**.

Examples:

If you lose your card or it stops working and you happen to be out of station, then you cannot apply for a new card. - Incorrect

If you lose your card or it stops working and you happen to be out of town, then you cannot apply for a new card. - Correct

He is out of station. – Incorrect

He is out of town. – Correct

Discuss about

The word discuss means to talk about. There is no need to insert the word about after discuss.

Examples:

What shall we discuss about today? - Incorrect

What shall we discuss today? – Correct

Let's discuss about the issues. - Incorrect

Let's discuss the issues. – Correct

Order for

When you order something, you order it, you do not order for it.

Examples:

Ordering for Pizza. – Incorrect

Ordering Pizza. - Correct

I'll order for Pizza. – Incorrect

l'll order Pizza. – Correct

How to order for Pizza? – Incorrect

How to order Pizza. – Correct

Can be able to

Both can and able to hold the same meaning.

Examples:

I can be able to do it. - Incorrect

I will be able to do it. - Correct

I can do it. - Correct

You can be able to understand. - Incorrect

You will be able to understand. - Correct

You can understand. – Correct

I can be able to communicate in English with people all over the world. – Incorrect

I am able to communicate in English with people all over the world. – Correct

I will be able to communicate in English with people all over the world. – Correct

What's your good name?

Here are a few examples of Indianism:

- Meant: What's your name? Transliteration from Hindi.
- I'm a professional cooker.
- Meaning a chef. The explanation for this is when you can say footballer, singer, lecturer, cricketer, player, and teacher: all these profession names end with an "-er" why can't we say cooker?!
- My uncle is on top of my father
- Meant: My uncle lives on the floor above us.
- Where are you put up?
- Someone who wants to know where you stay (in which area of a city).
- Sheela herself only did this project.
- Meant: Sheela did this project without any help. / Sheela did this project all by herself.
- Where your house comes?
- Meant: Can you give me directions to your house?
- I passed out last year from college.
- Meant: I graduated last year from college.
- Are you coming to my house for dinner tonight, no?
- A tendency to add "no" before the end of every question.
- She is fully tired, ya!

- Meant: She is very tired or completely tired: unnecessary usage of "ya" which is different from "yeah".
- My mother said me to go to the market.
- Meant: My mother asked me to go to the market.
- I didn't went to school today.
- Incorrect verb conjugation: I didn't go to school today.
- Just like only I went to my uncle's place.
- Meant: I went to my uncle's house for the heck of it.
- I'm having a lot of work now.
- Meant: I have a lot of work now.
- I saw it happening with my own two eyes!
- Meant: It happened right in front of me.
- Yesterday, I will be going for a movie.
- Meant: Yesterday I went for a movie; incorrect tense usage.
- She couldn't be able to help you.
- Meant: She was unable to help you; incorrect verb conjugation.
- I like listening musics.
- Meant: I like to listen to music. Preposition "to" dropped, and "music" does not have a plural form.
- My mother made me to study hard.
- Meant: My mother ensured that I studied hard.
- Before me, there are two brothers, then is me, three more sisters are coming.

 What was meant was: I have two elder brothers and three younger sisters.

1-I am very much pleased to see you.

Correct- I am very pleased to see you.

- 2-I went to the stadium for playing football.
- C- I went to the stadium to play football.
- 3-What to do?

I think, it's wrong but I am not sure. (Correct- What am I do?)

