



Conversation and Comprehension: Interlingual and Intercultural queue implementing Visual Representation while incorporating Colloquialism

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Abstract: *One thing that has buoyed globalization for decades is a common global language. In the post-colonial world, to no surprise, English has become that binding glue between nations lying thousands of miles apart with roaring oceans in between. English, by the virtue of 'the sun never sets in the British empire' binds nations lying either in the extreme east; Japan, or in the extreme west; Denmark. With colossal acceptance and legitimacy, English enjoys a global stature. To put things in perspective, Europe has witnessed sub-nationalism on linguistic lines but to attract tourists, the ever-proud Europeans, though temporarily, have done away with their allegiance to French, German, Portuguese, Spanish, etc, and have gone on to accept English's indomitable aura whole-heartedly.*

The exchanges between French and English further bolster the linkages between different languages. As a very different language, French inculcates English into itself or vice versa to make communication much more advisable. In the Indian context, English has undergone several innovations and has reshaped itself to look a bit Indian.

This study aims to explore the sustainability of the English language with its colloquial usages taking centre stage. For any language, the prerequisites for sustenance are its ability to undergo adaptation and improvisation to meet the evolving mode of verbal/written exchanges. The research also looks forward to the improvisation of language through visual and sign languages. For instance, if we ask a guy from a non-English speaking nation and presume, he is not versed in English, we'll have to take recourse to sign language or visual language without being too grammar savvy. It is essential to be cognizant of the over-emphasis being laid on grammar as sometimes it becomes a barrier in communication.

Key Words: *Colloquialism, Visual Language, Sign Language.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

For decades, we all are aware that the English language has sustained only because it has evolved so much and in order for a language to survive it is very important for it to adapt and improvise for better comprehension. English language is alive because of fact it makes clear distinction as to how written communication has to be done and how oral communication has to be done.

Colloquialism, which goes by other names such as everyday language, general parlance, or colloquial language, is the language used in informal or casual conversation. It is the most widely used functional speech pattern, typically used in casual settings like conversations. Widespread use of interjections and other expressive devices, the employment of non-specialist terminology, and a quickly evolving lexicon are characteristics of colloquialism. It can also be identified by the way it uses incomplete syntactic and logical ordering in its formulations.



A colloquialism is a particular use of this language. Colloquial is the term most frequently used in dictionaries to describe such an expression. Colloquial language is a subset of informal English.

According to the Oxford Dictionary (2010), colloquial means “words and phrases used in conversation, but not used in writing”. The Cambridge Dictionary (2005) defines it as “a word or phrase used in speech rather than in writing.” The Merriam-Webster Dictionary (2006) defines it as a “language used when people speak in an informal manner or style.” We may infer the definition of colloquial language as the range of informal language used in conversation or other forms of communication from the three dictionaries that were utilized.

Partridge (in *The Encyclopedia Americana*, 1990) distinguished five different kinds of colloquialism. They take the shape of :

1. A single word: One word is typically used in casual communication on a daily basis. Spears' NTC's Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions (2000) is consulted to determine if a particular word is colloquial. The examples are manly, shady, and laid back.
2. Snipped terms: A clipped word is a newly created word that results from the old word being shortened. One or more syllables are removed from the original word to make it shorter, like in the words phone, bike, and exam.
3. Technical concepts in brief, beautiful words It's a cute, short word that's sometimes used to refer to other technical terms as visuals, including bugs and flowers.
4. Contraction: A contraction is a one- or two-word phrase that has one or more internal letters removed. "We'll" and "can't" are a couple of instances.
5. Compound words (verb-adverb combinations): This combination, like "put out," is verbal followed by an adverb.

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

This paper discusses the ongoing modifications in a language while communicating. The English language is still in use today because it clearly defines the requirements for spoken and written communication. But as far by my observations, I explored that sign language and visual language also plays a major role while communicating and contributes towards the sustainability of a language.

3. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:

To explore the sustainability of the English language with its colloquial usages taking centre stage.

To look forward to the improvisation of the message as well as language through visual and sign language.

3.1 RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

How is the sustainability of the English language with its colloquial usages taking centre stage?

How does improvisation of the message, as well as language, take place through visual and sign language?

4. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Like the times, communication styles are changing as well. Any language must be maintained, and that can only happen if we permit and embrace changes to it.

Numerous studies have been done on colloquialism and how it is used to improve communication, but the main goal of our research is to understand how language is kept alive when these changes are made.

According to a study by Hasanah (2020) titled *The Use of Colloquial Words in Improving Students' Speaking Through Teacher's Daily Assessment*, the addition of colloquial words has truly improved students speaking.

According to a study by Fattah and Salih (2022) entitled *Colloquialism and the Community of Practice*, the study has recognized the traits and morphological variations of informal language. The hypothesis of this study is that studying colloquial languages requires taking the community of practice into account. The research comes to the conclusion that most studies done on different forms of colloquial language either did not take community of practice into account or did not fully understand the concept, characteristics, dimensions, frame, structure, and functions of community of practice.



5. ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS:

For a language to survive and stand the test of time, it is essential for the same language to adapt to the times. We have seen many languages fade out into oblivion only because of the fact that these languages have not adapted or have not really blended well with the colloquial elements of the different regions at different points in time. The English language, however, has been able to stand its ground and has been able to fight the odds of the change of times.

Today, willingly or unwillingly, English is a language that is accepted universally as a standard means of communication. This is plainly because of the fact that the language is extremely malleable and adapts to the local lingo of a particular place. A main factor in this is the addition of colloquial elements in order to improve the efficiency of the communication and thus to enhance comprehension.

An instance of these may be found in the use of English that happens in India. Often it is not grammatically correct as per the recommendations of the language, however, it enables the communication of the message clearly by introducing these colloquial elements.

Rhetorically speaking, Indians do use sentences like “YOU GOING THERE, NO?” but the grammatically correct version would be, “ARE YOU GOING THERE, ARE’NT YOU?” which will garner a response either in YES or NO. But when it comes to the Indian context, it’s all about expecting confirmation and validating the concerned person’s visit to THERE.

“You will be going there tomorrow, no?”

In this sentence, as we see, the addition of the word “no” is a grammatical discrepancy, however, such an addition is most often used in India to stress upon the urgency of the answer. We do not find such a use in the West or for that matter any other place. However, here in India, is a common practice.

Let’s understand with another instance,

Other Chef to a customer- “Please come here tomorrow, I will cook you a good meal.”

European Chef to a customer- “You come here; I cook you good food.”

The language is colloquial but the speaker is focused on delivering the message, and hardly bothered about him being grammatically correct.

This paper presents these nuances of additions of colloquial elements in the English language that not only make it more understandable but also in some cases create a different dialect that embeds a cross cultural element into it.

An anniversary is a yearly marker for an event. Birthday is born day which is exclusive. We cannot say it is the birthday of their marriage but in Morocco, they say they need a one-day leave from the office because it’s their anniversary and generally anyone would wish them and their spouse only to realize later on there is nothing called a birthday in Morocco it is the anniversary and these are the nuances we don’t generally understand when we include colloquial elements.

Another instance, for established figures we do call it a birth anniversary, we do not say that it's the 2nd Oct and it's Gandhiji's birthday we always say it is his birth anniversary. but for general people, we use birthday so basically, we choose a different set of words that mean the same only to give our own style a different touch and tone. innovation in language is very important for commercial development as well because language can only survive with innovations in it. we will have to enable bilingualism and multilingualism to make the English language survive and sustain itself. it is not just limited to educational purposes but also for the future purpose.

So, by introducing impurities to the grammar, we are not just sustaining the English language but also bringing in the new concept of accepting cross-cultural language coding.

By being reasonable and accepting communication as the main role of the language, we are not just sustaining the English language but also bringing in the new concept of accepting cross-cultural language coding.



This demonstrates how important sign language and visual language are to the survival of language. There are a lot of Chinese folks that don't speak English. Let's break this down with a few more instances. Supposedly, a Chinese man who does not speak English would utilize visual language or sign language to communicate without worrying that language would be a barrier because, once again, the key objective would be message delivery.

Although many Indians are not skilled in English, but they are aware that it is a language and think that it is the norm these days, even if this is obviously not the case.

Older generations, such as our parents, have lived for a very long time without knowing English, yet this has little bearing on the language's survival because English is widely spoken. Hinduism in particular is not studied in English, despite the fact that numerous writers have translated it into the language, demonstrating that English has survived only because people are able to embrace it in all of its forms.

With this, I would like to ask if you have ever heard of American Sign Language colloquialism?
I am positive you did not.

The American Sign Language (ASL) slang terms and colloquialisms are used by signers who identify as culturally Deaf.

In a video I watched, ASL slang terms and colloquialisms were demonstrated including pehpeh, hands-off (or the term "notmyproblem"), "sick," "cough," "mute" ("say nothing"), KISSFIST-YOU ("love you!"), "true business" (obviously), ACCEPT-HARD ("suck it up"), and more.

Certain ASL slang terms and expressions, including KISSFIST and TRUE+BIZ, are widely recognized and used. Only a select group of "core insiders" may be familiar with other slang terms.

Thus, we can observe that the deaf have preserved the language in this instance by using sign language, which has helped in a way that demonstrates how colloquialism plays a major role in both the sustainability of a language and the improvisation of message delivery.

6. CONCLUSION:

This study sheds light on the intricate relationship between language and its colloquial usage while using sign language and visual language, offering valuable implications for anyone and everyone. By understanding the nuanced meanings embedded in language through such modifications, anyone can create more impactful and persuasive communication, forging stronger connection with their audience and achieving their objectives effectively.

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