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Indira Gandhi National Open University
School of Translation Studies & Training

MTT-012

Translation and Linguistics



“शिक्षा मानव को बन्धनों से मुक्त करती है और आज के युग में तो यह लोकतन्त्र की भावना का आधार भी है। जन्म तथा अन्य कारणों से उत्पन्न जाति एवं वर्गगत विषमताओं को दूर करते हुए मनुष्य को इन सबसे ऊपर उठाती है।”

— इन्दिरा गाँधी



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“Education is a liberating force, and in our age it is also a democratising force, cutting across the barriers of caste and class, smoothing out inequalities imposed by birth and other circumstances.”

— Indira Gandhi

Translation and Linguistics

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COURSE INTRODUCTION

“Translation and Linguistics” is the third course of the Master’s program in Translation Studies. The preceding two courses, **Translation Theory** and **Translation: History and Tradition**, have extensively discussed translation theories and traditions. This course welcomes learners to delve into the critical role of linguistics in translation studies.

Language, a fundamental medium of human communication, is integral to the translation process. Its scientific study not only acquaints us with linguistic elements but also aids in a comprehensive understanding of language, its components, and other related aspects. Various elements of language are directly or indirectly involved in the entire translation process. In translation practices, it is essential to consider and reflect on these aspects. Hence, “Translation and Linguistics” is presented here as a foundational course in translation studies.

This course will discuss the concept of language, its scope, linguistic systems, applications in communication, and various factors influencing language. Moving further, this course will also cover sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics, semiotics, phonology, transcription and transliteration, discourse analysis, stylistics, semantics, and applied aspects of linguistics such as contrastive analysis.

For simplicity, the course is divided into four blocks, each comprising a set of logically and practically structured units to enhance understanding.

Block 1: Language - Concept and Scope

The first block, titled **Language: Concept and Scope**, delves into the concept, nature, scope, linguistic systems, language and communication, language and culture, and the relationship between language and societal change. The objective is to familiarize learners with the social role of language in translation studies and equip them with a foundational understanding of language as a prerequisite for translation. This will help learners develop a comprehensive grasp of the linguistic basics.

Block 2 : Linguistics: Social and Psychological Aspects

The second block, **Linguistics: Social and Psychological Aspects**, introduces learners of linguistics to its field, its scope, and its traditions in Indian and Western contexts. This block includes the study of descriptive and applied linguistics, offering insights into language development over various periods and the perspectives of language thinkers.

By studying the units in this block, learners will reinforce the concepts learned in the first block and gain a deeper understanding of linguistics-related ideas.

Block 3 : Semiotics, Phonetics, and Discourse Analysis

The third block, **Semiotics, Phonetics, and Discourse Analysis**, compiles study materials on semiotics, phonetics, phonology, transcription and transliteration, and discourse analysis. We shall also learn their relevance to translation and their practical utility in translation activities.

Special emphasis is given to the role of semiotics in understanding meaning during translation, and discourse analysis for comprehending the significance of textual structure in translation.

Block 4 : Stylistics, Semantics, Linguistics, and Translation

The fourth and final block, **Stylistics, Semantics, Linguistics, and Translation**, comprises five units. These include discussions on the concept of stylistics, stylistics in Indian and Western traditions, semantics and meaning interpretation, and the interrelationship between linguistics and translation.

The concluding unit of this block emphasizes the practical applicability of linguistics in translation and its importance in analyzing texts. By studying this block, learners will become more aware of meaning interpretation during translation, develop objectivity in text analysis, and better understand various nuances of meaning. This study also aims to help learners maintain fidelity to the source text while skillfully interpreting connotative meanings during translation.

Structure and Additional Information

Each block organizes study materials systematically with main topics, subtopics, comprehension questions, key terminologies, and recommended reading materials. During the program, learners are encouraged to engage with academic advisors to discuss content, potential questions, and practice exercises. If needed, learners may also seek support from the School.

It is worth noting that the study materials will prove invaluable during the second year of project work. Therefore, besides university-provided resources, learners are encouraged to read recommended textbooks and reference materials extensively and maintain an appropriate collection of these resources.

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Block

1

LANGUAGE : CONCEPT AND SCOPE

UNIT 1

Language : Character and Definition	11
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BLOCK 1 LANGUAGE : CONCEPT AND SCOPE

Introduction

The first block of this course is titled “Language: Concept and Scope.” This block serves as an introductory exploration into the fundamental concept of language and its application across various domains. It provides insights into what language is, how it functions, and its purposes. Additionally, it addresses how social and linguistic contexts influence language change and foster the formation of social relationships.

Through this block, students will be introduced to the theories of equivalence, substitution, transference, and other relevant concepts within the framework of both Indian and Western linguistic thought. These theories will enable a deeper understanding of language within its social and cultural milieu, particularly in the context of translation studies. This block is divided into four units.

Unit-1 : Language: Character and Definition

The first unit of this block, titled “Language: Character and Definition,” focuses on the meaning, definitions, and nature of language, along with its scope and its relationship with other disciplines within the humanities. The unit also discusses the purposes of language in translation studies. It provides a detailed analysis of the broad and narrow interpretations of language use, helping learners grasp nuances of meaning. After engaging in this discussion, students will be better equipped to understand semantic shades and subtleties while translating.

Unit-2 : Language: Structure and Usage

The second unit, titled “Language: Structure and Usage,” presents the views of various scholars on linguistic structures and systems. The primary objective of this unit is to highlight linguistic behavior in diverse contexts and to explain how language functions according to its systematic rules. It is noteworthy that language acquires meaning based on factors such as time, place, culture, and user groups. This unit also emphasizes text analysis, semantic transfer, and meaning determination—central aspects of the translation process.

Unit-3 : Language and Communication

The third unit, titled “Language and Communication,” examines the role of language as a fundamental component of communication. It outlines communication purposes and methodologies as defined by various communication and linguistic experts, offering clarity on communication concepts in contemporary society. Since communication is a core objective of translation, language serves as its primary tool. This unit also elaborates on the qualitative and expansive role of language as the principal medium of communication.

Unit-4 : Language Change

The fourth and final unit of this block, titled “Language Change,” sheds light on the concept and dimensions of language change. It also discusses the basis and aspects of language transformation within social and cultural contexts. This unit provides insights into the necessity of translation in modern society and addresses the diversity of language. Through this, learners will gain a comprehensive understanding of language variation in different contemporary contexts.

UNIT 1 LANGUAGE : CHARACTER AND DEFINITION

Unit Structure

- 1.0 Objectives
- 1.2 Introduction
- 1.3 The Concept of Language
 - 1.3.1 Definition and Concept
- 1.4 Characteristics of Language
- 1.5 Components of Language
 - 1.5.1 Phoneme
 - 1.5.2 Word
 - 1.5.3 Sentence
- 1.6 Semantic Elements in Language
- 1.7 Language Change and its Reasons
 - 1.7.1 Reasons for Language Change
- 1.8 Concepts Related to the Origin of Language
- 1.9 The Field of Language
 - 1.9.1 Global Area of Language (Language Family)
 - 1.9.2 Applied Field of Language
 - 1.9.3 Fields of Study of Language
- 1.10 Summary
- 1.11 Exercises
- 1.12 Glossary
- 1.13 Some Useful Books

1.0 OBJECTIVES

This is the first unit of the “Translation and Linguistics” course. After going through this unit, you should be able to;

- Explain the concept of language, its definition, characteristics, conditions of change, and various areas of behavior;
- Clarify many doubts and questions that may arise about the language you deal with regularly;
- Describe the real meaning of language and give its precise definition;
- Exemplify the elements of its structure and the reasons for its change; and

- Outline and identify the breadth and diversity of the applied field of language.

1.2 INTRODUCTION

'*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*' was said long ago in India. The whole world is like a family. Because of fast means of transport and medium of communication, the process of globalization has started. This has led to increased people-to-people contacts among countries. Therefore, the responsibility of language has increased manifold which is the main means of exchange of feelings and ideas. A majority of the world's population cannot learn all the languages of the world, so translation has become one of the most powerful medium. Knowledge of language and its characteristics is essential to gain proficiency in translation. Still, there are many tribes whose language has not been studied properly. There are many means of expression, but the main and most developed means is language. Language is made up of speech sounds. This is a symbolic arrangement. Every person has the ability to learn a language, and it is learned by imitation only by living in society. According to social needs and aspirations, the capacity and use of language have been increasing rapidly. Language is changeable and creative. Apart from humans, other animals, even trees and plants also use their different language. Their behavior is linked to their basic instincts. Phonemes, words, and sentences are the main components of human language. The ultimate goal of language is the communication and comprehension of meaning. There were many Proto-languages in the world, whose regional differences gave rise to many languages. Based on basic vocabulary, grammar, and other similarities, world languages have been classified into many families. The study of language takes place via linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociology, physics, grammar, philosophy, stylistics, etc. Language also has a major role in the establishment of national unity and integrity. In the present unit, the main issues of the concept and field of language have been discussed.

1.3 THE CONCEPT OF LANGUAGE

Humans use various means to express their feelings. Sometimes they signal with their hands, sometimes they nod and sometimes they signal with their eyes. Eyes are mostly used in expression. Many usages of eye expression are available in the literature. Successful expression of love, anger, sorrow, etc. can be done through the eyes. Bihari has used the language of eyes miraculously in his famous couplet:

कहत नटत रीझत खिझत मिलत खिलत लजियात॥

भरे भुवन में करत हैं नैनन ही सौ बात॥

The language which is expressed by the operation of external body parts is called body language. Body language has major limitations. Through this, some limited mental expressions can be expressed. But language or its other popular nouns like tongue etc. itself indicates that language is the phonetic medium expressed by senses of speech. At the root of the word language (i.e., *Bhāṣā*) is the '*Bhāṣ*' verb root which means 'to speak' or 'to say'. Maharshi Patanjali says that '*Vyaktā Vāchi Varṇā Yeshām Ta Ime Vyakta Vāchah*', which is expressed in letters is called language. The expression made by other organs is not language in the real sense.

Special emphasis has been laid on phonetics in the definitions of language. Language may be understood through the following definitions and concepts.

1.3.1 Definition and Concept

According to **Sweet**- "Expressing ideas by phonetic words is Language".

Jespersen is of the view that "man expresses his thought through phonetic words. The human brain actually uses such words continuously to express thought. This type of activity is named language".

Vandriya says that language is a kind of sign. Symbols are those by which man expresses his thoughts to others. These symbols are also of many types; Like eye-receptive, ear-receptive, and touch-receptive. From the point of view of language, ear-receptive or phonetic symbols are the best.

Sturtevant believes that 'language is such a random phonological symbol system through which members of a social group cooperate and interact.

Chomsky's definition is different from the above definitions. He says "I regard language as a system of sentences, each (sentence) having a finite length and being made up of finite elements".

Indian scholars have also defined language similarly to these definitions. Some definitions are as follows:

According to **Dr. Baburam Saxena**, "The collective form of the sound symbols by which human beings exchange thoughts with each other is called the language".

According to **P.D. Gune**, "Heartfelt feelings through words and language is the expression of thought".

According to **Dr. Debendranath Sharma**, "Language is that system of random, stereotyped, pronounced signs, through which human beings exchange thoughts, cooperate and express themselves.

We will discuss more on language and its concept in *Unit Three* under the heading Language and Communication. Plato pointed out long ago an important fact about language. Explaining the difference between thought

and language, he said that thought is the silent or sub-phonetic interaction of the soul, but when it appears on the lips after becoming phonetic, it is called language. Language is not only a medium of exchange of thoughts and feelings, but thoughts are also possible in language itself. The process of contemplation is done through language itself, even though its position remains unspoken.

Therefore, it can be said that “Language is a random arrangement of phonetic symbols by which humans think, express their thoughts and feelings; give shape to and exchange their thoughts and feelings in a certain linguistic society”.

From the analysis of all the definitions, the following elements related to the concept of language emerge-

1. Language is an organized system of sounds.
2. Words made up of sounds are symbolic.
3. The relation between sound symbols and the objects or expressions indicated by them is not natural but is conventional.
4. Language is used in a certain society.
5. Language is not only a medium of exchange of ideas and thoughts, it is also a medium of thinking.
6. All the things and feelings of the world take shape only in the language.

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF LANGUAGE

Characteristics mean basic of language. These characteristics differentiate human language from the language used by other animals. Before considering human language, it would be relevant to discuss non-human languages here as well.

It has often been believed that language is the heritage of the human race only. Now, as a result of scientific research and deep thinking of linguists, it has been found that animals apart from humans also use language in one way or another. Of course, it does not have the characteristics that are found in human language. Linguistic properties are inferred even in plants. In non-human languages, in addition to the language of honey bees, the language of different types of birds and its effect is seen. For example, they work as a group, warning with a special type of sound at the time of danger, which appears as linguistic signals. Experiments have also been conducted on some species of birds, such as language teaching and their response to the taught sound. Another example of a posthuman language is the language of a primate. Primates include mammals including lemurs, langurs, baboons, gibbons, gorillas, and apes. After some effort, these primates can learn

expressions like Mumma and Papa. These creatures can instinctively learn some words of their language due to their articulation system. The monkey named Verbat of African species expresses about 36 types of sounds and 22 different expressions. Even in general, monkeys are often seen making many fearful expressions and sounds out of their facial expressions to scare. The third example of non-human language is the language of dolphins. It is believed that dolphins have highly sensitive glands that emit special signals and sounds to transmit ultraviolet sounds to their nearby companions. Somewhat radar-like systems have been observed in dolphins. Some people also believe that the tendency of trees to release chemicals is a kind of warning against insect attacks and it is a kind of signal communication that is a symbol of language. 'The Touch Me Not' and *Ghaṭaparnī* are also example of such plant species.

Language used by humans is different from non-human language in terms of its nature. Along with randomness, creativity, and duality of patterns in human language, Chomsky, MacNeil, and Hackett have explained many features like structural and functional through their ideas. The following nine aspects are considered features of language:

Randomness - Randomness means that language is arranged irrationally by society. The practice of a word symbol for an emotion, idea, or object is not due to any natural relationship between the two but is imposed on it by the social mind. In 5th century BCE Greece, there was a debate about whether language was governed by nature or custom. Naturalists believed that the origin and meaning of words should be known from their form or shape. To confirm his idea, they gave examples of imitative words like *knock-knock*, and *koo-koo*. Some other types of words are not sound-indicative but are indicative of acousticity; like- crow. The principle of the naturalness of words and the things signified by them could not explain all kinds of words. Therefore this theory was not universally accepted.

Creativity - The distinctive feature of human language is its creativity. Humans continuously create new words, sentences, etc. based on the rules of language. By changing the premises of words, by changing their form, the processing of new meaning continues. The process of creation creates pressure to change the grammatical structure of the language over time. Creativity is based on analogy and sometimes proportionality. For example, the root form of the verb 'read' generates itself into many forms. The possibility of the creation of new words by applying suffixes, prefixes, etc. is possible only because of the creativity of the language.

Simulation Capability - Language is learned by imitation in a language society. Language is not inherited like ancestral property. Suppose the newborn is cut-off from the family and society as soon as he/she is born and does not have contact with any human language. Then he cannot learn the language. Humans can learn multiple languages through imitation and can become members of many language societies.

Volatility - Being imitative, language changes. The person is not able to follow the sounds, words, sentences, etc. of the prevalent language. As a result, there is a slight change in the language according to the convenience. This change becomes more apparent after a long time. If there is contact from one language society to another language society then the speed of change is faster due to mutual influence. The rapid change in the nature of Hindi due to contact with the English language is an example of this. The development of languages is also due to this process.

Discreteness - Language is made up of many components. Words are formed by the arrangement of sounds, sentences are formed by the arrangement of words. By breaking up the sounds, they can be distinguished. So, words within sentences can also be dismembered. For example, in the word Ram, there are “R – Ā - M - A” two Vowel sounds, and two consonant sounds in total. There are three words in the sentence “Mohan walks daily”.

Duality - The levels of sentences in a language are made up of two units. Some components have independent meaning whereas some are dependent upon others. Words, roots, suffixes, prefixes, and inflections are meaningful units in a sentence, but it is to be noted that these units are also meaningful only by chance. “Ram motivated Mohan to read” in this sentence ‘to’ is meaningful at the level of use, not alone. Similarly, the sounds from which words are made are meaningless in themselves. The word 'Ram' is formed from R – Ā - M - A. The consonants and vowels used in these are meaningless in themselves. Phonemes have an important role in forming and changing the shape of words. The change of one phoneme changes the meaning. Languages are formed as a result of stratigraphic structures. Some uses are signifiers of meaning and some uses play the role of interpreter.

Role reversal – The communication or exchange of ideas, and expressions is done through language, so the speaker and the listener have two different roles. If one person speaks, another responds or reacts and if another speaks, the first reacts. In this way, the role of the speaker and listener keeps changing. In the language of communication, its position is quite clear. In a monologue, one person speaks, and the rest listen. It would be more appropriate if the characteristic of verb-response in the language is considered.

Time transfer - Language transcends time and country. Non-human languages often contain instantaneous information, but in human language, information can be given about all the past, present, and future.

Instincts and beyond - Human language is not used by instinct only. Far beyond the pronunciation of sounds related to hunger, thirst, fear, and sex, the language is rich in and developed forms of intelligence, contemplation, conscience, etc.

1.5 COMPONENTS OF LANGUAGE

The structure of language is made up of vowels, words, forms, sentences, etc. These can be called constituent elements of language.

1.5.1 Phoneme

Sound or vowel is the basic unit of language. The dichotomous unit derived from the speech components is called speech. The range of speeches in any practical language is very wide. No phonetician can finally determine their number with the help of personal intelligence or instruments. The main reason for this is that due to their exposure to different vowels, they are somewhat influenced by their pronunciation tendencies, so there are subtle differences in them. An independent phoneme is considered to have the ability to create meaning. In defining the term Phoneme, the American linguist Hockett wrote, "Phoneme is the element that comes in the form of each other in the self-procedural system of that language." Bloch and Trager put it more bluntly "Phoneme is a creatively similar group of phones who are different from all other groups of the same kind in a particular language."

1.5.2 Word

The second major element of language organization is the word. The word is considered as the minimal meaningful unit of language. The phone is a minimal unit but not meaningful. Bloomfield states that "the word is a minimally free form (the smallest independent size)." According to K.L. Pike, "The symbolic and speech form of an idea is the word." The word is independent but when used in a sentence, it takes the form of a 'term'.

Phrase is the unit between the word and the sentence. A grammatical unit formed from the registration of more than one term is called a phrase, such as a thief injured by a bullet, a monkey sitting on a tree, or a man building himself through struggles of life.

1.5.3 Sentence

Sentences are formed by the synthesis of terms or phrases. Bloomfield has given a very precise definition to it- "Sentence is an independent form which cannot be embedded in any larger linguistic form (figure) due to any grammatical composition." In a way, the sentence is the greatest unit of grammatical description.

1.6 SEMANTIC ELEMENTS IN LANGUAGE

There are mainly two sides to language-

1. The Expression side
2. The Feeling side.

Sounds, words, sentences, etc. are contained in the expression side. The cognition side is related to meaning or narrative. All the prefixes of the language are for meaning. Bhartrihari wrote that:

“Yasminstūccarite śabda Yadāyārtha Pratīyate.

Tamāhurartham Tasyaiva Nānyadarthasya Lakṣanam”

The meaning of the word that appears to be pronounced is not another symptom of meaning. Indian thinkers have propounded the impenetrability of words and meanings. Kalidas has said that *“Vāgarthāviva Saṃpraktau Vāgartha Pratipattaye”*. Tulsidas says, “The meaning of a word doesn’t become different if it falls in water”.

Bholanath Tiwari has defined the meaning as follows: “The mental feeling that appears when any linguistic entity (sentence, phrase, form, word, idiom, etc.) is received from any sense (mainly ear eye).”

The signifier effect contained in word symbols is eightfold in types - grammar, analogy, dictionary, ‘Śabda’ (‘Word’), behavior, sentence specific (episode) attitude, proximity to *Siddhapadas*, etc.

Grammar - Knowledge of time, number, and other types of words in dictionary is known through grammar. Why and how the changes took place and how they changed over time is known through grammar.

Analogy - Obtaining knowledge of another object on the similarity of one object is called analogy. The knowledge of the cow was there, then the animal resembling it was named as the blue cow.

Dictionary - Words are compiled into dictionaries with their meanings. The meaning of the words that are used in everyday practice is easily accessible, but the meaning of less practical or colloquial words or ancient words is known through dictionary. This is the primal means of comprehending meaning.

‘Śabda’ (Word) - Things or ideas that we do not encounter in the practical world are known through the words or sentences of superiors or truth speakers. Empirical things are also valid as proof of meaning. The figures, and qualities, etc. of goddesses, deities, etc. are comprehended by the descriptions of sages and *munis*.

Specific Sentence (Context) - This method has a special contribution to understanding the meaning of multiple-meaning words. The word ‘*Rasa*’ has many meanings, the knowledge of its real meaning is possible only from the episode; Like-*Kāvyarasa*, *āma-rasa*.

Vivṛtti - *Vivṛtti* refers to explaining or elaborating. The words in which definition is inherent but the meaning is not known without interpretation such as Progressivism, Capital, *Rītikāvyā*, *Vidhi*, etc.

The proximity of *Siddhapadas* - The meaning of some words comes up from the proximity of previously known famous words, such as wheat, pea, gram, etc. that these are different varieties of grains, and someone says that this year the crop of wheat, and peas was good, but *arhara* was not good, then the listener will understand that *arahara* is also a kind of grain.

Behavior - This is the initial but important step of understanding meaning. In the beginning, the child receives the meaning of words through behavior. When someone says “cow has come”, the child sees the animal in front of him and pronounces the word 'cow'. The word ‘cow’ connects with the animal. Similarly, he gets information about other objects and relatives through language and behavior.

1.7 LANGUAGE CHANGE AND ITS REASONS

Language is not an inert process. According to the needs and aspirations of the society, new uses are put in practice, new sounds originate, new words are included and old words regain new meaning. In this way, language becomes renewed even though it is ancient. Practically, new sentences are created every day by language users. It keeps changing with the change of subject, thought, or emotion, but its grammatical system remains the same. Only when the grammatical arrangement changes, it is believed that the language has changed. Due to this change, the languages were also identified with new names in some countries. In India, elements of language change can be traced and specified in the development of languages like Sanskrit after Vedic, and Pali, Prakrit, Apabhramśa, Hindi, Marathi, Bangla, and Oriya after Sanskrit.

Language change occurs at all levels such as sound, words, morphs, sentences, and meanings. In the change of sound, the places of pronunciation change, some sounds disappear, some arrive, and some become opposite. Vowels become longer from short and short from long. For example- *Aṣṭa* to *Āṭha*, *Sūrya* to *Sūraja*, *Satya* to *Sacha*. The change of sounds creates new forms of the word and sometimes the dissimilarity of the forms gets eliminated, some forms disappear from the language. There is also a change in other formal elements in words. The nature of language is to move from grossness to subtlety and to be simple rather than difficult and complex. In the journey of being completely scientific, when any language is caught in the complex rules of grammar, it starts moving away from folk usage. As a result, the tendency to express through relatively simple grammar is born in the language of folk usage. Prakrit made efforts to modify the case markers of many nouns and aspects of many tenses of Sanskrit. With the emergence of Hindi, the case markers were replaced by certain post positions such as *ko*, *me*, *se*, *ka*, *ke*, *ki*, etc. Linguists believe that language evolves from inflecting to isolating.

Syntactic divergence also emerges between inflecting language and isolating language.

Due to semantic change, the meaning of some words gets shrunk, and of some words, expanded. Some words seem to indicate the opposite rather than the old meaning. Long ago, the term *Mṛga* used to mean animal, in the same old sense, the lion is called *Mṛgarāja*, but now the meaning of *Mṛga* is compressed and only indicative of deer. Earlier all grains were called *Dhānya*, now '*Dhānya*' is called rice with husk. Earlier, the juice coming out of sesame was called oil, now the extract of mustard, sunflower, soybean, and fish has become oil. These are the examples of expansion in meaning. In the displacement of meaning, the meaning changes completely, sometimes it rises and sometimes becomes dissipated.

1.7.1 Reasons for Language Change

There are many reasons for language change which are mainly internal and external.

Internal reasons - There are mainly three internal reasons for language change.

Difference of vocal instrument - Every person's vocal instrument is different from each other, so it is natural to have some difference in pronunciation of individual persons. This difference in pronunciation is sometimes the reason for language change.

Imperfection of imitation - Language is learned by imitation. Not every person has the same ability to imitate. The incompleteness of imitation in the pronunciation of the word coming from a foreign language occurs because the senses, and organs are not used for the corresponding comprehension and pronunciation. In colloquial Hindi, English words were changed from doctor to *ḍāctara*, postcard to *poskāṭa*, hospital to *aspatāla*.

Shortness of effort - It has a major role in language change. It is frequent human nature to get more benefits by doing less labor or effort. Changes are frequent in the sounds which have to be pulled more for pronunciation. For example, in the pronunciation of *ṣ*, the tongue has to be pulled back, but it is pronounced dentally by touching it with the teeth. That means the effort required was not made. Pronunciation of some sounds in some words in English is left unrecited for the same reason. Changes have taken place in the pronunciation of compound consonants, double consonants, etc. due to mouth-pleasure or lack of effort.

Emphasis - By giving more or less emphasis on a sound, there takes place a change.

Hyperbole and analogy - These are also factors contributing to language change. There are some more internal reasons for language change, which we will learn in detail in Unit 4, these include Omission, Commission, Deformation, Reversal, etc.

External causes - There are some reasons for language change that exist in our surroundings. Language change occurs due to topography, history, science, cultural influence, etc.

Geographical reasons - Scholars like Heinrich, Meyer, Benfie, etc. gave importance to geographical influence in language change. These scholars believe that climate affects physical formation, people with cold climates have more shrinkage in their limbs, so pronounced sounds are less vocal while in warmer regions they are more vocal. Due to the simplicity and convenience of public relations in the plains, there is a lot more uniformity in the language. Due to the difficulty of transportation in the hilly areas, there is less contact amongst people so the divergence in dialects becomes high.

If nature is suitable for living, if the land is fertile, and natural resources are sufficient for the humans, then there is a good opportunity for the development of civilization and culture, so the capacity for serious thinking and interpretation increases in its language. India and Greece are examples of this.

Cultural and historical reasons- Due to the conjunction of two communities, enhanced mutual exchange among languages takes place. The conjunction of communities happens due to political, commercial, religious, and other reasons. India has been attacked by foreigners from time to time. Arabic-Persian came with the Muslims and English came with the British. These languages had a profound impact on Indian society. Even after the departure of the British, the influence of English is affecting Indian languages due to commercial reasons. The inclusion of sounds, suffixes, vocabulary, etc. of foreign languages leads to the transformation of the indigenous language.

We shall read more about cultural and historical influences as external causes of language change in further units.

1.8 CONCEPTS RELATED TO THE ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE

Language is a unique god-given gift to man. One of the major differences between human beings and animals is that all living beings achieve their natural potential automatically without effort and practice, but man is born with possibilities, he has to acquire human powers through effort and practice. The man had the physical and mental ability to acquire language, but how he acquired and developed it is a matter of mystery. Animals and birds naturally make some sounds to express happiness and sorrow, in the same way, humans must have been making some sounds naturally in the beginning. But it is impossible to say anything final about how such a vast language system was created. Scholars have taken the basis of many

hypotheses about the origin of language, which can be mentioned briefly. However, most linguists have refused to bring this subject under linguistics.

1. **Divine Theory** is an ancient and somewhat modern belief that language is God-given like many natural things. The language of Vedas is considered as Devavāṇī. The fourteen sutras of Panini's Ashtadhyayi originate from Shiva's *ḍamrū*, which is why they are called Maheshwar Sutras. Jains believe that when Mahaveer Swami used to preach in *Ardha-māgadhī*, all living beings understood his language. Christians consider Hebrew to be the primitive language given by Adam and Eve. The question arises that if language is God-given, then a child should learn language from mother's womb; but when kept out of society, the child remains dumb. This does not validate the concept of divine or divine principle. It can be assumed that the speech components of human beings are so developed that they can learn language. At the same time, he has such a developed mind that he can preserve language in the memory.

2. **Verb-Root theory** – Indian were the first to propose this theory. The initial indication of this theory in the west was made by Plato, the credit for presenting it in a developed way goes to Professor Hayes. It is also called 'Ding Dongism'. From this it was assumed that everything in the world has a sound; There are words like ding-dog when hit on the bell. Humans had such an innate power at the initial rate that a kind of sound came out of the mouth of the external object they came in contact with. These expressions were verb roots. Initially, their number was high, but later it decreased. After the formation of language, the power of man was lost.

This theory is not beyond criticism. There are many languages in which verb roots are not found. Where did verb-root word-making elements such as prefixes and suffixes come from? Verb-root discoveries have been made over time as a result of language analysis. Max Muller has himself abandoned this theory which he had previously supported.

3. **Imitation Principle**- Man began to imitate the sounds of things and the surrounding creatures, from which language developed. This principle applies to some emulation terms but cannot be applied to a wider vocabulary. If words are formed by imitation, then the sound of a dog barking or other sound words would have been the same in the languages of the world. There is partial truth in this theory.

4. **Impulse theory** - In the beginning, the man expressed emotion, i.e., happiness, sorrow, hatred, etc., through natural sounds emanating from the mouth; Like- oh, yuh, phew, fissh. Gradually, language started developing from these. The place of such words in the language is limited and they are often used where it is not possible to speak in the language. This theory has a partial and shallow explanation of language origin.

5. **Labour sound theory** - Nair is the exponent of this theory. At times of hard work, some sounds come out from the mouth of man to release the stress of labor. Then semantic component is associated with those sounds with the verb. Regarding the origin of language, this assumption is not of much importance.
6. **Indication theory** - It was rendered by the scholar of Polynesian language, Ray. Richard gave his arguments in support of this. Darwin tried to prove it. In this, four stages of the development of language were considered – first, the expression of fear, joy, hunger, thirst, and libido through linguistic sounds. The situation of formation of words on the imitation of various living beings and inanimate substances is the second step. The third step is signs and signals. In this situation, imitating the signals of your hands and limbs is important. This is unconscious imitation. In the third stage, gross words were formed. In the fourth stage, with the development of the human mind, the words to express subtle emotions came into existence. Based on the pronunciation tendency of vowels and consonants, the relation of meaning with them has also been established. This theory also has certain limitations.
7. **Music theory**- Darwin and Spencer have upheld this theory to some extent. Spencer believes that in free time the speech organs of man were busy singing on the occasion of love, sorrow, etc. Meaningless letters were made from these, and then meaning was added to them.
8. **Contact theory** – Psychologist G. Revez says that human beings have an easy tendency to contact due to being social. Language evolved from small sections of primitive human beings who resorted to touching and some sounds to express their feelings. Early sounds may have been more natural, over time touch of artificiality was added to them. Contact sounds evolved from suggestive sounds. Earlier action was prime in sounds, later it developed into nouns and others. In the beginning, sentences were meant for the full expression of emotion, even if words could not have been recognized separately.
9. **Coordination of principles** – Sweet has explained the origin of language by combining many of the above theories. He is of the view that initially language was based on point and sound equation. There were three types of words in the early vocabulary: The first were, imitative; For example, kuku. The second were emotive like- oh ah, wow, and the third type of words were symbolic. The number of the third type must have been very high. The child must have pronounced the labial sound naturally, which was understood by close relatives for themselves. In the languages of the world, most of the relational terms were made up of labial or dental sounds, which are the fruit of the child's spontaneous acoustic gestures. In pronouns, there is a sense of point towards the person present in front of you. There is also a sense of universality in languages. Sweet has corroborated his views with similar

examples. New facts that are similar to the nature, properties, etc. of some known words were also indicated by analogous words.

No proper, complete, reliable, and scientific knowledge of the origin of the language is found from the above origin-related concepts.

1.9 THE FIELD OF LANGUAGE

The language has a wide field. Language exchange is more or less present in both humans and non-humans. Not only this, the language of plants and trees has also been detected by scientific discoveries. Four forms of language are considered in the Bhartiya Philosophy of Language, the first being 'Parā' which is spread in the whole universe in the form of the Śabda-Brahma. This language is more or less manifested in all living beings. It is manifested in the form of '*Paśyantī*' in the human body. But at this stage, it remains uncategorized. The third stage is '*madhyamā*'. In this state, the grammar of the language (parts-subparts) is represented in the human brain. Foreign scholars such as Ferdinand de Saussure and Chomsky consider this to be the language. Saussure calls it *Langue*, and Chomsky interprets it as the linguistic ability innate in the brain. Linguistic ability is the same in every person in the language society, when (s)he gets it in the behavior, it becomes heterogeneous. The fourth dimension of language is '*Vaikhari*'. This is practical language expressed in sound symbols. This is the real language from the point of view of literal meaning. The study of language is often focused on this.

Non-human language includes the dance language of bees, the chirping of birds, sounds of mammal species, trees, plants, etc. Honey bees, through their symbolic dance, report the abundance or lack of availability of food grains, their smell, etc. Birds either use musical language or call by sound. The male bird calls out to the female for cohabitation by singing. There is a bird in America, The Mocking Bird, which mimics the voice of other birds. So (s)he pronounces some names and sentences when taught by humans. American botanists researched trees called 'willow' and 'birch' and concluded that trees warn other trees when damaged by insects etc. From this information, other homogeneous trees produce chemicals such as alcohol and turpentine, which contaminate the proteins, and the insects reaching that tree are destroyed due to a lack of food grains.

1.9.1 Global Area of Language (Language Family)

Non-human language lacks creativity and planning. Their behavior is also very limited. Human language covers time and geography extensively. Language is associated with the distant past of the history of human life. This is something that surprises man, so there is an urge to consider it divine in most parts of the world. There were many native languages all over the world, and language families developed from these fundamental/proto languages. Languages of the world were widely propagated through basic or

proto languages etc. Based on the similarities of sound, words, form, sentence structure, meaning, etc., the language families of the world are classified into:

1. Indo-European family 2. Dravidian family 3. Chinese family 4. Semitic-Hemetic family 5. Ural-Altaic family 6. Caucasian family 7. Japanese-Korean family 8. Malayo-Polynesian family 9. Austro-Asiatic family 10. Bushman family 11. Bantu family 12. Sudanese family 13. American family.

There are some languages whose language family has not been decided yet. There are also some similarities due to mutual influences in the above-mentioned linguistic families. Language is used by all kinds of civilized, and primal races of the world. The language of a rude society is also fully capable of expressing the aspirations and needs of its speakers. Therefore, they are considered as full languages. All the business of the human beings of the world is done through language. It is not possible to imagine a society without language.

1. **Indo-European family** - The languages of this family are spoken from India to Europe, America, Canada, Africa *et.al*. The ancient developed languages of the world and the recognized languages of the modern civilized world are in this category. Among the ancient languages; Vedic, Sanskrit, Avestan, Greek, and Latin; and in modern languages, Russian, German, French, Portuguese, Italian, Persian, Bengali, Sinhalese, Urdu, and Hindi belong to this category. The languages of this class are prevalent in large parts of the world. Two classes, Centum and Satem have been formed in this family. The Satem class includes Avestan, Persian, Sanskrit, Russian, Baltic, Lithuanian, Hindi, etc.; the Centum class includes Latin, Greek, Italian, French, Germanic, Gaelic, Tocharian, etc. The Indo-European family is divided into two sub-families- 1. Indo-Iranian and Germanic. 2. The Indo-Iranian family consists of the languages of the Iranian sub-family and the Indo-Aryan family. Indian Aryan language, Iranian, and Darad are its branches. Very rich ancient literature is available in the languages of this class. Not only this, but the tradition of subtle thinking and analysis related to language is also in these languages.
2. **Dravidian family** - This family is spread in Southern India, Northern Lanka, Lakshadweep, Balochistan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa of India. Languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Tulu, Kollami, Gond, Oraon etc. belong to this family.
3. **Sino-Tibetan family** - These family languages are spoken in China, Tibet, Myanmar, Siam, and Eastern India. Chinese, Tibetan (Bhot), Burmese, Thai, Garo, Bodo, Naga, Newari, etc. languages are under it.
4. **Semitic-Hamitic family** - It is spread in North Africa and Western Asia. Hebrew, Ancient Egyptian, etc. are included in this family.

5. **Ural-Altaic family** - Its area extends between the Ural and Altaic Mountains up to Turkey, Russia, Hungary and Finland. Languages like Finnish, Hungarian, Turkish, Mongolian, etc. belong to this family.
6. **Caucasian family** - The languages of this family are prevalent between the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea. Chechen, Kabardian, Avar, Georgian, and Memelian are its main languages.
7. **Japanese Korean family** - It includes the languages of Japan and Korea.
8. **Malayo-Polynesian family** - Its area extends from Madagascar to Easter Island in the east and from Formosa in the north to New Zealand, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Bali, Hawaii, and Malaya in the south. The main languages are Malay, Indonesian, Javanese, Hawaiian, etc.
9. **Austro-Asiatic language family** - Languages of this family are prevalent in Siam, Burma, Nicobar, Cambodia, Bihar-Jharkhand of India, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Mundari, Santhali, Mon, Annami, etc. are its main languages.
10. **Bushman** - The languages of the Bushman race spread from Orange River to Ngami Lake in South Africa like Ekwe, Okwe, and Hottento come under it.
11. **Bantu family** - This family extends to middle and southern Africa and Zanzibar Island. Kafir, Swahili, Zulu, Congo, Sesuto, Rwanda, etc. are among the total 150 languages in this family.
12. **Sudanese family** - The expansion of this family is from southeast to west of the Hematic language area north of the equator in Africa. It includes four hundred and twenty-five languages. Its main languages are Hosa, Sonhgai, Ewe, Nubian, Yaruwa etc.
13. **American family** - About 1000 languages used by the tribals of America come from this family. Eskimo, Athabaskan, Orbak, Cherokee, etc. are the main languages.

The ability of language has been acquired by all the races of the world. There are certain grounds for mutual similarity in the languages of the family classes, but this does not mean that all the languages of a family are understood by the people of that family. There are enough distances between them in terms of language comprehension. Some sounds and some words from different families have also reached other families. Despite genealogical differences, geographical proximity and contact of languages have been some of the main factors of linguistic exchange. Ram Vilas Sharma has presented a very detailed and authentic study of the exchange and change of sounds, expressions, and original words between different language families.

1.9.2 Applied Field of Language

When defining language, it is emphasized that language is closely linked to social behavior. Within society, there are various activities or transactions that individuals engage in. Language is used in all areas, and as such, language becomes associated with many fields. Each field has its language, and some differences may exist between them. The following headings can be used to divide the various areas of language use.

Social field- Each person learns the language of the community in which they are born and raised to fulfill their social needs. Initially, the scope of their language is limited. In the beginning stages, they use language to identify food and family relationships. As they become acquainted with other people and situations in society, their language expands accordingly. The language used for everyday social behavior is easy and effortless. In terms of ethical conduct, the speaker's vocabulary and usage come naturally, to the extent that they need to express their feelings and thoughts.

Educational field- An interview in a different language from everyday speech occurs when a child goes to school or college for studies. The language used in the education field is a standardized language governed by the rules of grammar, unlike the fluidity of everyday language. The child who is exposed to a language imposed by the language community grapples with the analysis and understanding of its rules and sub-rules, struggling with the questions of correctness and incorrectness, eventually reaching the higher education arena and gaining familiarity with language usage through the use of technical terminology in various subjects. In the academic field, a person also has the opportunity to learn foreign languages besides their language. This exposes them to the influence of other languages on their language.

Scientific field- The language used in this field is precise and unambiguous. Only the experts of science can understand the language and symbols used in these subjects. The language used in natural sciences such as physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, anthropology, etc. have some words that are different from those used in everyday language. Even in the language of Ayurveda, many terms are specific to its usage. In English, for instance, the frog is called 'Rana Tigrina' in zoology.

Social Science- The language used in fields such as geography, history, social science, economics, etc., despite being similar to the language of common usage, presents differences due to its technical terminology. In geography, the term "rock" or "stone" is used for both soft and hard layers of the earth, while in common usage, "rock" is often used only for solid, hard stones. The academic study of language is more selective in some countries. India is also a country where three languages are used: the mother tongue, the official language, and the foreign language English. Due to the use of the mother tongue as the standard language and English as the language of higher education, several problems arise.

Vocational field- The professional field of language is extremely important. Different industries use language in different ways. The meaning of a single word changes without any change in its form. For example, the word "sister" is used to mean "sister" at home, "teacher" at school, and "nurse" at the hospital. OT is an operation theater in hospitals, and in offices, it is overtime. There are differences in the language used by doctors, lawyers, professors, bankers, etc. The use of language in advertising is magical and stimulating to promote products and attract customers. Advertising is done in both print and electronic media. The language used in advertising is often exaggerated and has a magical effect.

Language in communication media - This is an important area of language usage. Printed media such as newspapers, and magazines, electronic media such as radio, television, computer media such as the Internet, etc. are part of communication media. In this field, new uses of language keep emerging.

Literary field - In this field, language is more creative and artistic. Poets use figures of speech to adorn, decorate, and make their language influential. Instead of ordinary symbolism, they create language transmission through new symbols and signifiers. They have to be careful in selecting emotionally appropriate words. Not only that, they sometimes deviate from the grammar of language. Language with rhythm, tempo, and musical elements is more effective than general spoken language.

Political field of language - Language plays an important role in the management of government affairs. Among many linguistic practices, the language spoken around the capital is considered the standard, and the same language is used for governmental purposes throughout the country. English, Hindi, and other languages are recognized as official languages. There is greater attraction towards the official language, hence it also plays a significant role in the transition of mother tongues.

1.9.3 Fields of Study of Language

Due to the social, cultural, and universal aspects of language structure and language usage, various branches and sub-branches of language studies have emerged. Studies in phonetics, morphology, semantics, syntax, and other subjects are being conducted based on the components of sounds, words, sentences, and so on. The process of learning language is also related to cognitive processes such as perception and mental reactions, so a new discipline called psycholinguistics has developed. Sociolinguistics is the field of language behavior and usage levels in various areas of society. The analysis and examination of the unique features of language and usage in various areas of literature and other areas of life are done in stylistics.

Due to the availability of fast transportation, communication revolution, information revolution, industrialization, etc., the entire world is becoming a global village. The need for different language speakers to communicate with each other and exchange their ideas has increased. In such a situation, the need for translation of languages has become necessary. Therefore,

comparative and contrastive studies of languages are becoming important in the field of translation science. Many fields such as philosophy, physics, etc. are integrated with the study of language in their own unique ways.

1.10 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have acquired information about various aspects of the concept of language. Although the prevalence of language is in both human and non-human living beings, the language of non-human living beings is limited and instinctive. The language of human beings is endowed with unlimited potential due to its creativity and variability. Language is considered a system of sound symbols through which a certain language society exchanges its feelings and thoughts. Sound or phone is the smallest unit of language. Words are formed from their composition. The meaningful language unit word is formed by phones. Words are created by the combination of formal elements to express meaning. Words make sentences. A sentence is the largest grammatical unit of language use. The entire language business is done for the attainment of meaning.

Language is learned through imitation, so due to the imperfection of imitation, language slowly undergoes changes over time. Similarity, effortlessness, geography, cultural change, and the need to express new ideas and emotions are notable causes of language change. Language change occurs at all levels, including sound, word, sentence, and meaning.

The field of language is very extensive. There is no country in the world that does not have a language. The emergence of many languages in the world happened over time. The original languages are called mother tongues. Many languages have been created from regional changes in mother tongues. The classification of linguistic families has been done based on the fundamental vocabulary of languages. One language family has also influenced other language families. In addition to geographic expansion, the practical field of language is also multi-dimensional. The study of many practical applications and uses of the field is being done in various sciences. In addition to linguistics, the study of sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, style science, comparative linguistics, language teaching, translation science, lexicography, language geography, language technology, etc. is being done in the field.

1.11 EXERCISES

Question 1: What is the meaning of language?

Question 2: What are the fundamental characteristics of language?

Question 3: Illuminate the theories and reasons for language change.

Question 4: "Language is universal." Comment.

Question 5: Provide an overview of the various fields of language use.

Question 6: Introduce the various theories of the origin of language.

To write the answer, one should ensure that they have studied the entire text and have a clear understanding of the subject. Whenever possible, the answer should be written in the language corresponding to the question. The format of the questions may vary, with short-answer, long-answer, and medium-answer types. Short-answer questions expect a concise response in a summary style. Long-answer questions should be answered in detail and a narrative style.

Suppose the answer is brief, for example, in response to Question 1. In that case, providing a complete definition of language is possible, such as "Language refers to the arrangement of sound symbols used by a society to exchange its thoughts and ideas." Thought itself is also part of the language. If an extensive response is needed, one can illuminate the origin of language, the use of other means in thought or emotional exchange, language's linguistic characteristics, components, and synonyms.

1.12 GLOSSARY

Imitation, duality, symbol, effort, random, discreteness, instinct, phone, phoneme.

1.13 SOME USEFUL BOOKS

- Deutscher, G. (2010). *Through the language glass: Why the world looks different in other languages*. Metropolitan Books, New York, NY.
- Pinker, S. (1994). *The language instinct: How the mind creates language*. William Morrow and Company, New York, NY.
- Yule, G. (1985). *The study of language*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.

UNIT 2 LANGUAGE : STRUCTURE AND USAGE

Unit Structure

- 2.0 Objectives
- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Language and Speech
- 2.3 Symbol System
- 2.4 Phonemic Order
- 2.5 The Grammatical Order of Language
 - 2.5.1 Morpheme/Morph
 - 2.5.2 Lexical Order
 - 2.5.3 Word Formation in Indian Languages
 - 2.5.4 Sentence
- 2.6 Grammatical Categories
 - 2.6.1 Person
 - 2.6.2 Gender
 - 2.6.3 Number (*Vacana*)
 - 2.6.4 Case (*Vibhakti/Kāraka*)
 - 2.6.5 Tense and Mood (*Bhāva*)
 - 2.6.6 Aspects (*Pakṣa*)
 - 2.6.7 Subject, Predicate and Adverbial Components
 - 2.6.8 Semantic Structural Order
- 2.7 Language Usage
 - 2.7.1 Different Aspects of Language Usage
- 2.8 Language Registers
- 2.9 Spoken and Written Forms of Language Usage
- 2.10 Other Social Contexts of Language Usage
- 2.11 Code Mixing
- 2.12 Summary
- 2.13 Exercises
- 2.14 Glossary
- 2.15 Some Useful Books

2.0 OBJECTIVES

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Reflect on various aspects of language system and usage;
- Describe the different components of the language system such as the phonemic system, grammatical system, and semantic system; and
- Apply the knowledge regarding language usage in different contexts, with reference to socio-cultural changes, and the outcomes of language contact situations involving two or more languages.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In Unit one, you studied that language is a system of sound symbols. Now, this unit examines the views of experts on language structure and linguistic behavior. Various aspects of language structure, such as phonemic structure, lexical structure, grammatical structure, and semantic structure, are discussed. Language behavior varies in different areas of society. From an individual level, language evolves into a national and international form. One person can become a member of various societies based on language. By crossing the boundaries of dialectal regions, a dialect becomes a language for political, social, religious, and other reasons. The nature of language becomes stable and standardized. Standard language also undergoes some changes due to the inclusion of technical terminology and so on. In this way, there are various applications of language. The formation of mixed languages occurs when two or more languages are mixed due to the amalgamation of societies. China's Pidgin and India's Urdu language are examples of this. In language, the influence of social status, class distinctions, and community differences is evident. Social customs and beliefs also have an impact on linguistic behavior. It is universally acknowledged that knowledge of grammar alone cannot determine language usage. An understanding of the language used by society is necessary for language behavior. Those who have knowledge of the written language may not be able to understand the oral form of the language. This is because practical knowledge of sound combinations, such as pitch, tone, accent, and modulation, is only possible through an introduction to language usage. The words used in language change their meaning in the context of social behavior, and a proper understanding of the expected linguistic behavior with people of all ages and backgrounds in society can only be achieved through the study of language structure and language usage. This unit attempts to explain language structure and language usage.

2.2 LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

The context of structure and usage has provided a theoretical basis in modern linguistics. Structure is considered the specificity of language, and usage is called speech or parole. Ferdinand de Saussure referred to them as "*langue*"

and "*parole*" respectively. The term "*langue*" refers to the lexical, grammatical, and syntactic structure of a language that is imposed on a child's mind by the language community from childhood. The speaker is active within the boundaries of this structure while speaking their language. They have the freedom to choose from these rules, but what they say is *parole* (speech). Dr. Devi Shankar Dwivedi explains this fact as follows: "What we say or hear is actually speech, and what we learn while listening is language." This process related to language is called linguistic competence and linguistic performance. Under the rules of language, people use various types of sentences, and this amazing generative capacity is obtained from the rules of language.

2.3 SYMBOL SYSTEM

In daily life, information is conveyed through various symbols and signs. First and foremost, it is important to understand what symbols are - they are specific types of signs. Some events or objects serve as symbols that convey the meaning of other events or objects, such as a green traffic light indicating that the road is clear and it is safe to proceed, while a red traffic light indicates danger. These symbols are created by humans, but there are also natural symbols, such as a shivering body indicating a fever. Language includes all types of symbolic systems, but it is important to note that language's symbolic system is based on conventional rules. It does not have any natural connection to the object or concept it is representing. In many languages, certain onomatopoeic words are associated with specific objects or concepts, such as "meow" for a cat's sound or "chirp" for a bird's sound.

The universality of the symbolic system of language is astounding. All objects, events, thoughts, and emotions of the world are included in the symbolic system of language. The symbols of language are phonetic in nature. Each language has a specific sequence and rules for the mutual combination of sounds.

2.4 PHONEMIC ORDER

The word formation of each language is done by a combination of some phones. The existence of phones in a language is valid only when there is mutual differentiation or distinguishing feature in them. The voice-phones used in the language are influenced by the environment or context of other formations, and as a result, a small difference is created in them. Some Hindi words can be presented as an example -

Ramayana, *Virāṭa*, *Surāga*, *Nirālā*: In the above words, there is an effect of 'ma' on 'ra' in Ramayana due to which there is the inclusion of nasality in 'ra'. In *Virāṭa*, the effect of 'ta' on 'ra' is present, so it is pronounced with retroflexion. In the same way, the effect of 'ga' and 'lā' creates a subtle difference in the position of 'rā' in the pronunciation. Similarly, the effect of 'la', 'ta', 'na' on 'ka' is present in the words *Kalama*, *Kaṭaka*, and *Kanaka*.

Although 'ka' is pronounced differently in many situations, it does not have the ability to create a difference in meaning. It is not possible to claim to identify all the subtle distinctions of phones. Due to coming in different environments, the difference that occurs is considered insignificant, and the phone that represents the collective is considered a phoneme. Voice phones are units of description of phones, and phonemes are the units of description of the process of phones. Hockett states that "phonemes are those elements that are contrastively related to each other in the phonemic process of that language." Bloch and Trager argue that a phoneme is a group of similar sounds that are contrastive and distinctive from all other groups of sounds in a particular language. Bloomfield believes that some features of gross acoustic similarity in the sequence of phonemes are identifiable and occur consistently in an inert pattern. These identifying features are found in groups and each of them is called a phoneme. Through continuous practice, the listener reacts to those features that are discriminative.

In language usage, every phoneme is not necessarily contrastive in every situation. The degree of contrast is not as prominent at the end of the word as it is at the beginning of a word.

Every language has rules for the combination and arrangement of sounds or phonemes. Systematicity can be understood through some examples in Hindi, such as *kāma* (work), *nāma* (name), *śāma* (evening), and *dhāma* (place), where the consonants *ka*, *na*, *śa*, and *dha* are similar to a phonetic perspective. Some combinations of sounds are not possible, such as *yuddha* (war), and *raghu* (a name), where the combination of two aspirated consonants cannot be pronounced together, so the preceding consonant becomes unvoiced. Therefore, aspirated consonants cannot be coupled. In Hindi, words do not begin with the consonants "ऩ (ñ)", "ड (ṇ)", and "ण (ṇ)".

Vowels and consonants are used in almost all languages of the world. The pronunciation of vowels does not depend on other vowels or consonants. The pronunciation of these sounds comes out freely from the oral cavity with the help of breath. The articulation of the oral cavity determines the pronunciation of vowels, which can be closed, half-closed, or open. The height of the tongue, as well as the shape of the lips, also play a role in producing vowel sounds. The duration of the sound during pronunciation is also important in creating distinct vowel sounds, as it helps to produce independent sounds, such as the word "*kāma*" (*k* + *ā* + *m*).

Consonants - The sounds that are pronounced with complete or partial obstruction of the mouth are called consonants. Consonants are pronounced with the help of vowels. For example, the pronunciation of क (*ka*), ख (*kha*), and ग (*ga*) is done with the vowel अ (*a*); like क (*ka*), ख (*kha*), ग (*ga*), and घ (*gha*). Consonant sounds such as labial, dental, dorsal, palatal, and glottal are pronounced with the help of the relevant organs. Consonant sounds are classified into stop, affricate, fricative, nasal, lateral, aspirated/unaspirated,

and voiced/voiceless based on the effort of pronunciation. Even by shortening or prolonging the vital air, the dual shapes of consonants are formed as aspirated and unaspirated due to their distinctive qualities. These sounds are also unique due to their distinctive features. Since language has to encompass the entire world and each language needs independent symbols for each object, emotion, thought, etc., various forms of phones have been created.

To give language a concrete form, in addition to vowels and consonants, other elements are also necessary, which are called prosody. There are four prosodic elements - 1. Length, 2. Stress, 3. Tone, and 4. Intonation.

Length refers to the duration of time in which a vowel is pronounced. Vowels pronounced in one unit of time (one second) are called short (*Hrasva*), and those pronounced in two units of time are called long (*Dīrgha*). A vowel pronounced in more than two units of time is called overlong (*Pluta*). Short and long vowels are phonemic, meaning they can differentiate the meaning of words, such as "*rama, rāma, rāmā, sit, seat.*"

The meaning of "stress" or emphasis is to strike or hit. In the pronunciation of phones, not all notes are pronounced with equal force. The force or impact varies. The situation of creating impact by using pitch or tone is called "*swara-āghāta*" (accentuation). The impact created by the use of breath is called "*balāghāta*" (emphasis). In Hindi, the usefulness of *balāghāta* (emphasis), which is achieved at the level of word, is such that it makes the natural pronunciation of words easy. In some languages, meanings of words are differentiated by *balāghāta*, such as:

"इम्पोर्ट" (import) and "इम् पोर्ट" (to import)

"कॉन्डक्ट" (conduct) and "कॉन् डक्ट" (to run/operate)

Russian "Jamok" (Fort) and "Ja mok" (Lock)

At the sentence level in Hindi, *balāghāta* (accentuation) becomes meaningful. For example:

"मैंने पढ़ा है" (I have read it, not someone else)

"मैंने वाटिका देखी है" (I have seen the **garden**, not the lake or something else)

"वह तेज दौड़ गया" (He ran very **fast**, emphasizing the intensity of the verb-adjective combination)

Intonation - The amount of tension between the vowels that is the height or low of the articulation is called tone. In the Ibo language, if the word '*isi*' is pronounced in descending tone, it will mean 'fragrance', if pronounced in balanced tone, it will mean 'head' and if pronounced in ascending tone, it will mean 'six'.

Phoneme-conjunction and letter or character-conjunction are separate things in language structure. Many users consider sound and letter as the same thing. A letter or phone is a unit of sound or sounds whose pronunciation occurs with a single heartbeat of the heart with a high peak. There is a vowel peak or center in a letter or character, which is also vocal in pronunciation. The division of letters is not based on spelling but on pronunciation. In reality, its connection is more from the language behavior than the language structure.

2.5 THE GRAMMATICAL ORDER OF LANGUAGE

The grammatical order of language has a significant contribution to the clarity and effectiveness of expressing subtle ideas and thoughts. The interrelation of grammatical units forms the structure of language. To express an idea, it is necessary to combine several sentences, which is called a proposition. From a grammatical point of view, the highest unit of language is the sentence. Clauses, phrases, words, or parts of words are the lower units.

2.5.1 "Morpheme/Morph"

The minimum unit of grammar is called "Morpheme" or "Morph". A morph can be considered as a linguistic unit, which at a random level of sound process results in a materialistic achievement. There are many synonyms for "Phonemes" at the structural level.

There are two types of morphemes-

1. **Free morpheme** - Free morphemes are monosyllabic words like "walk", "talk", and "chalk".
2. **Bound morpheme** - These are not independent units and require additional sounds to form a word.

Keeping in mind the nature of suffixes, the root and suffixes are divided into two parts. The root elements are those parts of word structure that are not affected by affixes, for example, "read" in "reader" or "speak" in "speaker". The affixes are used to convey new meanings or information related to the sense. The root element can also be called a relational component, meaning that it plays a role in the syntactic structure, tense, and mood of a word. It is interesting to consider how these elements are used in the diverse languages of the world, and how they are included in the structure of languages.

From the perspective of the use of these elements, the world's languages can be divided into two categories:

Isolating languages, in which roots are not combined with affixes. Vietnamese is an example of this.

Agglutnative languages, in which semantic elements are combined with the root itself. These are called Agglutnative languages, such as Sanskrit, Tamil, Greek, etc.

2.5.2 Lexical Order

We have learned that sounds or phones play an important role in language. These are useful materials or substances for the creation of words. Words are meaningful symbols of language. There are three types of words.

Conventional - Words that cannot be meaningfully fragmented; Such as elephant, pen, hand.

Compound - words that can be meaningfully broken into pieces; For example, Birth-giver, Penholder, countrymen.

Compounded Conventional (Yogarūḍha) - Such compound words whose meaning has become rigid.

Words come from many sources in language. Sometimes words from one language are adopted without any change in another language, while at other times there may be changes. Many words in Sanskrit are also present in Hindi, which are called "*tatsama*", and those that come with changes in sound or with phonetic modifications are called "(derived) *tadbhava*". Words that come from other Indian languages are called "native (*deśaja*)" and those that come from foreign languages such as English, French, and Chinese are called "foreign (*videṣī*)". Words travel from one language to another through the contact of human cultures. When food, clothing, or objects from one place reach other places, they carry their names with them. The names and words for discoveries spread accordingly throughout the world's languages.

2.5.3 Word Formation in Indian Languages

When a specific word combination is used in a language, some grammatical changes are made to it, and it becomes a noun or a "word". In isolating languages, there is no difference between a word and a morpheme. In monosyllabic languages, there is no distortion in the word. Sentences are formed in such a way that they are made up of readymade words. In inflected languages (such as Sanskrit), it is necessary to add grammatical elements to words. Words are formed by adding suffixes to roots, and by adding prefixes and suffixes to a word, they can be shaped into various meaningful forms. This ability to shape words into different forms with various meanings is an important feature of language structure. For example, from the root "*paṭha*" (meaning "to read"), various words such as "*pāṭha*" (reading), "*pāṭhaka*" (reader), "*paṭhanīya*" (worth reading), "*pāṭhitavya*" (should be read), "*prapāṭh*" (to read thoroughly), "*sahapāṭha*" (group reading), "*sahapāṭhī*" (co-reader), etc., can be formed.

There are four types of words in Sanskrit:

Named entities (Nāma) - Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives, such as Ram, Kanpur, he, they, good, and bad.

Verbs (Ākhyāta) - read, go.

Prefixes (Upasarga) - prepositions, adverbs, etc.

Particles (Nipāta) - independent words.

In English grammar, words are classified into eight categories: Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, Verbs, Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, and Interjections.

There are units of grammar called phrases (*padbandha*) and clauses (*vākyāntara*) which bridge the gap between words and sentences. A grammatical unit created by the combination of more than one word is called a phrase (*padabandha*); for example, "*Golī se ghāyala cora.*" *Vākyāntara* or sub-sentence is known as 'clause' in English. There are two types of clauses: the main clause and the subordinate clause. In the sentence "That person went away who was tall," "That person went away" is the main clause, and "who was tall" is the subordinate clause. A statement is formed from one or more sentences. A statement is a simple unit of language that conveys meaning, and if analyzed, sentences are obtained. These are different levels of linguistic structure that are more clearly visible at the grammatical level.

2.5.4 Sentence

A sentence is formed by combining words and their grammatical relationship. A sentence always contains a verb, either directly or indirectly. In language, there are five expected qualities in the words (*padas*) used in a sentence:

Meaningfulness - The words used in a sentence should be meaningful.

(Yogyatā) Appropriateness - the words should have the ability to combine with each other to provide a specific meaning in a particular context. Only grammatical analysis is not sufficient.

(Ākāṅkṣā) Inquisitiveness - after hearing a word, there should be curiosity about the subject. For example, in "Ram will come from Kolkata today," hearing the word "Ram" creates curiosity about the subject.

(Sannidhi) Proximity - this refers to the closeness or relevance of words in the sentence. The words should be pronounced with a specific pause in a particular tense.

(Anviti) Consistency - consistency means uniformity in grammar. In some languages, the gender and number of adjectives are the same as the noun, while in others, they are not.

This condition can vary in different languages; for example, in Hindi, "*(acchā laḍakā jātā hai)* good boy goes" becomes "*(acchī laḍakī jātī hai)* good girl goes" for a female which are not the same. In English, adjectives and gender distinctions are not expected in verbs; for example; Good boy goes, good girl goes.

Discourse- In syntax, Saussure looks at it beyond the sentence. Gleason calls it "an upward extension of the sentence", Harris calls it "discourse", and Haliday calls it "text". Similarly, speech act and speech event names are also given to "propositions". In reality, "proposition" is a combination of several

sentences that expand or express a speaker or writer's statement as an organized unit. The concept of a "*mahāvākya*" is used in Indian literature for the same purpose. "Discourse" may have a specific meaning in a particular context, but it is not meaningless without context. For example, "one and one make eleven". Its reference will be "to remain one" or to stay unified. However, even without context, its meaning has significant power in unity and becomes clear on its own.

2.6 GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES

Under the grammatical system, there are four parameters: person, tense, number, and gender.

2.6.1 Person

There are three persons in grammar, according to the participation of the speaker and the listener:

First-person - The first person is used for the speaker and represents oneself, for example, "I" and "we."

Second person - The second person is used for the listener, for example, "you."

Third person - The third person is used for people or things other than the speaker and the listener. It includes "he," "she," "it," "they," "this," and "that." Gender differentiation occurs in pronouns and verbs.

2.6.2 Gender

Gender refers to a symbol that identifies a person or object. Grammatical gender does not always correspond to natural gender. For example, in German, Russian, and some other languages, there are three genders. In Swahili, there are six genders based on singular and plural prefixes and suffixes. Gender is semantically independent. For example, the word "book" is masculine in German and feminine in Spanish, but it has the same meaning in both languages. The gender of a word can be distinguished based on its ending or its article, and it affects agreement between nouns, pronouns, and adjectives in the sentence.

In some languages, there are separate masculine and feminine genders for living beings, neuter genders for inanimate objects, and in some cases, a common gender that includes both masculine and feminine genders. Gender systems in languages do not always seem logical.

2.6.3 Number (*Vacana*)

In comparison to gender, the system of number is more logical. It mainly refers to the singular and plural forms of nouns. Most languages in the world

have a system of singular and plural. Some languages like Sanskrit and Lithuanian also have a dual number.

Some words have different forms in singular and plural. Some words remain unchanged in both singular and plural, for example in Hindi, "*Patthar*", "*muni*", "*guru*", and in English, "sheep". The number also has a system of adjectives and verbs. There are some languages like Fijian which also have a trial number.

2.6.4 Case (*Vibhakti/Kāraka*)

In Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, etc., the division of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives was done in case inflection. The case inflection also affects the gender and number of the word. Depending on gender, the distinction is made according to the case.

There are seven cases - agentive, objective, instrumental, dative, ablative, possessive, and locative. The indication of singular, dual, and plural is present in the cases. In some cases, there is a similarity between the dual and plural forms. In English, the sense of case is shown by prepositions such as "by", "in", "with", "from" etc.

2.6.5 Tense and Mood (*Bhāva*)

Just as the cases of nouns are formed by declension, similarly, the formation of tense and mood in verbs requires the use of conjugation. Tense is an important category of verbs in the Indo-European family, but it is not universal. In Malay, tense in verb forms cannot be determined. In Chinese, tense is indicated by particles. There are three tenses: present, past, and future. There are also three types of past tense: remote past, recent past, and general past. There are two types of future tense: incomplete future and general future. In Sanskrit, the *vidhilinga*, *aśīrlīṅga*, and *hetuhetumadbhūt* are indicative of mood.

2.6.6 Aspects (*Pakṣa*)

This is an indication of completeness and incompleteness in the grammatical instructions of the Slavic languages, especially Russian. In English, there are two aspects: 1. Perfective, 2. Imperfective. Aspect can also be seen with tense and mood. In English, tense is divided into simple/indefinite, continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous.

2.6.7 Subject, Predicate, and Adverbial Components

Every simple sentence consists of two main components called the subject and predicate. Along with these components, there are optional components related to place, time, manner, and cause, which can be removed from the sentence from a structural perspective. These removable components are called adverbials, such as "Mohan was killed," and "Mohan was killed in the

field on Sunday evening." In these sentences, 'Mohan' is the object, 'was killed' is the predicate, and 'in the field on Sunday evening' is an adverbial component.

2.6.8 Semantic Structural Order

Every language has its unique semantics. It is a traditional belief that there is a conventional relationship between words and their meanings. Therefore, various synonymous words are presented in different languages. In reality, the lexicon of a language is not simply a collection of names or nouns that have established economic relationships with independent objects. The semantic composition of two different languages is based on cultural and social similarities. The word stock of each language is a structure of relationships that assigns a single entity (substance or object) to it, but the meaning of words varies in different languages when it comes to colors, animals, plants, etc. In French, the word "*singe*" refers to both orangutans (*vanmānuṣa*) and monkeys, but there is no such word in Hindi. In Hindi, the English word "brown" is called "*bhūrā*," while there is no word for it in French.

2.7 LANGUAGE USAGE

Language use is prevalent among different sections of society. Language is a social activity, and every human activity is possible through language. It is impossible to imagine a society without language. As mentioned earlier, Saussure discussed two aspects of language. He called one aspect '*langue*,' which is the language system that exists in the speaker's mind. The other aspect is *parole*, which is the language that is used in communication. The form of language that exists in the mind is homomorphous, while the language used in communication is hetero-morphous. Similarly, Chomsky gave two concepts, 'linguistic competence' and 'linguistic performance.' He considered linguistic competence as mental and linguistic performance as physical. According to Chomsky, linguistic performance is a distorted form of linguistic competence. Both scholars' concepts could not be entirely agreed upon.

It has been discussed that the meanings or interpretations of words and symbols are derived from conventions. Conventions are formed through language usage. Humans first made language rules or started using language in bits and pieces. It is not easy to contemplate these questions.

However, it is still well known that the knowledge of language that a child acquires in society is only possible through practical language. It is through practical language that he or she internalizes the harmony of rules and conventions, as well as the methods of usage. Formal or Normative grammar is taught later. Since there are many social options for language use, it is necessary to select some of the diverse alternative uses and consider them as standards for the sake of standardization, and to expect speakers to use language accordingly. This idea has also not been fully accepted that linguistic ability is equal and that every language in society has the same

grammar. In reality, the grammar of every language used in language society varies depending on the different types of language usage. Therefore, it is not appropriate to neglect the language behavior/usage which is primary and essential, and give more importance to unrealistic and unverifiable analysis.

Scholars believe that a linguistic unit cannot be complete without a connection to society. Prominent sociolinguist Gumperz believes that language is only a partial element of a speaker's linguistic repertoire that is associated with their linguistic community. Language assists in understanding alternative linguistic systems in their entirety. Bernstein studied the interrelationship between language's symbolic structure and social structure. He believed that language rules form a set that includes all language codes, and it is culture and society that determine when and which code to use. Through socialization, humans learn distinctive social behaviors through language. The main sources of socialization are family, peers, schools, and business. An individual's education and behavior are influenced by the social group to which they belong. They also use language codes according to their group. In different social classes, the meaning of words takes on different forms. Bernstein acknowledges two forms of meaning: the elaborate code, which creates extensive codes that the middle class uses, and whose linguistic expression is clear and context-free; and the restricted code which is characterized by contextual dependence and is used by lower-income class individuals. Bernstein provided pictures to middle and lower-income class children to assess their descriptive abilities and concluded that the reason lower-income class children have difficulty with elaborate codes is due to their cultural and linguistic disadvantages. Bernstein's decision was later criticized, but in the process of socialization, individuals who receive exposure to the developed class and education, their language use becomes associated with extensive codes, and the person who lives in a limited social environment, his language usage/behavior also gets limited.

2.7.1 Different Aspects of Language Usage

From a geographical and social unit perspective, the shortest form of language usage is individual speech. Due to certain linguistic characteristics, a person in a language society creates their own linguistic identity. However, this uniqueness is not such that it cannot be understood by other members of their society. Individual speech can extend from the family level to the social, national, and even international level. As a person's social relationships expand, their linguistic ability and style also expand. A child from the Braj region first learns Braj, then learns standard Hindi at school, and learns English in higher classes. Not only this, they can also learn other languages in other states or countries. In this way, the same person can become a member of various language societies.

Based on the linguistic consistency of many speakers, local dialects are formed between certain defined geographical boundaries. Based on the

linguistic consistency of local dialects, sub-dialects and languages are formed in larger regions, based on their composition. The relationship between dialects and languages is different from that between language and speech. A language is formed from a dialect, but a language doesn't need to be formed by mixing the characteristics of all dialects in the language area. Dialects have their independent grammar. From a linguistic perspective, it is difficult to draw a dividing line between them and languages. According to Dr. Grierson, "The relationship between language and dialect is like that between a mountain and a hill. It can be said without hesitation that Everest is a mountain and Hallberner is a hill, but it is difficult to define the dividing line between them."

The difference between dialects and languages is not solely determined by geographic distance. The key factor is mutual intelligibility. If speakers of the same language can understand each other 100%, then there is no difference between two different dialects or two different languages. If mutual intelligibility reaches 75% between two different dialects, 50% between two different sub-languages, and 0% between two different languages. The difference between two different dialects of the same language or between two different languages increases with geographical distance. The variation in dialects within a language area arises from natural factors such as high mountains, large rivers, vast forests, and inaccessible valleys that hinder communication between speakers, leading to the development of different dialects.

The following are the reasons for the expansion of language usage:

Social reasons - There are many occasions such as marriage, sports, fairs, conferences, etc. where speakers of different languages come together and have to use a common language to communicate. In educated families, if there are women from different linguistic regions, they communicate in a standard language. In urban areas, people from different places reside, and there is a need for a common language (standard language) for communication.

Religious reasons - There are pilgrimage sites established in different parts of India. If a person from one region travels to a pilgrimage site in another region, then they have to use a common language for communication. Sanskrit has been dominant in the religious domain for centuries. Now, Hindi is being used in its place. Hindi is used as a contact language at places like Puri (Odisha), Kanyakumari and Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu), Badrinath, Kedarnath (Uttarakhand), Ganga-Sagar (West Bengal), Kashi, Ayodhya (Uttar Pradesh), Pushkar (Rajasthan), and so on.

Literary reasons - Literature plays an important role in forming a language. By becoming a literary language, Braj language reached the entire Hindi-speaking region, Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Odisha, and other places.

Political reasons - When the political dominance of a language is established, there is an increased attraction towards that language among its speakers. They use their political power to make their language the official language. The English established their colonial rule all over the world, and therefore, English spread throughout the world.

Educational reasons - To promote education, it is necessary to adopt a standard language. Those who receive education tend to use the standard language more in their communication, resulting in the limited use of local dialects. Educated people also include standard words in their language, which results in the exclusion of many words and usages from the local dialect.

Communication medium - Thousands of people travel by motor vehicles, trains, ships, etc. They come in contact with each other, so it becomes necessary for them to use a common contact language. The practical use of standard language also increases through letters, magazines, radio, television, cinema, etc.

Business reasons - Today's era is business-oriented. People live in metropolitan cities for business. Thousands of workers go to the cities for work. Due to business reasons as well, there is a need for a contact language. Many businessmen in South India who do not know Hindi keep Hindi-speaking employees in their shops so that they can communicate with Hindi-speaking customers regarding business.

Standard Language - Any language can have multiple dialects and sub-dialects. These differences and sub-differences are manifested in social and geographical dialects and sub-dialects. As a result, language often does not remain uniform, and there is natural variation due to the society of the speaker. However, the representation of many dialects and various forms of language is often standardized. In practice, what is the form of language, whose correctness, and what kind of written form has been established? Language is accepted for some points. In principle, there should be a natural uniformity in any language. Because the spelling and grammatical structure of the language and the pronunciation of words must be the same. Some people also believe that the mentality of linguistic purity is not appropriate. Language can also be left open for exchange up to a certain extent. However, the standard form of language is necessary for the dignity of language and to keep it consistent. The term "standard language" refers to the language form that is accepted by all those who speak the language. A standard language does not possibly take the form of a dialect, vernacular, or creole, and it has a uniform vocabulary and grammar across its entire domain. It is more easily understood and more prestigious than other languages. This is why Creole is considered a standard language compared to Pidgin. Another characteristic of a standard language is that it is expressed in writing, which helps to create uniformity in all forms of literature in that language and has a long-lasting

influence. Translating a standard language is relatively convenient, and people from different geographic regions are connected socially by a common thread, on some occasions, this standard language represents society or the nation.

2.8 LANGUAGE REGISTERS

After considering the question of why language is used instead of speech, it is important to note that language is not uniform in all areas. Language does not remain the same in all its uses. Thus, language usages refer to the various shades of uses that occur in the specific context of language. Depending on the subject and social circumstances, changes can occur in its usage. The registers of a language differ not only in terms of their technical vocabulary but also in their technical structure. Considering registers makes it clear that registers vary depending on the subject matter, expression form, and style. In this way, the various uses of language are referred to as language registers. In fields such as advertising, business, literature, science, office work, law, etc., linguistic usages are different.

Some selected definitions related to usage are as follows:

“By register, we mean a variety correlated with a performer’s social role on a given occasion.” J.C. Catford, A linguistic theory of translation, OUP, 1965, P. 89.

Registers are those “Varieties of language which correspond to different situations, different speakers and listeners, or readers and writers, and so on.” R.M.W. Dicon, “On formal and Contextual Meaning.” ALH (Budapest), XIV, P. 38.

“By register, itself a linguistic, not situational category, is meant a division of idiolect, or what is common to dialects, distinguished by formal (and possibly substantial) features and correlated with types of situations of utterance (these distinguished by such components as those here enumerated).” – J. Ellis, “On Contextual Meaning.” In memory of J.R. Firth, Longmans, P. 83.

Language of Advertisement - Advertisement is related to business. Companies advertise their products by using language to show their product quality in an extraordinarily good light. The nature of language in advertising is simple. Sentences are short and sometimes rhythmic and flowing.

Language of Journalism – The language of Journalism, which refers to the language used in newspapers, magazines, and other news publications, has its unique usage. Many news stories are not stated directly but rather use language to create linguistic appeal or interest. The headline of a news story is crafted to generate curiosity. In some cases, the use of provocative language similar to advertising is also emphasized. Sometimes, the grammatical structure is also broken to create the impact of the language. Pronouns and verb forms are often used in the third person in news language.

The name of the location is given before providing the news, and the source of the news is given at the end. Sensational language usage and bombastic claims are sometimes made and categorized as yellow journalism.

Language of Radio and Television - The language exchange in radio is expressed in such a way that the visual images of the situations become clear to the listener. In television, the weakness of language is compensated by pictures. There is some drama in the language of both. Since there has been diversity in the subjects of communication media, it is natural for there to be diversity in the use of language. As far as possible, the language is grounded on practicality.

Official Language - Offices are established for both government and non-government work in a country, whether it is related to development, security, scientific discoveries, or general administration. Each office has its method of handling papers, which is accompanied by technical vocabulary. Formality is more prominent in the official language. Correspondence between officials follows a certain format. The sender's address is written on the top left, followed by the recipient's name, the subject in the middle, and a complimentary close at the bottom right. Letters, memos, notifications, orders, notices, page numbering, reminders, press releases, etc. are written using a definite and technical vocabulary system in the office field. The historical development of official and administrative language and terminology can be seen in Sanskrit, Persian, English, and now Hindi languages respectively in India.

Literary language - In the field of literature, language is used in a relatively more liberal way. In this field, creativity is mostly used. While the language of prose remains close to everyday speech, the grammatical sequence is often altered in poetry to create rhythm. Careful attention is paid to the selection, arrangement, and usage of words to bunch profound thoughts. Both prose and poetry are made more impactful through the use of figures of speech, symbols, and imagery. Based on the imaginative and creative powers of the mind, Jakobson has combined it with the concepts of "metonymy" and "metaphor". The selection is associative, and the arrangement is compositional. In literary language, the mere meaning of a word is not expected, but rather its ability to awaken aesthetic sensations. While everyday language is mostly denotative, literary language is connotative and allusive. In poetry, language structure deviates from the norm to create a unique expression.

2.9 SPOKEN AND WRITTEN FORMS OF LANGUAGE USAGE

The use of any language occurs in two forms: the first is oral or spoken, and the second is written. In spoken use of language, the selection, sequence, and combination of words remain loose, compared to written use where they have more density and accuracy. This difference is evident when we compare the language used in general conversation with the views expressed by a learned

person in their spoken or written form on a serious subject. In oral use, sometimes a sentence is left incomplete, and if any relevant context emerges in the middle of the conversation, the listener tries to explain it while leaving the original sentence incomplete. Some scholars consider language as an intangible system in the mind. According to them, the material manifestation of language is more complete in the form of oral sounds than in written form due to the limitations of the script. In oral language use, the expression of many emotions such as fear, surprise, acceptance, and denial is done through tone or stress. The linguistic expression is enriched by facial expressions and body language too. In a drama, the characters' emotions and moods are conveyed more effectively through their acting and gestures, among other things.

2.10 OTHER SOCIAL CONTEXTS OF LANGUAGE USAGE

The societal level differentiation also has an impact on linguistic behavior. In Hindi, there is a different usage of honorific plurals than the grammatical structure. Some people are considered to be of a lower status in society, but the importance of the work they do remains. Therefore, high-level words are used to show respect to those who are involved in such professions.

Due to shame and shyness, women do not use their husband's names and instead refer to them with "he," "that person," "my man," etc. Different indicative words are used for obscene words as well.

2.11 CODE MIXING

When two language speakers meet, a mix of both languages starts to be used, resulting in a fusion of languages. In China, English words have been incorporated into the Chinese language according to Chinese pronunciation and grammar, resulting in a separate language. In Jamaica, Trinidad, and Mauritius, pidgin languages have developed through the mixing of different communities. Sisulu in Indonesia and Urdu in India are examples of creole languages.

Although Hindi is the official language of India, higher education is often imparted in English. English is also used in the High courts and the Supreme court. English is commonly used in administrative work. Due to these circumstances, English words have been incorporated into all Indian languages. Many official letters, legal orders, etc. are written in both English and Hindi. The same person may speak in English, Hindi, or their mother tongue at different times. If someone from one state moves to another state, they learn the language of that state. However, in practice, they tend to use some specific expressions, vocabulary, etc., in their mother tongue when communicating with people from their state. People from other regions tend to use Hindi and include their language's pronunciation, vocabulary, etc. when speaking in Hindi. Therefore, new linguistic forms of Hindi are

emerging in Bombay and Calcutta. These linguistic forms are also known as "Hinglish" and "*Bambaiya* Hindi."

Language fusion is a natural process that occurs when speakers of different languages come together. It is an interesting phenomenon that results in the creation of new linguistic forms.

Language usage specifically influences culture. In societies where family and social relationships are important, they have separate words for them, whereas in societies where they are not, information is conveyed through general words. In Indian society (Hindi), there are separate words for uncle, aunt, maternal uncle, paternal uncle, and so on, while in English, there is only one word for all of them, which is "uncle". The structure of a linguistic society can be understood based on the vocabulary of relationships. In societies where there is caste harmony and intimacy, the vocabulary of relationships includes the larger society.

2.12 SUMMARY

Language structure and language usage are not entirely separate from each other. Language usage arises from language structure, and language structure changes due to language usage. Language structure is also called language capacity. The verbal form of language is called a sentence. Language is a system of symbols, and symbols are made up of phones. Sounds/phones are divided into vowels and consonants. Every language has its own rules for combining vowels and consonants. The phones that create a difference in meaning in word formation are called phonemes. In some languages, tone, stress, intonation, and pitch can also make a difference in meaning. Words come into language from various sources. Words can be basic, derived, or compound. Words are formed by the combination of morphemes. The ability to put words in different meaningful forms using affixes, prefixes, etc. is an essential feature of language structure. From the point of view of structure, the world's languages are divided into two categories. One category is agglutinative languages in which there is no combination of root and affixes. The languages in which the combination of the root and the affixes express meaning are called inflectional languages. Sentence construction is followed by word combination, which leads to sentence structure, then clause structure, and ultimately the construction of the paragraph. Syntax plays an essential role in the formation of sentences, clauses, and paragraphs.

2.13 EXERCISES

- What is the relationship between language structure and language use?
- What are the distinctive features of language's symbolic structure?
- Shed light on the grammatical structure of language.
- How many forms of social behavior in language are there?

- Does the use of language violate its grammatical structure? Reflect on the validity of this statement.
- What is the difference between oral and written language?

2.14 GLOSSARY

Morpheme, Phoneme, Prescriptive, Segmentation, Sentence, Symbol, Technical vocabulary

2.15 SOME USEFUL BOOKS

Bloomfield. (1963). *Language*, Moti Lal Banarasi Das, New Delhi.



UNIT 3 LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION

Unit Structure

3.0 Objectives

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Purport of Language and Communication

3.2.1 Communication and Broadcast

3.2.2 Limited and Broad Meaning of Communication

3.2.3 Elements of Communication

3.3 Models of The Communication Process

3.3.1 Difference between Communication and Broadcast

3.3.2 Role of Written and Oral Forms of Language in Communication System

3.4 Means of Processes of Communication Order in the Context of Multilingualism

3.5 The Role of Translation in Communication

3.6 Contribution of Society, Culture, and Means of Mass Communication in the Process of Communication

3.7 Summary

3.8 Exercises

3.9 Glossary

3.10 Some Useful Books

3.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading the present unit, you shall be able to:

- Differentiate between the communication systems of human beings and non-human beings;
- Explain the written and oral forms of communication system;
- Discuss communication in the context of translation;
- Discuss the interrelationships of communication and mass communication; and
- Underline the importance of society and culture in communication.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In the first and second units of this block, you have learned about the nature of language and its relationship with other disciplines. The system of

language and its behavior has also been discussed. Therefore, in the present unit, the basic principle of 'communication' through the medium of language will be taught. You shall also get acquainted with the internal and external nature of the language.

What exactly is communication? Is language the only means of communication and if so, what is language? How does it work? What is the relation between language and communication? What are the elements of language? What are the elements of communication? How do the elements of communication interact with each other? What is the relation between communication and mass communication? What are the things required to be kept in mind for the communication of the implications of social, and cultural units in translation? All these questions will be delved upon in detail in this unit.

3.2 PURPORT OF LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION

Modern science believes the existence of humans to be based upon the firm foundation of evolution. It also means that the present form of society is the result of a long history of development. If we go to the primitive period of human society, then the historical, sociological, and all other researches conclude that in primitive times (wo)man lived in forests like other animals and after passing through the stone age, (s)he entered the metal age. It cannot be said exactly when humans started living in a community, but it is certain that a family community of humans must have existed from the beginning for some basic needs, physical problems, problems caused by other organisms, and natural calamities. There must have been some means of conveying the impressions arising in the mind regarding the difficulties to his/her companions. The method of this exchange of these experiences of life may have been a set of signs earlier, but surely there must have been a system in that too. This system, while developing under the pressure of time and circumstances, became a means of exchange of ideas in the form of today's system of sound symbols. In this system of thought exchange, there has been a direct relationship between the geographical, natural, and social systems related to life within the community system. This was called language in general terms, but a section of scholars support the creativity of the human mind and separate language from society. They propound the universal characteristics of language as the basis of their study and analysis and believe that the human mind is a special structure and that is the reason why language has a universal character.

The meaning of 'language' is a topic of debate among scholars. We will explore some of their views later, but first let us note that the word 'language' comes from the Sanskrit root '*bhāṣ'*', which means 'to speak'. It means that what is spoken is the language. Here the question arises that in what sense we are using the word 'language', and for what purpose. If 'Language' is being

used in the sense of exchange of feelings, thoughts, experiences, etc. that is means of communication, then 'Language' has two meanings (1) Broad and (2) limited. In a broad sense, all those means of communication, and the exchange of ideas, feelings, and experiences by which people of a community communicate with each other, all come under language. These include all those signs, pictures, or phonetic symbols through which one creature transmits the experience of its mind to another creature. For example, when a child cries due to some pain or hunger, does the mother have any doubt? Many times, it also happens that when the mother is away from the child due to her busy work, then when the child is hungry, the milk from the mother's breasts automatically starts to flow. Why do our feet immediately hit the brakes when we see a red light on the road? Different types of markings on the road or different types of signs placed on the road give us some or the other message and the authority is naturally implemented. Even if the driver is talking to someone, he is still following the road signs in his mind. But the means of communication we are discussing here is that system of sound-symbols which is based on sound symbols rather than physical signs. These sound symbols are actually signs. But humans have developed these signs for their communication convenience through a tradition of continuous evolution to suit community-specific needs. This developed system has not only made facilities available to man but has also made unimaginable contributions to the rapid development of the human community.

Language: definition

There are many definitions of the word 'language'. Some focus on the general meaning of the language, some express a specific intention. Some definitions have been made keeping in mind the structure of the language such as phoneme, form, position, sentence structure, etc., while some have been made based on its various functions by associating the language with the society. Some express the deep connection between language and communication, while some declare language as an essential part of human society's communication while stating the difference between human and non-human communication. Some definitions limit language only to sound signals, while some consider physical signals as important for communication, but overall, language refers to the accurate exchange of ideas by a language community. When this exchange of ideas takes place from one language community to another, translation plays a special role. The meaning of translation is - "to carry a meaning that has been accepted in one language community to another language community in exactly the same form, through the medium of another language, and to transmit it to that second language community." According to Osgood (1979: 213) the word is like a small bucket that carries one's intention and pours it into the mind of the listener or reader. We have also read the definitions given by some other scholars in Unit 1. Some more concepts related to language will be discussed here.

According to Encyclopedia Britannica, a random system of symbols used by a society to exchange its ideas is called language.

Bloch and Trager (1942) have defined language as "a system of random sound symbols through which individuals of a linguistic society exchange ideas among themselves."

According to Guru (*Samvat* 2032), "Language is how a man can express his thoughts to others well and can understand others' thoughts clearly."

Sharma (1966-11) also regards language as a system of exchange of thought by members of a linguistic society, "the system of arbitrary stereotyped phonetic signs through which human beings interact or co-operate."

Sapir (1963: 1978-8) also calls "language a system of exchange of human thoughts, feelings, and desires".

Bloomfield (1968: 30-31) calls language a "system of speech signs".

Looking at the above definitions and the functions of language in them, it can be said that language is the most powerful and complete medium of social interaction, and communication, along with being a socially relative, sound-based meaningful system.

3.2.1 Communication and Broadcast

The English word communication is derived from *commûnicâre* of Latin which means to share one's feelings, thoughts, emotions, achievements, etc. with others. In this way, when a person establishes a relationship with another person and exchanges ideas, then it is called communication. The systematic and smooth process of this communication is called broadcast. But when a person sends any information or message to many people, then it would be more appropriate to keep it in the category of mass communication. When a person is not able to establish direct/personal contact with the general public, then he/she depends upon the means of mass communication such as TV, radio, newspaper, telephonic messages, etc., and these means have become the best means of mass communication today. It is not possible to communicate personally with the majority of people in a very large area, so in such a situation, radio, TV, internet, and newspapers are very important means of mass communication.

In the words of Prof. K. L. Kumar, communication is the foundation of all human actions and interactions. It means the communication of thoughts, information, and orders through sense organs. This message should be transmitted uninterrupted and unchanged to the other person.

According to Legans, "Communication is the process by which two or more people exchange ideas, facts, feelings, and impressions in such a way that the receivers understand the meaning of the received messages clearly and use them."

According to Lougis and Weigel, “In the process of communication; decisions, information, instructions are given by the social system and knowledge, ideas, feelings, and attitudes are created and changed.”

Therefore, communication is the process that occurs between two or more persons, and through this, attitudes, desires, feelings, ideals information, etc. are exchanged.

3.2.2 Limited and Broad Meaning of Communication

According to Newman and Summer, “Communication is the exchange of facts, ideas, opinions or feelings between two or more persons.

According to Lewis A-Allen, “Communication includes all those things by which one person bridges the gap in the mind of another person with something of his own. Under this, the systematic process of saying, listening, and understanding goes on continuously.

According to F G Mayer, “Communication is the exchange of human thoughts and ideas through words, letters and messages.

According to Keith Davis, “Communication is the process by which messages and understanding are conveyed from one person to another.

According to McFarland, 'Communication in a broad sense is the process by which meaningful things are exchanged between human beings. Specifically, it is the mechanism by which meanings are understood by humans. Keeping the above definitions in mind, we can say that communication is the process in which two or more people exchange their messages and information and ideas, feelings, facts, complaints, opinions, beliefs, arguments, doubts, etc. related to these information exchanges. Here in the exchange of mutual messages, it is also implied that both parties are applying the same meaning to the message, that is, the person receiving the message has applied the same meaning as in the mind of the communicator.

Communication is such a method through which we accept each other's feelings and get acquainted. Today, communication is not limited to the thoughts of a person and has taken a wider form. Through communication, we can influence each other. This process is such that it cannot communicate itself unless there is some basis in front of it. The term communication is used today in different senses. But its general meaning is 'to transmit', that is, to send which is also called 'communication' in today's scientific system. A person wants to communicate his thoughts more and more and wants to increase public relations more and more. For this a minimum of two persons are required.

Under the specific meaning of communication, all those feelings and thoughts can be included which one person conveys to another or communicates. It is a process; it is through this process that thoughts and ideas are exchanged. It is also used in the sense of 'broadcast'. Thus, its general and specific meaning can be in one form as follows: providing specific ideas to be sent by a specific method to a specific place.

3.2.3 Elements of Communication

In communication, the following elements are necessary for the process which is adopted for the exchange of ideas.

Communicator - It is the transmitter of the message. Today's era is the era of science, so the sender doesn't need to be a person. Communication can be done through any paper magazine or machine (TV, radio, internet, telephone). But some person or organization remains at its core.

Message - The idea or experience broadcasted by a person that he wants to convey is the message. This message has one meaning, but many forms of sending, such as orally, writing it in a letter or through any other sign.

Communication medium or channel - Communication channel means how a message is transmitted from the sender to the receiver; like telephone, radio, TV, newspaper, telegraph, letter, etc. through which the messenger conveys his feelings, thoughts, information, etc. to the listener, viewer, or the reader.

Message receiver - The person who receives the meaning or concept by reading a newspaper, magazine, or book, hearing it on the radio, or telephone, etc., seeing it in a film, etc. is called a message receiver.

In addition to these, physical actions and signals are shown by different types; For example, messages are also exchanged through scouts, the army, or different types of traffic signals made on the road.

In the context of translation, the importance of oral and written messages or expressions is generally high. It is necessary for the translator that the message expressed in one language should be given the same expression in the target language so that the receiver of the target language can receive the same message as the messenger of the source language conveys to the receiver of his language.

3.3 MODELS OF THE COMMUNICATION PROCESS

Four processes are given below whose various elements remain functional; this fact has been clarified by scholars through their respective models. Some of the major models are being presented here:

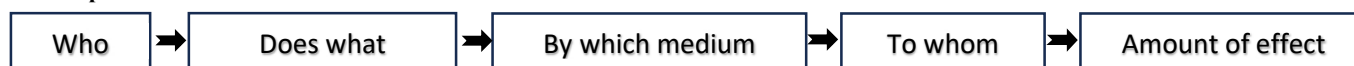
Aristotelian model



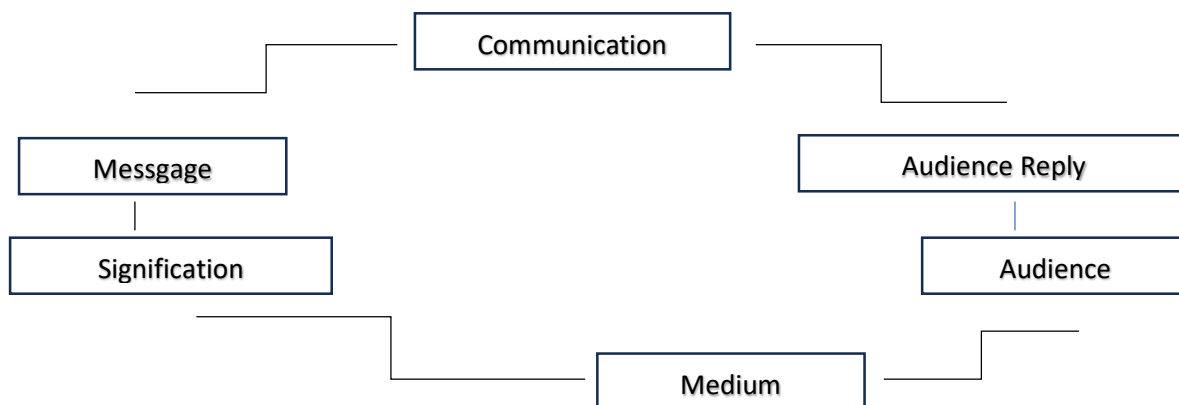
Cananbhook model



Harold Laswell model



Communication model of Leagans



3.3.1 Difference between Communication and Broadcast

While discussing communication and broadcast, it has become clear that the mutual sharing of human emotions/information and being influenced by them is called communication. It is a cooperative process in which both the transmitter of information or emotion and the receiver participate and are benefited. Although communication is sometimes used as 'broadcast', the fact is that communication refers to the expression of a language or means of conveying a message from one place to another or from a messenger to a receiver. When we say the means of mass communication, it means that the means through which we convey the messages to the general public. We call those means of mass communication. Radio, T.V., telephone, newspapers, etc. are means of communication and through them, the message is being transmitted. The message sent from one place to another should be received in the same form as the messenger has sent it through the said means. If the message is not understood even after receiving it, the process of communication is not complete.

3.3.2 Role of Written and Oral Forms of Language in Communication System

Language is a communicative system. Communicability is an essential element of language. Without communicability there is no language. And without language there is no Communicability Sociolinguistics assumes that language is a social object, which becomes alive and pulsating due to the interaction of ability and behavior, and works for communication in a particular society. Saussure's '*La Langue*' and '*La Parole*', Chomsky's 'Language Ability' and 'Language Behavior', and Himes' 'Concept of 'Communicative Ability' explain the communicability of language in the context of the mutual relations between man, society, and language. As far as written and oral forms of language are concerned, language is oral. The written form of language has evolved to consolidate and preserve the oral

language and for disseminating it in society. As far as spoken language is concerned; It has many possibilities for communication, in which it is possible to bring accuracy in communication with the help of physical efforts, ascension in voice or intonation, etc. according to the situation. It is difficult to follow it completely in written language, but there are various instruments through which the writer succeeds in conveying his intention to the reader. The biggest convenience of the written form is that we can remember the forgotten things by linking them with the written material of the past and communicate the topics of the present to the future.

Some of the main points propounded by Saussure in his book '*Course in General Linguistics*' are as follows-

1. Language is a synchronous living thing.
2. The study of language is primarily the study of speech.
3. Language should not be considered only as a set of physical characteristics but those should be seen in their social perspective.

Along with the social trends of society, the communicative trends of the language automatically keep on changing. To understand the completeness of language and its comprehensive form, Saussure presented two concepts which are today called 'Language System' and 'Language-Behavior'. The language system is the *La Langue* and the language behavior is the *La Parole* in Saussure's words. '*La Langue*' is the grammatical system that remains latent in the human mind and '*La Parole*' is the expressed form of the language system that works for communication in society. Language system and language behavior both go hand in hand. During the process of communication, the language user assimilates both the language behavior and the language system in the social environment. So, it can be said that both forms are important for communication. Similarly, it would also be appropriate to say that in the communication process, both written and oral forms of language play an important role in completing the communication process at their respective places. As far as the process of communication is concerned, translation acts as a bridge in the communication of ideas from one language community to another, and it becomes important in today's era of 'global' culture.

3.4 MEANS AND PROCESSES OF COMMUNICATION ORDER IN THE CONTEXT OF MULTILINGUALISM

In multilingual society challenges may arrive in linguistic communication. If all the members of the society have multilingual capability at the level of expression and reception, then communication becomes automatic, but if the society is multilingual but its members are monolingual, then the resort to translation must be taken. In a multilingual country like India, both situations are seen. In one situation the members of the society are also multilingual;

For example, in a metropolitan community, along with the mother tongue, the ability to speak English or Hindi is there but if we go to the remote rural areas of different regional language communities, only mother tongue-speaking communities and members are found. It is not possible to communicate in any language other than their mother tongue or their regional language through means of broadcast or direct language practice. This situation can sometimes be observed even with dialect-speaking communities of the same language. But when this situation hinders communication between dialects, then all the dialects are associated with mutually communicative forms, and in such a situation, between the speakers of two dialects of distant geographical areas, there is an intermediary dialect form or standard language form. The process of communication is completed through that intermediary dialect medium or the standard language form.

When we are in a multilingual-speaking society, that is, in a society like India where there are very large mother-tongue-speaking communities, a Tamil-speaking person can't communicate with a Gujarati-speaking person, but for communication in such nations or societies, it is possible different language communities give rise to pidgins or creolized forms as another language or link language. Its examples are found not only in India but in many countries of the world.

In India too, there are many Pidgin or Creole forms like Bombay Hindi, Calcutta Hindi, Naga Hindi, Gujarati Hindi, Marathi Hindi, etc. which have developed due to the necessity of communication. When a pidgin is mainly adopted by a linguistic community as a mother tongue, it is called a creole. Apart from this, in various industrially and administratively important metros, multilingualism has been introduced due to various reasons as speakers of various languages come and live there, they either give birth to a contact language form for communication with other language speakers or learn the language of that particular society. Sometimes in a multilingual society, a language other than the mother tongue is prevalent at different levels, which is used by the people of the two language communities as a link language for their various purposes. The link language of the Indian community is English at one level and Hindi at the other. Where English acts as a contact language in the formal contexts of the educated class, Hindi, through its flexible and acceptable forms, maintains mutual communication in the general contexts of daily life all over India. In multi-lingual communities like India, this process of communication is accomplished through different languages and language forms at different levels. It is intertwined in the form of a chain in which different languages, their dialects, pidgins, and creole forms all work together. In this process, linguistic exchanges, code-mixing, and code-switching continue in parallel. Therefore, the communication process continues naturally even in multilingual communities. In these communities, the process of spontaneous translation is naturally available in the society itself. Therefore, it can be said that a multilingual community is a unique example of expansion of knowledge and richness of literature.

Language communication process in a multilingual society

The communication process in a multilingual community appears mainly in three forms:

1. Communicating with a speaker of another language
2. Communication with a native speaker
3. Communication for specialized knowledge

Communication with other speakers

When members of a multilingual community live together, there are many contexts when they are directly in front of each other and communication is required. Trade languages serve as a means of communication between these communities in many parts of the world. For example, the Kituba Pidgin language (trade language) derived from the Kikongo language of Congo and Kwilu Valley does this work. Similarly, the pidgin language of New Guyana is Neomelanesian. Similarly, the Weskos Pidgin language in West Africa does the same thing. In this sequence, Tagalog has now been accepted as the national language in the Philippines, by the name 'Pilipino'.

Communication with native speakers

Even within a mother-tongue-speaking community, there are various dialects and regional variations, which are spread over a large territory and community. In a country like India, these dialects and regional forms are geographically far apart. Although the development of mass communication has played a major role in reducing the distance between these forms, still, for communication between them, either the intermediary dialect is used, or the communication process is completed through standard language. For example, communication between speakers of the Awadhi dialect of Hindi and Marwari speakers of Rajasthan is usually accomplished through the medium of the standard language.

Language of communication of specialized knowledge

There is always a need for a language through which formal and specialized knowledge and higher education can be obtained. For example, if people speaking Cebuano, Pampango, and Samarono in the Philippines, want to take advantage of a film, newspaper, T.V., etc., or want to do any work for the community, then they must learn 'Pilipino'. If they want to make a prestigious position in politics, business or society, then it is mandatory to learn English. The situation is almost the same in India as well. If English is required for higher education in India, then Hindi is equally necessary for establishing a high position in national politics.

3.5 THE ROLE OF TRANSLATION IN COMMUNICATION

Our world is shrinking. Cultural and commercial exchange is growing internationally at an unimaginable pace. In the last two or three decades, the graph of domestic and international tourism has also come up very fast despite international terrorist incidents. As a result, even remote places that were once monolingual or mono-class, today have become multi-class or multicultural and multilingual. Industrial development and consequent economic and educational development have worked to bring different classes closer. Today, in a multilingual, multicultural country like India, metropolitan cities have developed rapidly. Leaving the tendency of class conservation, people are moving forward towards assimilation of other languages, cultures, and life values as per the need without any prejudice.

It is an indisputable truth that language is a medium for the development and expansion of human life. This medium is not only for general activities or exchange of ideas but also for business or livelihood. Moreover, the time has come to reconsider the status of language planning in education in India and the world. This is the reason why linguistic difficulties are increasing in many regions all over the world. Our focus is not on the 'general public' but on that partial section of the metros, which can be said to be linguistically prosperous in school, in office, or at home. That is why a large section of the United Nations is coming forward in support of the fact that languages as Japanese, Hindi, etc. should also be accepted as official languages in the United Nations, which are the medium of communication for large communities of people. Many countries in Europe are also struggling with linguistic problems. In such a situation, there is a need to develop a system, from schools to business establishments, and in every other sphere, where there is no hindrance in communication between common people. This work is possible by developing a translation mechanism. World history has witnessed the fact that translation has played a special role in communication from one corner of the world to the other, from exchange of knowledge to commodity exchange. Take the propagation of Buddhism in ancient times or talk about the Bible, translation has a special contribution to the communication of ideas of both.

Bhartendu translated The Qur'an to prove the cultural unity of India. High-quality literature has been continuously written in all Indian languages and it is also true that through translation, readers of all languages have been taking advantage of that literature. Like Sangam literature in Tamil, *Avadhāna* literature of Telugu, *Pavādā* of Marathi, *Phāga* of Gujarati and Ghazals of Urdu are symbols of a vast culture. Through translation, all of them have influenced and benefited from the literature of another language.

Translation in foreign languages may face some special problems in the translation of cultural and geographical patterns, which are very important points for communication. Just as in one language community an animal,

bird, object, color, or place may get a special significance due to religious or other cultural reasons. The same place may be accorded to some other living or non-living being in another community. Through these, although unsaid, many expressions of that community, place, and linguistic class are also communicated.

3.6 CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIETY, CULTURE, AND MEANS OF MASS COMMUNICATION IN THE PROCESS OF COMMUNICATION

Language is a social commodity. Society's needs, circumstances, social structure, cultural system, values, tradition, and its rise and fall are the life force of a language. Language is the expression of the system of society. Society and language can be said to be interdependent and relative to each other.

When a person wants to convey an idea, then there is a certain arrangement of those ideas or emotions. Those ideas or emotions are born with a complete social and cultural background. This is the reason that each language has a linguistic community. Ideas are easily exchanged or communicated in that particular linguistic community. The homogeneity of cultural-social symbols is essential for communication. This is the reason that at the time of translation many times, communication gets hampered due to lack of homogeneity. Language is not just an account of lexical, grammatical, and phonological arrangements and structures, but more than that, it is such a behavior, that occurs towards the environment, towards each other, and towards the medium of communication itself. From this point of view, there is a close relationship between language structure and social structure.

The expression of this structural system of the society is on the one hand through mutual possibility and on the other through various means of communication with a very large section of the society. Today's modern means of communication have a great contribution in making ideas accessible to a large section. These means of communication which include newspapers, magazines, books, radio, T.V. Internet, telephone, etc. have brought the members of the society very close in terms of communication. Compared to ancient times, when it used to take months to convey one's expression through letters, now hundreds of messages can be sent and received in just one click. The revolutionary development of technology in the 21st century has made way for communication to be effective. Its effect can be seen in social, political, economic, cultural, business, and all other fields. The development of the computer has given a magical power in the speed and capacity of all these means. Today, computer has made mass communication faster than ever. The role of the computer can be called miraculous in the field of printing, radio, TV, telephone, and translation. In the field of communication, media has worked as a bridge between different language communities, and on the other hand, it has been a tool for spreading and projecting language to distant members of its community. Therefore, it

would not be an exaggeration to say that the mass communication revolution has not only increased the capacity of mutual communication but giving it a comprehensive form, has expanded the store of knowledge. This will be called a very important event for the development of human society. For example, Hindi films and songs have gained immense popularity not only in Hindi-speaking regions but in almost all countries in Asia. Hindi has become recognized in other countries of the world as well. Through the means of mass communication, programs in regional languages are broadcast on TV, radio, telephone, and internet. This has strengthened the preservation of the mother tongue by reaching their native speakers thousands of miles away. Translation has been an important tool and an integral part throughout this journey.

3.7 SUMMARY

In this unit, we got to know that the most important means of communication is language. There are many approaches to language communication. Although the process of communication is complex in itself, it keeps on happening automatically in society in the form of various components. Different models of communication further point to the fact that the process of communication is a kind of psycholinguistic process. Different forms of language are essential components as well as influencing factors in this process. There is a very subtle difference between communication and mass communication. We also learned in the unit that language needs to be seen from a social perspective, as it continues to be alive in the process of communication. It is not just a set of physical characteristics. The role of language is also important in the context of multilingualism. Interaction encourages linguistic exchange and adds new patterns to a particular language. Pidgin-Creole etc. are the results of that exchange. Hinglish, Hindustani, and other Indian languages are some of the most important language forms. In this unit, we have also tried to draw your attention to the fact that language in translation and language behavior play a very important role in communication and broadcast. Cultural elements are important in communication, and appropriate and understandable components of meaning are created when appropriate background information and context settings are known. The participation of modern communication systems is proving to be effective in linguistic exchange.

3.8 EXERCISES

- 1 What are the main purposes of language and where do men/women use language?
- 2 Sign language and the language of sound symbols?
- 3 What is meant by communication and how does language perform the function of communication?
- 4 What do you know about mass communication and what is the contribution of modern media to mass communication?

- 5 Explain the role of translation in the communication process.
- 6 Express your opinion on cultural, social, and geographical difficulties in translation.
- 7 How can translation help in the development of the society?
- 8 Why is communication necessary for the dissemination of knowledge?

3.9 GLOSSARY

La Langue, La parole, Pidgin and Creole, communication, message, random, symbol.

3.10 SOME USEFUL BOOKS

- Bloch, B. & G.L. Trager, (1942), *Outline of Linguistic Analysis*, Baltimore (USA), LSA
- Saussure, F.D. (1964), *Course in General Linguistics*, London

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UNIT 4 LANGUAGE CHANGE

Unit Structure

- 4.0 Objectives
- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Types of Language Change
 - 4.2.1 Sound Change
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 - 4.2.3 Lexical Changes
 - 4.2.4 Semantic Change
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4.0 OBJECTIVES

By reading this unit you will be able to:

- Evaluate why language change happens, and what are its reasons;
- Illuminate the types of language change and the dimensions of language change;
- Explain the relation between language and society; and
- Analyze the concept and basis of linguistic diversity.

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Language, language system, and communication have been discussed in the previous units. You also got to know that language change is a natural and inevitable process. Language change or language development is such a linguistic organization, under which changes at different levels i.e., sound, morphology, syntax, meaning, and other factors are studied observing a period of time. Living language is always changing. Language changes are studied on a synchronous and bitemporal (historical) basis. Changes in language over time are called temporal changes.

Language change is studied under both historical linguistics and sociolinguistics. Historical linguistics studies how language was used in the past and tries to determine how language developed from ancient to modern times and the relationships between them. Ferdinand de Saussure, the father of modern linguistics, had given more emphasis on the synchronous study of language, but it is also important to study language chronologically, to understand language changes, and to know the internal development of language.

Historical linguistics was the first branch of linguistics founded in 1786 CE by William Jones' claim that Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit developed from a common ancestor language. In the 19th century CE, historical linguistics developed a lot, based on language changes. Language relations were explained and language families were reconstructed. In the last 25 years of the nineteenth century CE, a group of young grammarians claimed that phoneme changes were regular. They were of the opinion that a sound always changes in the same way in a language, there are no exceptions. These new grammarians laid more emphasis on the mechanical nature of sound changes than on the physiological and psychological processes of the speakers of the language. Even in the twentieth century CE, the interest of linguists was attracted to this subject and many facts were discovered. An important fact came to the fore that all living languages undergo changes and new words, new grammatical forms and structures, new meanings for existing words develop and old forms disappear.

There are certain reasons for the change of language - sometimes some vowels are omitted and sometimes they are imported. Sometimes dissimilar consonant-clusters are changed into similar consonant-clusters and sometimes similar consonant-clusters are simplified. When the rules of such language change are accepted by the whole language community, then they are termed regular language change. There are many reasons for language change, simplification, analogy, language contact, etc. Language speakers want to pronounce the words of the language with the least effort, in other words, they prefer to adopt misery in pronunciation. Similarly, language contact is also another major reason for language change. Many English words have entered the Hindi language due to contact with English. Due to contact with Arabic and Persian, many words have been adopted in Hindi. Hindustani and Urdu originated as a result.

Language change first begins as phonetic change (sound change), later on getting social acceptance, and it takes the form of phonemic change. Phonetic change is called irregular sound change and phonemic change is called regular sound change. As a result of modernization and standardization, there are changes in the language at many levels. As a result of the standardization of Devanagari script and spelling, the form of many characters in Devanagari script changed and new characters have become prevalent in place of old characters.

Under Sociolinguistics, the development of language change is studied, and the impact of societal change on language is studied. In other words, the relationship between social change and language change is studied. Language also changes based on geography. It is related to dialectology. Language use also varies according to social class.

Here it is necessary to differentiate between the sociology of language and sociolinguistics. The impact of language on society is the subject of study of 'sociology of language', then the impact of society on language is the subject of study of sociolinguistics. How does language differ in different social classes at the level of religion, social status, gender, educational level, age, etc.? Also, what is linguistic diversity, and which sociolinguistic factors form the basis of language diversity? All these topics shall be covered in this unit.

4.2 TYPES OF LANGUAGE CHANGE

As mentioned above, living language is always changing. Several types of language changes appear. Under the types of language change, we will discuss sound change, script-spelling change, lexical change, and semantic change with examples.

4.2.1 Sound Change

The sound change includes both phonetic and phonemic changes. Sound changes always start as phonetic changes, which later take the form of phonemic changes when they get social acceptance. Some changes take place as a result of socio-linguistic i.e., social processes. In this direction, Labov's study of the social motivation of sound change laid the foundation of variationist socio-linguistics linguistics.

4.2.2 Script-Spelling Changes

In the 15th century CE West, printers faced the problem of standardizing spelling. We find many internal inconsistencies in the 15th to 17th-century CE texts. Many times, the 'typesetters' have been seen selecting different spellings due to the type/font currently available.

In this regard, the standardization of Devanagari script-spelling in India can be taken as an example. The Central Hindi Directorate, under the Ministry of Education, Government of India, introduced the standard Devanagari script and spelling in 1965 CE. Its purpose was to provide a linear basis for the Devanagari script for the typewriter. Later, the need for Devanagari script for computers was felt even more. Based on the cooperation and guidance of the country's leading linguists, the directorate has given a standard form to the alphabet of the Devanagari script and has rendered spelling rules.

Due to the preferences of some media houses and the business policies of various software and hardware companies, there is a lot of chaos in this area even today. The standard Devanagari and spelling of the Central Hindi Directorate has not been fully accepted, although the Bureau of Indian

Standards has approved it as a standard. That is why the old forms are still in vogue along with the standard forms. Now with the availability of 'Unicode' the situation is changing fast soon.

4.2.3 Lexical Changes

Vocabulary changes are studied on a historical basis in the language. Such language changes take place due to the interaction of different language communities. Sometimes many words of the conquering community are adopted by the conquered community. In India, after coming in contact with the British, many English words (ticket, station, rail, radio, fail, tram, trolley, truck, driver, drum, dress, hello, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, T.V., telephone, mobile, etc.) have been included in the Hindi language.

Due to the contact of different cultures, the Hindi language has taken words from many languages - *Toofan*, *chai* (Chinese), tsunami (Japanese), shirt, restaurant, bouquet (French), and thousands of words from other languages. This process goes on forever.

After declaring Hindi as the official language in the Constitution, the task of developing Hindi as the medium of administration and education was entrusted to the Government of India. The need for scientific and technical terminology was felt in various subjects. Accordingly, the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology was established for the development of technical terminology. The commission laid down the principles for the formation of terminology and accepted many international terms as they were. New technical words were developed by adding Sanskrit suffixes to many international words.

In this way, the prefixes and suffixes of Sanskrit were mostly used for the construction of technical vocabulary. All Indian languages create new lexical words in this way or take lexical words from English.

In this way, about seven lakh technical words of various subjects were included in the Hindi vocabulary. Gradually the words are becoming a part of Hindi dictionaries. It is a part of the process of modernization of the Hindi language. The study of this process is the part of language planning. The translator needs to know the importance and purpose of this process.

4.2.4 Semantic change

The meaning of the word keeps on changing. Sometimes there is a contraction in the meaning of the word, sometimes there is an expansion, sometimes the words leave their original meaning and take another meaning. For example, let us take the Sanskrit word (*Kalyāṇa*) i.e., welfare in English. In Sanskrit it was used in the sense of marriage, now in Hindi (*parivāra Kalyāṇa*) it is used in the sense of well-being. Its original meaning is preserved in *Kalyāṇa maṇḍapam* (marriage pavilion) in Tamil.

Here are some examples of expansion & contraction of meaning; the English word 'villain' originally meant 'a farmer or one who does agricultural work', now in modern English it means 'a person who commits a crime'. This is an example of semantic degradation. Similarly, the word 'Hound' was used for any dog, now it is used for a specific type of dog. Cattle once meant any animal, later it became a stereotype for a specific animal - here we can take it as an example of 'semantic ambiguity'.

4.3 REASONS FOR LANGUAGE CHANGE

In the previous units, we discussed that language change is a normal phenomenon. Sometimes some vowels disappear in the language and sometimes they are imported. Sometimes dissimilar consonant-clusters are changed into similar consonant-clusters and sometimes similar consonant-clusters are simplified. When the rules of such language change are accepted by the whole language community. Then they are termed as regular language changes; The development of Sanskrit words like *Sarpa*, *Dharma*, *Karma*, etc. based on this principle became '*Sappa*', '*Dhamma*', and '*Kamma*' respectively in the Pali language. This change was the change of dissimilar consonant clusters to similar consonant clusters. Then because of simplification of similar consonant clusters and the lengthening of the vowel before the consonant cluster, these words further evolved into various forms in Hindi and other Indian languages.

There are many reasons for language change, simplification, analogy, language contact, etc. Speakers want to pronounce the words of the language with the least amount of effort. In other words, they prefer to practice misery in pronunciation.

Language contact is also a major reason for language change. Many English words have entered the Hindi language due to the contact with English. Due to the contact with Arabic, and Persian, many words have been adopted in Hindi. We have read many examples in this regard above.

As a result of modernization and standardization in the language, there are changes in the language at many levels – Due to the standardization of Devanagari script and spelling, the forms of many characters in Devanagari script changed. New alphabets have become prevalent in place of old alphabets. Anusvara in Hindi spelling and the use of A/E in place of Ye/Yee are examples of spelling change.

4.4 DIMENSIONS OF LANGUAGE CHANGE

Two dimensions are often discussed to explain the process of language change. These have traditionally been internal and external dimensions, with conflicting claims by interpreters. Internal and external explanations have been offered as the dimensions of language change.

Internal interpreters mainly consider structural or psychological motivation as the basis of language change. They believe that structural regularity and functional economy are the main factors behind language change. During 1952-55 CE Martine also had the same views in which phonemic changes play an important role in homogeneity. Language changes start with phonetic (sound) changes, which when adopted by the language community or when it gets social acceptance, then take the form of phonemic changes. Similar ideas are also found in the research of linguists after Hawkins.

Interpreters of the external dimension, rather than this structuralist view, hold that linguistic innovation cannot be understood through internal emptiness alone. The main pioneer of this dimension has been Labov who believes that linguistic changes can only be understood from the perspective of social context. Labov studied language change and proved by analyzing the pattern of centralization of 'Ai' and 'Au' that its explanation can be found in the examination of the social context of language change. It can be done from within and especially; it can include references to the attitudes and expectations of the speakers of the language. In this way, the interpreters of the external dimension consider social changes and context as the main factors of language change.

The views of the interpreters of internal and external dimensions have been conflicting. Kurilovits believed that linguistic facts can only be explained in terms of linguistic associations. They considered their interpretation of social facts to be mere methodological deviation. According to Valair, another advocate of the internal dimension, external factors affecting phonemes and morpheme-syntax are less important than internal pressures. The importance of social and historical factors for language change is only a reference. Manjari Ohala is also of the same opinion that relating the changes in a particular language to socio-cultural changes 'can neither be helpful nor necessary'.

Anderson (1985) does not make a distinction between internal and external dimensions. They believe that language is a purely social phenomenon and cannot be seen in isolation from social functions. In his explanations, he presented the opinion that while considering developmental (internal) and sociolinguistic (external) factors of language change, developmental factors should be given more importance due to greater simplicity. When internal factors cannot fully explain a language change, only then help should be taken to explain external factors.

The interpreters of external dimensions like Meiye, Labov, Weinrich, etc. reject the explanation of language change based on internal factors. Most talk about examining social, historical-external factors to fully understand the process of language change. They believe that the essential factor for language change is 'social change'. Therefore, to explain any linguistic change, it is necessary to understand the change in the social structure. They believe that the explanation of any linguistic change cannot be seen in the same language or any other language. For this, we have to understand the

social condition of language change. We have to distinguish between innovation and change in a proper theory of linguistic development. Innovations are speaker-based and the drivers for change are always external. Language changes are the result of innovation when they become visible in the linguistic structure.

Following Labov, another sociolinguist, Jennifer Coates, has interpreted language change in terms of linguistic heterogeneity. According to him, when a new linguistic form used by a subgroup of a language community is accepted by other members of that language community, it takes the form of regular change.

4.5 LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY

Language and society are interrelated. Due to social change, changes start taking place in social values and linguistic values. In a static society, there is a deep loyalty to traditional values, and no one doubts them. In the situation of social change, questions about social values start arising, they start being challenged. This can be understood in the context of the development of communism and socialism. There are also changes in common language. As a result of changes in social ideals and values, changes start appearing at the level of language and linguistic and artistic expression. We see that society influences language and language also influences society.

Sometimes the language of the society is imposed on the immigrant class. Immigrants leave their language and start practicing the language of that society. This leads to the death of their language. Resultantly, the cultural identity of the immigrants starts to be destroyed. On the other hand, when immigrant societies start using their language at home, then the process of language preservation starts working instead of language displacement. It is now recognized that the policy of forcing immigrants to give up their language and culture is not a good one. It is like a kind of linguistic colonization.

4.5.1 Modernization and Standardization

Due to modernization and standardization, changes in language also take place. The exact example of this can be taken from the position of Hindi in the constitution after independence. After declaring Hindi as the official language in India, the Government of India took up the task to promote Hindi. Thereby, the work of modernization and standardization of Hindi was started. The process of modernization and standardization of language is the subject of language planning.

Changes were made in the spelling of the Hindi language script i.e.; Devanagari to make it future ready. Where in the process of modernization, new forms were fixed in the script. In spelling too, the writing style of doubles and unequal consonant clusters and nasal consonant clusters was given a linear shape.

Similarly, substantial amounts of lexical changes have taken place in Hindi. To make Hindi the language of knowledge and science, the responsibility of the development of technical and definitional vocabulary of modern knowledge-science was entrusted to the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology. The commission has created lakhs of technical terms by preparing guidelines for the construction of technical terminology. These have now become a part of Hindi's corpus, which was not there earlier.

Due to the mutual contact of different sections and communities of the society, there was a mutual exchange of languages. As a result, many words came into use in Hindi and many words in Hindi came into use in other Indian languages. These are all examples of controlled language change.

4.5.2 Pidgin and Creole

Language contact led to the development of Pidgin and Creole languages. Pidgins usually develop as a result of short-term contact between two language groups. There is no common language of both the classes in which they can communicate with each other. These contacts can be of various types such as trading and tourism. Pidgin developed from the contact of languages (French, English, etc.), gradually started taking the form of Creole. Pidgins are also called frontier languages.

The development and formation of a pidgin requires two 'ancestor' languages. One is the 'source language' and the other is the 'local language or dialect'. The influence of the local language is more evident in the phonemes of the pidgin, and in limited form, of the source language. In the field of morphology, elements of the source language are transformed and recombined. At the lexical level, words are taken from the source language.

Pidgin language forms developed in the 15th century CE through contact with the languages of the colonial powers and local languages, with Portuguese being the most commonly used base language for the development of pidgins and creoles. Pidgins are the initial state of language contact. Gradually, vernacular speakers try to acquire a more detailed knowledge of the source language or the colonial language. Then the pidgin gradually disappears. When a generation of pidgin speakers begins to speak the pidgin as a first language, it takes the form of a creole.

4.6 LANGUAGE DIVERSITY

Language diversity among the speakers of the language and among different classes is the main subject of study under sociolinguistics. This variety gives us different levels of language; But it is visible in the form of pronunciation, word selection, and preferential use of any grammatical mold. The study of language variation in the context of social categories, especially William LeBeau's article. *The Social Motivation of Sound Change*, established sociolinguistics as an important subfield of linguistics. Although other subjects are also studied under sociolinguistics, language diversity, and language change are the main subjects of its study.

Many social factors lead to changes in language. Social and occupational classes in society are the major social factors of language diversity. An important fact has emerged from sociolinguistic research that different sections of society use different language forms. The working class uses standard language to a minimum. Lower, middle, and upper middle classes use more and more standard language. The upper class makes the least use of the standard language. Basil Bernstein, a prominent British sociolinguist, has proved through his research that there are differences in speech patterns of different social classes. In India, we find a difference in the language use of the middle and upper classes. More and more codes in a language are used by the upper class to separate themselves from the middle class. They use more of the English mixed language. Changes are seen in the language of professional classes based on technical terminology.

Differences in language use are also seen based on age group. There is a difference between the language of youth and adults. The youth use their cultural identity, class identity, their language form to separate themselves from others. In India, university youth are fond of using more abbreviations in their language. We discussed some of the factors of language diversity here in the context of language change. Under the social context of language, you will also read about this topic in detail in Unit 7, where some specific forms of language like dialect, the difference between dialect and language, corrupt dialect and national language, and official language will be discussed in detail.

Differences in language use are also visible based on gender. Women and men are seen using different language styles. Robin Lakoff proposed the view that women's language style reflected their social role. This difference in language use is reflected at the sound, syntax, and lexical levels.

Thus, we find that language use varies depending on various socio-linguistic factors. Sociolinguists have done a lot of research in this direction which helps us to understand the role of language in society.

4.7 SUMMARY

In this unit, we studied language change. We have learned what is meant by a change of language, and what are the reasons and types of change of language. We also discussed the conflicting views of the theorists on two dimensions of language change – internal and external.

Traditionally there has been an opposition between internal and external dimensions. Internal theorists of language change look for the cause of language change in the structure of language. They believe that the main basis of language change is sound or phoneme change. When phoneme change takes the form of phonemic change, it takes the form of regular language change.

We also read that language changes appear at different levels of language structure. These levels are phonemic, morphological, syntactic, script-spelling, and meaning. Language change begins mainly with sound or phoneme change. Concerning the causes of language change, we have seen that language contact is the main reason for language change. Sometimes several input words from the language of the conquering community form the basis of lexical change. The contact with Arabic, Persian, and English has greatly enriched Hindi's vocabulary. We also learned in this unit that planned changes are made in the language at the level of language planning. After declaring Hindi as the official language in India, a process of development of Hindi started, which is linked to the processes of modernization and standardization of the language and we get to see an unprecedented change in the vocabulary of Hindi. Many lakhs of scientific and technical terms were developed by the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology in the direction of making Hindi the language of knowledge and science and developing it as a medium of administration and education.

We also read that language change can be studied based on historical linguistics and sociolinguistics. In historical linguistics, we study the chronological or bitemporal development of language while sociolinguistics explains language changes based on social changes. We have also seen how socio-linguistic factors – social class, age, gender, etc. affect the language and due to these factors, we see linguistic diversity in the society. Language and society are interrelated. How society affects language and how language helps in the development of society. Now it is time to check your progress.

4.8 EXERCISES

1. Mark True (✓) or False (×) on the following statements.
 - (i) Language change is a type of linguistic association.
 - (ii) Living language is always changing.
 - (iii) Language change is studied under structural linguistics.
 - (iv) Sociolinguistics studies the development of language change.
 - (v) Social change has no effect on language.
 - (vi) Language changes are irregular.
 - (vii) Changes in language also take place as a result of modernization and standardization.
 - (viii) Religion, gender, age, etc. factors have no effect on the language.
 - (ix) Language change has two dimensions.
 - (x) Two interpretations of language change are offered.
 - (xi) Phonemic change has no role in language change.

- (xii) The main pioneer of the external dimension has been Labov.
- (xiii) Language change can only be understood from the perspective of social context.
- (xiv) Sociolinguistics considers social change and context as the main factors of language change.
- (xv) Language can be viewed in isolation from social functions.
- (xvi) The internal dimension is able to fully explain the language change.
- (xvii) Language change can be explained by combining both internal and external dimensions.
- (xviii) Social changes are the factors of language change.
- (xix) Language change begins with self-change.
- (xx) Society affects language but language does not affect society.
- (xxi) Sociolinguistics studies 'language diversity' and 'language change'.
- (xxii) Due to modernization and standardization, language changes at many levels.
- (xxiii) Linguistic change can only be understood from the perspective of linguistic structure.
- (xxiv) Interpreters' views on the internal and external dimensions of language change have been conflicting.
- (xxv) There is no special difference between the language of women and men. ,
- (xxvi) The process of modernization and standardization of language is the subject of language planning.
- (xxvii) Both the dimensions of language change are one-sided.
- (xxviii) Sociolinguistic factors do not play any role in language change.

2. Fill in the blanks.

- (i) Under language change, there is a change in different of the language.
- (ii) The study of language change in two periods is done in linguistics.
- (iii) In Sociolinguistics, the development of is studied.
- (iv) There are somereasons for change of language.
- (v) Language changes take place in the form of phonetic and changes.

- (vi) As a result of the of the language
There are cellular changes in the language.
- (vii) Social classes also lead to in language.
- (viii) After declaring Hindi as the official language, the work of its
_____ has been entrusted to the Government of India.
- (ix) Arabs, Turks, Mughals, many of their words in Hindi came through
.....
- (x) Words as they are have been accepted.
- (xi) In Historical Linguistics, the development of language is
studied.
- (xii) Pidgins are developed as a result of contact between two language
groups.
- (xiii) The meaning of some words expands or becomes
- (xiv) Due to the of different classes and communities,
there is a mutual exchange of languages also.
- (xv) Pidgin is also called language.
- (xvi) Changes were made in the spelling of the Devanagari script to make it
the carrier of the modern
- (xvii) In a proper theory of linguistic development, a distinction should be
made between and change.
- (xviii) Languages are the result of innovation.
- (xix) Pidgin is the starting point of
- (xx) In the dimension, the lecturers consider social
changes and context as the main factors of language change.

(Find the answers to questions 1 and 2 in the text of the unit and choose the best option if multiple options are available.)

3. Answer the following questions.

- (i) Answer in two or three lines.
 - (a) Regular sound change
 - (b) Lexical changes
 - (c) Phonemic change
 - (d) Conquerors and conquered communities
 - (e) Modernization and Standardization

- (ii) Answer in four to five lines.
- (a) Dimensions of language change.
 - (b) Relation of language change with social change.
 - (c) Sociology of language versus sociolinguistics.
 - (d) Interrelatedness of internal and external dimensions of language change.
 - (e) Spelling change.

4.9 GLOSSARY

Language change, Standardization, Linguistic organization, Sociology of language, Syntax, Social status, Meaning, Social class, Synchronous, Internal dimensions, Biphasic, External change, Sociolinguistics, Winning Community, Conquered community, Technical term, Omit, Assimilation, Language community, Unequal consonant clusters, Motivation, Structural regularity, Identical consonant clusters, Psychological motivation, Phonemic, Functional economy, Cellular changes, Modernization, Linguistic innovation, Attitude, Linear, Code mix, Language change, Code change, Solo vocal, Business class, Technical deviation, Language Maintenance, Language shift, Cultural identity, Discrimination, Social function

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