Introduction to Modern Linguistics

Lecture – 40

Discourse

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Good morning I will say it again good morning lovely I hope you had a great morning and you are ready for the day right we have been talking about language in society you can look at it from both the points of view you can look at it a macro view the entire Chennai entire India entire Andhra in one shot or you can look at it from the point of view of individual seriously Chaudhary and his language our languages

Actually there are serious theoretical questions if you go to places like Vellore or the Telugu that is used there has a lot of thermal words has a lot of thermal influence Telugu that is used in Vijayanagaram do you notice about this place Vijayanagaram is it in Andhra Pradesh bordering visa it has a lot of warrior influence or Korea that it is spoken in nearby areas in places like Ganjam in areas close to Andhra area there is very different actually no linguist so far has been able to say how you define language X from language Y.

These are cultural issues cultural opinions for which we do not yet have quote unquote scientific definitions we do not know where Hindi stops and although begins we do not know where urea stops and Bengali begins we do not know where excess crops and why begins okay there are all those issues how do those issues arise okay and those are the issues that concern you more than issues of syntax or phonology or morphology people demand states on the basis of language there have been language riots there are all kinds of problems and issues.

We cannot talk about all of them but I am just trying to give you an overview of some problems some issues in the area of what we call language in community or social linguistics or language in use these issues of course do not affect use ordinary people do not care whether they use Telugu or Kannada whether they use Canada or Marathi as in Belgium they go on using it is linguists it is policymakers it is politicians who worry about these things but as a student of language and linguistics it is our it is good for us to know how and why these issues arise.

Let us look at them what is the speech community you can define it in many ways you can say a community of people speaking Telugu but imagine a place like Hyderabad or a place like Chennai or for that matter any modern metropolitan even non metropolitan city today you cannot think of a city which speaks only one language can you can you would you say that in Warangal everybody speaks only Telugu you can you say in a smaller town let us go to a very small town something like Rajmandri is bigger than let us say go to come move Nagar Nalagonda do you think in Nalagonda people speak nothing other than Telugu.

In Dindugal in Tamilnadu do they speak nothing other than Tamil in my home town theravanga total population may not be more than 200,000 do they speak all of them speak only mightily how do we define a speech community actually a standard definition is a community of people sharing a language.

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Speech Community

- A community of people sharing a "language" or "languages"
- A community comprising all speakers of a language
- There can be many speech communities in one community.
- There can be one community containing many speech communities.

Or languages and quote unquote we do not attempt to define language nobody those census of India Government of India says if 80 percent vocabulary is distinct in that case Malayalam and Tamil would not with different languages Telugu and Kannada would not be different languages Oriya and Bengali would not be different languages Punjabi and degree would not be different languages sometimes they say a written language is a language in that case all tribal languages will become non extinct.

We do not have a foolproof definition a scientific objective definition or language we know this is Telugu this is Canada this is Tommy this is Malayalam this is Hindi this is Marathi but we cannot say we are Hindi stops and Marathi begins so what is a speech community a very commonly accepted definition is it is a community of people sharing one or more languages you can also look at it from the other point of view you can say Telugu is speech community now this will include everyone.

Whether living in the same village or living in four distinct parts of the world maybe there is a Telugu writer living in San Francisco is there a Telugu writer living in San Francisco living in New York living outside Andhra there are these days you know I know of my three writers living in America and they write such things that they can cause riots in their hunger so you know they also become part of the speech community whether they are physically that is the

point are you are you with me even when you are not physically together the technology today makes it what Marshall McLuhan called a global village.

Somebody somewhere writes something and there are riots in different parts of the world there are celebrations in different parts of the world imagine the Telugu writing writer in America getting Nobel Prize for Literature the entire Andhra will not sleep for seven days and they will say Telangana should come back etcetera okay good bad reactions do happen because in the end speech community is a psychological it is a perceptual concept okay.

It has so you can look at it from both the points of view you can look at it at a physical space where people share languages or you can look at it as a language shared by people in lots of places okay there can be many people many speech communities in one community think of Chennai we have Tamil speaking people about 52% we have Telugu speaking people about 40% of the remaining 8% now the dominant population is Malayalam speakers and Hindi speakers followed by others okay.

Now they are all part of this community you cannot say Chennai belongs only to X or to why they are not affected by one another they do not know another language okay so you can look at it both mega micro view or an individual view look at this Venn diagram.

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Chennai as a Speech Community
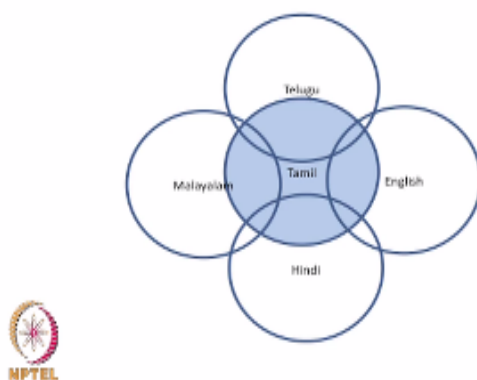
You know the shared exposition I am not good at these things so you know it is not quite as neat as I wanted it to be but do you see the concept the point here is shared spaces if you think of a place like Chennai okay I have named only about five languages but China has close to 40 languages go to census data and you will find all kinds of languages that are spoken in India are also a spoken here there is there may not be large numbers they may not be politically dominant they may not be seen on the website but they are there and they also affect one another that makes a speech community.

So you know generate a speech community includes lot of languages there is a significant population of Marathi speakers here you know when Sivaji maharaja came to south and conquered places like not he his generals came and conquered places like Madurai Tanjavore the Maharaja of tangibles family and all his ministers they speak Marathi even today if you go to places like Mylapore Lord's Road you know that greenways area the local you know the dominant population there is Marathi speaking population they live there that is the land that was given to them.

Similarly there are all on the other hand you know there is a big community of Telugu speakers not like you guys who come and study for years and go away but you know living resident population of Telugu is because actually it was disputed where Chinese would go to Andhra when states were reorganized in 1952 it was disputed people are you know people from other

Pradesh wanted sure need to be the capital of Andhra Pradesh what people here wanted it to remain in Tamil Nadu finally the States Reorganization Commission allocated it Chennai to Tamil Nadu but the point here is that speech community look at the last line is.

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Speech community is an aggregate of disappoint do you know do you agree with me he is an aggregate of everyone living together in Hyderabad is not just Telugu speakers it not just Urdu speakers and not just Tamil speakers it is everyone who is there makes the speech community you can even look at it through another diagram you see.

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Telugu Speech Community
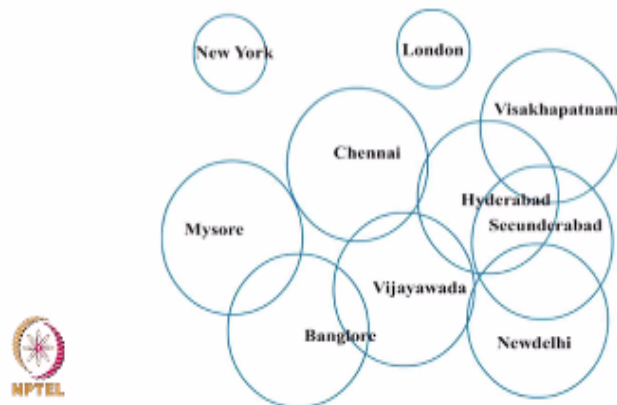
A Telugu speaker maybe in New York far distant corner or maybe somewhere in visa another busy anagram Parvathipuram you know when I travel from here half my time is spent in crossing Andhra in the other half rest of India okay but all of these people touch one another they make a speech community we are affected by them we affect them we are aware of them they are aware of us they contribute to the growth and decay of language and we are affected by growth and decay of language that is a speech community.

There may be multilingual communities if you go if you look at cities like London can you guess how many languages does London speak according to the local education Authority reports London's speaks hundred and four languages New Yorker speaks more New York who speaks hundred and seven languages okay they also teach five Indian languages can you name can you guess which Indian languages are those in the Tamil Telugu Bengali Punjabi Bengali and the six there is one more chant Gujarati very significantly.

We do not do that in India in China we do not teach Bengali in Patna we do not teach Tamil or Telugu you see we are more no matter what we say okay well there are lots of developmental issues you we have to hire teachers it costs money you know rich people cannot afford to be there for to do many things which not so rich people cannot I am not trying to criticize or justify anyone I am trying to get you to see that there are speech communities which can be called

multilingual communities as large as London New York New Delhi New Delhi speaks nearly 40 50 languages.

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You know everything that is spoken in India he is also a spoken in Delhi there are bilingual communities like Canada can you tell me which two languages Canada speaks French in English which two languages does Iraq speaks Kurdish and Arabic Persian and Arabic Iran Persian and Arabic there are monolingual communities my village is your village also monolingual is your village also monolingual some towns are also monolingual actually my village is also not monolingual there are Muslims who speak Urdu okay.

There are countries Saudi Arabia France Maldives Tibet Vietnam the point here is you cannot prior rising this is the speech community there are all kinds and because we cannot define language X from language Y we have to accept these levels.

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Micro View of Speech Community

- Individual & Language : All varieties (dialects, languages, styles, registers...) of speech forms used by one make one's **"Verbal Repertoire"**
- **Verbal Repertoire** can be seen as containing **"codes"**, i.e. different speech forms with different grammars & lexicons.
- Each **Code** has a **Domain of Use** : Home, **Neighbourhood, Education, Work & Religion**

NPTEL

L et us look at individual in languages there are people with who know in this class how many people know two languages raise your hands please capture them how many people know two languages how many people know three keep your hands up three raise your hand full like you three I also claim to know three Hindi English Mythilli okay four okay which are those languages Gujarati and five which others so I speak another language called Saurashtra which is right which is spoken in Madurai.

Anyone from you know Kerala Karnataka border ordinarily knows five languages they know Kannada Malayalam Konkani and Hindi plus English six languages you see once again how do we define how many languages we know how many dialects of Telugu do you know when in Ananthpur can you speak like an Ananthpur Telugu when in Saymachalam alone can you speak Telugu like it is spoken there okay.

Because we do not have answers to these questions so what linguists do is they say no matter how many dialects and languages you know this makes you please look at the term verbal repertoire please write actually this word comes from music repertoire it is a French word it means the collection of all the various Tunes Ragas you can see raga X you can sing Raga Y so all that you can sing make sure the peritware here what we say to avoid this tricky question of language dialect what we say no matter how many speech forms you know.

These speech forms are your verbal repertoire and you can use any one of them in any particular situation you also decide whether to mix one part of repertoire with another part of repertoire so your repertoire can contains codes let us say let us say there is an individual X.

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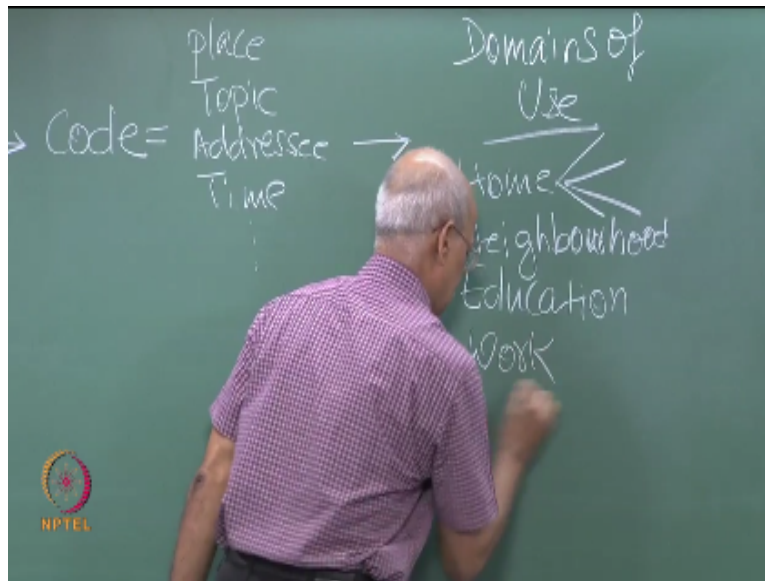
who knows five languages from each of these languages he knows at least three dialects okay let us then say he is just studying engineering Sciences at IIT Madras doing B.tech does physics chemistry thermodynamics you know humanities so he knows about five registers he has friends and enemies in the hostel sometimes he speaks formally to them sometimes he speaks very rudely to them he tells them go to hell okay so he has various styles let us say he has three styles you can make the list as large as you like.

All of these things together all of these things together make this persons verbal repertoire okay the entire bag of baggage the entire collection of speech forms that this young gentleman or lady has makes this his verbal repertoire containing all of these things and this person can use any one of them a particular dialect or a particular style or a particular language or a particular register in a particular place time occasion right that is what we do you know the way I am talking now is not how I will talk to you outside.

This class the tone of my voice will change the language will change I will bring some Tamil or Hindi into my language which I do not do here okay so what we essentially do is we pick out a code from all of these things we pick out a code and code is determined by code is determined by place topic address or addresses time all those who when what where sort of thing okay generates a code so rather than talk about language because we cannot define where language X ends and language Y begins we cannot define where dialect X ends and dialect Y begins.

We do not know what we do is therefore we talk of codes so verbal repertoire can be seen as containing codes or different speech forms with different grammars and lexicons and each code has a domain of use each code is used in a particular place at a particular time with a particular person actually linguists say there can be these domains you can have own one kind of language at home actually those who have researched and I have also had some experience of doing this kind of thing if in at home.

We find the Telugu that we speak with your mother is different from the Telugu that we speak flora with your father is that correct the tunnel that we speak with your mother is different from the timing that you speak with your mother or father you know even with different siblings parents other relatives visiting relatives even home is not one please mind my word monolithic place it is not one clean slate it is a it is a web of various kinds of relationships him among us in my village we address mother as thum okay.

But father has up Maharaja Pitaji ap Betiha mummy thum betto na wait karo ka padisan karaho mother calls Bhagavad kurthe hey I am busy and father calls ha ka padithi ha you know you use kuchandi for father Kuchandi for mother am I right go do that all of us okay it does not mean disrespect it does not mean you know possibly it means intimacy possibly it is what culture allows the point here is we use different kinds of codes in different domains even within home.

We can have 30 different situations mother and the elder son mother and the daughter do you think daughters are closer to mothers how many of you will believe that okay do not answer

alright so you know there can be there are other domains people say neighborhood for people like us living in another city mostly is limited to home the moment I come out of home it is Tamil of a very formal kind because I do not know in formal Tamil you go to school or college.

So the language of Education the language of work language of religion okay that when we go to Temple when you go to Saturn Ion pooja Saturn Rin kata when we go to weddings when we go for open annum when we go for such trip or tea or birthday celebrations there are different kinds of languages and for each occasion this is the point do you imagine yourself being in a temple in Tirupathi and singing in English oh my dear God please even when you are praying for GE praying in either Telugu or Sanskrit Santa Karan boozing gentleman please get me through etcetera right we have different domains for each domain we would code and we make selections sometimes in real life you will find.

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Codes & Idiolects

- Each individual's language is his **Idiolect.**
- One uses it like a **Code**, for a definite domain with a definite subject and definite groups of people.
- One can switch codes, or mix codes.
- For example, changing from Telugu to English is **Code Switching;** but using Telugu with English in the same discourse is **Code Mixing.**

That you know as we talked of idiolects the other day actually if you press the point further you will see the same individual does not speak like another individual each individual as a distinct mark that is why the moment you hear hello you can make out whether it is a friend calling or an enemy calling a classmate calling or some stranger calling a family member calling or a distant relative calling each of us has unique language in that very fine theoretical sense and in the literature of linguistics we call it ID elect so even code does not help us.

We can go further than that but to keep a lewd generalization we say people have codes and they use the particular code in a particular situation in a particular domain and code can comprise any of these things there can be code switching you are talking in English suddenly you have a somebody from your village another student another friend and you can switch into Telugu or Hindi or mightily or sometimes as is very frequently the case you can mix two languages in one sentence do you do that do you do that yes or no please speak do you do that.

So then that is code mixing you are mixing codes you know you are mixing Telugu into English into Telugu they will go into Hindi into Telugu Tamil into Telugu they will go into thermal you know you know that is called code switching or code mixing actually code switching when you switch with topic from one language to another but code mixing when within the same topic you bring two or more languages or dialects or styles or registers then you are mixing codes I will give you an example look at this thing somebody recorded it in nampalli you know where is nampalli.

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Examples of Code Mixing

- **I am telling you,** no – **these people these days**! Arey akkal nahin hai, yaar!**The other day only, one fellow is asking : Is English Indian language or what?** Kyaa, rey! **Movies** nahiin dekhtaa, kyaa? Aaj kal **hero** banna bole to **English** aanaa, re. **Old movies** *anTey* **even if you don't know English** bole toh **no problem**. Aaj kal toh yeh **crucial** ho gayaa rey yaaron? **If you are wanting to say 'I love you' to the heroine** boley toh kyaa Hindi mein bolta, rey?...

(See Paraphrase on Slide No. 8)

Nampalli is a railway station in Hyderabad yeah are we together sure okay how many codes are used here I want you to look at carefully and tell me how many codes are used in the same

discourse somebody talking to somebody else how many one or two or three what are those three English where do you find Telugu here correct a lot of people miss that thank you very much that is what does it mean by the way okay.

You know who do you think are these Pickers young people old people boy girl young people girls or boys or boy and girl boys how do you know that boys carry and then they refer to do you know no finally the boy the punch line is you know can the hero say to heroin in Telugu I love you in all actually this article is a long article and it further says in all Indian films hero proposes to heroine only in English if you propose to her in Telugu or Hindi or Bengali then you know the girl does not take you seriously.

This is the case of code mixing you are you are mixing all the different kinds of languages you know I can give you examples of you know greater mixing.

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Paraphrase of Code-Mixing on Slide 7

- " I am telling you, a lot of people these days they do not seem to have any common sense, pal. Only the other day, one fellow is asking if English is an Indian language. Well, don't you see movies? If you want to be a hero, then these days that is not possible without the knowledge of English. In old times and old movies even if you knew no English then that was not a problem. But these days it has become so crucial. Suppose you wish to say 'I love you to the heroine', will you say that in Hindi?
(From : Chaudhary, Rakesh (2001) "aati kyaa New York?" in *English Today* 65, Vol 17, No.1, January, Pp.27-30

This is the paraphrase I will mail the slides to Mahesh and you can look at them at leisure I have also given reference to the article you can see that it appeared in English today which is the Cambridge University Press publication in 2001 and was widely noted the article is called Ithaca New York you can also see it on the net.

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Its code mixing a new phenomenon has it begun happening only today no ever since there have been people speaking more than one language more than one dialect there has been code mixing there are examples of code mixing in Latin discourse in Sanskrit play here is an example from a Sanskrit work by somebody called Rahim Khan Akana the minster of awkward who our learner did partial learner in Sanskrit learn Urdu nobody composed lot of works was a great general and he writes about astrology and he says look at this can anyone of you read it aloud.

Can you try would you like to try ok I will read for you yadi Havarti if it so happens jalaja Kalka commode Connie now jihad in Kalka commode Connie's partying ok a particular star in a particular house in astrology you talk of zodiac signs right if Sun is in your earth house Jupiter in your 7th house something like that so if this happens then that person becomes sort of a heat of Hashi he always speaks roughly maybe like faculty members here you know GU here Luke is three sukoon he always changes women okay.

Mud but I made jewelry entire portion you know he never can keep enough money so to sick me he has a skin disease come for homina he is always unhappy etcetera.

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Look at the paraphrase if Mars is in the earth house the person in question talks rudely suffers from venereal diseases and is wretched in conjugal worrying suffering from source lacking in intelligence becomes physically weak due to anemia itching or source ok look at it again how partying and Sanskrit have been effortlessly mixed people say Rahim composed a book called care to go to come please write the book is called kayako to come okay.

Filter his sky or horizon code come his wonder wonders of horizon for his master and king occur in about hundred verses walk for once it seems wanted to know what is Hindu astrological signs all about attend Rahim composed one hundred verses to give him an idea of how these predictions are made and see the use of portion in Sanskrit this is exactly how we use English in Telugu or Telugu in English Hindi in English in the Hindi in Telugu in Hindi etcetera okay.

And it has it is not that only Rahim did it has happened all through the recorded history of mankind to look at Greek tests you look at place of Kalidasa when Quincy speak to Kings they

speak in Sanskrit but when they speak to their maidservant they speak in Prakrit or pally and sometimes they mix sometimes they merge you can look at the texts if you are interested the point here once again is that what is language what is dial it is a fluid boundary you know human mind processes and uses language according to all of these parameters.

And these parameters themselves are influenced by the relationship of grid here Let Me Entertain You I will place you know many filmmakers in India have experimented with code mixing you know my favorite is what is that song made in India I will research on a god bless you okay if I became the President of India I have got to give you a bonus area at least okay so I like that song very recently I heard this song and I thought I would play it for you it is a long it is about three minute I would not play all of the three minutes.

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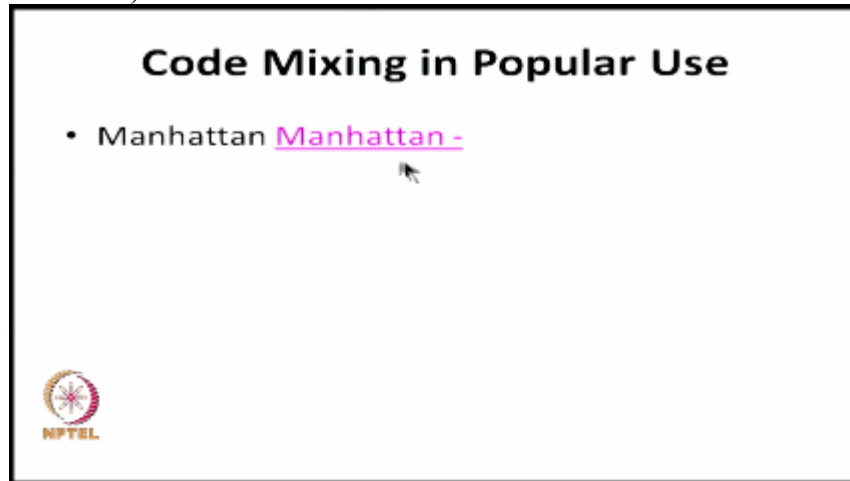
But let us see you can look at it up it is there on the net I downloaded it yesterday okay maybe we can afford three minutes but I would if we can save let it play and drag it come this way they're not only you know here the composer has not only mixed languages he has also mixed voices he has also mixed genders you know female voice male voice English speaking voice in the speaking voice and they all fall into pattern they all make one discourse okay.

Let us listen to it enough I thought you deserve some entertainment but you see this is a fact of daily life okay this is you want to be true you want to be true to your audience you want to be true to your listeners and then you know you use this language you will frequently find

politicians trying to speak the local language okay at least greeting when Sonia Gandhi goes to Hyderabad she says namaskar Monday when she comes and Narendra Modi is doing that these days recently who was in Bihar and tried to speak some Maithili Bhojpuri etcetera.

God bless him okay so what we call code mixing is a reality of life in multilingual societies what does it prove what does it make I will take another two to three minutes before I leave you it is a constant ongoing River we never know when this language began we do not know nobody can tell you Telugu began at this particular point Sanskrit began at this particular point all those recorded history and historians are arbitrary attempts at trying to quantify the life of River this is when this river began you can quantify the lake of a time of a lake a pond or not of a river not of the ocean.

So that is just that way also for the language actually languages also quote unquote die and are born but they do not die one particular day they draw not born one particular day this mixing and merging gives birth to a new language look at Hindi there are nothing like Hindi about a thousand years ago but when Muslims came beginning ninth century and they started interacting with local people so then you know there was mixing of Arabic Persian Post two words Turkish words with Sanskrit Prakrit Pali Telugu Hindi bridge of the mighty Bhojpuri and that is how slowly it appeared.

Actually all of these mixing first gives birth to pigeons have you heard of this word pidgins and creoles you know if you go to work in places like Fiji Mauritius and there are IIT graduates working in those places go to alumni Avenue sorry alumni office and you will see their Rica because their rich mineral mines tin bauxite Island also occasionally gold in those places so this is how pigeons are born contact between two languages you do not know my language I do not know your language.

I want to have some water and knock at your door and what can I say I do not know how to ask for Monte Nido even D so I say funny and you understand okay this guy is asking for beer then

you bring a bottle of beer and a bottle of water and I said this then you tell me o Nehru and I pickup me see this here me Pella I go long black market is it English.

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Pidgins & Creoles

- "Mipela i go long blekmaket"
- (We went to the black market)
- "Ki bilong yu"
- (Your key)
- "Na praim minista i bin tok olsem"
- (And the prime minister spoke thus.)
- (Melanasian Pidgin English, Romaine 1991: 629) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tok_Pisin

This is a spoken in Fiji Melanie shrimp is in English or they also called Tok Pisin please write you can Google it Tok Tok prism this is the standard language of feed you know those Islands Fiji on oil and Melanesian islands okay this is how languages are born you may laugh at them in the beginning oh god what kind of language is this but this is exactly how Hindi Urdu many other languages are born there are pigeons their combinations of several different languages.

They do not say your key they say key belong you they do not see Prime Minster I spoke like this they say now Prime Minster he been took wholesome is the same way okay I have given you link you can check.

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Pidgins & Creoles

- *Da book stay on top da table.*
- The book is on the table.
- *Da water stay cold.*
- The water is cold.
- *Joey wen cry.*
- Joey cried.
- *Shaun goin stay here.*
- Shaun is going to stay here.
- *He neva like dat.*
- He didn't want that.
  http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawaiian_Pidgin

Or Hawaiian Creole which is also English then lots of pidgins and creoles Indian workers went to work outside they went to Mauritius they went to fizzy lot of tell us pickers went to Mauritius West Indies to work on the sugarcane plantations of the British and they stayed there 200 years 300 years so their Telugu has become different from yours they are Bhojpuri I have been interested in that language both Puri is spoken in Mauritius is different from both Puri spoken in Bihar they bring a lot of French words and they also use voice body words differently they make pidgins and creoles actually it starts as a pidgin and when it starts gaining native speakers when it becomes the standard language then it becomes Creole there are songs there are all kind you know they are as a naturally language as you can imagine check with the websites I have given you.

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Pidgin & Creole

- Pidgin becomes creole after it has native speakers.
- Hindi, a pidgin in 11th–13th centuries, creole by 14th and standard by the 19th century.
- *dilfigaar ne aashaa or bhay kii ek wichitra manhsthiti me wah buund **pesh** kii aur uskii saarii **kaifiyat purasar lafzon** men **bayaan** kii.*
- *(With fear and hope dominating his mind, dilfigar presented that drop (to her) and all her explanation was presented th entire episode in strong and effective words)* From *soj-e-watan* by Premchand, 1907:20

Pidgin becomes Creole after it has native speakers Hindi for instance look at the example I have given you from a story by preemption those of you who know Hindi can you raise your hands okay those of you who have read any Hindi in any school okay you might have heard of preemption celebrated writer in the modern Hindi literature look at the way he mixes Urdu in his stories Dilfer gardening I saw or their key Akasha and where come from Sanskrit they will figure may is Hindi okay.

Monastery mei hua boond pesky boond drop of water it is Sanskrit page is partying we are doing these mixture you know there are the same language okay page is partying key or uski sorry partying por hacer arabic love zone partying maybe Anki Arabic you know Arabic Turkish push to partying Brad's of the all together came in a melting pot you boiled them for five hundred years and then today you say or should the Indigo Lou there is nothing like Sunday indie that nothing like should the Telugu there is nothing like should any language they are all different ages of peasants and Creoles.

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Fall & Rise of Languages

- Dead Language
- Library Language
- Language only at home
- Language only in the temple...
- Language with few speakers and new learner.
- Language with ever-expanding domains.
- Language with increasing number of speakers.

Actually this is where I would like to conclude there is you know language is also rise and fall when the Dara speakers come in power now you know we will have Telangana so Telangana tell who will have lot of prestige earlier on dry speakers used to look at GU speak like what angle they speak like Rajamundry like Simhachalam like Bhadrachalam etcetera okay so you know in Hindi until la you became minister people in Delhi used to laugh at Bihari nd mom career Lalo said no were in these also you know languages rise with their speakers they died with their speakers.

Until 19th century if you were an educated person in India you knew person okay Hindus knew Sanskrit did not know Sanskrit depending upon their cost but portion was a must Persian was the code language person was the language of documents records but beginning 1837 when British decided to change from Persian to local languages in English then local languages in English became before person before English Portuguese for 200 years between 16th 17th 18th century Portuguese was the link language all over India.

Can you believe that even the British when they came to India the first learned Portuguese otherwise they could not talk to Indians there is no Indian language which does not have at least 300 Portuguese words like Almeida iya biscuits Arun Thalia achar do you have a chart in Telugu pickle what is the what is the tell word for pickling okay in Hindi we call it a char this is

Portuguese ayah blouse saya kameez maize they are all Telugu word Pagar al Katara padre Grisha they are all tell sorry they are all Portuguese words.

So you know but because Portuguese were in power when the English came in power then English became the language of you know so how do languages die when they start losing speakers a large number of Indian languages today are endangered actually people say only five languages are growing worldwide can you guess the names of those five languages Chinese English Chinese the Chinese Mandarin Chinese Spanish Spanish the French and Hindi know what all other languages are losing speakers you know and this is unicoos conclusion not mine.

The point here is ladies and gentlemen I will conclude here language continues to be in use it continues to change every day you remember the design feature I told you it is it varies it varies in time it varies in place somebody said language is like a patient on a table it takes transfusion it loses blood you stopped either the language will die you allow both to continue language lives.

At the end semester examination I will give you some passages and I will ask you to analyze codes or tell me discourse a structure who is speaking to whom we are etcetera mostly the application of concepts is that all right thank you have a good day.

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