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This is to certify that Dr./Mr./Ms. Dr. Narendra L.Gadge of  
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**15 MAY 2020**

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## SOCIALISM IN LANGUAGE

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**Abstract**

This paper speaks about the social nature of the language. The big question is that can we live without language? And the answer is the big no..... Even animals and birds do not have the capability of speaking yet they express their emotions by uttering certain voices which are understood by their communities. It is the basic tenets of the language that it is social. If we have to find any great and huge socialism in anything we will find only in language. So we all should be indebted to our language. Because it has bound to us in one garland. The thread of the language is so strong that we the flowers might fade away in the passage of time but the thread-form language would ever be there. Language use and identity are conceptualized rather differently in a sociocultural perspective on human action. The identity is not to be seen as singular, fixed and intrinsic to the individual. Rather it is viewed as socially constituted

**Keywords:** social nature, language, emotions, communities, garland, thread, identity, socially, constituted

**Introduction**

It is said that the man must have tried the science of language. And later on he might have tried other sciences. If it is so the science of language is the oldest science. Man is the only animal who has the capacity to express his emotions through the words. He needs to

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Speak because he lives in a group or small society. Basically man is a social animal for he can't live alone. And whatever he speaks to convey his emotions is his language. Therefore if a man is social; then his language is also social. It is the basic tenets of the language that it is social. If we have to find any great and huge socialism in anything we will find only in language. Here I am not speaking about any particular language but I am speaking about the global language. It is because of this socialism we all are together. The big question is that can we live without language? And the answer is the big no..... Even animals and birds do not have the capability of speaking yet they express their emotions by uttering certain voices which are understood by their communities. Even in our human society some men are dumb means they have lost their capacity by some reasons. The expert humans have invented a special language to them. Eventually we can say with a great confirmation that language is an integral part of the society. Language greatly helps to make our daily transactions smooth. So we all should be indebted to our language. Because it has bound to us in one garland. The thread of the language is so strong that we the flowers might fade away in the passage of time but the thread-form language would ever be there. Whatever the language is significant aspect of our identity depends partly on the status of that language. The reality is very complex.

### Language and Identity

Although the word identity is often used, but it is not easy to define. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century a fairly static idea of national identity is preferred. Recently, with growing globalization, large group of people are on the move and the link between place and identity has become less evident. People are confronted with cultures; they would also affiliate themselves more continuously with certain aspects of their background. Therefore language and religion can start to play a larger role than it had done in the place of origin. Today, a link is often assumed between language, origin, culture and identity. People may also define their identities on the basis of language. Speakers of the same language do not necessarily share the same culture. Whatever the language is significant aspect of our identity depends partly on the status of that language. The reality is very complex. When people migrate, the constant interaction between different groups causes original group borders to fade and to shift. The





son of a Portuguese migrant in Anderlecht may feel closer to his Brussels skateboarding friends than to other Portuguese, even though they share the same language. The language users can display their identities but they cannot affect them in any way. Language use and identity are conceptualized rather differently in a sociocultural perspective on human action. The identity is not to be seen as singular, fixed and intrinsic to the individual. Rather it is viewed as socially constituted.

### **Social Identity and Language**

When we use language we do so as individuals with social histories. Our histories are defined in part by our membership in a range of social groups into which we are born. The language and identity carry expectations built over time through socialization into our social groups-about what we can do and cannot do as members of our groups. The linguistic resources we use to communicate and our interpretations of those used by others are shaped by these mutually held perceptions. In brief, we can say that who we are, who we think others are and who others think we are, mediate in important ways of our individual uses and evaluations of our linguistic actions in any communicative encounter. therefore we understand that the individuals use language to co-construct their everyday worlds and in particular their own social roles and identities.

### **Power of Language**

Undoubtedly language is a powerful tool that can be used as a means of controlling or shaping the thoughts of others. The language is a weapon and powerful tool in winning public support especially during the current information revolution period. It is also a powerful weapon in the struggle of community against community. The power of language is the language of power. it means all power must finally use the language and be conveyed through it, manifested in it, command i.e., to speak where others must only hear and obey. The power of language is a matter of instrumentalization of language for the purpose of exercising power. In fact the command of language itself becomes a means of power. The power of language extends from large political contexts-the manner of speaking and also of thinking like dictatorship and utilitarian orders force upon dominated people, to the small scenes of



everyday life, to the art of seduction, of advertising, the sales tricks of advertising or the menacing undertones at the workplace or in the family. The power of language consists in the fact that it can be used for rhetorical persuasion. Whoever speaks depends on language of power. Even the most skillful speaker cannot monopolize the power of language. For ultimately the power of language lies not with the speaker but with language itself. It can also be framed that power belongs to everyone who possesses language.

### **Language, Society and Culture**

The language is a socio-cultural phenomenon and they have a deep relationship between each other. When we study a language which is an abstraction, a system we need to further study certain abstractions i.e. dialects, sociolects etc. This is why we need to keep in mind the culture and society in which it is used those who speak and listen it, the purpose of its use, besides the linguistics components that compose it. Undoubtedly language is culture preserving and culture-transmitting. That is why Descartes said, "Thanks language, Man became Man" (Verma & Krishnaswami p.3). The sociolinguists study the relationship between language society and culture. Sociolinguistics is a subjective discipline despite the desirability to present unbiased views. It is not always possible, given that the sociological perspective of theorists are influenced by others, differing social and political opinions, pertaining to how these roles of language, society and culture indicate. The widely perceived need to promote technological development through teaching a foreign language like English overshadows arguably more basic needs to transmit indigenous cultures. Perhaps the most damaging result of all the effects of English is to promote the superiority of the English speaking elite. We should accept that there is no doubt that English as a status symbol means a distinctly inferior status for Indian Languages and sadly, for certain reasons even for Hindi.

### **Language, Culture and Globalization**

Globalization is oppressive, resulting in more social and economic divisions and the marginalizing of minority cultures, languages, religions and ethnic groups. A broad outlook would state that it is not English per se that impoverishes communities and destroys other languages but rather it is people and their institutions which use English. It is unfair to single



out English as the sole culprit for repression. When it actually serves as an appendage to the policies of educationists and politicians. According to Abbot, "English can exist alongside indigenous languages. Mother tongue literacy is important and should be equally encouraged in the same curriculum." (Siddiqui p.11) The social structural systems and culture are systems of meaning that deny scientific explanations. Their complexities are overlaid with other complexities because social structure and culture incorporate all possible meaningful behaviours. Both linguistics or otherwise possibly within that society, the beliefs and attitudes are associated with it, including the arts and sciences as we usually think of them. Further we need to recognize that the functional load of a language as a social capital is determined by the complexity of knowledge and market. Since the higher education is the avenue to institutional recognition and establishment, we need to create opportunities of learning through the mother tongue; very much unlike the various proposals of structural and gradual replacement of multilingualism by monolingual world order.

### Conclusion

The overall discussion has brought me towards the conclusion that the language is not an individual thing. It never represents a single man but a sect or a group. The language represents the culture of the particular group of people. The very nature of the language is that it is social. Although it changes according to the need of the people the summary of all languages is same. People have invented script according to their vocal sounds. Today we have been divided into countries and the states. And in each state or country we find different language. But what I feel each language have the same vein of emotion, love, and feelings. It might be spoken by different way and in different script but it brings together to a particular sect of people. as I already told that the language has socialism in it; language functions of bringing people together and keep them binding together. in this whole world we have many languages but all have same feelings. All languages are like rivers which meet ultimately the big ocean to which we call emotion.



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