

Language Development and Society: A study of Faisalabad City

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Abstract

The present study reports the role of language in social and economic development. Samples of 100 people selected randomly from different occupations of Faisalabad City were surveyed with structured questionnaires. The data were analyzed and interpreted for drawing conclusions. The study findings showed that people feel more comfortable to learn and impart in their native language. Moreover, almost all interactions on all tend among people carry out in their native language. Anyhow, Government's role to promote local languages is still needed to be boosted up.

Key Words: Language, Society, Message, Group, Faisalabad.

Introduction

Language consists on learned symbols. Words or symbols for objects and concepts and every human language consist on hundreds and thousands of words whose meaning is socially agreed upon. These words can be combined according to grammatical rules to express any idea of which the human mind is capable. Language is an elaborate system of symbols. To manipulate the symbols properly, a child must first master basic cognitive concepts (Prekmak and Premark, 1983).

The nature of language can be explained as language as "substance" and language as "form". Language as substance maybe considered as made up of things that one can see, bear, feel and think. Language as form, the best-known linguistic theories of the first half of the twentieth century consider language not as substance but as form. It may be a labeling or classification of these thoughts and things, an abstract grouping or image of the sounds and forms of the language or the formalization of the both of what talk about and how we talk about it.

The objective of the present study was

- To study the background characteristics of respondents and
- To evaluate the role and function of language in social and economic development.

Materials And Methods

A random sample of 100 people from different occupations was selected from Faisalabad City. A purpose-based questionnaire designed to assimilate different sort of information. The data was presented in cross-tabulation way for better understanding the simple average methods was used. The sample was consisting on respondents and his father to assess the significance of all questions to different generation to see the relationship between independent and dependent variable chi-square is also used.

Results and Discussion

A total of 61.0% of the respondent told that their mother language is polite, 30% of the respondents told that their mother language is normal, 32.0% of the respondent told that their mother language is hot. Results showed that 75.0% of the respondents' father told that their mother language is polite, 26.0% of the respondents' father told that their mother language is normal and 14.0% of the respondents' father told that their mother language is hot. (Table 1).

Results revealed that vast majority i.e. 88% respondents find their mother language convenient among to talk with family members equally good on community level, but to use this language becomes but difficult on provincial and residential level. Father respondent in same manner approximately with one different only provincial level. Bloom (1978) coincides by pleading the language development in a society as most natural and ever evolving process. It was also reported that certain language disorders in a formal language may be adopted by common people (13% cliché in each language can be observed) to share their messages. (Table 2).

Present study showed that respondents consider language as major tool vast majority i.e. 88% to develop unification with family members. The language as a source of brotherhood is also found in the research conducted by Broods (1981). All study rotates around many variables to identify and weigh the most dominant one that forms a society. It was also found language as most dominant one by observing 23% of wicthage. (Table 3)

Study clearly indicates that mostly the mother/native tongue is being used in house and every day life for the sake of economic uses and newspaper reading. The same findings are of Murphy (2003) who emphasizes the significance of mother's tongue in everyday business transaction. (Table 4)

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A majority of people means 8.867 of 82 at 2 d. f. made significant relationship between feeling of normally and mother language. Gulgoona and Saif, (2003) also concedes that this is mother tongue that knits the society in general and family in particular. (Table 5).

Table 1: Percentage distribution of the respondents and respondents' father with regards to feeling about their mother language.

Feeding about language	Respondents						Father					
	Yes		No		Total		Yes		No		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Polite	61	61.0	39	39.0	100	100.0	75	75.0	25	25.0	100	100.0
Normal	30	30.0	70	70.0	100	100.0	26	26.0	74	74.0	100	100.0
Hot	23	23.0	77	77.0	100	100.0	14	14.0	84	84.0	100	100.0

Table 2: Percentage distribution of the respondent and respondent's father accords to good communication by mother language at different levels.

Benefits at different levels	Respondents							Father						
	More		Less		No		N.A	More		Less		No		N.A
	F	%	F	%	F	%		F	%	F	%	F	%	
Family C	88	88.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	10	87	87.0	1	1.0	4	4.0	8
Comm. C	80	80.0	9	9.0	1	1.0	10	86	86.0	4	4.0	9	9.0	8
Province. C	15	15.0	65	65.0	1	1.0	10	38	38.0	45	45.0	2	2.0	8
National C	8	8.0	49	49.0	32	32.0	10	9	9.0	57	57.0	26	26.0	8
International	2	2.0	14	14.0	74	74.0	10	3	3.0	20	20.0	69	69.0	8

Table 3: Percentage distribution of the respondent and respondents' father accords to greater brotherhood by their mother language at different level.

Benefits at different levels	Respondent							Father						
	More		Less		No		N.A	More		Less		No		N.A
	F	%	F	%	F	%		F	%	F	%	F	%	
Family. B	88	88.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	10 Res.	90	90.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	8 Res.
Comm. B	85	85.0	4	4.0	1	1.0	10 Res.	87	87.0	4	4.0	1	1.0	8 Res.
Province. B	23	23.0	58	58.0	9	9.0	10 Res.	25	25.0	58	58.0	9	9.0	8 Res.
National, B	9	0	52	2.0	28	28.0	10 Res.	10	10.0	55	55.0	31	31.0	8 Res.
International, B	3	.0	11	11.0	76	76.0	10 Res.	1	1.0	16	16.0	75	75.0	8 Res.

Table 4:- Relationship between Age and basic Information about Mother Language

Basic information about mother language	χ^2	d.f	α	Gamma= γ
Alphabetical	1.503	2	.472	-.024
Literature	1.503	2	.472	-.024
Books	.133	2	.945	-.011
Newspaper	3.282	2	.194	.176
Economic use	5.147	4	.273	.211
Radio	.671	2	.715	-.059
T.V.	.829	2	.661	-.045

Df=2* =0.05 or 5%

Table 5: - Relationship between Age and feeling about mother language.

Feeling about mother language	χ^2	d.f	α	Gamma= γ
Polite	.032	2	.984	.012
Normal	8.867*	2	*.012	.056
Hot	1.183	4	.881	-.021

Df= 2* = 0.05-or 5%

Table 6: Relationship between communicates different ideas properly by using mother language terminologies.

Different ideas	χ^2	d.f	α	Gamma= γ
Religious or spiritual	7.736*	2	.021	.199
Scientific ideas	.156	2	.925	.036
Economic ideas	4.007	2	.135	200
Emotions	1.607	2	.448	-.041

Df=2* =0.05 or 5%.

Table 7: Relationship between education and information about Mother Language.

Information about mother language	χ^2	d.f	α	Gamma= γ
Alphabetical	17.392*	2	.000	-.415
Literature	17.392*	2	.000	-.145
Books	21.519*	2	.000	-.458
Newspaper	9.851*	2	.007	-.308
Economic use	7.363*	4	.118	.203
Radio	32.089*	2	.000	-.537
T.V.	32.890*	2	.000	-.552

Df= 2* = 0.05 or 5%

From the study it was revealed that religious and spiritual ideas are discussed in mother language. Prekmark and Premark (1983) portrays a conclusive framework in this regard. In his framework he comes up with very concrete result that mother tongue in cognitive development process plays central and long lasting role (69%); it was also added that this is a childhood in which the religion paradigm get its first (and usually last too) shape. (Table 6)

Study also expressed that mostly the information about mother language is by a source of Radio and T. V. these finding relate strongly with Toffler, (1998), who reported that in the post modern world even the learning of a native language would be dependent on the electronic devices, if not wholly then partially, but it would be. (Table 7)

Following conclusions were drawn from the study

- Language and society having long but inevitable relationship with each other. Language works like a pillar to develop and support all facilities of life from family to international level. Human life's being and grooming both depend on the language though which the knowledge is being imparted. The research pleads for all their comments.
- Government should focus on local language development.
- Communication channels should promote local language.
- Government should provide awareness to people

about local languages.

- Government should provide financial support to language expertise.
- Government should establish libraries, which consist on the books about local languages.

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