ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER
VOLUME-6 | ISSUE-5 | MAY - 2017 | ISSN No 2277 - 8179 | IF : 4.176 | IC Value : 78.46
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Heterogeneity & Homogeneity in India – European Historical Linguistic structure

Linguistic

Sirigiri Joyice Research Scholar in KL University, Vaddeswaram, (Guntur Dist), A.P. India.

Dr.SK.Sheela Associate Professor of English , KL University, Vaddeswaram, (Guntur Dist), A.P. India

ABSTRACT

The world is filled with people. It is configuration of belonging to various racial cultural and religious groups. In the world it there are many different types of habits many different kinds of celebrations and people of different religious faiths.

Indo-European historical linguistic deal with language change many major languages are spoken by the people belonging to different parts. The mother tongue of the people belonging to France in French, and Germany in German, Spain in Spanish, Italy in Italian languages within the same language itself there are different varieties and shades. People spoken indifferent aspects native, non-native people different from the spoken at historical linguistic also well known. We undoubtedly see striking differences. More linguistic they make the list historical linguistics as one of their areas of specialization than any other subfield of linguistics with the possible of exception of sociolinguistics.

KEYWORDS:

Sociolinguistics, sssIndo-European languages, mother tongue, religious, cultural

Introduction:

For example:-

If we study our own mother tongue telugu the linguistic state in divided into three regions Telangana, Rayalaseema, and Costal Andhra. In this three region the telugu. In this three region the telugu is spoken in many different ways.

Vacharu - Coastal
Vachindru - Telangana
Vachinaru - Rayalaseema

All the three words express some idea with three different variations. There is a lot of noticeable different in the pronunciation of words from native speakers and non-native speakers. String different can felt when a Malayalam utters a word which is got La. When the people of Kerala utter the La the tip of the tongue touch the middle of hard palate and when same La is utter by the Andhra Pradesh people the lip of tongue touches the upper ridge of the upper teeth.

(The difference between Historical Linguistic and Sociolinguistic is to be shown)

Indo – European Language linguistic – classification:-

This is the most widespread classification. It is fixed expression in affiliation of research language to language family, language group and language sub-group. For example the Bulgarias belong in Indo-European language family, Slavic language group. South Slavic language sub group. Most often (but not always) closest linguistic affiliation means common origin of the respective ethnic communities similar culture historical development and destiny contracts etc. usually the ethnic groups with greater linguistic proponing to the main ethnic community in the country will be integrate. More easily to it than those with more distant languages. This is assigned usually to states with significant influx of immigrant and proves by the practical development of that process.

Historical linguistics is sometimes called diachronic linguistics from Greek dia: thought chromos + time tic). Since historical linguistic are concerned with change in language or languages overtime. This is contrasted with synchronic linguistics for example linguistics may attempt.

There are number of roots to truly languages diachronically. Historical linguists studies changes in the history of one language: for instances the change from old English to modern English or between French's modern French or Modern French from old French.

Ex: - The study of the history of single languages called philology.

English - Philology
French - Philology
Hispanic - Philology

The term philology has several other senses as well.

Instead of calling it the historical linguistic it may also called comparative linguistic. Ex:- The Modern Romans languages which include Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese and other descended from earlier Latin is number of people thought that historical linguists is mostly a general study of the history of separate words finally they called it etymology the study of the sources and development words.

"Glamour" is a changed from of the word grammar, originally in use in Scots English, Grammar has it specialization in history. It was borrowed from old English period.

Old French - grammaire –grimoire
Latin - grammatical
Greek - gramma
English - grammarye, grammary

Second example:-

Let's take "good bye" as second example. This every day word has undergone number of changes in its Historical linguistic structure. Actually it began in the late 1500s as god is with you or yes spelled variously as god be my god buy as so on. The first part changed to good either an analogy with such other greeting as good day, good morning and good night or a euphemistic deformation to avoid god – taboo - or due to a combination to avoid god – taboo - or due to a combination of the two. The various independent words in god be with you were amalgamated into one into one good bye a good example.

Kinds of Linguistic changes:-

It is fined expression in co-habitation of many ethnic changes on Linguistic and historical area which may include several countries. The Language structure can change dealing with the kinds of changes:-

1. Sound change
2. Grammatical change
3. Semantic change
4. Change between borrowing words
5. Analogy

In comparing the modern English with the early modern English 1476-1700 versions, we note several kinds of changes. In grammatical change from came vnto(unto) him they to the modern English equivalent they came to him, there has been syntactic change. In earlier times, English like other grammatic languages had rule which essentially inverted the sunject and verb when proceeded by other material (though this rule was not obligatory in English as it is in German) so that because and after a while comes first in the sentence.

"They came" is inverted to "Came they"

Sound change:- Earlier in many European languages there was in effect no distinction between the letters.

Example:- "V" and "U" the Latin alphabets upon which most European writing system are based had no such difference both could be used to represent either Vowel /u/ or the or the consonant /V/ or in other cases /W/ though for both /V/ and /U/ v was used initially (<vnder> under) and 'U' medially (<have> have) – v between consonants.

Some kinds of changes seen in the comparison of Middle English (1066-1476) text with later versions include among others –

Example:-

1. The Final – n was lost by regular sound change under certain conditions as seen in the comparison of Middle English.

Middle English	-	Modern
Stooden	-	Stood
Camen	-	Came]
Seiden	-	Said

2. The "hem" is the original third person plural object pronoun, which was replaced by them a borrowing from scan dinivian which had great influence on English.

Conclusion:

All this illustrates the contrastive feature found in Historical Linguistic straents. They occur in sequence of cluster, germination initially, medially, finally, and other position of grammatics, borrowing changing words. The themes of initial medialaue and finals of the Middle English, Modern English, and languages to language present the contrastive features on structure and system levels respectively.

References:

1. Human Development in the Indian Context: A Socio-cultural Focus, Volume 1 By Margaret Khalakdina
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociolinguistics_research_in_India
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baldev_Raj_Gupta