

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN DIFFERENT TERRITORIES IN BIHAR

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Abstract:

From a long time past till today English as the language has been remarked as a mandatory and demandable not only in urban side of the country but also, it has its own courage in different territories. It would totally be injustice if addresses as desirable or temporary language. The growth of social development, human Psychology, global intelligence even political or cultural, it has a high priority rather than any other language in the country or in the world. Ancient to Modern, English as the language acknowledges the requirements whether artificial, scientific, historical and traditional heritage. It was very tough to accumulate a store of knowledge and to experiences the inner or outer atmospheric value instead of the language. The demand and interest to learner highly enhance them even standardize to grasp technically. Many more technologies, business, art and culture, essentially greet and expected entire human personality consists it as radical achievement. Although, the life of common people constantly requires it according to its magnificent utility or demand. In comparison to the past, the concerned language has majorly expended and gained splendid in the global position as well as in many territories. Obviously, it is most brilliant, suitable and easiest facilitious language and are entertained with a great desire.

Introduction:

Moreover we compare it not only by its use of language but also pronunciation and its sound systems. In Bhojpuri areas 'Wednesday' and 'Saturday' is pronounced as '**Wednasdey**' or '**Satardey**'. In Maithili areas the last sound in 'Darbhanga' is stressed and lengthened. In Magahi areas 'mastersaheb' and 'nispitar' like the same 'station' and 'School' is pronounced as 'istesan' and 'iskul' respectively. 'Student' and 'college' is pronounced as 'istudent' and 'kolej' 'language' and story is pronounced 'lenbej' and 'istory' etc. However, there are great

differences regarding its palatal. Most speaker of Maghai, Maithili, Bhojpuri, Angika and Bajika /z/ is Pronounced an 'is' and 'was', waj but never pronounced as /z/ and 'waz'. We generally find regional lengthening of sounds like to use so affections

and intimacy. If we talk about feudal state biharis one of them where we often find a feudal hang over from English to indicate the respect and honor by using Baboos in religion style.

In Maithili and Magahi 'Be seated' is used instead of 'please sit down' to show its respect in passive voice. Generally find the language life "please, be seated, I am coming back very soon." And another one says "coming before going" while in England often uses the same concept "would you mind sitting down for a while, I shall not be too long?"

There is also difference in biharias language to its grammar. In Bihari one says 'char admi aaye the' and translate it like 'four man had come.' while there is an error regarding its plural forms. We generally observe that bihairis often use 'kya' in the statement to show interrogative sense and fails to use model and speaks 'what Ram is working?' or 'what you are doing?' we generally observe to use some redundant sounds and words like inne, unne, jahan, tahan, court-fort, par-panchayat, kar-kitab, mela-thela, are several unnecessary words that pauses between words and addes.

When you go to differentiate the sounds and pronunciations, Bihari differs according to pronunciations like dha, tha, ph and the second sound of hindi does not exist in English. They often use nearest sounds or example – Ghandhi and Buddha is pronounced Ghandhi but not Gandi, Buda. Most highly educated used dh sound in this words. According to the English norms 'h' sound should be silent in like these words what, where, when, whenever, whatever and 'b' sound is also taken silent in like these words tomb, climb, lamb, and bomb, comb but bihari speaker does not make silent 'h' and 'b' in this regards. There are some words which are incorrectly pronounced by Bihari speaker like market, pocket, socket, ticket on the basis of /e/ pronunciation. While it should be pronounced /i/ and extempore pronounced ikstempor not ekstempari, guardian as garjain, not gardain (/r/) is silent, but usually pronounced. In Asia consists suagr, sure, social as /s/ sound in the form of /sh/ sound but Bihari pronounced /s/ palatal.

Language and culture is the existence of any social background and the standard of human atmosphere. People from urban class and their children generally use 'Mom' and 'Dad' while from the rural and poor children use 'Babu', 'Pappa', 'Mummy', 'Maa' to their parents. So, language and pronunciation shows the truthful reflection to society. In Bihari speaker speaks 'Rasgulla' while bengoli cultured people usually pronounced 'Rasagulla' according to its tone.

Most highly educated even teachers pronounce in Bihar Istudent, Laingwej, Water, development which are totally incorrect while it should be like student, laingwiz, wata(r), divlupment etc.

Many different arguments, We generally face in day to day life about English which follows: English as a foreign language and it is a sign of mental slavery. It keeps Indian very far remove to Indian culture and civilization. Along time past English men slaved Indians and English as a language is slaving till now. In this regard, Indian's are slaved nowadays too. But authenticity is beyond to its factual truth. People failed to determine their understanding and collection of real thoughts. The arguments against English are based more on prejudice and ill-feeling then realistic approach. If English is a foreign language, why not Urdu or Sanskrit? Urdu is the offspring of Persian and Arabic. Sanskrit was brought the Aryans who invaded India and later settled here. Hindi after passing through several phases of modification became modern Hindi, as we know it the same Urdu is also an adopted language. English was a foreign language but it is now a part and parcel of our academics as well as social life, an easiest communication for all, Why should English not be made Indian's link language is a question that should be analyzed in an objective manner. A democratic country like India should have a link language from among the languages born and developed on the soil. According to those who suffer from mental imbalances blame English unnecessarily creating a barrier between educated and uneducated ones.

Thus, it is our committing error to comprise the word 'foreign' and 'indigenous'. A completely depends upon its use and popularity; nothing is possible to advance whether scientifically, politically, artificially, commercially even technically. Only English as an imminent language that has provided itself compulsory and demanding language. Foreign is only a political concept, can we get advance in any field of life without English? So, it is

quite absorbed to call English a foreign language. It is a matter of great pride and glory that we got rid of the British but must we also give up the good with the bad? If we want to keep with the scientific and technological development the word over we must retain English. There are several areas where the use of English will continue to prevail the foreign companies in India, the ministry of parliamentary affairs and the United Nation and its branches have to transact their business in English. Written and Spoken English in India has got an added importance for one and all over since India chose to follow the path of westernization and modernization. So, we in India happen to hear a considerable measure of linguistic competence in our English language and it will be nebulous idea, if we don't adopt in ferity complex regarding languages.

English as the language does not only modern advancement but the story of our tradition and culture. India is a tradition bound nation. Its tradition, custom and culture are still respected by many other nations of the world. People from other countries visit India to study and learn our culture, they have taken roots in the mind and morals in our people. If we get stagnated as fresh air and new ideas is possible only by English as a powerful for tonic language, and is the medium vehicle of expression of our thoughts, desire, and ideas. Millions of the world is conversing in different languages and their mother tongues to express their ideas. But every language is not intelligible to everybody. But English language is widely used and this is acclaimed as a global language. This is the language that is widely used and conversed through the length and breadth of our county while regional language varies from region to region.

In this way, I got every logic to infer that English language is absolutely imperative for all medical, sales representatives to demonstrate and interact with the doctors, chemist, and other customers in a very effective and convincing manner. Today's customers who are more demanding and deal with many suppliers cannot put with incept sales people customers expect sales people to have deep knowledge of the products to add ideas to improve the customer's operation and to be efficient and reliable and communicative and English language plays a very dominant role in this regard. Actually, English is not a natural flow of language in Bihar; it is unconscious rendering of the mother tongue. It sounds strange and artificial. However, there are some good speakers and writers of English even Bihar. In other states also there is a gravitational pull of the mother tongue over English and there is no

exposure to its correct and current usages. The Bihari student generally belong to a semi-feudal social background with a nascent technological setup and these learns have their own culture and tradition and heritage. Their entire mental make up is quite different from that of the English tradition and culture which is linguistically represented by L2 literature. In this situation teaching of L2 literature fruitfully without L1 is rather futile.

After independence there was a change in the education system of India Pt. Nehru made it clear that every Indian must learn is mother tongue as national language (Hindi) and the international language English. English also continue to be link language in India, particularly because Hindi was not understood in many states. Nowadays an educated Bihari can't ask to an educated Gujarati or Madrasi only through the medium of English as the contact with Englishman is now a matter of rare chance, the educated people of India have to depend on books of grammar and pronunciation, bilingual dictionaries and English literature for their knowledge of English. Most of teachers and Professors in India have not heard an Englishman to speak. They, however, in contact with BBC English and American English of the voice of America.

Conclusion:

In my opinion English has served as an instrument of modernization and has helped to expose Indian mind to European science and literature. English literature has influenced Indian literature, new forms like novels, short stories and one act plays came into existence in Indian language. Political unity and social awakening of India have received great help through English language. All things may be considered, it can be a formed as a modernization, we cannot do anything without English so, it must remain as link language, competent language in our country.

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