

Globalization and the Assamese Language: A Study

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ABSTRACT: *The concept of globalization goes beyond economic boundaries and encompasses all aspects, including political, social, cultural, and linguistic aspects. This versatile dynamic process has also enriched the linguistic field in various ways. Many times, it has even caused problems. The rapid development of information technology has turned the whole world into a small village. Many countries and nations in the world are facing a crisis to preserve their identity in terms of language and culture. The impact of globalization on the Assamese language cannot be ignored. There are various positive and negative impacts of globalization on language, including linguistic change.*

This paper analyzes various aspects of how globalization has affected the Assamese language. The paper will be prepared mainly through analytical methods.

KEYWORDS: *Globalization, Language, Assamese, Influence*

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I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of globalization goes beyond economic boundaries and encompasses all aspects, including political, social, cultural, and linguistic aspects. This versatile dynamic process has also enriched the linguistic field in various ways. Many times, it has even caused problems. The rapid development of information technology has turned the whole world into a small village. There are many countries and nations in the world that are facing a crisis to preserve their identity in terms of language and culture. The impact of globalization on the Assamese language cannot be ignored. There are various positive and negative impacts of globalization on language.

Objectives of the study:

To discuss the situations created by the various impacts of globalization in the context of the Assamese language. The positive and negative aspects of these impacts are analyzed.

Scope of Study:

The concept of globalization is a very broad concept. Analysis of its impact is also a very complex issue. Acknowledging the limitations of the subject, this discussion will only attempt to analyze some of the factors that affect the context of the Assamese language at the juncture of globalization.

II. DISCUSSION

Globalization has become a particularly popular topic around the world. Globalization is a multifaceted process that encompasses all aspects of economic, social, political, cultural, scientific and technological aspects. Globalization is the movement of goods from one country to the open market of another country; the movement of capital from one country to another; the movement of culture, customs, and ideas from one part of the world to another; and the culture of a society, which includes movement to another society. This flow has made the whole world a global village, and interdependent globalization is not stable. Such movements can be of different types, for example, the movement of people from one part of the world to another. motion or flow Such flows make the whole world part of the same world (global village) and interdependent.”[Gohain, N & Dutta K., M. (Ed): Bharatar Boideshik niti. P-325] In this sense, globalization generally refers to the continuous global flow of ideas, capital, goods and populations. This globalization also involves scientific and technological aspects.

Mobility is the movement of people from one end of the world to the other, the movement of goods from one country to another, and the economic impact of one country affects the whole world. The situation in one country affects another. This means that the impact of events that occur in one part of the world is noticeable all over the world. In short, globalization involves social traditions and interdependent processes

through which the politics, sociopolitics, economy, culture, etc., of one region can flow to other parts of the country.

Globalization has created relationships between people in different parts of the world so that the events of one country at one end of the world affect other countries at the other end. "The role of international organizations has also accelerated the pace of globalization. The World Trade Organization (WTO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Council on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), etc., have created a global environment. Such an environment has also contributed to globalization." [Gohain, N & Dutta K., M. (Ed): *Bharatar Boideshik niti*. P-326] Globalization has crossed national boundaries and easily touched the entire world owing to the remarkable achievements of science and technology. The contribution of technology has brought people from all walks of life closer together, which has shrunk the long distances of the Earth. This has made it easier for people from one part of the country to communicate with people from another. This globalization has affected all aspects of education, culture, traditions, etc. There are many reasons why people should not buy these products. These are the reasons why you should not buy these products. These are the reasons why you should not buy these products. This is a strong wave of globalization that has affected all aspects of the language, literature, culture, economy, sociopolitics, etc., of Assam. Globalization has influenced everything from dress, behavior, language, religion, music, instruments, dances, bhaonas, festivals, and the daily needs of families.

Globalization is a new concept. Globalization is what has led to a global movement. Revolutionary changes in information technology and economic reforms have brought about massive changes around the world, and there are many ways in which self-confidence can be improved. There are many ways in which you can improve your self-confidence. In fact, in the aftermath of World War II, economists began to consciously consider the ineffectiveness of the previous state-run economic system, and they began to advocate a new economy that was flexible, liberal and fundamentally quick and accessible. Liberalization, privatization and globalization of LPG have been the subject of much discussion in the last decade of the twentieth century. This is fuelled by newly discovered computer-based fast connectivity. With such rapid development of communication systems, the whole world has become a global village. As an inevitable consequence, the path of so-called economic reforms in the direction of the world's imperialist powers accelerated. Notably, the capital markets of most countries in the world are currently connected to computer-based communications systems.

Globalization is associated mainly with the computer revolution. Computers are the latest inventions of science and technology as electrical media. They can be called regulators of modern human civilization and were created by Charles P. McCarthy, a nineteenth-century Englishman. Babbage is a brilliant mathematician. Between 1936 and 1941, a German named Conrad Juss developed three machines by modifying and modifying Babbage's technical formula, which is where the computer called developed.

The development of computers has brought unprecedented changes to the world. The whole world has become a small village due to computer-mediated EKI×ernet connectivity. With the mobile Fox connection at one end of the world, one can now easily communicate with people at the other end. The imperialist powers have taken full advantage of the changes that these unprecedented changes in information technology have brought to the world. As their products are marketed in the developing and underdeveloped countries of the world, there is a cultural invasion in those countries. As a result, different countries and nations of the world have lost their language and cultural identity and have become disoriented.

Local language and culture are the indistinguishable religions of a community. This is because it allows people to distance themselves from weed-like issues imposed by the powerful capitalist countries of the world. The Assamese language is spoken in the Brahmaputra Valley of the state of Assam, home to many ethnic groups. There are many ethnic groups in Assam who use their own ethnic languages, but they usually use Assamese to communicate with different ethnic groups. This means that Assamese is the communication language of the entire North East. In this context, this language belongs to the Indian Aryan languages and has special importance. In addition, the Assamese language has a long heritage. However, in recent times, this language has been in danger of being threatened. However, the rural Assamese language spoken in the rural life of Assam is still largely free of crisis. It is only because the language of modern urban upper-class and middle-class society has gone astray that the language form is increasingly distorted. There is nothing wrong with a smile, but it is also a smile that is not a smile. They are also the main owners of the language used in schools, courts, offices, etc., as the language of Assamese rural life has not yet been distorted. In the end, there is no doubt that the language of their mouths also influences the language of folk life.

In his inaugural address at a seminar held at Jalpaiguri in Uttaranga, Professor Ashruk Kumar Sikdar said that a review by Michael Crouch, head of the Alaskan Native Language Section at the University of Alaska, showed that twenty--fifty percent of the world's 6,000 languages are on the verge of extinction. In other words, these languages are now abandoned by the new generation of these six thousand languages, and only three hundred are endangered. Therefore, each of these languages is still used by the young and old who speak it, and

the governments concerned are also trying to preserve and promote those languages. According to Crouch, by the end of the 21st century, ninety to ninety percent of the world's languages will disappear forever. This rate of language extinction is many times higher than that of biodiversity

Sikdar also reported that there are a total of one thousand three hundred and fifty-two languages in India. However, most of these are now on the verge of extinction. There are many languages such as Awadhi, Bundali, Kanauji, and Garhwali, which suffer from the ravages of Hindi. The heritages of Rajasthani, Maithili and other languages are also endangered.

In 1902-03, UNESCO commissioned a team of linguists from different parts of the world led by the prominent Australian linguist Christopher Mossel to identify factors that determine the vitality of languages around the world. The ad hoc team of scholars identified a total of nine factors in a paper entitled "Language Vitality and Endangerment". Those are the ones -

(1) Intergenerational language transmission (2) Community members attitudes toward their own language (3) Shift indomains of language use(4) Government and institutionallanguage attitudes and policies, including official status and use (5) Type and quality of documentation in the language(6) Response of the language to new domains and media associated with modernity or the extent to which the language has adapted to modernity (7) Availability of materials for language education and literacy.(8) Proportion of speakers within the total population (9) Absolute number of speakers of the language

The linguistic team reported that 446 of the world's 7358 languages are extinct. Of the 6,912 surviving languages, 2,500 are currently endangered.

The level of languages is again determined on the basis of the abovementioned factors as follows:

- a) Very endangered: A language that survives only among people seventy years of age or older
- b) Seriously endangered: A language that survives only among people aged forty or older. There is no use of the language in the mouths of the new generation.
- c) Endangered: People in their twenties or older use voices
- d) Degenerate: the language is used by a small number of children; otherwise, the language is used among elderly individuals;elderly; otherwise, the language is used among elderly individuals.
- e) Stable but suspicious: It is used among all people who speak the language concerned, but its numbers are declining steadily
- f) Safe: All people in the language group use that language Even other speakers use that language

On the basis of the above levels, the Assamese language can be said to be safe; however, it soon moves from a safe place to a stable but dangerous place. The Assamese language is not confined to a certain range. According to a 2007 survey, the number of Assamese speakers worldwide is 15.6 million. There are many different types of characters in the film. There are many different types of characters in the film; however, the number of people speaking the language is not satisfactory compared with the population. Below are some of the main reasons why the language is moving toward endangerment:

- a) Due to the weakness of the language policy of the Government of Assam, English is still used instead of Assamese in government offices.
- b) The use of Assamese as a communicative language in the neighboring states of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland,, etc., is declining.
- c) English-medium schools do not pay attention to the teaching of the Assamese language; therefore, there is a lack of interest in the use of the Assamese language among children.
- d) The number of students studying in the Assamese medium is decreasing
- e) The language has been influenced by languages other than English
- f) The Assamese language has yet to be adapted to the information technology revolution that has taken place through computers. As a result, the influence of the English language is increasing daily. There are no new words in the language to keep up with high technology, so other languages have to be used.
- g) There is increasing indifference toward the Assamese language, as many talented people travel abroad every year for higher education and professional reasons.
- h) As the upper-class and middle-class people gradually started speaking, Assamese mixed with English. It's been neglected
- i) The lack of respect for one's own language and culture has contributed to the plight of the Assamese language.

It is clear from the above discussion that the Assamese language will be in deep crisis daily if it continues at this pace because the main roots of a nation lie in its language.Globalization is not without its benefits. In such circumstances, some aspects need to be addressed to avoid this crisis:

- a) Revival of national consciousness to make everyone respectful of their mother tongue or first language in various ways
- b) Ensuring the full implementation of the government's language policy
- c) Ensuring the correct use of the Assamese language on billboards, etc.

- d) Make it compulsory for every Assamese speaking student to learn Assamese
- e) Preserve all the written information of the language so that it cannot be lost
- f) Paying due attention to grammar and dictionary writing
- g) To create interest in purchasing and reading magazines, newspapers, various Assamese books
- h) Appropriate software for the use of the Assamese language in electronic media, especially computers, e-mailing systems, printing, translation, etc., should be developed and popularized.

Conservation and development are contradictory. It is true that excessive conservation concerns hinder development, which is not desirable for any of the human races that are now climbing to the highest peaks of civilization; however, the extinction of linguistic diversity in the name of development cannot be accepted in any case. At the time of the formation of the former Soviet Union, it was theoretically accepted that the medium of education would be the mother tongue or first language. However, for the sake of development, Russia became the medium of instruction at the next level of primary education. As a result, the languages of the indigenous peoples became extinct under the influence of the Russian language.

Therefore, it is necessary to take responsibility for these measures in the national interest. Therefore, it is necessary to take responsibility for these measures in the national interest. The main root of a nation lies in its language because without language, there is no expression of that nation. The invasion of globalization has brought crisis to many languages of the world. There are many reasons why people should not buy these products. These are the reasons why you should not buy these products. There is a positive environment for rich language to become a classical language. Further development can be expected in this environment with proper language planning.

III. CONCLUSION

The impact of globalization on the Assamese language is well documented. Code mixing, code switching, etc., have been profoundly affected by globalization. There is no obstacle to incorporating foreign words that lack Assamese synonyms into the Assamese vocabulary. However, the unnecessary use of foreign words has damaged the dark power of the language, for example, the language of some electronic media in society. Several conclusions can be drawn from the discussion.

- a) Globalization is associated mainly with the computer revolution. Computers are the latest inventions in science and technology, electronic media, new media, etc., and can be called regulators of modern human civilization.
- b) Many foreign language words enter the Assamese language every day through these media; therefore, it is difficult to study the impact of technology and globalization on the Assamese language used here.
- c) The influence of globalization is an eternal issue in the Assamese language at present. As long as there is media, new media and new foreign language words will continue to enter the Assamese language.
- d) Foreign words that have entered the vocabulary of the Assamese language under the influence of globalization have strengthened the vocabulary on the one hand and, on the other hand, the free influx of such languages can also hamper the normal development of the Assamese language.
- e) In the application of the Assamese language, good results can be obtained by creating or adding new words to the Assamese language, for which there are no synonyms.
- f) Strict policies and guidelines can be formulated in the media as well as in other media to prevent the proliferation of English. In addition, if commentators use excessive English words in news programs, they should be edited as much as possible. and exclude that statement if necessary
- g) Overall, emphasis must be placed on the conscious use of language
- h) The importance of the Assamese language in the era of globalization will increase only if it is developed in a planned manner with proper language planning.

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