

Role of Language In Human Life

***Chaman Lal Banga**

Assistant Professor,

Department of Education,

ICDEOL, Himachal Pradesh University Shimla

India

****Jyonica Suri**

Research Scholar,

New Delhi

(India)

Abstract

Language is an abstract system of symbol and meanings. This system includes grammar that relates meaning so that we can communicate with each other. As language plays very important role in the development of a person personality. Not only in personality but by learning more than one language it can develop person's cognitive skills, learning more than one language also important in social development of person. As language is not the creation of one person or of one period but it is an institution, on which hundreds of generations and countless individual workers have worked. The present study is undertaken with a view to explain role of language in human life. Main objectives of the paper were; meaning and definition of language; nature and scope of language. Role of language in intellectual development, emotional development and social development.

Key words: *Language, Personality, learning, Human life, Intellectual, Emotional and Communication.*

1.0 Introduction

“Language is the road map of a culture. It tells you where its people come from and where they are going”.....Rita Mae Brown

Language is the ability to acquire and use complex systems of communication, particularly the human ability to do so, and a language is any specific example of such a system. Language is the divine gift of the god. It is language that distinguishes man from animals. Language is man's finest asset. To the philosopher, language may be the instrument of thought, for we think through language. Language is an extremely important way of interacting with the people around us. Without language we cannot communicate with people. As it is a vital tool for communication. We all know that we are living in multilingual world that is becoming globalized and therefore it is very important to know more than one language. By learning more than one language it could open many career doors, it can help us progress in our career, we can gain awareness of other cultures and it can increase our understanding and knowledge towards language. In today's era it is compulsory to learn at least 2 languages. Knowing language is not only means of communication but it builds economic relationships, friendships, and culture ties. As we all know that English language had become a unique language, but in this world there are still many people who don't know even English language. English is one such connecting link. Learning language fascinate opportunities to develop their listening, speaking, reading and writing skills and to express themselves with full confidence. John Stuart Mill referred that *“language to be the light of the mind”*. In today's era, the basic knowledge of a single or more language has become crucial. Language has become the major tool of communication between countries, cultural groups, various companies and organizations, communities and friends. Wittgenstein says *“The limit of my language is the limit of my world”*. He implies that people those who speak one language, live only in one world. A baby is born without language, but even without any formal training, at the age of 4 or 5, the child knows several hundred words and grammar of a particular language. For a last few years, millions of people across the world, who share common interest, are able to communicate with each other and exchange ideas. Not only they are able to do this due to advanced technology, but also because they share a common language. Language is the bridge which connects individual and the outside world. Language is

closely related to the culture, you can only get to understand the person very well if you can speak his language. Due to the development of technology, our world today is the world of information with a fast speed of globalization. Thus understanding each other through language become an even more important issue. Language is like a vehicle that we use in presenting our ideas, thoughts, feelings, and opinion to the world. As Chomsky proves the purpose of language he said *“the purpose of language is for communication”*. Krech also explained the major function of language form the following three aspect:

1. Language is the primary vehicle of communication
2. Language reflects both the personality of the individual and the culture of the society.
3. Languages make possible the growth and transmission of culture, and the continuity of societies, and the effective functioning and control of social group.

1.1 Meaning of Language

According to Benjamin Whorf *“Language shapes thoughts and emotions, determining one’s perception of reality”*. Language is a tool to transmit information, learn knowledge, express feelings, emotions, and ideas, construct social identity. As we all know that language plays a great role in the process of transmitting knowledge. Now days, at a very earlier age of the life everybody learns a different - different language and this means of communication will be used throughout in order to give and receive knowledge. A quote from The Status of Linguistics as a Science by Sapir summarizes *“Human beings do not live in the objective world alone, nor alone in the world of social activity as ordinarily understood, but are very much at the mercy of the particular language which has become the medium of expression for their society.”*

Language is a living and dynamic phenomenon, and people have always found ways of expressing their thoughts, feelings even in the most tightly controlled and oppressive societies. In fact language is continuously creating new words in order to define a new concept. To understand this let’s have an example, an example of rejection letter from university. Besides the sadness is not being accepted, the letter produced feeling like an anger and helplessness just with this phrase *“From your predicted grades it is clear, I am afraid that an application to us would stand little chance of success.”* But if the phrase was formulated in another manner like if it is written that “it is clear” then it would have sorted out a different reaction.

Man has rightly been called “a talking animal”. Man is gifted with the quality of speech, which differentiates him from other living beings. Language consists of words, idioms and syntax. Through language human beings think, feel, judge, and express. In producing this speech man will utter some sounds. These sounds are conventionalized and recognized as common usage and provide the social aspect of a language. In short, language is speech. Language and life are inter-related.

1.1.1 Definitions of Language

Oxford English Dictionary defines language as “Words and the methods of combining them for the expression of thoughts”

According to Edward Sapir (1921), “Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols.”

According to Bolinger, “Language is species specific.”

According to H.A. Gleason, “Language is one of the most important and characteristic forms of human behavior.”

According to B. Bloch, (1942), "A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates."

1.2 Scope of Languages

The scope of language is widened with the widening scope of human activity. Today there is no activity, which does not find its expression in terms of language. No subject can be pursued, be it arts or science without using and understanding language. Human activity linked to language goes on widening in the manner of concentric circles. Generally speaking Language is a socially shared code, or conventional system, that represents ideas through the use of arbitrary symbols and rules that govern combinations of these symbols (Bernstein and Tiegerman, 1989, P. 4). Therefore it may be seen that language is a code whereby ideas about the world are represented through a conventional system of arbitrary signals for communication (Bloom and Lahey, 1978). Learning language is very important for job, for communication between people for interacting. Now days, many companies want those people who knows more than one language. As many companies encourage their employees to sharpen their language skills. As language allow one to share information, and to communicate beliefs and speculations, attitude and emotions. In

schools, it is compulsory for students to choose additional language along with English like French or Spanish. A person who knows more than one language he or she is appreciated by the society. If we know at least 2 language like English or French so we can travel anywhere and for us it will be easy to communicate with foreign people. In India though our mother tongue is Hindi but now it has become a globalization world so people learn French, Spanish, German along with English language. As English had become the second language now. So it had become compulsory for students to learn other language. Some people believe that learning many languages create confusion, but it is not like that if you learn any new language you have to study the grammar from the starting. And it increases the knowledge only and in our today world knowledge is one of the key factors in competitiveness. Ability to communicate in multiple languages is becoming more and more important in the increasingly global business community. Communicating directly with new clients in their native language is one of the first step to founding a stable international business relationship. Many institutions offer opportunities to learn a foreign language.

Learning to communicate fluently in multiple languages provides additional job security. Learning a new language is not only learning grammar or vocabulary, it is learning new sounds and expressions. As we all know that many companies want to increase their business so they connect their companies to other country companies, so for that they need many different kinds of employees who can communicate in different languages and understand other cultures. And a person who know multi - language for him it will be a golden chance. It doesn't matter what career do you choose, but if a person knows more than one language he will be having a real advantage. Knowing at least some basic of the local language can be very helpful to live in a new country. Language skills provide important tool for understanding and regulating children's emotions. By learning different languages we can communicate our feelings and emotions. Although learning another languages have many benefits as it is good for our degree, good for our travels, good for our career. Some people think being multilingual isn't all that important anymore. But it is very important not only important but it may very well be necessary. It's true that there are more and more people who are learning and speaking English. In fact, English is mostly widely spoken language in the world. But why limit yourself? Why should we not learn more languages? What about the other 5.5 billion people who don't speak English at all? With ever – increasing levels of international trade and business, tourism, immigration, and random

cross-cultural experiences, chances are you will eventually find yourself face-to-face with someone who doesn't speak English, at least not up to a level you understand. That's why we think the reasons to learn a foreign language or two have never been stronger. Learning a new language can be a part of your college or graduate school. Now days, many under graduate programs or even some postgraduate courses have foreign language courses as part of their major or graduation requirements. At least two top international MBA business schools require all incoming students to know a second language in addition to English. According to Mark Lenhart Director of CET Academic programs study abroad organization based in Washington, DC that designs innovative language and culture immersion programs abroad said that ***"One reason some students study language is because they are required to. We sometimes have students tell us they choose our programs because the language classes fulfill a requirement."***

With globalization in full swing, if you know many languages then there is a good chance you will be working with people whose first language isn't English. Maybe it is the development team in India, or a manufacturing plant in China, or in alternative energy supplier in Germany ; being able to communicate in other languages make you much more valuable to an employer. Even Barack Obama, US president said ***"I'm serious about this. We should understand that our young people, if you have a foreign language that is a powerful tool to get a job. You are so much more employable. You can be part of international business. So we should be emphasizing foreign languages in our schools from an early age..."***Why we learn many languages? We learn many languages in order to make things easier for ourselves. By learning many languages it can be very helpful in travelling also. When we have holidays usually we all make plans to go abroad. And if we don't know their language so our holidays can be waste we even can't enjoy it. Even knowing some basic words can help break the ice when you're in a foreign country. It's not the same as being able to have an entire conversation, but most people appreciate the fact that you're trying to speak their language, even if you if you have to switch back to English right away. As new research shows that being bilingual actually makes you smarter!. According to St. John ***"In a world that is increasingly interdependent, we can no longer afford to remain monolingual. Learning foreign languages is no longer a pastime: it is a necessity."***

The scope of Language is briefly explained below;

Self-maintaining: When a child is protecting his own interests, justifying his claims or behaviour, criticizing or even threatening others.

Directing: When a child is monitoring his own actions, or telling someone else what to do.

Language in a transdisciplinary programme: Language is involved in all learning that goes on in a school, in both the affective and effective domains. Learners listen, talk, read and write their way to negotiating new meanings and understanding new concepts. Language provides a vehicle for inquiry. In an inquiry-based classroom, teachers and students enjoy using language, appreciating it both functionally and aesthetically.

Phonology: It studies the combination of sounds into organised units of speech, the formation of syllables and larger units. It describes the sound system of a particular language and the combination and distribution of sounds which occur in that language.

Syntax: It is the level at which we study how words combine to form phrases, phrases combine to form clauses and clauses join to make sentences. The study of syntax also involves the description of the rules of positioning of elements in the sentence such as the nouns/noun syntax phrases, verbs/verb phrases, adverbial phrases, etc. A sentence must be composed of these elements arranged in a particular order. Syntax also attempts to describe how these elements function in the sentence, i.e. what is their role in the sentence.

Semantics: It deals with the level of meaning in language. It attempts to analyse the structure of meaning in a language, e.g. how words similar or different are related; it attempts to show these inter-relationships through forming 'categories'. Semantics tries to give an account of both word and sentence meaning, and attempts to analyse and define that which is considered to be abstract. It may be easy to define the meanings of words such as 'tree' but not so easy to define the meanings of words such as 'love' or similar abstract things. This is why semantics is one of the less clearly definable areas of language study.

Discourse: It is the study of chunks of language which are bigger than a single sentence. At this level, we analyse inter-sentential links that form a connected or cohesive text. Cohesion is the relation established in a sentence between it and the sentences preceding and following it, by the use of connectives such as 'and', 'though', 'also', 'but' etc. and by the manner in which reference is made to other parts of the text by devices such as repetition or by use of pronouns, definite articles, etc. By studying the elements of cohesion we can understand how a piece of

connected language can have greater meaning that is more than the sum of the individual sentences it contains.

Sociology of language : The sociology of language includes the study of attitudes to language held by social groups, for instance, they may consider some languages or dialects as more (or less) important. It includes the planning of language education, e.g. which languages should be the medium of instruction, which language should be taught as second language; and language policy, i.e. which languages are legally and constitutionally recognised and what status they are given. The sociology of language is thus linked with other aspects of our social world, the political, economic, educational, etc.

Language is a complex: Like human body, language is a complex system. A human body functions because of different organs like the heart, lungs, brain etc. Similarly the language system functions because of words, structures, sound etc. These are the most important parts of a language. We cannot express ourselves by the help of only one of the elements of language, i.e., sounds, words of structures. All these are inter-linked.

Fundamental thing: In language learning speech is the fundamental thing. Reading and writing are secondary.

Symbols: Language works through symbols, which are the words. For example, the word “pen” is not a “pen,” it stands for a “pen.” Therefore the symbols used in a language must be known to both the speaker, the listener, the reader and the writer.

Biological function of man: Language is not an inherent biological function of man. It is acquired through learning.

Practice and habit formation: Language is learnt through practice and habit formation. Rules and definition of grammar cannot help for the development of language of a child.

1.3 Role of Language in life

Language has crucial role in the life of every individual. The role of language in our lives is incomparable. It is not just restrained to being a means of communicating one's thoughts and ideas to the rest, but has also become a tool for forging friendships, cultural ties as well as economic relationships. Throughout history, learned men have reflected on the importance of language in our lives. Language is an extremely important way of interacting with the people

around us. We use language to let others know how we feel, what we need, and to ask questions. We can modify our language to each situation. For instance, we talk to our small children with different words and tone than we conduct a business meeting. To communicate effectively, we send a message with words, gestures, or actions, which somebody else receives.

The role of language in the life of the individual and for the human civilization can be stated as follow:

Vehicle of thought: language is the vehicle of our thought. We think through language. Thought is called sub-vocal speech. The thinking process is disturbed if the individual has deficiency in language.

Medium of expression: Language is the medium of expression of our feelings and experiences. In other words we express our feelings and experiences through language. He expresses his feelings and experiences through signs and gestures.

Medium of communication: We communicate with one another through language. With the advent of the concept of globalization, people all over the globe communicate with each other and exchange ideas. Though technological advances have served as a medium for communication, you cannot deny the role played by language. Understanding of a common language has helped people to communicate, despite being from varied parts of the world. Language has become a major tool of communication between countries, cultural groups, various companies and organizations, communities and friends.

Communication with other countries: Different countries communicate with each other through language only. International community's exchange their views through English language because English is international language.

Moral development: Language is also connected to the moral development in a child. The process begins when the child is about 18 months old. The child learns the right and wrong by listening to what his parents or other adult authorities tell him. Imagine teaching the child the difference of right or wrong without the tool of language! Language is the code of our consciousness and helps us see what we may be agreeing to and creating in our world. On an less than conscious level, every day we use language by confirming and denying circumstances.

Developing and grooming one's personality: Language aids in developing and grooming one's personality as a whole. Since learning a language is part of our knowledge, it becomes one

of the key factors in competitiveness. In the advanced industrial society of today, the basic knowledge of a single or more language has become indispensable.

Human developmental process: Language is one of the key factors of our human developmental process, which sets us apart from the rest of the animal kingdom and knits a strong feeling of kinship amongst us. A baby is born without language, but even without formal training, by the age of five, the child knows several hundred words and grammar of a particular language. This is an inherent human tendency, which is extremely important for further growth. Any discrepancy seen in learning a language at such early stage might indicate certain illness in a child.

Child's growth: In the developmental trajectory of a child, language plays an important role since it is connected with various aspects of a child's growth. Learning a language is directly related to emotional development. For instance, a baby gazing at his parent's face is responded by cooing and few words of love by his parents. This retains in the baby's mind and when he is a little older, he begins using language to express his emotions as well.

Bases of Education: Language is the bases of all education. School education is predominately language oriented. Reading, writing and arithmetic are all based on language proficiency.

Medium of literature: Language is the medium of literature. All great literature are produced through the medium of language. Language thus helps us to read literature, understand and appreciate the work of great writers and poets.

Growth of civilization: Language contributes to the growth of our civilization. Language and civilization are inseparable.

Development of peace: Language contributes to peace process. International understanding and international peace have been possible through the medium of language.

1.4 Role of language in Intellectual Development

It is about how individuals organise their minds, ideas and thoughts to make sense of the world they live in. Children learn through the other areas of development. Physical development – through the senses by touching, tasting, listening and playing. Emotionally and socially - through playing with other children and being with people. Important tools of intellectual development are language and communication skills.

The two main areas of intellectual development are:

Language development helps us to organise thoughts and make sense of the world around us

Cognitive development is about how we use our minds and organises thinking to understand the world around us .

Intellectual development is all about learning. In the era of globalization, by learning a many more languages or any second language can provide developmental and social benefits. Many people grow up hearing and using two languages, and by learning two languages has many benefits. Intellectual development includes:

Imagination being able to picture things when they are not in front of you. Children use their imagination for pretend play, pretend games, to tell stories, when drawing, painting, and reading, model making, and dressing up.

Problem solving the ability to solve simple and difficult problems It follows a set pattern of: trial and error identify the problem work out a solution predict what might happen

Creativity being able to express imaginative ideas in a unique way. Activities - painting, drawing, collage, dance, music, cardboard box toy.

Concepts putting information into an understandable form. Activities – numbers, colours, shape, time, volume, speed, mass (weight)

Memory the ability to store and recall information, ideas and events. Activities – questioning, telling or writing about a visit, dates, days of the week.

Concentration ability to pay attention. Children concentrate more if they are interested in the task/activity. They need to concentrate to be able to store and sort information

Object permanence understanding that something still exists even though it can't be seen. Activities – peek-a-boo, hid and seek, treasure hunt

Reasoning understanding that actions have a cause and effect. Activity – play centres with push and pull buttons to make a bell ring, a toy pop up.

Piaget viewed cognitive development from biological perspective. Proposed that two major principles operate in intellectual growth and development: adaptation and organization.

Adaptation: Piaget believed that humans desire a state of cognitive balance or equilibration. When the child experiences cognitive conflict (a discrepancy between what the child believes the state of the world to be and what s/he is experiencing) adaptation is achieved through assimilation or accommodation.

1. Assimilation involves incorporating new information into previously existing structures or schema (e.g., a child encounters a Dalmatian for the first time and incorporates Dalmatians into her existing schema for "dogs").

2. Accommodation involves the formation of new mental structures or schema when new information does not fit into existing structures.

Organization: It refers to the mind's natural tendency to organize information into related, interconnected structures. The most basic structure is the scheme.

Stages of Development: Piaget proposed four stages of cognitive development: the sensory motor period (0-2 yrs); the preoperational period (2-7yrs); concrete operational period (7-11 yrs); formal operations (11-15 yrs).

Development precedes learning: Piaget maintains that development precedes learning. Development is stimulated by cognitive conflict.

1.5 Role of language in Emotional Development

As languages are affecting us emotionally, sometimes it is enough to say just only one sentence to upset somebody or make somebody happy. Each and every word has a strong power either it is small or it is big. We can notice easily when words can affect us emotionally, but it is important to notice to consider the emotions too, which can control language. Just the fact that each language has a specific word for "love" or "anger" shows that emotions have a certain influence over language . Although, it is also very important to observe that we use a different kind of language when we are angry or quarrelling with somebody.

The relationship between language and emotions can be viewed from two angles. First, language, in a broad sense, can be viewed as being done "*emotive*". Taking this angle, it is commonly assumed that people, at least on occasions, "*have*" emotions, and that "*being emotional*" gains its own agency, impacting in a variety of ways on the communicative situation. The other tack on the relationship between language and emotion inverts the directionality of the view just discussed. It starts from the assumption that language in a way refers to, and therefore "*reflects*" objects in the world, among them the emotions: Languages have emotion terms, and people across the world engage in talk *about* the emotions - though not necessarily to the same degree and with the same obsession and reflexivity as in the so-called Western world. In this view it remains unspecified whether emotions are 'real' objects in the world such as behaviors or

whether they are 'internal' psychological states or processes (resembling other psychological processes such as thoughts or intentions). This view then takes a different tack to the language-emotion relationship. Language is a means of making sense of emotions, and as such can be used as a starting point to explore the world of emotions in different languages as well as in different "language games".

Emotions to her are a semantic domain to be investigated in a semantic metalanguage, i.e. in terms of indefinables or primitives (semantic universals) that are shared by all human languages. In her comparative study of language-dependent conceptualizations, Wierzbicka is able to document that "every language imposes its own classification upon human emotional experiences, and English words such as *anger* or *sadness* are cultural artifacts of the English language, not culture-free analytical tools".

1.6 Role of language in Social Development

Before you read about this topic but first of all lets us know what is Social Development. We all heard this name but what does it mean. What is Social Development?

Social Development is that children learn what is acceptable and what is not acceptable. When we work with the children we experience their disability. It is important to remember that each child is an individual and their communication ability, social skills and understanding differ widely. Children's social development affects all other areas of development. Motor, Cognitive and language development are all affected by hoe child feels about himself or herself and how she is able to express ideas and emotions. Social development provides the foundation of how we feel about ourselves and how we experience others. Although, this foundation begins the day we are born and continues this to develop throughout our life span. According to Alexander Kwasniewski "***Technology should be an important ingredient it should be a tool for social development***".

Language is a very important part of the development of children. Not only are extremely important cognitive skills developed; language also is key in the social development of children. Social and linguistic development begin long before humans are mentally developed enough to speak.

1.Social interactionist theory: Social interactionist theory is an explanation of language development emphasizing the role of social interaction between the developing child and

linguistically knowledgeable adults. The process by which infants gain the use of language depends almost entirely upon interaction with their parents or caregivers. Even very young babies have surprisingly advanced perception of speech. This has led some linguists to theorize that children's perceptual apparatus is in some way innate- that they are genetically "programmed" to distinguish speech sounds.

2. Develop the child's communication: From birth, babies' mothers talk to them almost incessantly. They seem to have an instinct to do so in order to develop the child's communication skills as rapidly as possible. The social development of infants is largely based upon linguistic interaction with their parents. Mothers talk to their infants in a conversational context, seemingly interpreting every communicative signal, whether cooing, babbling, etc. as if it they were speaking. Mothers generally ask questions followed by pauses, as if expecting a response.

3. Foundations of conversation: This practice seems to teach infants much about the foundations of conversation, and thus by the time infants learn enough to begin speaking, they're much better able to participate in conversation. Not only is this parent/child linguistic interaction crucial to the child's cognitive development, but it also very important to its development of a normal relationship with its parents. In addition, language plays a role in the child's understanding of self and others. From birth, babies' mothers talk to them almost incessantly. They seem to have an instinct to do so in order to develop the child's communication skills as rapidly as possible.

4. Linguistic interaction: The social development of infants is largely based upon linguistic interaction with their parents. Mothers talk to their infants in a conversational context, seemingly interpreting every communicative signal, whether cooing, babbling, etc. as if it they were speaking. Mothers generally ask questions followed by pauses, as if expecting a response. This practice seems to teach infants much about the foundations of conversation, and thus by the time infants learn enough to begin speaking, they're much better able to participate in conversation.

5. Understanding of self and others: Not only is this parent/child linguistic interaction crucial to the child's cognitive development, but it also very important to its development of a normal relationship with its parents. In addition, language plays a role in the child's understanding of self and others.

6. Social interaction: Children interact socially through these and similar games just as adults often use language purely as means for social interaction.

7. Socialization: While communicating ideas is a very important function of language, socialization achieved through use of language does not necessarily have to convey any information whatsoever.

8. Socio-cultural theory: Vygotsky, a psychologist and social constructivist, laid the foundation for the interactionists view of language acquisition. According to Vygotsky, social interaction plays an important role in the learning process and proposed the zone of proximal development (ZPD) where learners construct the new language through socially mediated interaction. Vygotsky's social-development theory was adopted and made prominent in the Western world though by Jerome Bruner who laid the foundations of a model of language development in the context of adult-child interaction.

1.7 The influence of the language on Social Development

Socialization involves the relationship of child has with a number of different people. In this the development of language is most important because it allows the child to communicate with others. As there is the close connection between the development of thought and the development of language. Language also develops within a social context and depends on social development. According to Chomsky 1976 “*Children are preprogrammed and have an innate ability to acquire language. The infant and young child need appropriate language models and constant feedback as they attempt to communicate*” Even piaget 1952 believed that Cognitive development lead to the growth of language.If Children develop language, they actively build a symbol system, which helps them to understand the world. A child external speech is the first step in the development of thinking. Vygotsky’s theory emphasis that importance of communication with others as a major factor in the development of a child’s language, which stimulates the development of thought.

1.8 SUMMARY

Language is the divine gift of the God. It is language that distinguish man form animals. Language is man’s finest asset. To the philosopher, language may be the instrument of thought, for we think through language. Language is thought to have originated when early hominins started gradually changing their primate communication systems, acquiring the ability to form a theory of other minds and a shared intentionality. Languages evolve and diversify over time, and

the history of their evolution can be reconstructed by comparing modern languages to determine which traits their ancestral languages must have had in order for the later developmental stages to occur. A group of languages that descend from a common ancestor is known as a language family. A human system of communication that uses arbitrary signals, such as voice sounds, gestures, or written symbols. The study of language is called linguistics. Human activity linked to language goes on widening in the manner of concentric circles. Generally speaking Language is a socially shared code, or conventional system, that represents ideas through the use of arbitrary symbols and rules that govern combinations of these symbols. Human speech is very much complicated. It cannot be explained from any single source. The first sound a child makes on coming into the world is one of discomfort, it is a cry, a reflex action and the child does not expect a response. In the developmental trajectory of a child, language plays an important role since it is connected with various aspects of a child's growth. Language is the medium of literature. All great literature are produced through the medium of language. Language thus helps us to read literature, understand and appreciate the work of great writers and poets.

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