Linguistics

Background

Language Type – Word Order

- Based on Order
  - Fixed Word Order - Order cannot be changed
  - Free Word Order – Order of words can be changed
- Example
  - Ram ne phal khaya
  - Khaya phal Ram ne
  - Khaya Ram ne phal
  - Phal khaya Ram ne
  - Phal Ram ne khaya

Types - Linguistic typology

- Subject Verb Object – SVO

- A sentence structure where the subject comes first, the verbsecond, and the object third.

- SVO languages almost always place relative clauses after the nouns they modify and adverbial subordinators before the clause modified.

- Second most common order found in the world.

- All European languages follow this typology

Types - Linguistic typology

- ➢ Subject Object Verb – SOV
- ➢ A sentence structure where the subject comes first, the object second, and the verb third.
- ➢ SOV languages have a strong tendency to use postpositions rather than prepositions.
- ➢ to place auxiliary verbs after the action verb.
- ➢ to place genitive noun phrases before the possessed noun.
- ➢ case markers are used to distinguish the subject and the object, which allows it to use the variant OSV word order without ambiguity.

Types - Linguistic typology

➢ Object Subject Verb – OSV

➢ This type of word order in unmarked sentences is rare.

➢ Most languages that use this as their default word order come from the Amazon basin, such as Xavante, Jamamadi, Apurinã, Kayabí and Nadëb.

Types - Linguistic typology

➢ Object Verb Subject – OVS

➢ This sequence is the rarest of the six possible orderings of Subject, Verb, and Object.

➢ Examples of human languages that use it include Tamil Guarijio,Hixkaryana, Urarina and to some extent also Tapirapé, particularly in reported speech and passive voice.
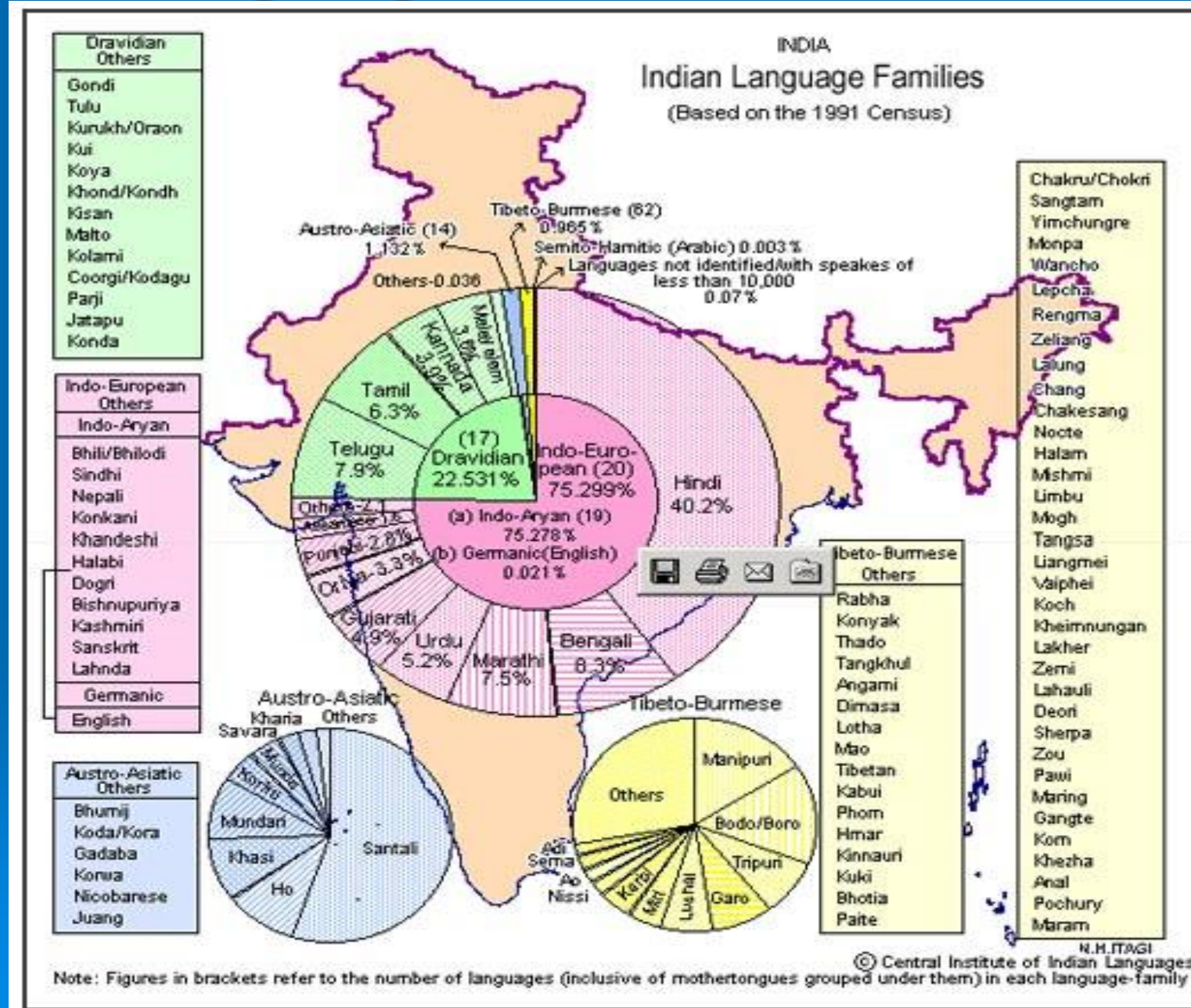
Types - Linguistic typology

- Verb Subject Object – VSO
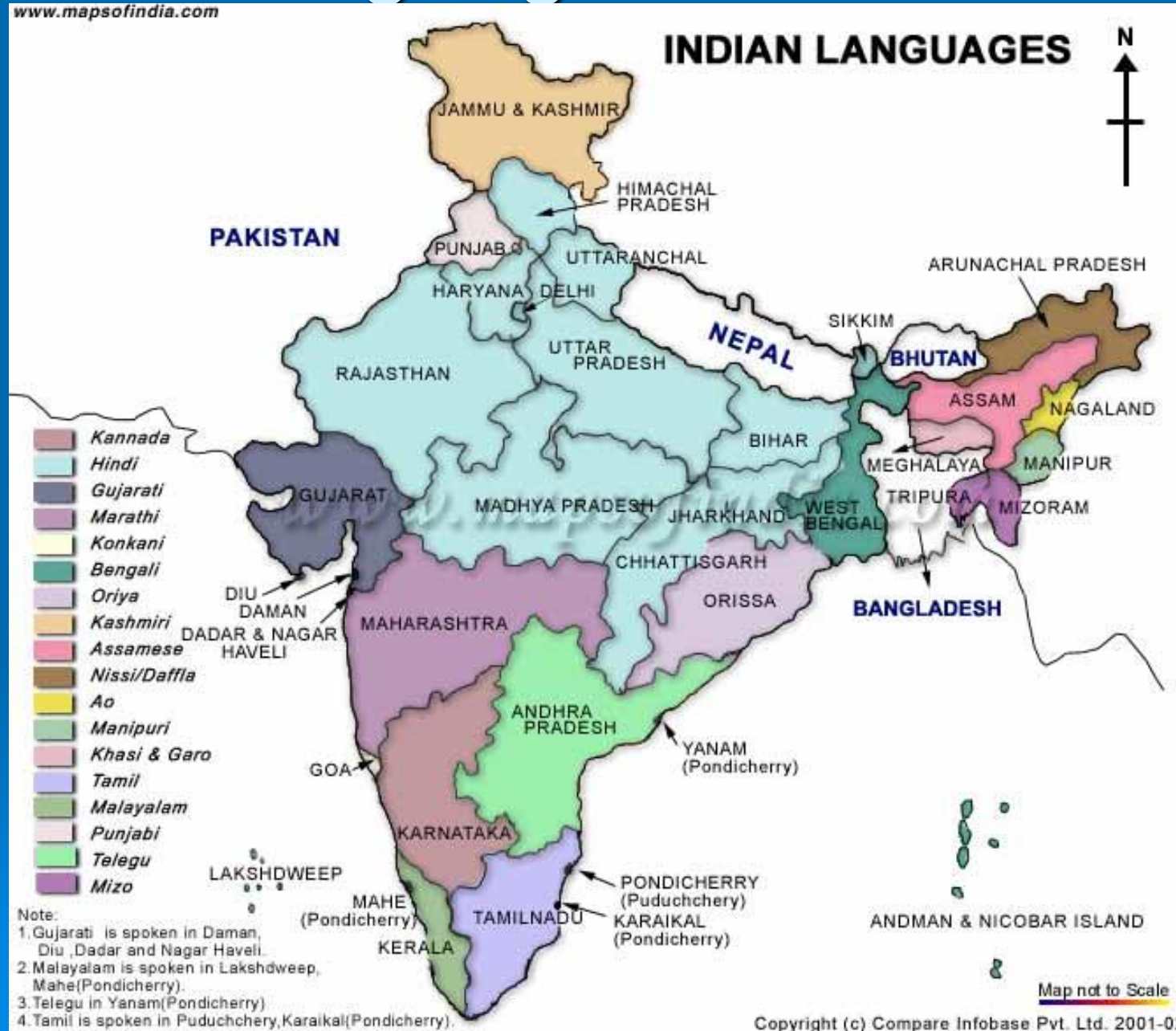- Mostly languages which use arabi script use this typology.

Types - Linguistic typology

➢ Verb Object Subject – VOS

➢ Examples include Arabic, Austronesian languages such as Malagasy, Old Javanese, Toba Batak and Fijian, as well as Mayan languages like Tzotzil.

Language Families of India

INDIA
Indian Language Families
(Based on the 1991 Census)

Note: Figures in brackets refer to the number of languages (inclusive of mothertongues grouped under them) in each language-family.

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Languages of India

Languages and Their Scripts

- Hindi (Devanagari)
- Marathi (Devanagari)
- Sanskrit (Devanagari)
- Kashmiri (Devanagari/Urdu)
- Manipuri (Manipuri)
- Oriya (Oriya)
- Punjabi (Gurumukhi)
- Kannada (Kannada)
- Malayalam (Malayalam)

- Konkani (Devanagari)
- Nepali (Devanagari)
- Sindhi (Devanagari/Urdu)
- Assamese (Assamese)
- Bangla (Bengali)
- Gujarati (Gujarati)
- Telugu (Telugu)
- Tamil (Tamil)
- Urdu (Urdu).

IT in Indian Languages

- There are 10 Indic Scripts in vogue for Indian Language Computing
- Interestingly, Indian languages owe their origin to Sanskrit, hence they have in common rich cultural heritage and treasure of knowledge.
- Indic scripts have originated from Brahmi script.
- Bhrami Script is common script for most of the South and South East Asian Languages.
- Less than 5 percent of people can either read & write English.

Characteristics of Indian Langauges

➢ What You Speak Is What You Write (WYSIWYW)

➢ Script grammar - transformation rules

➢ Relatively word order free

➢ Common phonetic based alphabet

➢ Common concept terms (from Sanskrit)

Indian Language on Windows

➢ Go to Control Panel **>** Regional and Language Options

➢ Goto Language Tab

➢ Check "Install files for complex scripts and right to left languages"

➢ Restart the computer

➢ Install the desired language