

## Language and National development:

1. language division have impact on political integration. Language division in multilingual societies vary widely .

To understand the pattern of language divisions factors that are to be considered are

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2 . Language has been defined as total utterances in a speech community  
definition of speech communities .

In analysing linguistic phenomenon in contexts like society and politics relation among these speech communities in social and political environment are emphasized

speech communities are classied on many factors , such as standard language variations of the standard language used etc(list all the factors)

To study in detail we need to identify the language centres and the leading groups which set standard languages and act as leading agents in relating linguistic factors with polictical community.

3.

**Language loyalty** leads people to work toward maintaining the **language** in question even under adverse conditions. **Language** maintenance consists of strategies that groups use to keep the **language** to which they are **loyal** alive; **language** persistence is the result.

People's love for their language was as old the history . But with the invention of the printing press the education spread to middle and lower class communities.concepts lie humanism and reformation were spread. There was an increased participation of general public in national politics.

This made europeans and roman to believe that language is the most important identifying charcteristic of people and therefore shold be the most important criteria national political boundaries

language has the inherit variation .reasons for variation rulers imposed to use certain slangs. and so the linuistic loyalty also changes.

4. The boundaries between the states is based on language . And the incidents which took place during the selection of national language. Seperation of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

5. modern political communities were accompanied by modern linguistic modernization .

But the political schlors overlooked this phenomenon

how language was in traditional societies and now . In tradition socities there was internal linguistic diversitsy and communnication between socities took place in diifernet standard languages differenrt from local dialects . The elite groups used classical or foreign languages for administaration , with increase in literacy the standard language became more accesible to common people therefore the gap diminished.

6. Linguistic modernization in european languages  
replaced by thiry modren languages .

Two trends from whicj languages developed

-> new language from a local dialect/or the one which is used as trade language/neighboring cities(people way of life changed)

->assimilation of local tribal languages and replacing it with new language

7. The exact process of standardization of vernacular languages differed from (reasons)  
but one common feature was positive role played by developing nationalism