

Language conflicts refer to disagreements, tensions, or disputes arising from differences in language usage, representation, or status within a society or between different linguistic communities. Language conflict arises when two or more languages interact with each other. It is resulted from language contact. The study of language contact and conflict is called contact linguistics.

*effects of language conflicts:-*  
There are following types of language conflicts:  
a). inter-lingual conflicts. (Conflict within an individual) \* *Social*  
b). intra-lingual conflicts. (a conflict by means of language) \* *Political*  
c). ethnic language conflict \* *Economic*

When ethnic identity group become important for individuals, they may attempt to make themselves favourable distinct on social dimension such as language. As language is a symbolic feature of an ethnic group, in the sense that every ethnic group is deeply attached to his / her language.

d). political language conflict \* *After the Partition were examples*  
it is the unequal distribution of social role assigned to language competition

Language conflicts can manifest in various ways and have significant effects on both language and society. Here are some common effects:

### 1. Marginalization and Discrimination:

Language conflicts often result in the marginalization and discrimination of certain linguistic groups. Dominant languages may be imposed on minority communities, leading to the suppression of their cultural identities, limited access to resources and opportunities, and unequal power dynamics.

### 2. Social Exclusion and Inequality:

Language conflicts can contribute to social exclusion and inequality. If language is used as a criterion for determining citizenship, education, employment, or political participation, individuals who do not speak the dominant language may face barriers and limited socio-economic mobility.

### 3. Loss of Linguistic Diversity:

When language conflicts favor the dominance of one language over others, it can lead to the erosion and loss of linguistic diversity. Smaller languages may



decline in usage, become endangered, or even disappear completely, leading to a loss of cultural heritage and knowledge.

#### **4. Communication Barriers:**

Language conflicts can create communication barriers within a society. In situations where different linguistic groups coexist, lack of mutual understanding can impede effective communication, hinder social cohesion, and hamper cooperation in various domains such as education, governance, and business.

#### **5. Political and Ethnic Tensions:**

Language conflicts are often intertwined with political and ethnic tensions. Language can be used as a symbol of identity and a marker of group affiliation, leading to conflicts rooted in broader political, ethnic, or nationalistic struggles.

#### **6. Resistance and Activism:**

Language conflicts can also foster resistance and activism, as marginalized linguistic groups strive to reclaim their linguistic rights, preserve their heritage, and challenge linguistic hegemony. This can lead to the mobilization of language revitalization efforts, advocacy for language rights, and the emergence of language movements.

#### **7. Translation and Interpreting Challenges:**

In societies with language conflicts, translation and interpreting become crucial for enabling communication and facilitating understanding between different linguistic groups. The demand for translation and interpreting services may increase, posing challenges in terms of resources, accuracy, and cultural nuances.

In short, addressing language conflicts requires fostering inclusive language policies, promoting multilingualism, recognizing linguistic rights, and creating opportunities for intercultural dialogue. By embracing linguistic diversity and ensuring equitable language practices, societies can mitigate the negative effects of language conflicts and promote social cohesion and understanding.



attitude with ~~large~~ any group, person or country  
b. Language Attitude / Based on people mind set

Language attitudes refer to the perceptions, beliefs, and evaluations individuals or communities have about different languages and language varieties. The attitudes people hold toward languages can have significant effects on a multilingual society. These attitudes can shape various aspects of societal dynamics, including language policy, language maintenance or shift, linguistic identity, social cohesion, and cultural diversity. Here, we will explore the causes and effects of language attitudes in a multilingual society.

### Causes of Language Attitude:

- a. **Historical Factors:** Historical events and power dynamics can influence language attitudes. Dominant languages associated with political or economic power tend to be more valued, while marginalized or minority languages may face negative attitudes due to historical discrimination or colonial legacies.
- b. **Linguistic Prestige:** Languages that are considered prestigious, often associated with education, media, and economic opportunities, tend to receive more positive attitudes. Prestige can be influenced by factors such as economic importance, literary traditions, or association with dominant social groups.
- c. **Socialization and Upbringing:** Language attitudes are shaped through socialization, including family, peers, and education. The values and beliefs transmitted during upbringing influence how individuals perceive and evaluate different languages.
- d. **Media and Globalization:** Media representations and globalization can impact language attitudes. Dominance of certain languages in media, entertainment, and digital platforms can reinforce positive attitudes toward those languages, while others may be seen as less valuable or less relevant in a globalized world.

French  $\Rightarrow$  Romantic language

Russian  $\Rightarrow$  Rustic language

English  $\Rightarrow$  Superior language

↓  
People give language



advantages  
c. Language Maintenance adopted method to maintain original  
language learn from different sources

Language maintenance denotes the continuing use of a language in the face of competition from a regionally and socially more powerful language. It refers to when members of a community attempt to keep the language they have always used. A situation in which a speaker, a group of speakers, or a speech community continue to use their language in some or all spheres of life despite competition with the dominant or majority language to become the main/sole language in these spheres. and try to preserve through different sources

### Language Change and Maintenance

Time changes all things. There is no reason why language should escape this universal law. What is linguistic change? Let us share three examples which are recipes taken from different periods of English: Middle English, early Modern English and present-day English

Text1: Take Capouns and seep hem, penne take hem up. Take almandes blaunched. grynd hem and alay hem up with the same broth. Cast the mylk in a pot. Waisshe rys and do perto and lat it seep. (Blanc Mang, from The Forme of Cury, c.1390)

Text2: Take a pint and somewhat more of thick Cream, ten Eggs, put the whites of three, beat them very well with two spoonfuls of Rosewater: mingle with your cream three spoonfuls of fine flower: mingle it so well that there be no lumps in it, put it altogether, and season it according to your Tast. (Quaking Pudding, from The Queens Closet Opened, 1665).

Text3: While the chillies are steaming, gently rip up your mozzarella into 4 or 5 pieces and randomly place on a large plate. Peel and deseed the chillies and slice lengthways as thinly as you like. It's quite important to scatter them evenly over the mozzarella and very important to wash your hands after doing so before you rub your eyes or anything else! Now rip up some purple and green basil over the top, and sprinkle with sea salt and freshly ground black pepper. Add a little squeeze of lemon juice and a generous lug of olive oil. Nice

Continuing



### Effects of Language Attitude:

**a. Language Policy:** Language attitudes play a crucial role in language policy decisions. Positive attitudes toward a language may lead to its promotion, official recognition, and support in education, administration, and media. Conversely, negative attitudes can result in language suppression, reduced resources, or exclusion from official domains.

**b. Language Maintenance or Shift:** Language attitudes can influence language use and maintenance within communities. Positive attitudes toward a language encourage its continued use, transmission, and vitality. Conversely, negative attitudes may lead to language shift, where speakers abandon their heritage language in favor of a more prestigious or dominant language.

**c. Linguistic Identity and Self-esteem:** Language attitudes impact individuals' linguistic identity and self-esteem. Positive attitudes toward one's language foster a sense of pride, belonging, and cultural identity. Negative attitudes, on the other hand, can lead to stigmatization, diminished self-esteem, and loss of cultural heritage.

**d. Social Cohesion and Intergroup Relations:** Language attitudes affect social cohesion and intergroup relations in a multilingual society. Positive attitudes toward all languages foster inclusivity, respect, and intercultural understanding. Negative attitudes can create divisions, stereotypes, and social inequality among linguistic groups.

**e. Cultural Diversity:** Language attitudes influence the preservation or erosion of cultural diversity. Positive attitudes toward multiple languages promote cultural richness, linguistic diversity, and the transmission of traditional knowledge. Negative attitudes may contribute to language endangerment, loss of cultural practices, and homogenization.

In conclusion, language attitudes in a multilingual society are shaped by historical, social, and cultural factors. These attitudes, in turn, have wide-ranging effects on language policy, language use, identity, social cohesion, and cultural diversity. Promoting positive attitudes toward all languages can contribute to a more inclusive, equitable, and vibrant multilingual society.