

# Language Contacts in Boarder Karnataka

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Language contact is the social and linguistics phenomenon. By which speakers of different languages interact with each other. This a transfer of linguistics features from generation to generation. And it would be happened in a language and that leads to change a language in a boarder. And prolonged contacts may lead to bilingualism and multilingualism. Language may happen within a family of language or a language too. Kannada language in boarders have been changing by the near language where a Kannadiga living people nearby other languages called Malayalam, Tamil, Maharashtra, Andrapradesh and Goa so obviously the language of Kannada got influenced by other language. And obviously language has a dynamic character called change. If it doesn't change according to the necessity of the people, then it wouldn't be a living language rather it's a dead language (Shankarabhat, D.N, 2011).

As I travelled throughout the boarder of Karnataka places like Bellary, Chitradurga, Kolar, Malavali, Bidar, Mangalore, Karvara, and Kasargodu, I found that language adopted many words from other language (Fromkin, 2006). In these boarders of Karnataka, Kannada language got immense change in lexical items and grammatical items too. But in this paper we are only confined to lexical items that to in phonology because, I am concerned only for phones. Language is a vehicle for human thought process, where it changes according to the context of speech. So, sounds very important phenomenon for our studies. Without sound, the word couldn't be generated and changed happened, during speech by the influence of the other languages. Language has greater potentiality of adaptability of language faculty, so it can include other language too, within its own way. These factors of change would be defined through linguistics terms called phonetic change of assimilation, synchronic and diachronic change of Historical Linguistics, diglossia of social linguistics and word formation process of Morphology and semantics changes too, but this paper only stressed on phonological change in synchronic way.

**Key words:**-Contact, Synchronic, Social, Changes, Historical, Borrowing, Phonology and Lexical.

“Contacts between the dialects of the of the same language, at least to the extent that they are in close geographical or social proximity. The contact between the speakers of the dialects is likely to be pervasive and to permeate, on day today basis, all aspects of their lives. Moreover, the mutual intelligibility of dialects makes structural borrowing quite easy. For there is a great deal of structural agreement to begin with and it is therefore much more difficult than in the contact of distinct languages to maintain separate grammatical identities, as it were. As a consequence there is in most cases a constant exchange not only of lexical items, but also general structure, i.e., of grammar, as well as of linguistic change (including sound change) which affect the grammar” (Hock, 426).

When people of one language are living near to the language of other state also the language get contacted and changes according to the sounds pattern of own language also. For instance we look at the wave form of boarder language there frequency and band also shows a clear picture through the acoustics factor also. The languages we are studying Kannada that would also get contacted with Telugu it changes itself according to the own structure of the Kannada language. Language contact is the social and linguistic phenomenon by which speakers of different languages (or different dialects of the same language) interact with one another, leading to a transfer of linguistic features. "Language contact is a major factor in language change," notes Stephan Gramley. "Contact with other languages and other dialectal varieties of one language is a source of alternative pronunciations, grammatical structures, and vocabulary" (The History of English: An Introduction, 2012). Prolonged language contact generally leads to bilingualism or multilingualism.

Uriel Weinreich (Languages in Contact, 1953) and Einar Haugen (The Norwegian Language in America, 1953) are commonly regarded as the pioneers of language-contact studies. A particularly influential later study is Language Contact, Creolization, and Genetic Linguistics by Sarah Grey Thomason and Terrence Kaufman (University of California Press, 1988).

**II. EXAMPLES AND THEIR DETAILED OBSERVATIONS**

If we go through the examples of boarder Karnataka that clearly shows that, the sounds get changed by contact of Telagu. For this observation I have used the Praat and Wave Analysis to get the clear picture of a sound. The mere juxtaposition of two speakers of different languages like Kannada and Telagu or two texts in different these two languages, is too trivial to count: unless the speakers or the texts interact in some way in there can be no transfer of linguistic features in either direction too. Only when, there is some interaction does the possibility of a contact explanation for synchronic variation or diachronic change arise. Throughout human history, most language contacts have been

face to face, and most often the people involved have a nontrivial degree of fluency in both languages of the boarder.

There are other possibilities, especially in the modern world with novel means of worldwide travel and mass communication: many contacts now occur through written language only and we are concentrating on spoken languages of the boarder Karnataka, where the Kannadiga and Telugian are living in very much proximally.

So, Language Contact is the norm, not the exception for. We would have a right to be astonished if we found any language whose speakers had successfully avoided contacts with all other languages for periods longer than one or two hundred years.

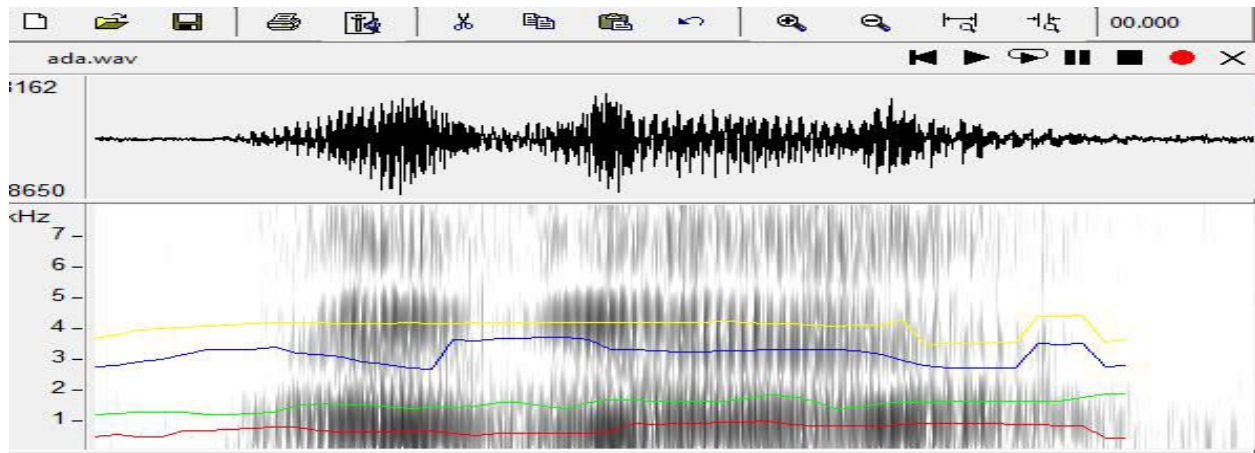


Fig. 1: The word ada in Bellary District

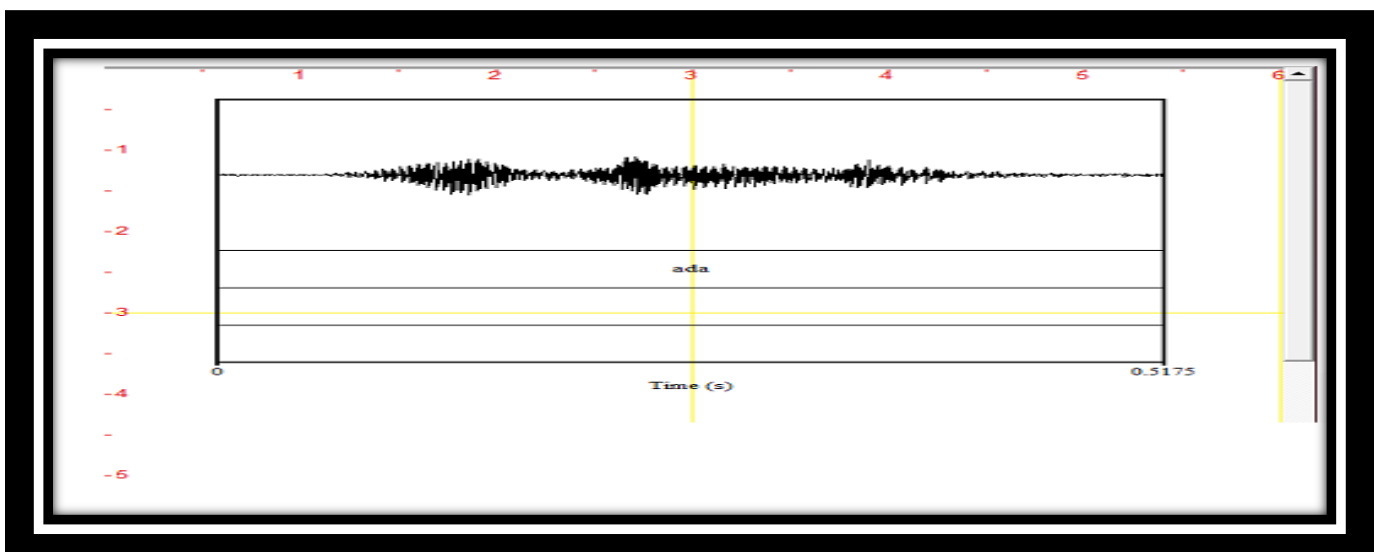


Fig 2: The Word ada in Bellary District

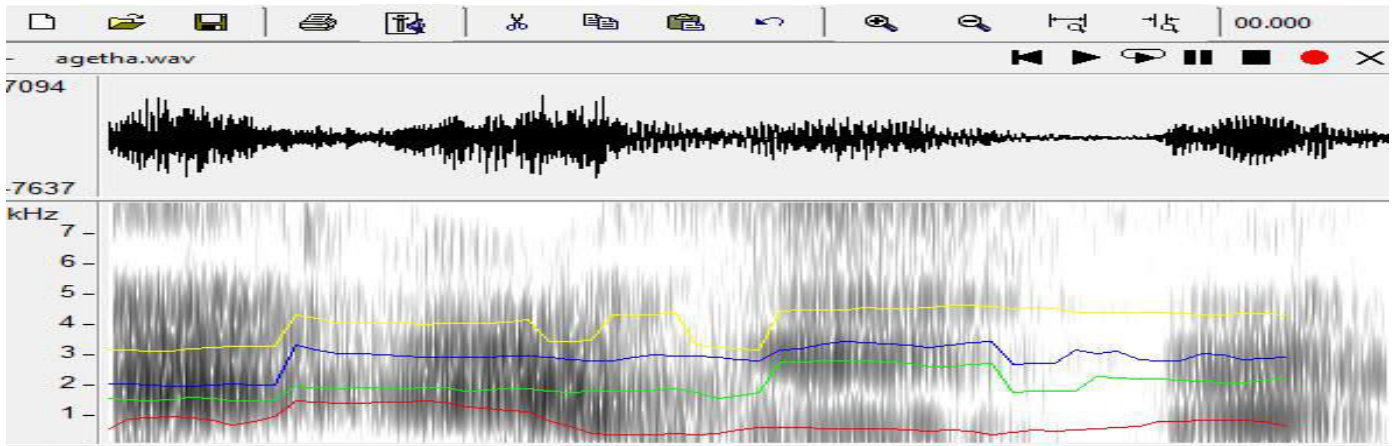


Fig. 3: The word agaiθ in Bellary District

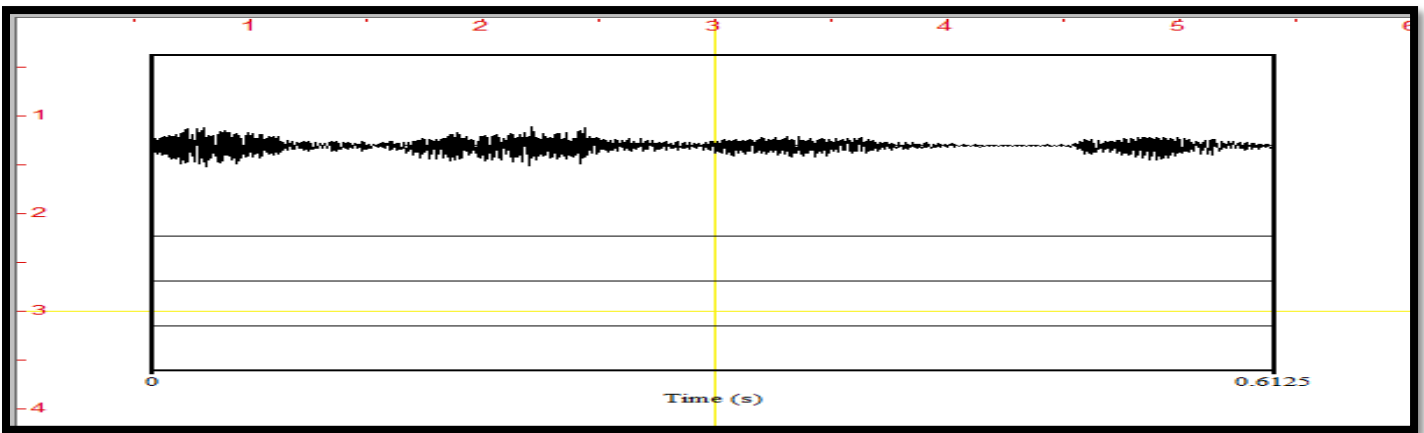


Fig. 4: The word agaiθ in Bellary District

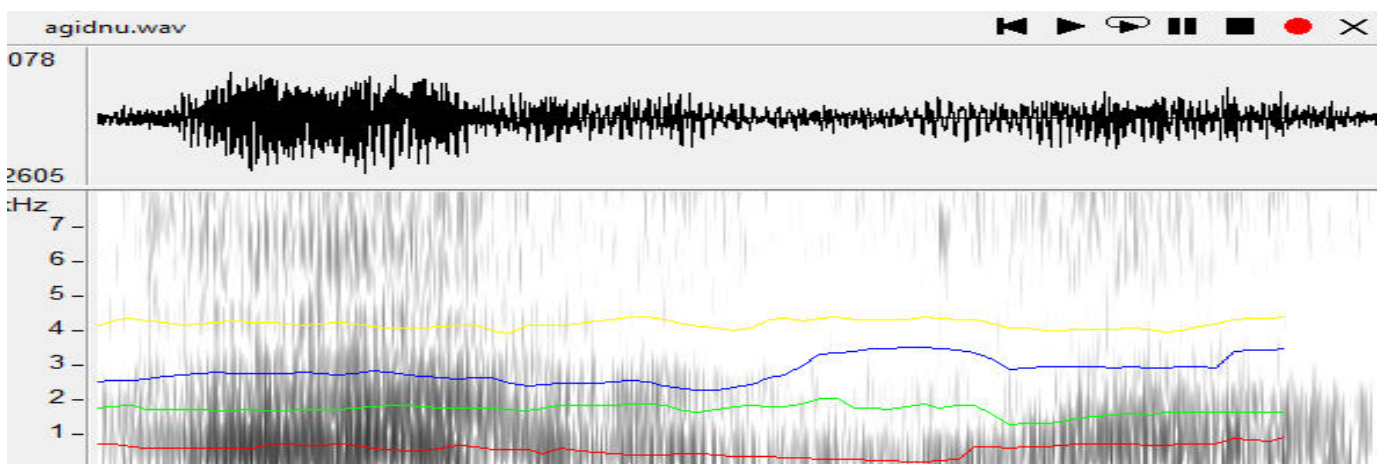


Fig.5: The Word agidnu in Bellary District

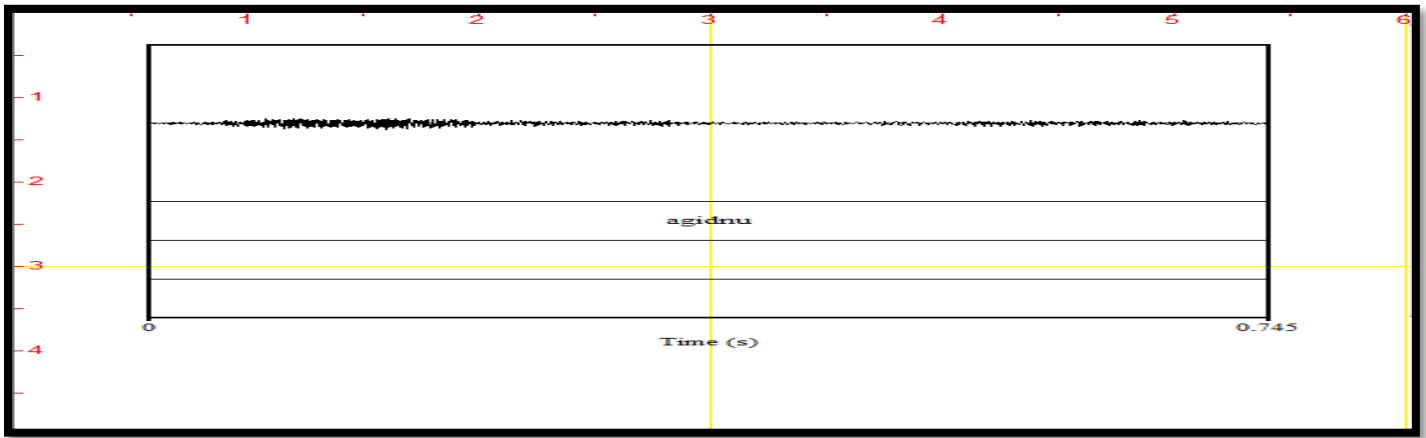


Fig.6: The word agidnu in Bellary District

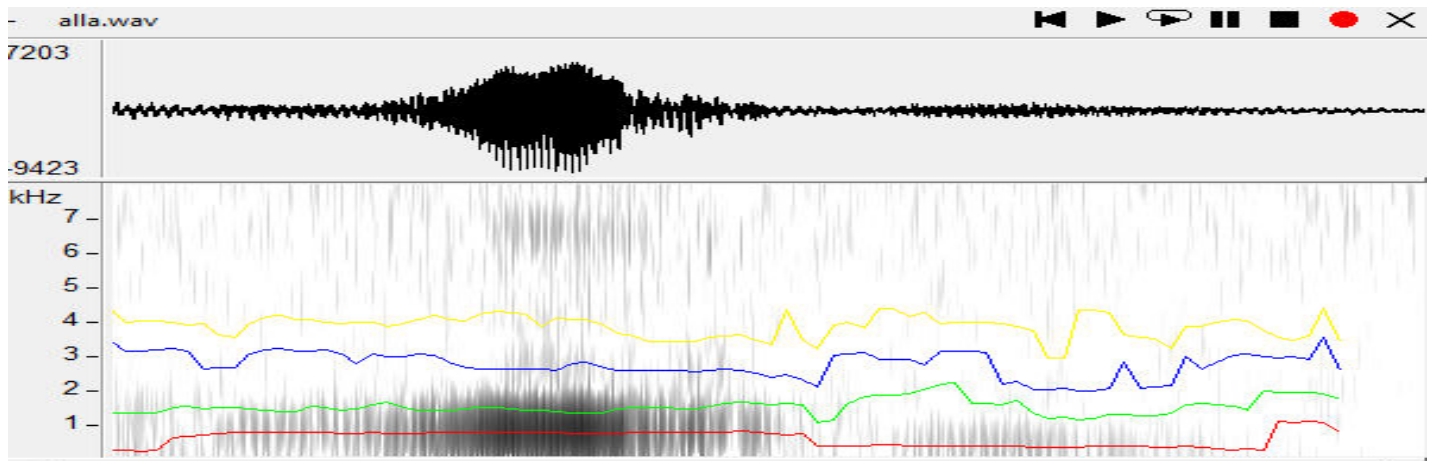


Fig. 7: The word ala in Bellary district

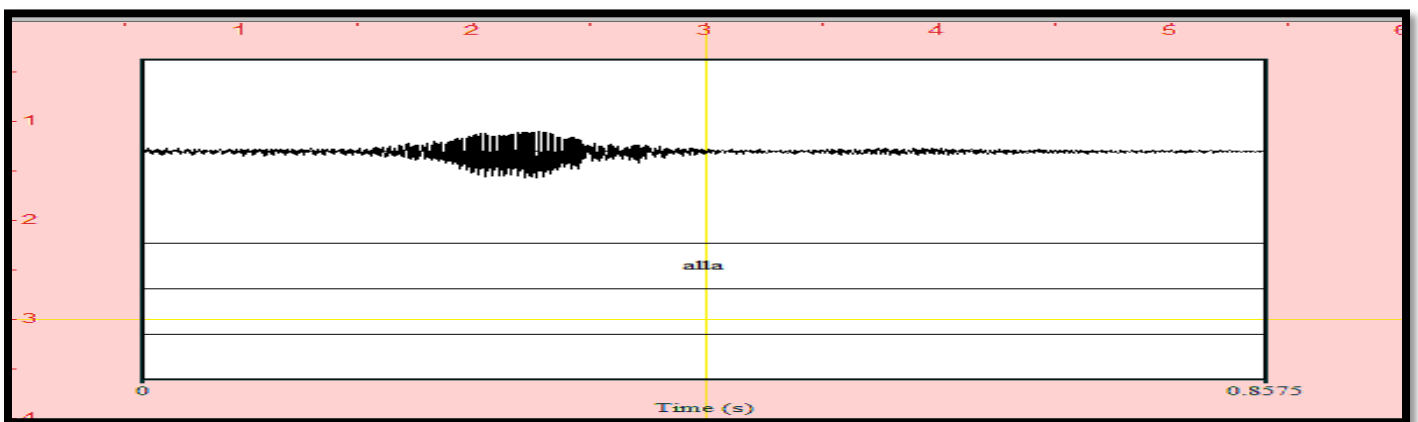


Fig. 8: The word ala in Bellary District

### III. THE WORD $\alpha$ LA IN BELLARY DISTRICT

In this diagram we come to know the sound of  $\alpha$ da,  $\alpha$ gai $\theta$ ,  $\alpha$ gidnu and  $\alpha$ la are few words among many words. In which the sounds like  $\alpha$ dU  $\rightarrow$  { $\alpha$ da/ -{ c } } };  $\alpha$ giddanu $\rightarrow$ {  $\alpha$ gidnu/{ c- c } } }; and

$\alpha$ lla $\rightarrow$ {  $\alpha$ la/{v-v} } }.

The changes are visible in our word boundary where the word are followed by a consonant or vowel or either in between vocalic or between consonant so, here the sounds are purely dependent up on the contact not by any rule because sound may changing in any position with any influence but the real influence is social and geographical phenomenon called isogloss.

Language contact is not a linear change or not a homogeneous phenomenon but contact may occur between the languages which are genetically related or not related. The speakers may have a similar or vastly a different social structures and patterns of multilingualism may also vary greatly influenced for both the speakers. Other case the entire community speaks more than one variety, and while in other cases, only a subset of the population is multilingual. Lingualism and lectalism vary by age, by ethnicity, by gender, by social class, by education level, or by distance or by one or more of a number of other factors. In some communities there are few constraints on the situations in which more than one language can be used, while in others there is heavy diglossia, and each language is confined to a particular type of social interaction.

### IV. OTHER REASONS OF LANGUAGE CONTACTS

People go to live from one place to another place; there also it would change internally, because the language where they are going to settle is changes due to the job they will do. And also the work they will do. The geographical area where the people of a common language might got changed in there sounds, grammar, or in word level, by the influence of mere world of people they may come to contacted. For instance if take the two player who speak different language but while playing they use a common code which convinced both of them. Example I have seen to play a folk Indian game called Kuntebille where I saw a family who settled in boarder Bellary district where the Telagu speakers are more. Two state children were playing kuntebille and they are using their own language for their communications. When I saw this I got shocked because without each language they are using their own languages and playing quite easily and they made few changes within them.

### V. SOCIAL PRESTIGE

The language of village people are changing their languages daily due to the influence of film, serials, innovation and the job which they performing in the area. For this if take the example Mysore Kannada and the local Nanjanagudu Kannada their sud be minor difference between the film heroes and heroines and script writer was used in their cnvesation and the people from the local villages from Nanjanagudu and mysoru were follow more heroes and heroins words like 'svalpa and badisu' are two the words which has changed by "vasi and ikku". So, new trends is always affecting our present languages and bringing a new way dimension to our languages and leads to the changes. If we take the instance of new inventions like mobile, phone, and systems and laptop brought out a new of thinking and they directly using borrowed words like You tube, email, speaker, earphone, messages, CPU, computer, mobile, call and music files , type, virus and antivirus and so on... are enhanced the vocabulary of Kannada Languages.

The study of language contact is of value toward an understanding of the inner functions and the inner structure of 'grammar' and the language faculty itself "(Yaron Matras, *Language Contact*. Cambridge University Press, 2009). With regard to replication, which is, the central theme of the present work, this assumption turned out to be unfounded: there is no decisive difference between the two. Language contact can and frequently does trigger or influence the development of grammar in a number of ways; overall, however, the same kind of processes and directionality can be observed in both. Still, there is reason to assume that language contact in general and grammatical replication in particular may accelerate grammatical change.

The linguistic outcomes of language contact are determined in large part by the history of social relations among populations of Karnataka, by the extension economic, political and demographic factors are played a major role to change the language in way. Although a more extensive discussion of the speech community is to be found in the "Speech Community" chapter by Patrick, it is important to situate any discussion of the results of language contact within a socio historical perspective that considers the historical forces that have led to language contact in synchronic way. Such a perspective is central to the important and influential work of Thomason & Kaufman (1988) (henceforward, T&K), who attribute to these socio-historical factors a unique causal weight in determining language contact outcomes. Lacking a quantitative perspective, however, T&K are forced to deny the importance of internal linguistic factors. Devoting a major chapter to "The failure of linguistic constraints on interference", they argue that: "linguistic constraints on linguistic interference . . . are based ultimately on the premise that the structure of a language determines what can happen to it as a result of outside influence. And they all fail." (pp.14-15)



The burden of T&K's argument is that, given enough social pressure, anything can happen language-internally, and they adduce examples in which suggested internal, structural constraints have been overridden. Sociolinguists have, understandably, been largely approving of the pride of place T&K attribute to social constraints. However, in rejecting the contribution of internal linguistic structure, T&K have thrown out the baby with the bathwater. The cumulative weight of sociolinguistic research on language contact suggests that although it may be true that "anything can happen" given enough social pressure, in which internal constraints have been shown to act jointly with external constraints in shaping language contact outcomes. On the other hand, the kind of population movements usually described as immigration, where newcomers fit themselves into an existing polity rather than establishing a new one, has often led to rapid linguistic assimilation of newcomers. Although there are exceptions for immigration has usually resulted in rapid linguistic assimilation. Short duration of contact has often led to borrowing into the immigrant languages (Haugen 1955; 1970), and more extensive structural changes have been documented in those that have survived for several generations (cf. Clausen 1986 on German and Icelandic in the U.S.). For instance, cases where immigrants have populated previously unsettled, relatively isolated territories, and have thus constituted new language isolates or relatively stable bilingual communities. However, insofar as such immigrant varieties have been relatively short-lived, the long-term effects have been modest. On the other hand, the influence of immigrant languages on the language to which immigrants have shifted has also tended to be rather restricted, unless descendants of particular immigrant groups have been numerically dominant or in a position such that their speech patterns influence those of the wider community rather than the reverse. A major variable here would seem to be the duration of contact is whether linguistic assimilation is relatively rapid (often only one generation) or relatively slow, possibly over many generations.

What happens when a group of speakers begins learning another language is well documented in the SLA literature. Phonological interference or transfer is overtly observed (Major 1988; Ioup & Weinberger 1987; Nagy et al 1996; Archibald 1998). It would appear likely, then, that farther along in the contact history, in the process of acquiring bilingual competence, the version of the second language spoken by such people would still contain many phonological features derivable from their native language, that is substratum phonological influence. However, such this development constitutes a long-term linguistic influence only insofar as the descendants of these people have acquired and carried forward the substratum-influenced version of their parents. Perhaps, the even transmitting it or some of its features to descendants of the native speakers. An independent development, Van Coetsem (1988) enunciated a general theory of loan phonology based on a binary distinction

consonant with the one proposed in the same year by T&K. Like T&K, Van Coetsem distinguishes between the 'source language' and the 'recipient language', and regards the factor of agency as primary. His term "phonological borrowing" is quite parallel to "borrowing" in T&K, as he restricts this process to 'recipient language agentivity' (p.10), i.e. native speakers of the recipient language import into their language something from another, source language. The obverse of this, analogous to T&K's notion of substratum interference, is called "imposition"(p.11) - which occurs when foreign language speakers impose their own first language phonological habits on their own use of the second language. This is clearly seen in the case Kannada when Britishers are ruled. Van Coetsem notes that "in our usage the term imposition does not carry negative connotations; it simply denotes an agent other than the recipient language speaker" (p.11). He carefully distinguishes these acts of individual speakers from the acceptance, spread, or integration of such innovations (whether "phonological borrowings" or "phonological impositions") by the recipient language as a whole. A few subsequent authors seem to have adopted the term "imposition" (Guy 1990 and Ross 1991 being the two exceptions known to me), he has not used this term in what follows. However, the general distinction between recipient and source language agency seems crucial in the study of language contact, and Van Coetsem's thoughtful discussion of several interesting cases (including Afrikaans-English contact) has informed our thinking on phonological issues. Sometimes phonological changes appear to be introduced despite the existence of more similar segments across donor and borrowing languages. Naim (1998) reports that although non-pharyngealized consonants occur in Beirut Arabic, consonants in Italian and French loan words are pharyngealized when they occur preceding long low vowels, apparently due to an identification speakers make between the vowels in these foreign words and the local allophone of Arabic /a/ that occurs after pharyngeals. The same Kannada also changes according to the influence of the near sounds which is present beside this. A far more commonly encountered effect of language contact, at least in the period of recorded history, is one of language convergence where an increase in shared features between neighboring languages due to various processes of language mixing. The social contact required to produce language mixing exists in various forms, each of which has its own particular effects of multilingual context.

## VI. CONCLUSION

We have seen that all of these studies are attempts made to isolate the kind of changes that appear to be occurring in specific places. A close examination of the social context of language contacts reveals particular sound would get affected and changes within a greater way and adopted like a native words in our speech. A particular segment of community which is most involved in that change and possibly motivation for the involvement. These motivation are higher in classes

also it means those studied they do many changes and speak like a administrator in their village also. So, same effect and imitate this contact or could be the film, political or innovations and job of the people are also bringing a greater change in to their language speech where they are living. These motivations can be various to try to be like a higher social group of less like a lower one to make ourselves from outsider or to achieve the feeling of solidarity we may change our language by contact of near languages like Telagu, Tamil, Malayalam and other languages of boarder Karnataka.

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