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July-August-September-2018

Vol. 5 Issue 3

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Assist. Prof. (Marathi)
MGV'S Arts & Commerce College,
Yeola, Dist – Nashik [M.S.] INDIA

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या अंकाचे सर्व अधिकार प्रकाशकांनी स्वतःकडे राखून ठेवलेले आहेत. लेखांचे प्रकाशन वा पुनर्प्रकाशनाचे अधिकार प्रकाशक आणि संबधित लेखाकाधीन समान असून शोध निबंधातील मते ही संबधित लेखाच्या लेखकांची वैयक्तिक मते आहेत त्या मताशी संपादक व प्रकाशक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही.

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Impact of Globalization on Marathi Language

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The term Globalization has been introduced in the end of 19th century which has importance in today scenario. We talk on Globalization not only at local level but on International level. The concept of Globalization was related to Industrialization and Economics during the period of 1980 but it has become wider today. We can find revolutionary changes in many fields i.e. Language, Literature, Culture, Politics, Society and so on. This topic is relevant in today's world.. In this connection, Dr. B. Mallikarjun stated, *"The term globalization and its impact on society and its environs is a current theme that is discussed in local to international forum all over the world. If we go to the internet search engine Google and search for the word 'Globalization', we are provided with 15, 50, 000 sites or references within 0.31 seconds. This, itself indicates its influence on the global community."*¹ The impact of globalization on human life should be tested by different angles. It is important to enlighten the positive and negative angles of globalization. Dialects and Languages are also integral part of the human life. In this regards we can understand the importance of this topic.

The word globalization has been introduced by Saint Dnyaneshwar's Pasaydan as 'Aata Vishwatmake Deve'. But that concept was different from today's concept of globalization which is thinks about the Global Man rather than Global God. In today Marathi people are spread in the world for service and business. Marathi Sahitya Sammelan has been organizing at world level. Marathi Language also becomes the Global which impacts on the farmers' and Aadiwasi's life of rural as well as urban Maharashtra. When we think about this two way relationships, we are sure to be tested the hypothesis of this topic.

Concept of Globalization :

The concept of Globalization has risen nearby 1980. Here are the following definitions of Globalization.

1. *"Globalization is the process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas and other aspects of culture. Advances in transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, including the rise of the telegraph and its posterity the Internet, are major factors in globalization, generating further interdependence of economic and cultural activities."*²
2. *"The UNESCO defines globalization as "a set of economic, social, technological, political, and cultural structures and processes, arising from the changing character of the production, consumption, and trade of goods and assets that comprise the base of the international political economy"*³ When we think over these definition we can say that the term of Globalization is the process of cultural transformation as well as the transformation of experience, thinking, imagination, creation in the global perspectives.

We also can make easy definition of it as Globalization means to think or to do anything keeping world in the mind. This concept, initially related to industry, trade and economics, later became an integral part of life through the business industry.

In the last two decades, the entire world comes very close due to the advancement of Information Technology. While using Cell Phone, Internet and Social Media people from the different countries have been come nearer to one another. So the interaction and communication of the people are increasing day by day through the English language. The effect of all these things have been fell on the Marathi language and its dialects. The nature, the positive and negative aspects of this effect has been discussed in this paper.

Impact of Globalization on Marathi Language

Since last many years Marathi people are using English language as the Sovereign language. In compare to the quantity of early education today's education has been increased in the period of Industrialization. Earlier, there were high number of students who learned in native languages but now the numbers of English medium schools are increasing and the most of students are studying in these schools. It is also one of the reasons behind the fact that the medium of professional education is English and the job opportunities in foreign companies are also available due to globalization. We can notice that the use of English language has also been increased in the day-to-day life as well as our formal school education. The use of English language has been increased through the medium of Cell Phone, Internet, Facebook, WhatsApp, E-mail, Chatting, Surfing etc. The words such as Mobile, SIM Card, Battery, Recharge, Coupon, Balance, Internet Pack, What's' App, Facebook, Pen Drive, Net Center, Cable, Dish TV, Antenna, Signal, Range, Washing Machine, Cooler, Fridge, Coverage, Chatting, Surfing, Search Engine, Web Browser, Online, Offline, Virus, Anti-Virus, Format such words are used in our daily life due to the impact of globalization. These words are also used in medical sectors i.e. Hemoglobin, Rubella, Ebola, Polio, Flue, Psoriasis and also used in modern eating culture i.e. Ice-cream, Dal-Fry, Chicken-Soup, Lollipop, Pizza, Berger etc. In this connection we can give the long list of these words. These are the most common words in foreign languages used in Marathi due to the impact of globalization. These effects also come from the phrases and idioms. For Examples – Down Battery means Exhaustion, Airtel SIM in Reliance Mobile means Inter-caste couple, this effect is seen by such analogy. Marathi people are fascinated themselves by impact of the globalization. They cannot speak fluently in their pure mother tongue. It's a tragic thing that, they use English words indispensably while communicating in Marathi. Hence it's a challenge to maintain the existence of native languages. Though, it's not the challenge for the standard Marathi language but it is a challenge for Marathi dialects.

Positive Impact of Globalization

Today the process of education development is reaching to the remote areas due to globalization. People of *Aadiwasi* communities, Nomadic Tribes and Vimukt Jati etc are considering the neglected communities which are joining in the mainstream of development. Marathi has been enriched through the peoples who are used standard Marathi dialects those were only introduced by tribal people. Many researchers are doing their research on Dialects at universal level so dialects became popular at global stage. For example, Dr. M. S. Pagare has presented his research paper on Ahirani Dialect (Regional dialect of Khandesh, Maharashtra, India) in Malaysian University.

Today, Knowledge is increasing very fast due to the research which has done in new areas. And the new words are being introduced. Previously, those words which are not used in the mother tongue (Native Language/Dialect) but the alternative words are increasing through which the vocabulary of mother tongue (Native Language/Dialect) is also increased. Dr. Harishchandra Borkar says, "Everyday new vocabulary seems necessary in Biology, Medicine, Material Science, Chemistry etc. hence it is the responsibility of linguists to introduce alternative words to the western words in the proper way. The linguists are continuously trying to create new words by using Sanskrit's vocabulary. But they are misguided because they don't know the right words which are already available in dialects."⁴ It is the positive impact of globalization that, the new existing words are discovered and the new words are accepted and it is the big task to restore the forgotten words through these new words the native language as well as dialects are enriching.

Negative Impact of Globalization:

In the globalization the English has given the importance. So, it seems that the general people are attracting towards the education in English. Even in the college education, there are the bad days to Marathi language. Most of the students who want to study at graduate and post-graduate level in Marathi are also decreasing day by day. This is happened due to the process of globalization only. But those students who have chosen Marathi as their optional subject can't get the job and they have limited opportunities at market level. The mother-tongue's (Native Languages) exclusion from education is a matter of concern. Due to this, the existence of mother tongues (Native Languages) is coming in danger. In this regards Dr. B. Mallikarjun says, "This indicates that in the era of industrialization, people were going away from their mother tongue as a language of schooling and as a medium of instruction. If a language is not learned as a mother tongue for wider purposes of communication and governance, there are possibilities that the concerned language will gradually vanish from the society as an effective medium, and will assume the role of an identity marker only."⁵ This matter can be called a warning bell of future disaster about the existence of Marathi language and its dialects. In this way many dialects of the world have been disappeared so fast. Dr. Bhalchandra Nemade has given the statistics of the disappeared dialects which has mentioned in the book entitled 'Atlas of world Languages, Dead Languages, Red Book'. He says, "Hundred years ago, there were 187 languages in Canada, America and United States, today there are only 38 languages are left, the rest of the languages are disappeared. There were 20 languages in Alaska, only 2 are left. This is the scam of white people who want globalization. Even today, there is still cultural pressure in Latin America. There were 400 languages, now there are only 108 languages are left. In the next 20 years, there is a fear that these all languages will be disappear too." The speed of destruction of languages and dialects is wondering thing. *Bo, Kramarti, Ubikh* these dialects were disappeared like this. Dr. S. M. Tadkodkar gives the example and says, "Every language taking the word repository from the dominant language, but after all the transactions run out of society. Initially vocabulary and the grammar have taken but we are losing its original identity. And one day we make our language as *Bo, Kramarti or Ubikh*."⁶ English has become dominant language due to the globalization. If the English's aggression and infringement continues on the Marathi people's mind, future of Marathi will be come in danger and we remember it while celebrating Marathi Day. And separately, we shall organize the competitions which focus on the traditional days like *Dhotar Day, Sari Day* in college gathering.

The inevitability of the impact of globalization

In today's world the globalization has become an unavoidable matter. It has to be admitted by the inevitability of good and bad consequences of globalization. Modern innovations and modern products are coming from the western world. Hence the new concepts and new terms will come from western languages. And there is no other option but to accept them. For Example-*Ebola*, the new disease found in South Africa. Is it possible to suggest alternative word for Ebola? Through the forcefully suggested words the problems will be increase. Of course where new research, products or diseases rise, in that place the language plays important role to develop new concepts and words. Today to speak *Shivakalin Marathi* will be ridiculous and it becomes comic things just like to wear grandfather's dress in college. We have to accept the change in the language as per the world's demand.

Suggestions:

We have to accept parallel multilingual culture in maintaining the existence of Marathi and realizing the inevitability of English language in globalization. In this essence with English language, a Marathi should be learned from our childhood in our family. There is a need to awaken Marathi people about linguistic colonization which has created by globalization. It is very difficult to memorize the vocabulary of mother tongue in new language dealings with globalization. Hence we should conscious of those words which are going to disappear. It needs to take continuous efforts for introducing the world class literature in our language in the new generation. World class literature should be created in Marathi as well as it's dialects. World-class researchers should present their research papers in their own mother tongue, so that the concepts which are in our mother tongue will be clear at global level. Business-oriented courses should be taught through mother tongue. And it needs to prepare the job oriented curriculum and the courses in our mother tongues or in native languages. It will be possible to develop Marathi and its dialects through promoting mother-tongue education, the special facilities, concessions and scholarships should be given on Government level. It is not possible to achieve the higher growth in Marathi without considering the leading position in the fields such as Modern Knowledge, Science, Technology and Industry by the Marathi youth.

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