



## Importance of Mother Language

DR. DIPTI B. KUNDAL

Assistant Professor,

Smt. M. M. Shah College of Education, Wadhwan City  
Gujarat (India)

### Abstract:

*Language is the most distinctive feature of humans. God has given special ability to human-being only. It's a duty and responsibility to preserve it and pass it down from generation to generation. Because of globalization students have to learn other language. A student who accepts other language as medium of instruction have been suffers from anxiety, stress and depression. We have to understand the importance of mother language.*

**Keywords:** Functions, Globalization, Mother Language, Promotion

### 1. Introduction

Language is the basic tool of communication. We can express our feelings through it. It is the base of socialization. Language is also the medium of learning; Education can't be possible without Language. Language is the most distinctive feature of humans. God has given special ability to human-being only. It's a duty and responsibility to preserve it and pass it down from generation to generation. Every language spoken in the world represents a special color, melody and culture. The mother language is certainly one of the most precious treasures in our lives.

In present area the increasing movement of people from one country to another for different purposes, such as education, the need for employment, desire for a better life, or natural disasters. It is called globalization. Because of this kind of reasons students have to learn other language. Students should be Bilingual. They have to learn their first or mother language and second or other language

The researchers suggest that bilingual children may also develop more flexibility in their thinking as a result of processing information through two different languages. The other research also suggests that a student who accepts other language as medium of instruction have been suffers from anxiety, stress and depression. According to this we can say that to learn English as second language is necessary but to learn in English medium is not good in Gujarat. The first language or mother language is Gujarati in Gujarat. This paper is to focus on the language, the mother language and promotion of mother language.

### 2. The functions of Language

- Instrumental Language
- Regulatory Language
- Interactional Language
- Personal Language
- Imaginative Language
- Heuristic Language
- Informative Language

### ***2.1 Instrumental Language***

In Early stages it may be to satisfy simple needs and wants after then it will be sophisticated; may take the form of polite requests. What we use to get what we want, to satisfy needs or desires after some more experience it becomes more complex, takes form of persuasion and argument about to use.

### ***2.2 Regulatory Language***

As a member of society Using language to control the behavior of others or getting them to do what we want them to do. May include giving orders or at more subtle levels manipulating and controlling others later time we say that Positive regulatory language is “life skills” of parents, management and administrator must know.

### ***2.3 Interactional Language***

Used to establish and define social relationships and language all of us use in group situation “small talk”, expression of friendship are examples Because those who are effective in building social skills are likely to succeed, children need to develop need to develop awareness of the ability to use language to establish relationships.

### ***2.4 Personal Language***

Used to express individuality and personality. Strong feelings and opinions are a part of personal language. Often neglected in classrooms and thought in appropriate. Yet through personal language that students relate their own lives to the subject matter being taught establish their own identities, build self esteem and confidence

### ***2.5 Imaginative Language***

Used to create a world of one’s own, to express fantasy through dramatic play, drama, poetry or stories. Unless it is fostered, it will rapidly disappear in later years. Its importance cannot be under estimated. How difficult some teachers find it to get students to write with imagination It can’t help more but still important.

### ***2.6 Heuristic Language***

Used to explore, to investigate, to acquire knowledge, to do research, to acquire understanding Inquiry is its most important function It is the language for wondering, for figuring things out.

### ***2.7 Informative Language***

Used to communicate information, to report facts or conclusions from facts. It is the language of teachers Give information and help synthesize information Give information in format people learn best

## **3. Importance of Mother Language regarding to Education**

- A child’s first comprehension of the world around him, the learning of concepts and skills, and his perception of existence, starts with the language that is first taught to him, his Mother Tongue.
- Mother language has a very powerful impact in the formation of the individual.
- Mother language has such an important role in framing our thinking, emotions and spiritual world, because the most important stage of our life, childhood, is spent in its imprints.
- When a person speaks their Mother Tongue, a direct connection establishes between heart, brain and tongue.
- A child expresses his first feelings, his happiness, fears, and his first words through his Mother Tongue.
- Our personality, character, modesty, shyness, defects, our skills, and all other hidden characteristics become truly revealed through the Mother Tongue because the sound of the Mother Tongue in the ear and its meaning in the heart give us trust and confidence.

- Our Mother Tongue is the language we use to think, dream and feel emotion
- The level of development of children's Mother Tongue is a strong predictor of their second language development.
- Mother Tongue provides the basis for learning another language.
- If the Mother Tongue is promoted in school (e.g. in a bilingual education program), the concepts, language, and literacy skills that children are learning in the majority language can transfer to the home language.
- Bilingualism confers linguistic advantages on children.
- Bilingual children seem to "pick up" conversational skills very quickly in the majority language in the early years at school.
- Abilities in the two languages are significantly related or interdependent.
- The child will get familiarized with the nuances of a language, how to learn it and use it, and this will enable him or her to learn other languages as well.
- Both languages nurture each other when the educational environment permits children access to both languages.
- Native language links the child with the culture of the society the child comes from and shapes his identity.
- Mother Tongue is one of the most powerful tools used to preserve and convey culture and cultural ties.
- Children's literacy knowledge and abilities transfer across languages from Mother Tongue to the language the child is learning at school.

#### **4. Promotion of Mother Tongue**

Keeping Mother Tongue in a foreign country does not happen spontaneously. Instead, it is an achievement that requires commitment and determination, especially from the family. Parents must establish a strong home language policy and make consistent efforts to help their children develop good literacy skills in their first language. Here are some ideas about how parents can promote learning Mother Tongue:

1. First of all parents should take is make children love Mother Tongue by finding ways that motivate and encourage its learning.
2. Leave second language to the outside world and speak to children only in your Mother Tongue at home.
3. Have books and multimedia for children in the home language.
4. Tell stories and discuss interesting topics such as your childhood-children love to hear about parents' childhoods-your home country celebrations, because this will develop both their oral and vocabulary skills.
5. Provide a reward system and make learning mother language competitive among children.
6. Devote time each day to reading and writing in Mother Tongue with children until they become able to read and write it independently.
7. Watch TV series or favorite cartoons with them in the target language.
8. Listen to songs in Mother Tongue.
9. Send children to centers that offer courses and other types of learning in your language.]
10. Provide contexts where children can use home language such as visits to country of origin, organize picnics, cultural events, or celebrations with families from the same community.
11. Have them keep journals in home language, develop their reading habits.
12. Communicate your expectations about your home language to your child's teachers. As professionals, they can encourage and support your child in keeping and developing their home language in many ways.

## References

1. Dravidian languages". Encyclopedia Britannica Online. Retrieved 10 December 2014.
2. Bhatia, Tej K and William C. Ritchie. (2006). Bilingualism in South Asia. In: Handbook of Bilingualism, pp. 780-807. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
3. Brass, Paul R. (2005). Language, Religion and Politics in North India. Universe. p. 129. ISBN 978-0-595-34394-2.
4. Gupta, Balarama (2007). The Journal of Indian writing in English, Volume 35
5. Indo-Aryan languages". Encyclopedia Britannica Online. Retrieved 10 December 2014.