



THE TRICHOTOMY OF LANGUAGES IN GENDER PATTERN: DEMAND A SOCIAL CHANGE

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the trichotomy of languages that demand a social change in Bihar. Society is based on the social scene in which language behaves or identifies. They are facing a communicational problem. The myth of gender is identical or different. Man and women have different perspectives of applied thinking about language and language teaching. There is one difference in it. Language requires speech efforts and language teaching requires both speech and teaching efforts. Here focuses on the current issues of regional language and language teaching in the higher education of Bihar. The changes in gender views are relevant.

Keywords: Cultural Society, Higher Education, Gender Pattern, Language Teaching, Trichotomy

Introduction

The myth is the language taught or learned automatically. Only needs participation in that. But learned language implemented, except in the mother tongue. People talk for performance and prestige in the target language by avoiding regional language. Today our culture is losing its cultural society by itself. Gender towards language use and language teaching are uncommonly interesting. The percentage of passing marks of the students in language paper weaker day by day. The mere factor is the entry of shortcuts or the cut-copy-paste method. In this digital world, people do almost paperless work from the office or home. They are messaging, email, and write manuscripts digitally. No need for paper and pen. Also, the teaching capacity of the language subject of the students is below 1% (state-wise population) in higher education. Even they aren't reading an accomplished novel in the literature. After only

reading the Blogs and the conclusions, get busy themselves into the social-world and the digital-world. Today's pattern of teaching and reading language is for a true purpose and ultimate necessity. The trichotomy of language style and use is in the gender pattern, character, behaviour, individuals, and the classification of humans.

“yese vani boliye man ka aapa khoye auron ko sheetal kare aap hu sithal hoye”- Kabir Das (Dohe)

Language divides us into a special category as a social man, extrovert man, introvert man, rude man, etc. Individuals are self-learners.

Change in the education pattern

There are four main learning categories for language education: (1) communicative competencies, (2) proficiencies, (3) cross-cultural experiences, and (4) multiple-literacy. Bihar has a

total literacy rate of 63.82% (73.39% for males and 53.33% for females), recording a growth of 20% in female literacy over the preceding decade. Universities in Bihar - in which regional languages are studied as follows; in the table: 1

S.No	Universities of Bihar	Faculty of regional language studies
1	B. R. Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarpur (State University)	Bengali, Maithili
2	Nalanda Open University (NOU), Patna (State University)	Bhojpuri, Magahi, Maithili, Pali, Prakrit
3	Lalit Narayan Mithila University (LNMU), Darbhanga (State University)	Maithili
4	Magadh University, Bodhgaya	Magahi, Pali, Prakrit
5	Bhupendra Narayan Mandal University, Madhepura (State University)	Maithili
6	Veer Kunwar Singh University, Arrah (State University)	Bhojpuri, Prakrit
7	Nava Nalanda Mahavihar, Nalanda (Deemed University)	Pali
8	Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur (State University)	Angika, Maithali, Bengali
9	The Indian Institute of Technology Patna (abbreviated IIT Patna or IITP) - (Central University)	The Centre for Endangered Language Studies (CELS) at IIT Patna is set to work for the minor / tribal / endangered languages

		of the state of Bihar and adjoining areas.
10	Purnea University Purnea (State University)	Bengali, Maithili
11	Patliputra University, Patna (State University)	Pali, Magahi
12	Patna University, Patna (State University)	Bangali, Maithili,

Note: Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Urdu, and Persian are common in the above-noted universities.

The vision of the education system is to help the regional language communities to revive, keep pride, and loyalty towards the native language. The mission is the preservation of it, in the country and worldwide, to explore and devise new techniques for language documentation, script descriptions, grammar, dictionaries, and audio-visuals records. But fewer interested students are enrolling in the regional subject. Focusing to study Hindi and English is the primary priority. Even there are seats vacant of faculty members in the humanities department. Recently in 2020 admission in Angika language was less than 10 students only. We need a progressive lens to see in it.

Change in gender pattern

Gender is social sex relation to phonological patterns amidst in different language speakers. Gender's thinking towards education, according to the ratio of job intake. 99 percent of individuals think to read for a job and 1 percent for education only. They are not going for higher education. A few students' minds making to get a higher education, many think it to wastage of money, time, and a less job opportunity. Gender avoids taking risks in the highly professional field and tilt for the required technical field. This shows gender helplessness or compulsion. If we talk and research in the regional language, then found a magical change. The departments were in shabby condition, a few professors were present and empty with the number of students. Somewhere, the faculty was running in the same combined building. It is best to

preserve language and culture, interested students can get enrollment easily. Do some people say why the need for teaching regional language is? We need not talk in a standard regional language? Is it a standard language? Answer no! It is the same as we talk every day and can understand without a dictionary. Yes, trouble for non-native speakers, migrants, and researchers, those who want to research in that regional language. They learn for the purpose, as learn Hindi and English in schools and colleges for the target.

We are different regional language speakers, but there are many variations in the same dialects of that region. In a surprise expression, the meaning of Now! (English) is; अब! In Hindi, आबे! And आबा! In Angika (a regional language): 3-4 km place differences – ‘as water changes, language changes’. Speakers sometimes called as; the southern region of Angika (दखनहबा), the northern region of Angika (उत्रहबा), the eastern region of Angika (पूरबारी), and the western region of Angika (पछियारा). The Districts of Bihar have major language studies, Angika, Bhojpuri, Bengali, English, Hindi, Magahi, Maithili, Pali, Persian, Prakrit, Sanskrit, and Urdu.

Change in things

The teaching and learning pattern of language is changing in this technological world. Students are now doing an online virtual, literal, and smart-class in the classrooms. LIVE through a website, apps, YouTube, etc. Today's generation is based on the mobile and the internet. Students don't want to read textbooks line by line, believe in escaping things, and crave everything. Internet Knowledge is a fight like war among humans. In this, the efficiency of the target study is increased and the headache of the competitive exam on paper is reduced.

Teaching can be without a teacher. The equality of the syllabus in all the Universities is different. Require adding free PDF textbooks, reference books, audio-video of summary, and syllabus on the syllabus portal website. So that dependency over teachers will be less. Sometimes we face problems getting and buy the book. Also, the problem with the online class is that it based on

teacher-centric, but not student-centric. The comments, questions, the interruption (phone calls, relatives, etc.), network disconnection, and the insincerity of the students are acceptable. They don't want to replicate studies once finished and tries to serious in the last attempt that has a slighter chance of a win-win situation. Gender is looking for a competitive scenario. They are selective and self-reliant to plan the study. But out of it, the guardian's pressure and interest of students did not match sometimes.

Change in culture

Cultural change in language study is widely seeing today. What to and not to study? This is nothing else but particularly the politics and policy issues. It is all about the concerning government and Education Board. Local students are not interested in learning a regional language, without learning it, can fluently talk in the mother tongue, and considering no future.

Gender is mixing assumed borrowed words in the regional language to form sentences simple and intelligible from outside. This shows either the scarcity of certain words or avoids long toughest words to speak, which enforces in eloquence. The culture of speaking the mixed language is prominent. Even some speakers can't speak English words but try to speak brokenly, unrhymed, misspell, incorrect and leave to unpronounced. The culture of networking language is new in trends. Awareness comes through social media platforms and the society. Sometimes learning a language is unusually worthless, those who are not belonging to that speaker. So language is the process in which you get others understandably vocal, without using sign language.

Migrant culture is in the various regions but can't leave to talk to their mother language. It is obvious, dominant language leads always. One can learn each other's language after coming in contact, without going to universities and colleges. The differences may visible in language use.

Change in Language use and Language Teaching

Language use is all about the intellectual strength of speakers. Experience and insight are the

keys to self-respect. They don't avoid and hesitate to say. Language appears simple, complex, and mixed. The grammatical pattern in language use is safe, but there are difficulties with the use of standard language versus non-standard. As an example, there are four men- 'A, B, C, and D' in a group of the same community; A speaks English only, B speaks Hindi only, C speaks Angika only, D speaks Bhojpuri only. All three participants B, C, and D understand common English but can't speak. A can somehow speak English to them and can react. This shows that we need to know at least two or three languages for communication among them. 'India' is a multilingual country. Language usage is of different types, it is creatable, classical, folk, literary, non-literal, and contemporary, etc.

Regional Language teaching in various universities consists according to the demands of that local area. All options are open for students. English is the second language of India. There are two types of teaching in all cases concerns itself with andragogy and pedagogy. Andragogy is the teaching of adults. Pedagogy is of children. In modern language, linguistics play a major role in making skills, smooth communication, business communication, technical communication, medicinal communication, and nursing language learning are good examples of applied language teaching. Some universities run Certificate or Diploma courses in it. It develops a broad knowledge of the spoken language and has a decent understanding of communication effectively. Tutorial learning from well-qualified teachers are much more expensive, but free classes arranged in some university for poor and backward students. A graduate degree is a minimum for an English study. Courses are sponsored by educational institutions. Language Teaching is not a simple process. A language teacher must have a scientific approach, knowledge of Linguistic, and psychology thought. With the development of technology in the Information and Communication, the area of language teaching is broadened.

The condition of English in Bihar isn't a good value. The percentage of scores in English paper claims the teacher, the system, and the students every year. Even in a Master's degree, below 10

percent of the students scored first class marks (60% and above). There is not a particular linguistics department in the universities. Second Language teaching has no value in the government school of Bihar. It isn't counted as scoring marks in the result of secondary education. The students of private schools and institutions speak English well. They are directed, learner. Somehow for survival, the student wants to get and do hard work to learn English from various resources.

Mood of Politics

Gender is depending on the government's policy. The policies of the education ministry resolved to study in schools and universities that are National Education Policy NEP 2020. To oppose it, some opposition suggested the reason for the dysfunctions of system, funding, infrastructures, and required changes of a new Board. For them no work is impossible, requires essential work to do. We are under the control of the system and can support or oppose it. Gender is wiser than to follow it. 'Rules are made to be disciplined' but 'Rules are made to be broken'. The tension remains till the END. Gender decides what to study and not to study, which moves in progressive directions. The National policy, good rise it, and nasty fall it. The government wants to conduct one nation, one competitive entrance exam in the 22 official languages, mentioned in the Constitution.

Conclusion

The trichotomy of regional language and language teaching in the modern society of Bihar urges surgically. Some policies are made and unseen issues to solve. Demand to focus on English and parallel to Hindi. Secure a reasonable place of regional language, that not to hurt the soul of cultural dialects. To learn machine language and code language is important today. Regional Language is a body, Hindi is a Soul, and English is consciousness. One nation, various vernacular languages, various vernacular speakers, various religions, and various cultures in scientific societies require a scientific language means, what is spoken is written, and what is written is read.

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