

Origin Of Language: Its Kinds, Functions And Approaches

Dr. Noor Uddin Ahmed

Associate Professor, Department of Arabic, Cotton University, Guwahati, Assam, India

Abstract:

The origin of language has been the subject of research and debate for centuries and in this connection, we find no consensus congruity. The study of the origin of language leads to drawing an inference from other types of evidence such as the fossil record and archaeological evidence as well as from contemporary linguistic diversity. It can also be from studies of language acquisition or comparisons between human languages and animal communication systems. Generally, the origin of language is closely related to the source of modern human behaviour, and there is little agreement about the immediate implications in this respect. Of course, the religious holy scriptures have given an idea of human creation, and language as well. As an integral part of human civilization, language bears different kinds and functions, by which human individuals approach society. There are three kinds of human expression, namely monosyllabic, agglutinative, and inflectional. It gives three functions, namely information, while it becomes expressive and directive. Language approaches diachronically and synchronically in a useful manner.

Keywords: origin, language, human, communication, function, approaches, etc.

Introduction:

Language is an integral part of human civilization. Its expression is made for exchanging ideas among homogenous individuals in accordance with their system of arbitrary comprehension. In fact, human individuals communicate with each other by means of language expression. Human beings hold the learning process of language as their instinct goes that starting right from childhood age and continues to old age of the last breath. The active human sense holds some symbols for communication in the form of sounds or gestures. There are thousands of human languages in the world.⁽¹⁾

Apparently, languages are found in sets of symbols; but they contain a system of language patterns that may vary from language to language. In which we find forms of words like nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, etc. All they are under inflexional phrases (IP). A full sense of a

sentence carries subject, verb, object, complement, adjunct, etc. It indicates to place of words in a sentence according to grammatical syntax. In an expression, we find a set of symbols or sounds that are used for communication. Every famous language has established its distinct rules of grammar that manipulate morphemes in view of giving clear and regular relationships between them.

We are aware of the fact that human individuals are in need of expressions like requests, promises, questions, orders, thanks, apologies, and so on; for which they are endowed with expression power to communicate among a homogenous group of people. Besides human individuals, animals are also capable of producing different types of sounds to express their feelings to some extent. Notably, human individuals are superior to other creatures in regard to the intelligentsia.

Needless to say, human beings like to live in a society and they communicate either in spoken or written form. Human ideas are

exchanged by means of language expression that depends upon three elements, they are basically the message, the source or sender, and the receiver. In this connection, the sender and the receiver are commonly human individuals. In support of this matter, the linguist Crystal says: that language is a “vocal system of human communication.”⁽²⁾ Henry Sweet is of the opinion that “language is the expression of ideas by means of speech sounds combined into words. Words are combined into sentences, this combination answering to that of ideas into thoughts.” In fact, language is defined by the U.S. linguists like Bornard Bloch and George L. Trager who have formulated an outline of language in this manner: “a language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates.”⁽³⁾ Furthermore, A.S. Diamond says that “language is an embodiment of all the advances in thought, of all our human ancestors and a diary of their day-to-day thoughts.” Nonetheless, the Standard Dictionary of English Language gives a comprehensive definition that a language is “the expression and communication of emotions or ideas between human beings by means of speech and hearing, the sounds spoken or heard being systematized and confirmed by usage among a group of people over a period of time.”⁽⁴⁾ Another linguist, George A. Muller says “a language is a set of symbolic conventions, adopted by a social group for the purpose of communicating ideas, expressing emotions, enlisting co-operation and providing entertainment.”⁽⁵⁾ Here it may be mentioned that a language is a set of morphemic sequences, which enables a person to express comprehensive sequences of words. As such, language is a set of social communication to attain a particular objective.

In fact, a living language sustains dynamism that also keeps the immense scope of modification and expansion to the present effectiveness. Needless to mention that human individuals keep the utmost interest in the spoken language and the written form for

literary purposes. The spoken language is more inclusive than the written language that may sometimes escape a record of the song, transmitted from the most primitive peoples of the world. It appears that the written form of language is created as an art of social activity in the latter period. The people who keep scholarship in literary aspects represent the traditional spoken language in an artistic and precise manner. The spoken language is used by all common people, while the written form of language is exercised by the educated class of people.⁽⁶⁾

It is aware of the fact that the word language is applied to the whole phenomenon of human expression. It is a natural phenomenon, without which any individual cannot establish useful communications. Its learning process starts automatically from childhood to the last breath of a human being. Language bears a natural form of expression through the means of sound or gestures.

Human individuals are naturally adorned with the ability of expression among their homogenous group of people who understand their using languages that may be termed natural languages. Generally, it is not possible to differentiate between one language and another on the basis of a principle. In this connection, we may recall that the boundaries of the famous group of languages are arbitrarily distinctive; although a blending atmosphere creates between populations. Here an example may be given that there are many dialects of German that are very similar to Dutch, and they are not mutually intelligible with other dialects of German.⁽⁷⁾

Origins of human language:

The point of origins of human language is rationally deemed to be pre-historic. In this respect, the religious divine books give ideas about the original sources of human language; which scientists do not yet agree on the first usage of human language. Some scientists

opine that the origin of human language estimates ranges from about 1.5 million years ago, and it was deemed to be the period of *Homo habilis*. Although it may be forty thousand (40,000) years ago, during the time of Cro-Magnon man. It appears that any conclusion cannot be drawn in respect of the nature of human speech; and almost no data upon which it can be the basis of the origin point of human language.⁽⁸⁾

It may be referred to as the source-creation of human language by the Holy Qur'ân, as it says that the Almighty Allah has created man and given expression power to him with an ability to understand clearly the relations of things and to explain them.⁽⁹⁾ It also adds that the human being has been created from one single person Adam (pbuh) and from him his mate (Hawwâ' i.e. Eve) and from them twain countless men and women.⁽¹⁰⁾ Apart from this, the Holy Qur'ân speaks of mankind that all the people are descended from one pair of parents and turned into tribes, races and nations with certain differing characteristics; so that they may be distinctively introduced to each other.⁽¹¹⁾ In this connection, further it may be referred to that the various languages and body cum complexional colours of human beings may be noticed from the different periods and the geographical atmosphere of the world.⁽¹²⁾

As soon as the races of human beings turned into greater nations of the world, their generations spread to different countries and remained in different climates; during which their different languages came to evolve and their body colours and mouth complexions shaped to different appearances, but their basic unity remained unchanged. Usually, it has been investigated that some old languages died out and new languages evolved. New conditions of life and human thoughts constantly developed new words and expressions along with new structures of syntax, and new modes of human expressions. In addition, we find that the Biblical account of the origin of language bears

great importance in the evolution of human language; and this source of knowledge is available in the second chapter of the book of Genesis. According to this information, the Lord God formed man of dust from the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man becomes a living being. In fact, religious Christians and Jews have drawn ample proof from the Old Testament (Torah) in view of language creation by divine inspiration. Concerning this aspect, Ramdan 'Abd al-Tawwâb has mentioned in his book entitled *al-madkhal ilâ 'ilm al-lugha wa manâhij al-bahath al-lughawî* as follows:

“Afterwards the Lord God created out of the ground every beast of the field and every bird of the air, and brought them to Adam to see what he would call them; and whatever Adam called every living creature, that was its name. Then Adam gave names to all cattle and to the birds of the air, and to every beast of the field.”

⁽¹³⁾ About this matter, some Arab scholars have supported the theory that referred to the verse of the Holy Qur'ân: “Afterwards, Adam was taught all the names of things, they were displayed before the angels.” In this connection, Hazrat Ibn 'Abbas has made an interpretation of that very verse of the Holy Qur'an as follows: “The father of nations Adam peace be upon him was taught all the names of things and these names were learnt by people like a beast, field, plain ground, mountain, donkey and things like that of the generations etc.” It is certain that both the Holy Qur'ân and the Bible have indicated to the language of the human beings.⁽¹⁴⁾

As regards the origin source of language is concerned, divine messages available in the Biblical accounts and the Qur'ânic verses have led to the evolution of language, which was primarily one language on the whole earth. In this connection, we find the ‘monogenetic’ theory of languages; which was supported by several modern scholars namely the Italians Alfredo Trombetti and Carlo Tagliavani. According to this theory, originally

there was only one language and in the course of time, it was divided into many linguistic families, comprised of main, secondary, and individual branches of languages. It appears from another source of information that Friedrich Muller pointed out as the 'polygenetic' origin of language that shows different linguistic families from the beginning⁽¹⁵⁾ of the human language evolution.

Language Creation:

Perhaps the issue of the emergence of languages in the world is a matter of disagreement, and there is no firm opinion about it. While there are religious beliefs such as the incident of the Tower of Babel, the idea that Arabic was the mother language in which Adam (pbuh) spoke, and the capability of language expression deemed with the appearance of man on the surface of the earth.

Some research studies indicate in their results that Babylonian was the ancient mother language that humans spoke for more than 5000 years, perhaps in line with that the oldest written records known so far are pictures of Sumerian words written about five thousand five hundred years ago, i.e. in the range of 3500 BC, while records were found written in the Chinese language dating back to three thousand five hundred years ago, that is, within 1500 BC, and records were found in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics five thousand years ago.

It is believed that Sumerian was formed from Babylonian as a mother language, and these languages disappeared with the disappearance of their civilization and human incubators, such as Akkadian and Phoenician, as we can call them a description of dead languages due to their complete absence from the contemporary linguistic scene.

It appears from the sources of religious scripture that Arabic is the language in which our master Adam spoke and that the Arabic language is the origin of all languages and from it, all languages were derived. This is evidence

of its originality, strength, and the extent of its continuity.⁽¹⁶⁾

First human language:

We are aware of the fact that the human beings are the progeny of Adam and Hawwa. They were the parents of all human beings on the surface of the earth. Both of them were descended from the heaven to the earth for its administration. It appears from some references that they started conjugal life in the region of the middle east; their descendants spread all over the world in the subsequent periods. So, it may be stated that primarily human beings spoke one language.

The Almighty Allah has said in the Holy Qur'ân: "And He taught Adam the names of all".⁽¹⁷⁾ In fact, this verse points out that primarily noun words of all things were learned by Adam, the Prophet and the first father of human beings; and such type of perfect learning was not endowed with the angels, while all they were bound to learn from Adam. Needless to mention that Adam learned the language with eloquence capability; of which testimony appears in another verse of the Holy Qur'ân: "The Most Merciful, Taught the Qur'ân, Created man, and taught him eloquence."⁽¹⁸⁾ From this verse, it is well understood that the human being's knowledge about language continued from Adam (peace be upon him) and he had the capability to express with eloquence. After his coming down to the earth from heaven under some circumstances, and along with his leading conjugal life on the surface of this earth, he was engaged in worship, delivering sermons to his scions with logical understanding in a lucid expression of language. Although most anthropologists claim that the first man did not have the ability to speak, and he had no language to speak with others except sign language; with one hand or two hands.

Moreover, some anthropologists insist today that the first man did not have any specific belief or any knowledge of himself or the universe around him, then he learned the

language from birds and other animals, and he got to know God after that his fear of natural phenomena and his fear of their effects. Based on this misunderstanding, Michael Corballis (d. 2021), a Professor of Psychology at the University of Auckland, New Zealand, wrote on the origin of language: from hand gesture to mouth pronunciation. In this connection, we find his one of works is *The Recursive Mind: Origins of Human Language, Thought, and Civilization*, published by Princeton University (2011). And he mentions that the language for most of this period was primarily indicative, although sounds increasingly permeated it. He further adds that the issuance of sounds may have served a part in the genesis of language, because it is in addition to the gesture of the face, mouth, and hands, and made the invisible signals of both the tongue and the oral cavity audible, and the language of course - even today's language - is rarely purely vocal. This inconsistency in the realization of an absolute occult issue, such as the issue of the origin of language in humans, is caused by deception in the idea of organic evolution, which was recently refuted by scientific discoveries, and completely refuted, especially in fields such as genetics, living cell science, and molecular biology.

Here mention may be made that all the theories and hypotheses have been put forward to explain the emergence of language that became away from the reality of the creation of our first father Adam, peace be upon him, and his Creator taught him all the names at the moment of his creation, and from preparing the human body anatomically to utter words, are false theories and hypotheses. These assumptions and theories are refuted by the extreme closeness between all the languages of the people of the earth, and the prevalence of many words between them, especially among the ancient languages. It is known that language grows and develops as every living creature grows and develops. It is sufficient to indicate that more than fifty percent of the words of both Syriac and Hebrew languages are words of

Arabic origin. According to careful analysis of the languages of the people of the earth, the number of languages is estimated to be more than five thousand languages and dialects, and it can be traced back to one origin, which is the language of our parents Adam and Eve, peace be upon them.⁽¹⁹⁾ In fact, it is stated in a number of the holy Qur'ānic verses and the Prophetic Traditions. Furthermore, in the context of teaching human beings and the literary exercise, our Lord, Blessed, and Exalted say in the Holy Qur'ān as follows:

“Read in the name of your Lord who created. He created man from a clinging substance. Read and your Lord, the Most Merciful. He who taught by the pen”.⁽²⁰⁾ Likewise, the creation of man is equipped with devices for hearing and speech, including the ears, the tongue, the oral cavity, and the vocal cords connected to a nervous system, extremely precise in construction and tightly performing, categorically negating all the claims of the atheists that man began his existence ignorant, infidel, mute, and then learned to pronounce by imitating the sounds of animals. Those around him, as he recognized God from his fear of natural phenomena, and despite the clarity of that, many atheists and polytheists - whose numbers have increased alarmingly in the light of contemporary material civilization - still deny their Creator and attribute everything to nature, without being able to determine The meaning of the word “nature” is accurate, which they invented to evade the attributing of creation to the Creator, the Mighty and Sublime. As for the belief of monotheist people, the man was created with knowledge, the duty of worship, the capability of speaking, thinking, having equipped with all the attributes of honour and all the necessary tools to qualify human being with the capabilities required to carry the trust in God and pay for Him.

Language is a means of knowing the names of things, and this is how we know that God has given inspiration to the names of things in the comprehension of Adam, peace be upon him, and the understanding of Adam was

syncretistic. Because he knew every name for each name as the Almighty God created it, then came down to earth to develop these names and the human mind works to develop and define things, which necessitated putting for them names derived from what Adam, peace be upon him, received from the Almighty God who cast with inspiration all the names in Adam's heart, conscience, and awareness, with evidence that "names" were presented to the angels, but their names were not known, and the angels did not recognize the names, and that is from the absolute power of Almighty God when He inspired Adam, so Adam learned the names. ⁽²¹⁾

Before the archaeological discoveries, the Jews had spread among the people that their Hebrew language was the mother tongue of the people, and according to them, it was the language of Adam and the first centuries, and this belief spread in Europe in the Middle Ages.

It appears from the Christian reference Bible site that the descendants of Adam and Hawwâ' were destroyed due to their evil deeds by the great flood, escaping only Noah and his followers; at that time Noah was 600 hundred years old. Thereafter the human generations continued from the scions of Shem, Ham and Japheth, who were the sons of Noah. ⁽²²⁾ In this connection, the Almighty Allah said: "And Noah had certainly called us, and (We are) the best of responders. And We saved him and his family from the great affliction. And We made his descendants those remaining (on the earth)". ⁽²³⁾ Everyone on the surface of the earth today from the rest of the races of the children of Adam are attributed to the three sons of Noah, and they are Shem, Ham and Japheth. Furthermore, it is reported in the book entitled *al-bidâya wa al-nihâya* (vol. 1, p. 130) that "Noah begot three: Shem, Japheth, and Ham, and each of these three begot three. Shem begot the Arabs, Persia, and the Romans, Japheth begot the Turks, the Slave, Yajûj and Majûj, and Ham begat the Copts, the Sudan, and the Berbers". ⁽²⁴⁾

Scientific Opinion:

Scientists and researchers tend to two different opinions on the issue of the origin of language, some of them say that language was created with man, and some say that it developed slowly during the different stages of human development, and according to the world's most famous linguists Deutscher and Macourtier, the origin of the emergence of language remains mysterious for thousands of years to the present time.

Some scholars assume that modern languages have branched off from a single original language, the "mother tongue," which they believe was spoken by humans about 100,000 years ago, and others claim that languages today have their roots in several original languages that were used at least 6,000 years ago. The Economist magazine states: "Here is the problem! Unlike biologists, linguists do not have fossils to tell them about the events of the past." on "estimates based on arithmetic operations."

According to researcher Ibtihal al-'Absî, there is a theory called the "Bo-Wu" theory that says (that language arose from the unspoken screams of animals), and Michael Corbalis confirmed this in his book "On the Genesis of Language" by saying that humans descended into the category of birds, proving that birds seek to two legs are like humans, and a parrot, for example, prefers to pick up things with one foot, and we do not lose sight of the suggestions and sounds made by birds. It became imitated by man when he was found on the ground, such as crying and screaming for the desire of things until a language emerged that uniquely humans away from birds. ⁽²⁵⁾

Theory of Language:

Besides the Qur'ânic and the Biblical information, a few theories of the modern world appear as to the origin of language. In this connection, we find four principal theories, which may be brought here into account as follows:

Onomatopoeia is one of the theories and this theory implies that the birth of language is considered with the formation of words that have been created from the resembling sounds which are supposed to be primitive words of the language. It may be exemplified that a man imitated the barking of dogs and thereby obtained a natural word that indicates the sound made by a dog or like that the sound means the same. A certain linguist contradicts this theory on the point that it seems rather absurd to set up this chronological sequence: in the first place, the lower animals are original enough to make crying and roaring sounds, and secondly comes a man who makes language for himself by imitating the inferiors. According to Jespersen, this theory is logically possible, but he further adds that despite imitating the sound of animals, man also follows the sound-like words of his fellow men. The main point of this theory is that sounds produced by one creature could be used to characterize that creature. As this theory is concerned, it stands that speech originality is seen in the imitation of natural sounds. It is supposed that the greater part of our vocabulary has been produced from the imitation of sound and this onomatopoeic theory has played a vital role in the realm of original sources of language. ⁽²⁶⁾ Concerning this theory Ibn Jinnî (d. 1002), one of the philologists, says: "Some of them went to the origin of all languages; they are the heard sounds, like the sound of air, sound of thunder, a ripple of water, whining utterance of a donkey, shouting of crow, the neighing of a horse, etc., thereby language has been created." ⁽²⁷⁾ In fact, among Western scholars, Harder dissuaded first from this theory. He was one of the German linguists and he mentioned his point of view in his book *Abhandlungen über den Ursprung der Sprache* which was published in 1772. ⁽²⁸⁾

Dingdong Theory:

It is one of the familiar theories of the origins of language. It is known that Max Muller, one of the famous linguists, accepted this theory at an

earlier stage of his life, but later on, he was in a position to leave it. Sound and sense bear an important role in the case of philology and language evolutions. As such, this theory denotes the correspondence between sound and the human sense. There lies harmony in the laws of nature, which seems to be a mysterious approach. Everything is struck rings and rings in a peculiar way. The words 'dazzle' and 'zigzag' may be brought into consideration for its better example. Reduplications for the sake of emphasis, as in a big man' may fall in the category of original source of language. ⁽²⁹⁾ This theory has been interpreted by R.A. al-Tawwâb in the Arabic language, of which translation goes as follows:

"Natural Disposition / Ding-dong Theory has been summarized that the human being is given his natural instinct with power for preparing words in full, as they are characterized by the desire to express his objectives, in any medium, except that this power of speaking is with words, without any necessity their traces are not appeared or only at the suitable time." ⁽³⁰⁾

The 'Pooh-pooh theory':

It gives information about the origin of language, and it is one of the well-known theories of language evolution. This theory explains that the production of language is deemed to be originated as and when people utter, cry and express interjectional attitudes. On the other hand, the statement of A.S. Diamond shows that it is an unhelpful theory because language starts with the end of interjections. Although man still utters cries and interjections, but their significance is always affective, expressing fear, pain or joy, surprise, despair, and misery. Apart from this, an intellectual significance lies in each phonetic element of language. Exclamatory expressions like 'oh', 'bah', 'fie', and 'pshaw' may be taken as examples of this theory. In fact, this theory seems to be erroneous and is not free from any criticism. ⁽³¹⁾

The 'Gesture Theory':

This theory has played an important role in the realm of linguistic study. It points out original sources of language. In fact, the linguists like Wilhelm Wundt and Sir Richard Paget have formulated this theory as an advanced approach. The linguist Wundt opines that the earliest means of communication between human beings was the gesture of the hand. On the other hand, Paget gave an emphasis on the role of the mouth gesture in articulation. Here it is needless to mention that a gesture cannot become a word or a sentence, but it may influence them to a great extent. Especially in dramatic literature, it has great importance, and it is also used in spoken language. The logic of this theory is greatly useful for deaf and blind people, who are helpful with the means of gestures or motions. In addition, the 'gesture theory' is applicable to the utterances of any word. It has come in the observation that if we pronounce 'I' and 'me', then the lips are drawn inwards as if hinting at the speaker, and to say 'you' and 'thou' the lips are moved outwards as if hinting at the person addressed. In such a way, in the utterance of 'here' and 'there' the lips are drawn inwards and thrown outwards respectively.⁽³²⁾

Besides the aforementioned theories related to origin of language, a few more theories have been noticed and they are cited as follows:

We are aware of the fact that Ludwig Noire (1829 - 1889) was a German philosopher of the origin of language. He has made advocacy a specific theory related to the origin of language, which is known as 'Yo-he-ho theory'. He has made an inspection of the source of speech in acts of joint or common work. In this respect, cries or sounds partly consonantal may be emitted during intense physical effort. In this connection, sounds may be associated with the performed work and it may become a symbol for it; the words would

accordingly mean something like 'heave' and 'haul'.⁽³³⁾

In the early days of modern linguistics, another theory related to the origin of language has come to notice in a book entitled *The History of the European Languages* which was published posthumously in 1823 in Edinburgh. In fact, it was prepared from the papers of Alexander Murray, D.D. who stated that there are nine words that are known as the 'foundation of language'. As and when those words were uttered for several generations in a respected manner. The actions thereof circumstantially were communicated by gestures and the voice was transmitted in the form of variable tunes. As per actions, expressions came to appear through monosyllables that which was suitable for carrying out.

Otto Jespersen, a Danish linguist made a statement about the origin of language, and he highlighted the primitive language that consisted of very long words, and difficult sounds, uttered rather than spoken language. About this theory, some scholars opined that this theory was found strange. In fact, it was a deserving thought that is known from the learning of the author. Furthermore, Otto Jespersen gave an indication that there was a time when all speeches were found in a form of a song. In this respect, two actions were not distinguished. Jespersen also mentions in his work entitled *Progress the idea of the origin of language*. Because he took the experience from the book *The Descent of Man* which was written by Charles Darwin. He has also said that "language was born in the courting days of mankind; the first utterances of speech I fancy to myself like something between the nightly love-lyrics of puss upon the tiles and melodious love-songs of the nightingale."⁽³⁴⁾

In fine, the theory, developed by naturalists, asserts that language is a spontaneous means of human communication. As regards the information found in the holy scriptures, most of the theories are not in

convincing manner, but they may be partially true. because the number of words found from the first four theories definitely shows a negligible part of the vocabulary of any language. Certainly, none of these theories would have coverage of any grammar or sentence structure (i.e. syntax). So, the issue of the origin of language finds more complicated and obscure. It does not denote any study of the languages that culturally evolved as ancient and modern. Moreover, such theories of language study do not show any sufficient explanation of primitive languages. No doubt, we notice from all these theories of origins of language a little bit satisfaction and they lead us to sources of study. Here may be a difficult task to accept all these theories of the origins of language. As such, every seeker of knowledge has to acquaint with a clear idea and perception of the origins of language.⁽³⁵⁾

Kinds of Language:

Language is a system of communication, which finds either in oral or written form. It is served for human beings to express thoughts, ideas, and feelings to other human beings, either to two or more people. It is indispensable in the social intercourse of human life and essential means for maintaining personal relationships.

In fact, language communication can be had in various forms, since it is possible that there will be more than one caller. There is more than one language or mode of communication through which we send information. In this sense, we can classify different types. One of them depends on the level of nature or dispersion with which the symbol of the symbol used is used.

1. Natural language:

Natural language is the language that we all speak in a normal way. In this context, we may cite the languages like Spanish, English, Arabic, French, etc. In fact, natural language refers to those languages that are developed spontaneously by a group of people for the

purpose of their reciprocal communication. It differs from other types of languages, such as programming languages or mathematical languages.

Thus, natural language is meant for all that kinds of communication that are expressed unconsciously; which may be a symbol that is learned during the childhood period and developed in a process of better comprehension as life goes ahead. It is typically grown out of the environment and belongs to human culture.

2. Synthetic language:

It is understood in such a way that language is consciously created and used with the aim of achieving a certain goal, expressing itself in a way different from natural or in order to identify technical aspects that can be contradictory and difficult to understand through natural language.

Synthetic language is not automatically generated, but rather generated and unresponsive for the purpose of general communication. Programming language is a clear example because it is a language for communicating with computers and between computers. Therefore, it can be said that it is a type of ad hoc language, whose goal was clear and specific, related to a particular context.

Synthetic language has an objective that finds in opposite to natural language, but people need to emphasize formal language, literary and poetic language such as the emotional and artistic forms of expression, and technical language, which we can find specifically in different disciplines such as legal or physician language.

3. Literary Language:

It is broadly noticed that literary language is generally found in the written form of language; it is used by different types of writers. It is comprehensive and found sounds like cultured language, however, turns of slang and even vulgarity can be introduced. It is a type of

language that creates beauty and complex literary plots, as well as communication. In this connection, we find various forms of literary language. It attempts at expressions that do not focus only on the explicit content of the messages. For example, a fictional character speaks with a certain accent that builds its role in the story, where it can report on its ethnic or social origins.

4. Scientific and Technical Language:

Scientific and technical language consists of terms, that is, they are languages that use various social groups and professional associations and that differ with respect to the standard language. In addition, they are normative and objective. Language is technical in the sense that it is used in various activities, professions, or pieces of science. This is because it is necessary to be clear in advance about the exact meaning of the words and the ways of crafting the messages so that you do not fall into procedural errors caused by misinterpretation of what has been communicated.

The scientific language is similar to the previous language. However, the main difference between them is in their purpose. While scientific language refers to the transmission of knowledge, technical language aims to convey information not for a theoretical purpose, but with an immediate and specific practical purpose.

5. Official Language:

We are aware of the fact that formal language is less personal than informal language, and is used for professional or academic purposes. This type of language does not use slang and contractions. In a way, the main reason for formal language is to give the communicative context importance or seriousness which serves to make that place or act respectable.

As such, the official language is accepted by the government of a country, which

is generally taught in schools and other institutions like courts of law. It is given supreme status for all kinds of communications. It has been observed that 178 countries have an official language; while 101 countries have more than one official language. Furthermore, the organization of the United Nations has six official languages (i.e. Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish) to convey the messages of all countries, which are included in this international organization. In fact, official languages are brought to usage in all important perspectives of governance activities.⁽³⁶⁾

Types of Communication Language:

As language appears in communication, we find the following types of classification as follows:

Verbal language:

Verbal language is characterized by the use of words when interacting with another person (or people), whether through written or spoken language. Now, it refers not only to the use and limitation of words but also to shouts, abbreviations, hieroglyphs, etc.

On the other hand, this type of language starts by laying down rules and codes whose interpretation has been agreed upon in advance (although there is a particular space for opposition). Therefore, it takes some time to learn how to use it.

Oral Language:

Oral language is, essentially, a spoken language. This type of language is a combination of sounds used to express ideas, in which sounds are grouped into spoken words. A spoken word can be a single sound or a group of sounds. To express something these words must be grouped correctly following a series of rules.

In addition, we are aware of the fact that oral language is considered one of the first types of

verbal language that appeared in the evolutionary history of language communication.

Written Language:

Oral language sounds are represented by letters to form written language. In other words, oral language has equal words to written language. These words are written on paper or on a computer, expressing thoughts and, as in oral language, these words must be grouped appropriately for correct expression.

Non-verbal language:

After verbal types of language, we also find the non-verbal types of language. Generally, it uses basic symbols and defines ways to combine them. The basic symbols are vocabulary and the way they are combined with grammar.

In fact, this type of language is performed through utterance without words, and in many cases, a person performs it while he remains in an unaware position. Here we find some positions of nonverbal communication; they are appearance, manner of sitting, walking, gestures, body movements, etc.

It has been observed that nonverbal language is also expressed through the human body's gestures, facial expressions, movements, odours, etc. and all of these lead to language communication as a sensor. Sometimes, beautification of the face shows nonverbal language.

Briefly speaking, nonverbal language appears precisely in the way of movement of the facial muscles, and it is a vital area that we deal with very sensitively, as there are areas in our brain that are dedicated to detecting facial expressions and giving them meaning.

In addition, we find some other categories of language communication; they are classified as follows:

Slang language: Slang refers to the native language in the place where it is spoken. for example. French in France, Spanish in Spain, Arabic in the Middle East countries, etc. However, it should be kept in mind that Spanish in Colombia or Peru is not a native language.

Self-centred language:

Selfish language is a type of language that is observed in children. It is an integral part of their development. Originally it was Jean Piaget who gave the name to this type of language and this famous character asserted that it happens because the child is not a very social being at a young age and only speaks for himself.

According to Piaget, over time, the child becomes attached to his environment and this type of speech disappears. In turn, for Vygotsky, over time this type of speech develops and helps children to organize and organize their thinking.

Social Language:

Another term coined by Piaget to refer to the linguistic behaviour of children. Social language is distinguished because the destination of information and communication is outward, adaptively, and relates to the environment. The child adapts the dialogue to the interlocutor. ⁽³⁷⁾

Kinds of Language:

As language is concerned, we find three kinds of expression, they are as follows: Monosyllabic or isolating, Agglutinative, and Inflectional or polysyllabic.

Monosyllabic:

It is the first kind of language, which does not use prefixes or suffixes and has no formal distinction of parts of speech. In this matter, the Chinese language has the best example because the same morpheme may be used as a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb without any change.

Agglutinative:

It is the second kind of language. We are aware that the expressive idea is turned by gluing words into compounds, often found cumbersome and lengthy. Such type of language expression finds in compounded words having a forceful meaning of a sentence, viz. 'Achichillacachocam'. It signifies the place where people weep finding the water in red colour. Usually, such kind of language is noticed in Finish, Turkish, and Hungarian, especially in their utmost savage tongue of words.

Polysyllabic:

It is the third kind of language. In this connection, inflection has a great role in marking the distinction of the case, gender, tense, number, person, voice, etc. with suffixes and prefixes that are added to the root words. Thereby a bit of modification is brought to the sense of the word. In such a way a variation of the form of words is grammatically adapted to a different sense of meaning. This kind of polysyllabic language is generally applied to Greek, Latin, German and English languages.

In addition to these kinds of language, we find another two classifications of language, i.e. the similarity of grammatical structure and the fundamental identity of roots. Both of them are based on historical relationships, which may be visualized by comparing grammar and vocabulary. It has been noticed that the systems of the grammar of different languages bear a close similarity to one another, and they are safely found interrelated. ⁽³⁸⁾

Functions of Language:

Generally, three functions of language are conspicuous in the realm of linguistic study. The first function gives information of any one or the other kind that includes the propaganda of all kinds and even it may impart misinformation. It has been noticed that language is naturally characterized by information, and all sciences reveal truthful

information to human individuals. Therefore, information is the function of language.

In addition, language bears two more functions, because it becomes 'expressive' and 'directive'. In the context of literature, poetry bears the expressive function of language, while a poet serves his feeling and attitude in an artistic expression. In Arabic poetry, the poet Imru'l- Qays expressed his love for a girl namely Unaiza or Fatima in a very lucid manner and tried his best to draw her attention in any way. He narrated before her how he loved other ladies as well, saying that those ladies did not care for anybody to accept his proposal of love and followed whatever he desired. Indeed, the poet was successful in presenting his love through romantic versifications. It is interesting to know that the depiction of the poet goes with an example of 'lail' (night), by which he represented a restless life experiencing love affairs. The poet faced a contradiction with his father, who belonged to a royal regime and found no happiness in the actions of a vagabond son. In such a way, the poet Imrul Qays used the 'expressive' language in his famous ode. The worshippers who fervently say a prayer to Allah, recite the verses of Sûra Fatiha in an expressive manner showing their feelings of full submission with an ardent imploration.

Here mention may be made that in all expressive language we find two constituent elements i.e. the attitude or feeling of the first person, and inspiration of the same attitude or feeling belonging to the second person. Sometimes it has been noticed that these two elements may combine together, as in the case of the lover courting his beloved or the orator delivering his sermon to the audience.

The third function of language goes for checking some overt actions of people. In an expression of language sometimes finds a command or request, which is the most explicit example of the 'directive' language. It appears from the narration that a mother tells her child to offer a prayer before going to bed, and a housewife asks the milkman to leave her pot at

the door. Sometimes saying please at a beginning of a sentence is transformed into a request or prayer, while commands are the directive expression shown by an authority. In fact, the mildness of voice sometimes leads to requesting expression.

It appears from a comparative study on all these three functions of language that sometimes all they may be combined in a literary work, where there find both informative and directive expressions. Such a case may happen to a poem which may include informative and directive expressions together. In a certain case, we may find in the contents of a sermon that bears directive and expressive expression together at the same time. It is imperative to know that there cannot be watertight classifications in matters of the functions of language. Briefly speaking, in the mode of literary expression, generally threefold classification of functions of language may come to happen.⁽³⁹⁾

Approaches to Language:

It has been noticed that there are diachronic and synchronic approaches to language; both of them are found most useful. The former is concerned with the historical development of a language, while the latter is related to the state of a language. In fact, the diachronic approach was conspicuous in the nineteenth century, but in the twentieth century, the stress was given to synchronic approaches to language. Nowadays more attention is given to a language, of which history is known lesser so far. It has been noticed in world history that an important part of the drama is not sometimes carried out by the speakers of languages. On the other hand, a linguist generally finds considerable interest in the synchronic approaches to language. From this point of view, we should not interpret that only the synchronic approach is a scientific expression. In fact, other approaches are also equally important to the aspect of language. The real knowledge of the past expressed in literature may be the basis of finding a bright approach to language. Here mention may be

made that some languages like German, Greek, Sanskrit, English, Latin, etc. also provide ample historical knowledge to a sincere personality. In the domain of linguistic discussion, sometimes we find a little bit of contradiction between these diachronic and synchronic approaches to language.⁽⁴⁰⁾

Conclusion:

In all societies, language is inevitable to communicate human ideas. It is based on its gradual development; either spoken or written or in gesture form is essential to use for any human individual. Therefore, people desire to know its original sources that have come to appear on the surface of the world. Its kinds, functions, and approaches are a matter of research. Words may change their meanings a little or a lot with the passage of time, and structures do not remain constant. Rather, it transforms and changes, and therefore research in language is based on the stages it has gone through over the ages in relation to everything in it from its aspects such as sounds, forms, and meanings, because language, like other social phenomena, undergoes change and change, and for this reason, it is necessary to take into account the idea of development in the rest of linguistic research. It also includes the conclusion of general laws. Language is an aspect of social life, and it changes and develops, so it is subject, just as other events and social phenomena, to laws that follow and develop according to them.

References:

1. Language. retrieved from the website. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/language>. dated 14th October, 2022
2. Crystal, D. Linguistics, London: Penguin, 1971, pp. 2, 249
3. The New encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol.22, Chicago, 1768, p. 566

4. Dwivedi, A.N. A History of the English Language, Bareilly: Prakash Book Depot, 1996, pp. 1-2
5. Mular, G.A.W.H. Language and Speech, San Francisco, 1981, pp.72-3
6. Dwivedi, A.N. A History of the English Language. pp. 1-2
7. Language. retrieved from the website. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/language>. dated 14th October, 2022
8. Ibid
9. Al-Qur'ân : 55:3-4
10. Al-Qur'ân : 4:1
11. Al-Qur'ân : 49:13
12. Al-Qur'ân : 30:22
13. al-Tawwâb, R.A. : al-madkhal ilâ 'ilm al-lugha wa manâhij al-bahath al-lughawî, Maktabatul-Khanjî, Cairo, 1985, p. 110
14. Al-Qur'ân : 2:31 & al-Tawwâb, R.A. : Op. Cit., p. 110
15. The New Caxton Encyclopaedia, Article under captioned "Origin of Language", (London: Caxton Publications Limited), 1983, p.43
16. Language creation in the World and the language of the first human being, retrieved from the website: <https://www.youm7.com/story/2020/4/25> dated. 24/08/2022
17. Al- Qur'ân: 2: 31
18. Al- Qur'ân: 55: 1 - 4
19. Growth of language to human being and the first speaker, retrieved from the website: <https://islamonline.net>. dated 25th August 2022
20. Al- Qur'ân: 96: 1 - 4
21. Growth of language to human being and the first speaker, retrieved from the website: <https://islamonline.net>. dated 25th August 2022
22. Christian Reference Bible Site, it is retrieved from the website. https://www.christianbiblereference.org/story_NoahsArk.htm accessed. 26/08/2022
23. Al-Qur'ân: 37: 75 - 77
24. <https://www.youm7.com/story/2020/4/25/growth-of-language-to-human-being-and-the-first-speaker/> dated 24/08/2022
25. <https://www.youm7.com/story/2020/4/25/growth-of-language-to-human-being-and-the-first-speaker/> dated 24/08/2022
26. Dwivedi, A. N. A History of the English Language, Bareilly: Prakash Book Depot, 199. pp. 3-4
27. al-Tawwâb, R.A. al-madkhal ilâ 'ilm al-lugha wa manâhij al-bahath al-lughawî. p. 112
28. Ibid. p. 112
29. Dwivedi, A.N. A History of the English Language. p. 3-5
30. al-Tawwâb, R.A. al-madkhal ilâ 'ilm al-lugha wa manâhij al-bahath al-lughawî .p. 116
31. Dwivedi, A.N. A History of the English Language. p. 4
32. Ibid, pp. 4-5
33. Ibid. p. 5
34. The New Caxton Encyclopaedia, Article under captioned "Origin of Language",

(London: Caxton Publications Limited), 1983.
p.43

35. Dwivedi, A.N. A History of the English Language. p. 6

36. Anwa‘ al-lugha wa khasa’isuhâ, retrieved from the website:
<https://ar.yestherapyhelps.com/the-12-types-of-language-and-their-characteristics-12173>
dated 31/08/2022

37. Ibid

38. Dwivedi, A.N. A History of the English Language. p. 6

39. Ibid, pp. 6 - 7

40. Ibid, pp. 7 - 8
