



ISSN Print: 2664-8717
ISSN Online: 2664-8725
Impact Factor: RJIF 8.00
IJRE 2024; 6(1): 88-90
www.englishjournal.net
Received: 04-02-2024
Accepted: 05-03-2024

Dr. Basavaraj M Janagouda
Assistant Professor,
Department of Kannada,
KLE Society's G. I. Bagewadi
Arts Science and Commerce
College, Nipani, Karnataka,
India

Corresponding Author:
Dr. Basavaraj M Janagouda
Assistant Professor,
Department of Kannada,
KLE Society's G. I. Bagewadi
Arts Science and Commerce
College, Nipani, Karnataka,
India

Status and challenges of Kannada language in border areas of North Karnataka

Dr. Basavaraj M Janagouda

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/26648717.2024.v6.i1b.168>

Abstract

The main purpose of this paper is to investigate the current status of the Kannada language in the border regions of North Karnataka. In these areas linguistic diversity and cultural interactions play a significant role. Even though Kannada language is rich in history and culture, faces various linguistic influences due to its proximity to neighboring states such as Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. This research employs a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, including surveys, interviews and linguistic analysis to explore language usage, language attitudes and the impact of cultural exchange on Kannada in these border areas. The findings of this study will contribute valuable insights into the preservation and promotion of Kannada language and culture in the context of linguistic diversity.

Keywords: Kannada language, North Karnataka, border areas, linguistic diversity, language status, cultural exchange, preservation, promotion

Introduction

The Kannada language spoken by millions of people primarily in the southern Indian state of Karnataka has a rich linguistic heritage deeply intertwined with the region's history and culture. In this research paper we investigate "Status and Challenges of Kannada Language in Border Areas of North Karnataka" highlights the dynamics of language use, language attitudes and the broader socio-cultural context that influence the Kannada language in these regions.

North Karnataka characterized by its diverse topography, encompasses regions that share borders with multiple states. This geographical configuration has led to intricate linguistic patterns, where Kannada interacts with languages such as Marathi, Konkani, Telugu and other regional dialects. The interplay of these languages, coupled with the historical movements of people and trade, makes the language scenario in this area fascinating and complex.

The study has countless objectives

1. **Assessing Language Usage:** Helps to examine the patterns of Kannada language usage in different domains such as education, administration and daily communication. This will provide insights into the language's vitality and dominance in various contexts.
2. **Evaluating Language Attitudes:** Helps to investigate the perceptions, preferences and attitudes of the people towards the Kannada language in comparison to other languages prevalent in the region. This will shed light on the language loyalty and identity of the community.
3. **Cultural Exchange and Language Impact:** By analyzing historical and contemporary cultural exchanges between different linguistic groups, we will explore how these interactions have shaped the Kannada language and its identity in the border areas.
4. **Recommendations for Language Preservation:** we intend to provide recommendations for language policy and preservation efforts to ensure the continued vitality and promotion of Kannada in these regions.

Works Reviewed

We have studied the following research papers of several authors as follows, Umesh, R., Pati, P., & Ramakrishnan, A. (2009) [2]. We also propose a novel segmentation and recognition scheme for Kannada, which could possibly be applied to many other Indian languages as well.

Nag, S., & Snowling, M. (2011) [5]. The study found that poor readers of Kannada have poor akshara knowledge and phonological processing skills, with additional deficits in oral language, rapid naming, and visual processing skills, supporting a multifactorial model of reading development.

Viau, J., & Lidz, J. (2011) [4]. We then turn to an examination of children learning Kannada, demonstrating that they have command of the relation between morphological form and semantic interpretation in ditransitives with respect to quantifier-variable binding Seeri, S., Giraddi, S., & Prashant, B. (2012) [6]. A novel approach for Kannada text extraction using edge detection and heuristic features is proposed, which is effective, efficient, and robust with font size, small orientation, and alignment of text, achieving a precision rate of 84.21%, recall rate of 83.16%, and Kannada text identification accuracy of 75.77%.

Mohan, V., S., P., Meravanigi, G., N, R., & Yerramshetty, J. (2016) [8]. The study developed a Kannada version of the Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) that showed consistency and reliability, making it suitable for assessing low back pain and treatment outcomes in Kannada-speaking populations.

Chittaragi, N., & Koolagudi, S. (2019) [11]. The role of duration, energy, pitch, and three formant features is found to be evidential in Kannada dialect classification.

Shetty, H., Palaniappan, V., Chambayil, S., & Syeda, A. (2019) [12]. A questionnaire was developed and validated to assess localization ability in Kannada, which can be effectively used in clinics without access to localization experiment test setup, and showed a significant reduction in localization ability with advanced age.

Veerabhadrappe, R., Vanryckeghem, M., & Maruthy, S. (2020) [14]. The findings suggest the presence of a negative attitude in Kannada-speaking CWS and that the CAT-K is a useful tool in the assessment of Kannada school-age CWS.

Kannada Sahitya Parishad Mysore (2013). It is as old as Tamil, the truest language of the Dravidian family. It is spoken predominantly in the state of Karnataka in India. Though a significant number of Kannada speaking people can also be found in USA, UAE, Singapore, Australia and UK, all of which have migrated from India. On an average, there are about 35 million Kannadigas.

Ischoolconnect 2023. The language has about 3000 years of written history and the highest number of Jnanpith literary awards, as compared to any other Indian language.

The Kannada Language Comprehensive Development Act, 2022. Article 345 of Constitution of India provides for States to adopt anyone of the Languages as official language for official or any other purpose.

Kannada as the Administrative Language. Many royal orders issued in Kannada from the 6th century A.D. onwards reveal that although Prakrit and Sanskrit were used in earlier and later periods respectively, Kannada was also used for administrative purposes by successive rulers of Karnataka. Early Literary Works. Kavirajamarga, written or compiled by Srivijaya, the court poet of the Rashtrakuta king Nripatunga (808 - 880 A.D.).

The Heroic and Epic Age. The period between 6th - 11th century A.D. is considered as an age of struggle and strife, with ruling dynasties such as Chalukyas, Pallavas, and Cholas trying to establish their supremacy over one another. Modern Kannada. It began in the fields of translation and journalism and the introduction of printing and spread of liberal education played a significant role in providing a wider reach for Kannada writing. This further helped nourish Kannada writers from all sections of society and all walks of life. (Source: Department of Gazetteer, Government of Karnataka-2012)

Identification of Research Gap

There is a notable gap in understanding the specific nuances of the Kannada language's status in the border areas of North Karnataka. This research gap becomes evident when considering the following factors

- 1. Border Area Linguistic Dynamics:** Previous studies have predominantly focused on urban centers and major regions within Karnataka. However, the linguistic dynamics in border areas, where Kannada interfaces with Marathi, Konkani, Telugu and other languages, remain relatively underexplored.
- 2. Impact of Cultural Exchange:** These impacts between linguistic communities on the Kannada language has not been comprehensively studied. This research would delve into the extent and nature of these influences.
- 3. Language Attitudes and Identity:** There is limited research on the attitudes of people in these border areas towards the Kannada language. Understanding whether residents maintain a strong affinity towards Kannada or if there are shifts towards other languages is crucial for language planning.
- 4. Recommendations for Language Preservation:** Language preservation in Karnataka, especially unique challenges faced by the border areas are lacking. This research aims to bridge that gap by offering practical recommendations.
- 5. Holistic Socio-Cultural Context:** Existing studies often focus solely on linguistic aspects, neglecting the broader socio-cultural context. This study aims to provide a holistic understanding by considering cultural elements that impact language use and identity.
- 6. Contemporary Trends:** Rapid globalization, migration patterns, and changing socio-economic factors can significantly impact language dynamics. Studying these trends in the context of North Karnataka's border areas is crucial for understanding the current state of the Kannada language.

In light of these research gaps, our study seeks to contribute to the field by providing a comprehensive analysis of the Kannada language's status in the border areas of North Karnataka.

Conclusion

In this paper we have studied and filled the gaps between "Status and Challenges of Kannada Language in Border Areas of North Karnataka". In these border areas of North Karnataka is a crucial endeavor to understand the evolving linguistic landscape of this culturally diverse region. By shedding light on the challenges and opportunities of Kannada language. This study aims to contribute to the development of effective language policies and initiatives

that can help preserve and promote this rich linguistic heritage. This will ensure that the study provides a comprehensive understanding of the Kannada language's status in the border areas while remaining manageable in scope. Concrete policy recommendations based on research findings for the preservation and promotion of the Kannada language in border areas.

References

1. Kadekodi GK, Shetty S, Chandrashekar H, Prakash N. Development in Karnataka: challenges of governance, equity, and empowerment. Bengaluru: Academic Foundation; c2008.
2. Umesh R, Pati PB, Ramakrishnan AG. Design of a Bilingual Kannada-English OCR; c2009.
3. Jayashree R, Srikanta Murthy K. An analysis of sentence level text classification for the Kannada language. In: Proceedings of the 2011 International Conference of Soft Computing and Pattern Recognition (SoCPaR); c2011. p. 147-151.
4. Viau J, Lidz J. Selective learning in the acquisition of Kannada ditransitives. *Language*; c2011. p. 679-714.
5. Nag S, Snowling MJ. Cognitive profiles of poor readers of Kannada. *Reading and Writing*. 2011;24:657-676.
6. Seeri SV, Giraddi S, Prashant BM. A novel approach for Kannada text extraction. In: International Conference on Pattern Recognition, Informatics and Medical Engineering (PRIME-2012); c2012 Mar. IEEE. p. 444-448.
7. Uchida N, Rajapurohit BB. Kannada-English etymological dictionary. Tokyo: Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA), Tokyo University of Foreign Studies; c2013.
8. Mohan V, Prashanth GS, Meravanigi G, Rajagopalan N, Yerramshetty J. Adaptation of the Oswestry Disability Index to Kannada language and evaluation of its validity and reliability. *Spine*. 2016;41(11):E674-E680.
9. Soorajkumar R, et al. Text-Independent Automatic Accent Identification System for Kannada Language; c2017.
10. Shenoy S, Wagner RK. Language and Literacy Practices that Influence Bilingual and Bi-Literate Acquisition in L1 Kannada and L2 English in Bangalore, India. *Literacy Studies*; c2019.
11. Chittaragi NB, Limaye A, Chandana NT, Annappa B, Koolagudi SG. Automatic text-independent Kannada dialect identification system. In: Proceedings of Fifth International Conference INDIA 2018 Volume 2. Springer Singapore; 2019. p. 79-87.
12. Shetty HN, Palaniappan V, Chambayil SS, Syeda A. Assessment of localization ability—a subjective tool in Kannada version. *Journal of Indian Speech Language & Hearing Association*. 2019;33(1):1-7.
13. Koudur S. Languages, Castes and Hierarchy: Basel Mission in Nineteenth-Century Coastal Karnataka. *South Asia Research*. 2020;40:250-265.
14. Veerabhadrappe RC, Vanryckeghem M, Maruthy S. Communication attitude of Kannada-speaking school-age children who do and do not stutter. *Folia Phoniatrica et Logopaedica*. 2021;73(2):126-133.
15. Kannada Sahitya Sammelana [Internet]. Wikipedia. [cited 2024 Mar 30]. Available from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kannada_Sahitya_Sammelana
16. The Karnataka Gazette [Internet]. Karnataka: Government of Karnataka; 2023. Karnataka State Legislature. The Karnataka Official Language Act, 2023; Act No. 13 of 2023. [cited 2024 Mar 30]. Available from: https://prsindia.org/files/bills_acts/acts_states/karnataka/2023/Act13of2023Karnataka.pdf