CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The base of a language of its most important aspect. Language is developed around the page. Every language has its own structure and certain footings. Every language has its childhood and developed position. It is defined as a scientific analysis of language from the point of view of its physical system i.e. components of language like word, compound word, phrase, sentence, sequences of utterance and paragraphs forming a description.

Another aim of linguistic is to determine a common language so that an easy communication is possible among human beings. There are many interesting problems in linguistic and linked to the literature.

The analysis of speech sounds and their relation to social cultural behaviour of persons that aspect of linguistic is concerned. Statistics is a most important science in solving linguistic problems. English language is its simplicity and sophistication, hence this language is popular all over the world within short span of time. English is called as one of the major language of the world among all the various language. At this time, is termed as information explosion. Language is the unique wonder in the world. Language is one of the major and important source of communication in human beings all over the sphere. Till man has exist their will have words and language. What is relation between an idea and the word? It is not necessary that the same thought requires the same word.
Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was born on 5th September 1888 at Tirutani, a very small temple town to the north-west of Chennai city (then Madras). Veeraswami was his father and Sitamma was his mother. Radhakrishnan joined the primary board high school at Tirutani at the age of 4. After a few years he passed the matriculation examination of the university of Madras and won a scholarship to Voorhees college. At the age of 16 he was married to Shivakamu, aged 10. For the B.A. course in 1904 he passed the first arts examination in the first class. He has displayed a power of clear thoughts, an independence of judgment and a capacity of accurate and rapid assimilation of what he has read which mark him. Some lines are given below:

"The prominent feature of our time is not so much the wars and dictatorship which have disfigured it, but the impact of different culture on one another, their interaction and emergence of new civilization based on the truths of spirit and the unity of mankind".

Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

In 1890, a few months after he had begun lecturing at deputed training college at Saidapeth on a monthly salary of Rs. 37.50. He was confident that, to a shrinking world without a vision and to the growing world consciousness without the soul, his generation would be able to provide spiritual oneness and create an integrated human community. He and Nehru were both, in their own ways in that pre-nuclear age, optimists. India is bestowed with galaxies of great men right from the beginning of vedic age of the present time. No other country in this world is so immensely blessed like India in this Sphere. Valmik, Vashista, Vyas, Yadyawalkya, Ashoka, Mahavir, Buddha, Dnyaneshwar, Ramdas, Mahatma Gandhi and so many others are the few examples. S.-
Radhakrishnan was a shining gem in the crown of modern India. He was a great scholar of Eastern and Western philosophy. He himself was personally influenced by the philosophy preached by the holy granth Bhagwadgita. He not only studied Hindu philosophy but lived this philosophy in its true spirit. More over the modern democratic trend also had a great impact on him. Plato, a great philosopher of Greece, in his famous book republic elaboratory explains the idea of ideal state on the ideal Head of the State. His ideal Head of the State is Known as the Philosopher King. By virtue of his saintly life, philosophy outlook towards every thing and great and special love for the mankind as a whole Independent India honoured him electing first for the esteemed post of Vice-President in the year 1952 and after that to the highest honour of President of India in the year 1962. Thus Plato’s idea of philosophering is visualized in India. Prior to that the govt. of free India gave him an appointment as an ambassador to the world’s second greatest power U.S.S.R. The supreme of U.S.S.R., S. Stalin had great honoured respect for him. Setting aside his own practice and convention he called on him self honoured having a discourse with him.

Education, culture, civilization and religion are his most favourite fields. The govt. of India had a great pleasure and honoured in appointing Election Commissioner under his chairmanship. The unique and most important recommendation of this commissioner emphasizes on the building of character of man and the nation as a whole. UNESCO is a very important wing of UNO working in the field of education, social and culture fields by the work of this organization the world’s socially, educationally and culturally backward masses are benefited. He was elected as a chairman of this most important organization. His profound knowledge of this field and devotional services as a chair person of this
institution brought India, great honour and respect in the eyes of the world.

In short we are giving the chronology about Dr. Sarvepalli
Radhakrishnan

1888 - Born, September 5, near chennai.
1905-09 - Voorhees College and Madras Christian College.
1908 - Master’s Thesis: “Ethics of Vedanta”
1909-18 - Assistant Professor, Professor of Philosophy, Presidency
College, Chennai.
1915 - Met Mahatma Gandhi.
1918 - Met Ravidranath Tagore

*The Philosophy of Ravidranath Tagore*

1918-21 - Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University.
1921-31 - George V Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta University
1923 - *Indian Philosophy,* Vol. I
1925-37 - Chairman, Indian Philosophical Congress.
1926 - *The Hindu View of Life* (based on the Upton Lectures
delivered at Mancheste College, Oxford, 1926)

Haskel Lecture in Comparative Religion, University of
Chicago.

“The Role of Philosophy in the History of
Civilization”, an address at the sixth International
Congress of Philosophy, Harvard University

1928 - Met Jawaharlal Nehru.
1932 - *An Idealist View of Life* (based on the Hibbert Lectures
at the University of London and Manchester College,
1929)

1933 - *East and West in Religion* (based on lectures at Manchester College, 1929-30).

1937 - *My Search for Truth.*

1936-39 - Spalding Professor of Eastern Religion and Ethics at Oxford University.

1939 - Elected Fellow of the British Academy.

*Eastern Religion and Western Thought.*

*Mahatma Gandhi: Essays and Reflexions on his life and work.*

1939-48 - Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University.

1944 - *India and China* (based on the lectures delivered in China, May 1944)

1946-52 - Leader, Indian Delegation, UNESCO.

1947 - *Religion and Society: True Knowledge Living with a Purpose.*

1948 - *The Bhagwadgita.*

1949-52 - Ambassador of India to U.S.S.R.

1950 - *The Dhammapada.*

1952 - "The Religion of the Spirit and the World's Need:


1952-62 - Vice-President of India.

1952-54 - President, General Conference of UNESCO.

1953-62 - Chancellor, University of Delhi.


1956 - *East and West.*
1957  -  *Source Book in Indian Philosophy.*

1958  -  “Spirit in Man”, in Radhakrishnan and Muirhead, Eds.,  
       *Contemporary Indian Philosophy.*

1959  -  *The Brahma-Sutra.*

1962-67  -  President of India.