CHAPTER: ONE

INTRODUCTION AND PRE-REQUISITE

1.1 LANGUAGE:

Language is one of the major & important sources of communication in human beings all over the globe. It is preached in most of the religions that 'GOD' created the language.

It is noticed that 'Swami Vivekananda' has described regarding creation of 'word' in his famous book 'RAJA-YOGA' while describing the stanza number 27 of the chapter 'Concentration: Its spiritual uses'. This is mentioned in Swamiji's own words as follows:

"Every idea that you have in the mind has a counterpart in a word, the word and the thought are inseparable. The external part of one and the same thing is what we call thought. No man can, by analysis, separate thought from word. The idea that language was created by men-certain men sitting together and deciding upon words, has been proved to be wrong. So long man has existed there have been words and language. What is connection between an idea and the word? Although we see that there must always be a word with a thought, it is not necessary that the same thought requires the same word. The thought may be the..."
same in twenty different countries, yet the language is different. We must have a word to express each thought, but these words need not necessarily have the same sound. Sounds will vary in different nations. Our commentator says, "Although the relation between thought and word is perfectly natural, yet it does not mean a rigid connection between one sound and one idea." These sounds vary, yet the relation between the sounds and the thoughts is a natural one. The connection between thoughts and sounds is good only if there be a real connection between the thing signified and the symbol; until then that symbol will never come into general use. A symbol is the manifested of the thing signified, and if the thing signified has already an existence, and if, by experience we know that the symbol has expressed that thing many times, then we are sure that there is a real relation between them. Even if the things are not present, there will be thousands who will know them by their symbols. There must be a natural connection between the symbol and the thing signified; then, when that symbol is pronounced, it recalls the thing signified. The commentator says the manifesting word of God is Om. Why does he emphasis this word? There are hundreds of words for God. One thought is connected with a thousand words; the idea 'God' is connected with hundreds of words, and each one stands as a symbol for God. Very good. But there must be a generalization among all these words, some substratum, some common ground of all these symbols, and that which is the
common symbol will be the best, and will really represent them all. In making a sound we use the larynx and the palate as a sounding board. Is there any material sound of which all other sounds must be manifestations, one which is the most natural sound? Om (Aum) is such a sound, the basis of all sounds. The first letter, A, is the root sound, the key, pronounced without touching any part of the tongue or palate; M represents the last sound in the series, being produced by the closed lips, and the U rolls from the very root to the end of the sounding board of the mouth. Thus, Om represents the whole phenomena of sound-producing. As such, it must be the natural symbol, the matrix, of all the various sounds. It denotes the whole range and possibility of all the words that can be made. Apart from these speculations, we see that around this word Om are centered all the different religious ideas in India; all the various religious ideas of the Vedas have gathered themselves round this word Om. What has that to do with America and England, or any other country? Simply this, that the word has been retained at every stage of religious growth in India, and it has been manipulated to mean all the various ideas about God. Monists, dualists, mono-dualists, separatists, and even atheism took up this Om. Om has become the one symbol for the religious aspiration of the vast majority of human beings. Take, for instance, the English word God. It covers only a limited function, and if you go beyond it, you have to add adjectives, to make it personal, or Impersonal, or Absolute God. So with the
words for God in every other language's their signification is very small. The word Om, however, has around it all the various significances. As such it should be accepted by everyone." [Complete works - Vol. I, pages 217-219].

Thus language developed communications between man to man and race to race. Creation of language is a mile stone in the development of mankind. On the other hand evaluation of the present developed man is only possible due to language. In fact language is one of the important factors for the development of culture. There are five continents on the earth and there is a simultaneous development of human beings going on in each continent. In the ancient era there was no source of communication. Men in different continents did not know one another. There was slow progress of development of the humanity.

Once upon a time, Swami Vivekananda has commented on the development of language as follows:

"My ideal of language is my Master's language, most colloquial and yet most expressive. It must the thought which is intended to be conveyed.

"The attempt to make the Bengali language perfect in so short a time will make it cut and dried. Properly speaking, it has no verbs. Michael Madhusudan Dutt attempted to remedy this in poetry. The greatest poet in Bengal
was Kavikankane. The best prose is vigorous. The language of Hitopadesha is not bad, but the language of Kadambari is an example of degradation.”

"The Bengali language must be modelled not after the Sanskrit, but rather after the Pali, which has a strong resemblance to it. In coining or translating technical terms in Bengali, one must, however, use all Sanskrit words for them, and an attempt should be made to coin new words. For this purpose, if a collection is made from a Sanskrit dictionary of all those technical terms, then it will help greatly the constitution of the Bengali language.” [Complete works - Vol. V page 259].

Scientists of animal behaviour have observed that there is communication within the same type of animals by creating different types of sounds. These sounds can be described as a language. Likewise there is a wordless communication as is seen between an infant and its mother. Here it is also noted that Darwin's Evolution Theory, mentions that the men are created by nature in the development process of animals.

The World Heritage Committee after thorough and detailed research, has enlisted certain wonders located at various and different places all over the globe. Among all these wonders, there is a unique wonder in the world and that is called LANGUAGE. The role and function of this phenomenon in all the
prevailing cultured societies in the world play important roles.

Among all the various languages presently prevailing in the world, English is known as one of the major languages of the world. It is also claimed by the experts, that with the aid of English language, modern knowledge of all walks of life is being spread rapidly all over the world. This at times, is termed as information explosion.

It is interesting to note that major portion of Swami Vivekananda's literature is in English. Influenced by his language, one noted philosopher Roman Rollain has remarked as follows:

"His words are great music. phrases in the style of Beethoven. stirring rhythms like the march of Handel Chornses. I cannot touch these sayings of his scattered as they are through the pages of books at thirty years distance. without receiving a thrill through my body like an electric shock. And what shocks, what transports, must have been produced when in burning words. they issued from the lips of the hero."
1.2 LINGUISTICS:

Linguistics is science of languages which determines the base, the structure, the style of a language. It is very useful in the study of language.

Linguistics, in the true sense, can be defined as a scientific analysis of language from the point of view of its physical system (i.e. components of language like the phone, phoneme, allophone, morpheme, lexeme, sememe, word, compound word, phrase, sentence, utterance, sequences of utterance and paragraphs forming a description etc. and correlations and net-work of oppositions woven in an integrated structure of language) and its relation to the social and cultural behaviour (i.e. various oppositions & relations between brother & sister, husband & wife on the various social occasions and ceremonial functions, the significance attached to the ritual etc.). It is also necessary to understand the basic terminology of this science (like sounds, morpheme, moneme, word, word-graphs, sememe, idiolect, dialect, paradigmatic & systematic phenomena, system & structure) and its usage.

Every language has its own structure and certain footings. The base of a language is its most important aspect. Language is developed around the base. Every language has its childhood and developed position. This can be ascertained by examining the present position of the language.
For example, 'Urdu' is known as the Raj language, which is mainly used, in administration. The base of 'English' language is its simplicity and sophistication, hence this language is popular all over the world within short span of time. Every language has its own beauty depending upon the base of language.

Among many languages of world, there is a definite difference among speeches of men and women. Certain languages make distinction between the speech forms of males and females in different ways, i.e. in the third person singular pronoun. Gender system has developed almost in all languages on the grounds of above distinction.

Every fully developed language can be used for all purposes. Language is mainly used for expressing thoughts, giving orders, getting information etc.

Saints and sages, being always disinterested in the worldly things, generally develop their own language as a medium of preaching. Such a language overcasts with Sanskrit loaned words and grammatical influences. The common language of the Sadhus of North India, may be termed as Sadh-baakha or Sadh-Bhasha.

The sacred utterances bear allegorical and philosophical meanings which are to be understood and explicated only after a careful study.
There are many interesting problems in linguistics. These problems of linguistics are linked to the literature. Solutions have to be tried from the available literature.

Science of a language is vast and is developing rapidly. Another aim of Linguistics is to determine a common language so that an easy communication is possible among human beings.

An important aspect of linguistic is concerned with its analysis of speech sounds and their relation to social and cultural behaviour of persons. Physical systems of languages consist of phones, phonemes, compound words, phrases, sentences, utterance, sequences of utterances.

Statistics is a most useful science in solving linguistics problems.
1.3 STATISTICAL LINGUISTICS:

There are different types of statistical studies in Linguistics. No doubt language is the field of authors, poets etc. Literature is independent of science because it cannot be based on perfect mathematical calculations. Moreover an impression of an individual depends upon author’s style of writing.

Suppose two authors write books on the same subject and describe more or less similar story, still the words used by them may not be similar and identical. On the other hand the use of different words impresses readers.

Whenever there is a dispute about authorship of literary works, statistical methods can be employed to resolve the dispute. By applying different statistical methods the problem can be solved scientifically. Also this has scientific base and strong scientific footing. A decision could be arrived at to satisfy both the parties.

Certain statisticians have contributed to statistical linguistics. Some of them are G Udny Yule (1939), C.B. Williams (1940), Wilhelm Fucks (1952), C.B. Williams (1956).

There are many aspects of Linguistics. In this thesis we consider style of an author as examined in the terms of statistical Linguistics.
For this purpose literature of Swami Vivekananda is selected. Most of the available literature of Swamiji has been in English. Swamiji has delivered many lectures in the U.S.A. Britain, France, Japan, India etc., and fortunately there was a disciple of Swamiji called Mr. Goodwin who was a stenographer and who has noted down word-to-word of his discourses. Swamiji has also written many topics in English. Therefore his style while speaking can be compared with that of his writings.

Swami Vivekananda has quoted regarding progress of language and style of author in his famous written article named as "Memories of European Travel", as follows .......

"Every language undergoes some change through the lapse of time, and authors have also their own peculiar style. If in any book there is suddenly introduced a description which has no bearing on the subject, and is in a style quite different from the authors it will readily be suspected as an interpolation. Thus a new science of ascertaining the truth about a book, by means of doubting and testing and proving in various ways, was discovered ......... " [Complete works - Vol. VIII, page no. 363].
1.4 STYLOSTATISTICS:

This is the terminology used for defining the style of text in statistical terms. Various statistical tools are used for defining the style of author or orator. By selecting a variable we can form frequency table and then we can apply different statistical methods to define the style. This is the stylostatistics. Following are some statistical methods adopted in stylostatistics.

A) Pearsonian System of Curve:

If the frequency distribution is large then by making class-intervals we can use this system of curve to define the style and to obtain the statistical constants of the style. There are different types of curve suitable to the various frequencies. Also we can calculate Pearsonian criteria ‘K’ for selecting the type of curve.

B) Discrete frequency distributions:

Among the discrete frequency distributions, binomial, Poisson and negative binomial are important: if the frequency distribution is discrete we can try these distributions and then calculate various statistical constants.

C) Kolmogorov and Smirnov test:

To check the homogeneity of two frequency distributions this K-S test
is very useful. Here we take the null hypothesis as “two frequency distributions are from the same population” and alternative hypothesis as “they are from different populations”. If the K-S constant increases than certain tabulated value then we reject the null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis, otherwise it is treated that the frequencies are from the same population. This is a very useful tool to check the homogeneity.

D) $\chi^2$-test:

This is the test to be used to check the fitting of frequency distribution. This tool is used in the field of stylostatistics, for testing the appropriate fitting of the frequency distribution to the data. If the calculated value of $\chi^2$ is less than the table value then the fitting is treated as appropriate.