THE ROLE OF MODERNIZATION IN DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

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India is a land of linguistic diversity where language plays a crucial role in human life. Indian society is very old and has survived numerous ups and downs. But with the changes in socio-economic and cultural demography caused by rapid urbanization and globalization, newer ideologies are emerging. Modernization is a process of social changes and it symbolizes positive advancements in technology, education, behavioral patterns and other spheres of life.

We have to innovate and utilize our present and old knowledge patterns, techniques and resources. The term modernization is modern, but for the country or society and its language or culture, the process of modernization is very old. One particular thing with the concept of modernity has been that the next generation sees it as a positive thing, whereas the old generation, despite completely disagreeing with it, tends to kneel down to newer ways of the next generation. Modernity has not only increased but also has changed the nature of social units. At the same time, it has brought qualitative changes in society. As a result, geographical distances have reduced, but ideological distances have increased.

Modernization is a social process through which society aims to achieve the goal of modernity. Every change or change in terms of linguistic prosperity is the 'development of language', but every change in the boundary area of language development should be termed as modernization.

1. Modernization- Meaning, Definition and Purpose

The term "modernization" in general means "to make or to become modern- make conform to present uses, expression or characteristic." According to Malaysian linguist Alisjahbana (1967) 'there are two types of culture around us, first expressive and second progressive. It is believed that when a culture moves towards progressive values and accepts expression values, it means he rejects the religious values and accepts the expressive values, this process is called modernization.'

According to Prof. D. P. Pattanayak (1966: 57), "The tendency to bring equality in prestigious and less prestigious languages we can call modernization." Dr. Pattnayak's views are regarded highly in the field of linguistics due to his body of work. His ideas on modernity are remarkable but it will best serve us if others' ideas too are explored.

Prof. R. N. Srivastava (2001: 193) explains modernization as, "modernization of languages is one of the target aspects of a specific-language. Language development is related to the

use of language and expression dissemination in the field of any register and any discourse."

Studies conducted in the past decade in Hindi highlighted the trend of modernization in Hindi on the basis of this recognition, but the subsequent analysis questioned these assumptions because the basic perception of Alisjahbana shows that the process of modernization is possible only in languages that are considered to be under developed or less developed. According to this assumption, modernization in English, Russian, French, etc., will not be possible because these languages have already chosen the path of progressive culture.

Ferguson (1959: 325) has different views in this context and combines modernization with inter- translatability. He says, "in a language that has the power to express the content expressed in another language in a well-translated form, the language can be considered modernized to that extent."

On this basis, if words like 'YOGA', 'KARMA', 'SHANTI' etc., are used in English language, Hindi language can also be considered as modernized because many English words like 'BULB', 'ENGINE', 'RAIL' etc are commonly used in Hindi language. In this context, Pattanayak (1966: 57) expresses doubts that English-based linguists may not agree with this definition of modernization, but in absence of other alternatives, the definition of Ferguson will be considered more accurate and reasonable.

It means modernization is a trend of target-oriented language development which is associated with the progressive culture. Two distinct forms are shown, the first quantitative and the other qualitative. The quantitative aspect promotes the theoretical aspect of the knowledge and science of language. The qualitative aspect is associated with the language experiment made with a view to transforming the expressive culture into a progressive culture.

Dr. Hardev Bahari, Dr. Bholanath Tiwari, Dr. Ravindra Nath Srivastav, Dr. Udaya Narayan Tiwari, Dr. Amar Bahadur Singh, Lakshmi Balchandran, Dr. Vijay Raghav Reddy, Dr. Ram Prakash Saxena, Dr. Krishan Kumar Goswami, Dr. Yamuna Kacharu, Dr. Surajbhan Singh, Dr. Kailash Chander Bhatia and more, has played vital role in the modernization of Hindi Language.

Prof. Srivastava and Kalra (1995) have discussed a total of nine main trends in the context of modernization of Hindi, while Prof. K. K. Goswami (2009) has discussed ten main trends.

Translation plays an important role in the modernization of a language. How a language becomes modern by translation and how it develops into a modern language will be explained further.

Roman Jakobson (2000: 113-118) in his seminal paper, "On linguistic aspect of translation," categories as follows:

a) Intra-lingual translation: an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language.

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b) Inter-lingual translation: an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the other language.

c) Inter-semotic translation: an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of non verbal sign system.

According to J. C. Catford, "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)."

According to E. A. Nida (1964), "translating consists in production in the receptor language, the closed natural equivalent to the message of the source language, first in meaning and second in style." Nida (1964) has travelled in many countries and translated the 'Holy Bible' in different languages. Because of this he came to know about the principles of morphology of the languages. He has written a book related to Morphology. He defines the inflectional and derivational types of word formation.

Globalization has changed the world and information and technology has brought a new revolution. Now most of the people use android phones in their respective regional languages. Google has introduced many services which we are using in our mobile phone, Laptop and our personal computers. We can translate our text in many languages by using Computer Assisted Translation Tools (CATT). We can easily convert Text to Speech and Speech to Text; it has become possible because of the development of technology.

By adaptation, we try to bring thoughts and achievements from other languages to our own language. For this, we have to coin new equivalent terminology to express in our own language to convey the meaning of another language. These terminologies are developed by the commission or authorized organization. The word formation of new glossaries and dictionaries is connected to translation. Word formation and Translation are close to each other.

2. Modernization of Hindi- with special reference to technical terminology

In English, the lexical meaning of technical is- of a particular Art, Science, craft or about art. After Independence of India, Dr. Raghu Vira (ibid) has done an excellent work in the development of technical terms in Hindi. By following Sanskrit Grammar rules he has given 520 root words, 80 affixes, 20 prefixes and 107 combined suffixes. Dr Raghu Vira has given 1.5 lakh words in his dictionary. Later on some words (ABHIYANTA, PANJIKARAN) from his dictionary were accepted and because of his unnatural words the society did not accept other words. Some examples has given below:

Law	=	VIDHI	Legislative	=	VIDHAN
Lawful	=	VIDHIVAT	Legislative	=	VIDHAYI
Legal	=	VAIDH	Legislature	=	VIDHAYINI
Illegal	=	AVAIDH	legislatorial	=	VIDHAYAKIY

Besides Dr. Raghu Vir, Dr. Bholanath Tiwari has also given his explanation regarding the technical term. Some examples are given below:

Hunger Strike	=	BHOOKH HARTAL should be (ANSAN)
White Ant	=	SAFED CHINTI should be (DIMAK)

Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology[4] was established on October 01, 1961 in pursuance of a Presidential Order dated April 27, 1960 with the objective to evolve technical terminology in all Indian Languages. In the process of evolution of scientific and technical terminology and reference material in Hindi and Indian Languages, the Commission shall have collaboration of State Governments, Universities, Regional Text-Book Boards and State Granth Academies. Some Principles of Evolving Terminology by CSTT is as follows:

'International terms' should be adopted in their current English forms, as far as possible and transliterated in Hindi and other Indian languages according to their genus. The following should be taken as example of international terms:

a) Names of elements and compounds, e.g. Hydrogen, Carbon dioxide, etc;
b) Units of weights, measures and physical quantities, e.g. dyne, calorie, ampere, etc;
c) Terms based on proper names e.g., Marxism (Karl Marx). Braille (Braille), Boycott (Capt. Boycott), Guillotine (Dr. Guillotine) Gerrymander (Mr. Gerry), Ampere (Mr. Ampere), Fahrenheit scale (Mr. Fahrenheit) etc;
d) Binomial nomenclature in such sciences as Botany, Zoology, Geology etc.
e) Constants;
f) Words like radio, radar, electron, proton, neutron, etc., which have gained practically world-wide usage.
g) Numerals, symbols, signs and formulae used in mathematics and other sciences e.g., sin, cos, tan, log etc. (Letters used in mathematical operation should be in Roman or Greek alphabets).

The symbols will remain in international form written in Roman script, but abbreviations may be written in Nagari and standardised form, specially for common weights and measures, e.g., the symbol 'cm' for centimetre will be used as such in Hindi, but the abbreviation in Nagari. This will apply to books for children and other popular works only, but in standard works of science and technology, only international symbols like cm, should be used.

After the impact of English, new technical terms have been coined in Hindi in different disciplines like, Social Science & Humanities, Management, Agriculture, Geology, Geography, Engineering, Medical Science, Microbiology, Zoology, Botany, Mathematics etc.

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[4] http://www.csttpublication.mhrd.gov.in/english/overview.php

3. Words Adopted from English

Some words from English has been adopted in Hindi like: TICKET, BUS, TRUCK, COAT, PANT, ENGINEER, GRANTEE, DOCTOR, CANCER, CAKE, PASTRY, LUNCH, DINNER, COFFEE, REGISTRAR, Ph.D, D.Lit, TANK etc.

3. Translated from English:

Some words from English has been Translated in Hindi like: Black Market- KALA BAZAR, Black board- SHYAMPATT, Hunger Strike- BHOOKH HARTAL, Home Minister- GRIH MANTRI, White lie– SAFED JHOOTH , White paper- SWET PATRA, Footnote- PAD TIPPARI, Silver Jubilee- RAJAT JAYANTI, Golden Jubilee- SWARN JAYANTI, Diamond Jubilee-HEERAK JAYANTI, Post Office- DAAK GHAR and Identity Card- PAHCHAN PATRA etc.

4. Translation on the basis of English:

Some English words has been renewed in Hindi by translation as- Phrase- PADBANDH, Governor- RAJYAPAL, Notary- LEKHYA PRAMANAK, Collector- JILADHISH, Comma-ALPAVIRAM, Tug of war- RASSA KASHI, Artillery- TOP KHANA, Detention-NAJAR BANDI, Navy- NAU SENA, Sketch- REKHA CHITR, School- VIDYALAY, College- MAHAVIDYALAYA, Principle- PRACHARY, Laboratory- PRAYOG SHALA, Chancellor-KUL PATI and Registrar-KUL SACHIV etc.

5. Idioms and Phrases

Influence of English and new experiences has adapted new idioms and phrases in Hindi, e.g., Necessity is the mother of invention - AAWASHAKATA AAWISHKAR KI JANANI HAI, to throw light – PRAKASH DALANA, to break the record – RECORD TODANA, bird's eye view – VIHANGAM DRISTI, to know a b c – KA KHA GA JANANA, Everything is fair in love and war – PREM AUR YUDHA MEN SAB KUCH UCHIT HAI.

Basically we found three types of translated forms of Idioms and Phrases in Hindi.

6. Word by Word Translation

To be caught red handed – RANGE HATHO PAKARE JAANA, to throw mud – KICHAD UCHHALANA, to laugh off – HANSI MEN UDA DENA etc.

7. Similar as in Source Language:

To add fuel to flame – AAG MEIN GHEE DALNA, Barkers are no biters JO GARAJATE HAIN BARASTE NAHIN, Killing to bird with one stone – EK PANTH DO KAAJ, A drop in ocean – OONT KE MUH MEN JEERA etc.

8. Paraphrasing

To beat about the bush – VISHAY SE HATKAR BOLANA, to go to the dogs – BARBAD HO JANA, to get into hot water – MUSHKIL MEN PADNA etc.

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Some examples of technical terminology from different discipline has given below:

9. Business and Account related Glossary[5]

English	Hindi	English	Hindi
Account	LEKHA	Account Aggregation	LEKHA SAMOOHAN
Account Book	LEKHA BAHI	Account Circle	LEKHA PARIMANDAL
Account Payee	KHATE MEN DEY	Accountant	LEKHAKAAR
Trade	VYAPAR	Trade Agency	VYAPARIK ABHIKARAN
Trade Agreements	VYAPARIK KARAAR	Trade Delegation	VYAPARIK PRATINIDHI MANDAL
Trade Group	VYAPAR VARG	Trade Incentives	VYAPAR PROTHSAHAN
Trade Practice	VYAPAR PRATHA	Trader	VYAPARI

10.   Technical terminology related to Zoology[6]

English	Hindi	English	Hindi
Blood	RUDHIR, RAKT	Blood Cell	RUDHIR KOSHIKA
Blood Corpuscle	RUDHIR KANIKA	Blood Group	RUDHIR WARG
Bloodline	SHUDH VANSH	Blood Supply	RUDHIR AAPURTI
Body	SHARIR, DEH, KAAY	Body Stalk	DEH VRITT
Body Wall	DEH BHITTI	Ecology	PAARISHTHITIKI
Lineage	VANSHKRAM	Linear	RAIKHIK

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[5] Glossary of Administrative Terms (English –Hindi) CSTT, Delhi / www.bharatvani.in

[6] Compressive Glossary of Zoology CSTT, Delhi / www.bharatvani.in

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11.   Technical terminology related to Agriculture[7]

English	Hindi	English	Hindi
Antibiosis	PRATIJIVITA	Antidote	PRATIKARAK
Antitoxin	AVISHRODHI	Aquifer	JALBHARA
Bacteria	JIVANU	Bacteriosis	JIVANU ROG
Beam	HALAS	Breed	NASL
Cattle	PASHU	Cattle Feed	CHARA- DANA
Desert	MARUSTHAL	Dill	SOAA
Fertile	URVARATA	Fertilizer	URVARAK
Garden	UDYAAN	Gland	GRANTHI
Habitat	AAWAS	Hoof	KHUR
Lablab	SEM	Land-lord	JAMINDAAR
Land Policy	BHOOMI NEETI	Photosynthesis	PRAKASH SANSLESHAN
Radius	TRIJYA	Roller	BELAN

It is the effect of modernization that the Oxford dictionary has included many words from Indian languages. As per the latest list of inclusions, new Indian words from Telugu, Urdu, Tamil, Hindi and Gujarati languages have been added to the dictionary. Several most-commonly used words in India like 'jugaad', 'dadagiri', 'achcha', 'bapu' and 'surya namaskar' 'bazar', 'loot', 'pajama' are now part of the Oxford dictionary. Many of the words describe food and relationships, such as 'anna' (elder brother), 'abba' (father), 'gulab jamun', 'mirch masala', 'keema', 'funda' and 'chamcha'. Oftenly used terms like 'timepass', 'natak' and 'chup' Aadhar, Dabba, Hartal also have their meanings in the dictionary now.

Modern age is the age of Science & Technology. In the last one decade, many new technologies have been introduced. The old order changes and is always replaced by new ideas. Hindi has also accepted the challenge and adopted new words from different disciplines. Since its origin, Hindi has accepted modernization as per the circumstances by adapting new words, style and technology. Undoubtedly, Hindi is the contact language of India and has been recognized by the common people. During the freedom fight, Gandhi Ji used to deliver his speeches in Hindi. When we look at the development of Hindi, we found that in all aspects and disciplines, Hindi has borrowed many words from different languages and Hindi language society has adopted the changes. Language adaptation and modernization are essential to the evolution and, indeed, survival of any language. The linguistic change brought about through adaptation reflects the dynamics of the society in which it is used and translation is playing an important role in the development of Hindi.

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[7] Compressive Glossary of Technical Terms (Agriculture Science) CSTT, Delhi / www.bharatvani.in

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