

Language, Dialects and Climate Change

Jabarkhil Azizullah^{1*} and Rahimi Fahim²

¹Department of Pashto, Faculty of Languages and Literature, Nangarhar University, Jalalabad, Afghanistan

²Department of English, Faculty of Languages and Literature, Nangarhar University, Jalalabad, Afghanistan

*Corresponding author email: aziz.jabarkhail@nu.edu.af

ABSTRACT

Human beings live in a relationship with each other in human society and solve their problems through interaction. After years and centuries, due to climate change, their language and dialect change and words are added according to their new surroundings. Today, due to the advent of the scientific and technical revolution, climatic conditions will continuously increase and change. Climate change makes it evident that dialects have not persisted and that they alter when agricultural conditions in rural areas change, resulting in the usage of various words there. What was not used before, for the previously Qalba in field the terms Qalba, Sarbani, Motani, and Ghazj were used but now the tractor is used instead. If a new technique is used in the field instead of the old manual tools, the economic structure will also change, and the relations among the residents will change until a new color and a new type appear in the construction and other parts of the environment, houses, and new sides as well. With it in a new way and a new color in a new language. In dialect, new terminology is created instead of the old terminology. Climate change over the years and centuries has caused changes in language and dialect.

Keywords: Climate Change, Century, Dialects, Language, Society

INTRODUCTION

In this research paper, the change of languages and dialects in the light of climate change and, in addition, the technological revolution is discussed. Its importance and impact on language and dialect have also been considered. Research has discussed the old and new tools in the agricultural environment, the old and new conditions in the economic field, and the changes in the language and dialect. There have been scientific discussions, and the direct effect of the change in climate has been shown in the features of the Pashto language of upper and lower Pakhtunkhwa that are present in the parts of nouns, verbs, and sentences. In this research article, the effects of climate change on language and dialect and related questions have been discussed, and its importance and value have been declared, which will provide valuable material to researchers and readers. The main objective of the study is to explain the effects of climate change on the language.

Language and Climate Change

Humans are social creatures who live in relationships with each other in human society and solve social problems with the help of dialogue. Over time, human beings are divided into tribes, and each tribe has its own dialect. The number of tribes is increasing day by day. As a result of climate change, when these new families and tribes live in new areas, they forget some words from their old language and add something new to it. With the passage of centuries, the language gradually changes from the old language, and based on the change of climate, new words are introduced in their language and dialects, but the influence of the language of the motherland and fatherland remains in the tone and language (Jabarkhil, 1401).

Every symbol in the linguistic sound and symbolic system shows our mental image and these images in turn bring the human environment and time objects and events, so it is clear that this environment is always in evolution and change. Or between human beings, physical, spiritual, cultural, and social characteristics cannot have a clear form, so this same color is the factor of different types and kinds of language. This kind means different dialects in the language (Shapoon, 1389).

Today, due to the advent of science, technology, and revolution, the climatic conditions will continue to increase and change. Both do not stay the same and change. According to the needs of the times, when international needs increase, it creates an effective way to challenge the basic needs.

Now, as a result of the rapid development of science and technology, human life has also progressed in different dimensions, and along with this, there has been a change in the language. In countries that have

developed science and technology and are considered developed countries, they use science and technology. In countries that are still lagging behind, there is a strong need to use the knowledge of developed countries. And to use technology to fulfill their needs, thus changing the social conditions. With the change of climate and environment, regional dialects also change and do not remain in the old traditional way. What was not used before, previously, the digger and also cows (Qalba) were used in the fieldwork of farmers, but now the tractor is used instead. If a new technique is used in the field instead of the old manual tools, the economic structure will also change, and the relations of the residents will change, until a new way and a new type will appear in the construction and other parts of the environment, houses, and new sides as well. With it in a new way and a new hue in a new language. In dialect, new terminology is created instead of the old terminology (Ludin, 2015).

Climate change over years and centuries causes changes in languages and dialects. In general, these changes and differences can be seen clearly in three ways. There is a difference in tone between a member of a group and another member of a group. Although both are speakers of the same language, there is also a difference in tone between men and women, and sometimes there is a difference in the speech of the elderly and the young. For example, in many languages in Africa, for young people, the religious terms that their fathers and mothers know but are not familiar with.

In addition to the geographical environment and climate change, dialects change with the economic and social changes of the speakers of a language in society. Linguists are of the opinion that the dialect of a language comes into being when its speakers are moved from their original and natural homeland to other regions due to various social, political, economic, and military factors, and they are in the neighborhood of other languages. It happens and is influenced by other languages and cultures. The development of some dialects due to the change in climate can take so long that another language is formed as a result. Changes in a language pave the way for small languages and new dialects to be found (Mangal, 1387).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This paper is based on qualitative and library research. The research took on previous studies and presented in a descriptive and narrative way. It is notable that the data was collected from reliable sources. This study shows the effect of climate change in languages and dialects.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Language, dialect, and climate change are new studies in linguistics. Human beings solve their problems in human society by spoken language, and with the change of climate with the passage of years and centuries, there is a change in the language and dialect. It is the cause of the intermingling of many languages and over time it changes into new languages and dialects, which causes the increase of languages in the world.

Climate change has a very important role in the emergence of languages and dialects, along with cultural and political conditions, and with the passage of time, it causes the emergence of dialects in the language. Regarding the reasons for this, the scholar Mohammad Hussain Yamin writes in his work on dialectology in the Persian language: Human language, like other social phenomena, is always changing and evolving. They evolve and change. No language will remain the same over time. If a nation lives in one place on earth, it will come together and have perfect communication. The language is evolving as a unit. In a unique language, they imported variations, and their language was divided into dialects. If this disconnection continues, these dialects will be formed slowly with the passage of time, and they will change permanently as an independent language (Yamin, 1388).

Language and dialect have a direct effect on the climate and the same effect is evident in different languages and dialects. Differences between vowels and consonants in some words are clearly seen.

There is a difference between some of the words, such as the change of (a) to (wau) and the change of wau to (y) - father (Palur) and mother (Mabr).

According to this climate change, if the dialect of the Pashto language in Larah (upper) and Barah (down) Pakhtunkhwa is similar, the difference is also being explained as follows:

In spoken form

In Barah Pakhtunkhwa, for the word "side," they use (Arakh), but in Larah they use (Side). For the word "waiting" in Barah (Intizar) and Larah (wait). For (firing sticks) Barah uses (Varkuti) or (oralgait), in Larah (matches). For the word "Helping Stick" in Barah they use (Amsa) and Lara (Kunti).

In terms of verbs

There are some differences in the verb part as well, which are shown as an example below:

In Barah Pakhtunkhwa		In Larah Pakhtunkhwa
Ghorzawal	“throwing away”	Lara kawal
Mondal	“finding”	Montal
Wistal	“Taking out”	Owhkal
Cha sara Lidal	“Meeting”	Milawidal
Pri kawal	“cutting”	Cut kawal
Raghi	“Coming (male)”	Ralai
Raghla	“coming (female)”	Rala

In terms of sounds

In (Raghlal), they use a fallen (Gh) sound like (Rala).

in (Wakhla), they use a fallen (kh) sound like (Wala).

In Raghi, Raghla, Raghlam, Raghlo, the sound of (gh) is removed and they are pronounced as: Ralai, Rala, Ralam, Ralo.

(Wakhod) is written on (kh) and (d) is deleted and (Wahod) is pronounced.

(Zhwandai) is pronounced as (Jwandai or Jamdai) and there are dozens of such variations.

In sentences

Boy, why are you worried “halka, wali pa tashwish ki ee”? in Lara “halaka sala pa tension ki ee? In the sentence "How many days has it been raining continuously “so warzi mosalsal baran washo”? in Lara “so rozi regular baran washo” (Miakhil, 1397).

In written form

In the written form, there are many differences in the dialects of Barah and Larah Pakhtunkhwa along with similarities. For example, in the Lara Pakhtunkhwa, for La para they use Da Para, for Penza (five) they use Penzo, for Sariza “introduction” they use Tamhid, Naha “sign” they use Alamat and many more (Nasim, 2019).

Today, these changes can be seen in the Pashto dialect of those Afghans who have gone to Pakhtunkhwa and spent thirty years of life as a result of this climate change, the popular Pashto dialect of Larah Pakhtunkhwa, verbs.

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that people in a human society use language to do their work for various reasons. There is a change in their life for many reasons, which change causes a change in their language, which causes different things to happen, changes in dialects is one of them. One of the main causes of these changes is climate change.

The increase in their population, not meeting their basic needs, not being able to live in their hometown, causes them to move to other places, due to the effect of climate change, after settling in a new place for a long time. By passing, they have forgotten some of the native language words of their homeland, or they have changed it a lot, and instead they have adopted new words and other linguistic characteristics, which have created new problems. Till living in this environment. These types of reasons will affect their dialect continuously and among others, and other dialects will be created. These changes sometimes pave the way for increasing languages in the world.

Conflict of Interest: All authors express no conflict of interest in any part of the research.

Authors' Contributions: All authors equally contributed to the paper. Jabarkhil's contribution was in conceptualization, resources, and investigation, while Rahimi's contribution was in methodology, drafting, and preparation review and editing.

REFERENCES

- Jabarkhil, A. (1401). Gardod- Pohana. Jalalabad: Hashami Press. P. 91.
- Ludin D. M. (1395). General Linguistics Issues Nangarhar: Danish Publishing Society (51
- Mangal, A. M. (1387.) Pashto language - Kabul Afghanistan Academy of Sciences (page 4).
- Miakhil, I. (1397). Gardood, University of Herat Lian Amiri Foundation (page 91)
- Naseem, N. Kh. (2019). Peshawar and Kandahari language award for the two major dialects of Pashto. Peshawar: Peshawar Pashto Literary Gathering.
- Shapoon, W. (1379). Relations of Pashto language with ancient languages, Jalalabad Momand Publishing House Society (page 99)
- Yamin, M. H. (1388). A study on Dialects of Fari-Dar and Examples of the dialect of this Language. Saed Publisher. Kabul