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LANGUAGE, DIVERSITY AND IDENTITY

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ABSTRACT
A human language defined as a learnable communication system to expressing the whole communicative needs and necessaries of a human society and culture. There are approximately 6500 attested languages in the world which are mutually unintelligible with each other. Understanding from the present inventory of languages language populations can consist of up to a billion speakers (English, Spanish, and Chinese etc.) Most spoken languages with a very low speaker number (less than 100) represent languages in a declining stage, that is, the low speakers number does not reflect a stable stage but an ongoing shift to another more broadly spoken languages generally seen as more economically and prestigious benefectory.

KEYWORDS:

INTRODUCTION
A human language defined as a learnable communication system to expressing the whole communicative needs and necessaries of a human society and culture. There are approximately 6500 attested languages in the world which are mutually unintelligible with each other. Understanding from the present inventory of languages language populations can consist of up to a billion speakers (English, Spanish, and Chinese etc.) Most spoken languages with a very low speaker number (less than 100) represent languages in a declining stage, that is, the low speakers number does not reflect a stable stage but an ongoing shift to another more broadly spoken languages generally seen as more economically and prestigious benefectory.

A language evolution transpired so long ago and because of the volatility of language change and population dynamics even if we knew all about the present day languages, little could be said about language evoluation. Language is one of the most sensitive indexes of diversity. Language is also the most sensitive and immediate index of social change, very small differences in accent betray someone's native, social class or gender backgrounds; hearing a separate language spoken instantly crises impression of 'forgiveness and seeing public signs in a language you do not read is a reliable indication that you are not familiar habitat.

The relationship between language and identity is an intriguing one, partly because debates on theories of language are as inconclusive and indeterminate as debates on theories of identity.

"Language is a tool of communication encompassing symbol and codes used to reserve, retrieve, shape, transfer experiences and knowledge." Language through communication is one of the most powerful pillars of civilization of the identity of race, and much of the cultural, spiritual and intellectual life of a people is experienced through language".

As of 2015, the entire main land has been surveyed for spoken languages at one time as another with very few exceptions. The least well surveyed areas include the northern and southern foothills of Indonesian and the border area of Arunachal Pradesh (India) and China and the area around Chad-Sudan-Central African Republic meet. Many regions of the world are or were politically difficult to survey for western scholars and are thus known only mainly from older surveys, for example Myanmar and Libya. Most Languages are completely new to the scientific community continue to be discovered every year but these are typically languages spoken by a fraction of an ethnic group who otherwise speak a known language and that is how earlier surveys were never alerted to it. Apart from completely new languages, hundreds of serious to the language invention are made every year following newly collected information as more careful scrutiny of older data.

By definition, all human languages can express the same set of meanings, but they differs endlessly in their ways to do so looking at only a few languages one might easily get the impression that there are only a few options a grammar might have, but this view breaks down quickly when considering an increasing number of languages.

CONCLUSION

Every human language must have conventions for expressing actions. Most languages have conventional ways of marking the participants, either by ordering or by markers on the participants themselves. Language evolution happened so long ago, and because of the mercurial of language change and population dynamics even if we knew every things about the present day languages, little could be said about language evolution.

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