



IJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 9 Issue: X Month of publication: October 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2021.38436>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

The Role of Computers for Language

Dr. Rudra Prasad Mishra

Faculty in Odia, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack

Abstract: *The computer has even become the man's beating heart (pacemaker), is busy diagnosing diseases by sailing like a boat in the river of blood flowing through the arteries, it has no substitute in simplifying complex surgeries. Why only surgery, computer has always been ahead in providing simple solutions to any complex problems of human beings. To work with the computer, it is necessary to understand and speak in the language of computers; otherwise, the computer remains inactive. Electricity is used to activate it. Based on electric current and electrical barrier, the binary language of the computer is formed, which is given the value of 1 and 0 respectively of natural language i.e. human language. Hence, 0 and 1 are those links that connect man to the computer.*

Keyword: *Heart (pacemaker), complex surgeries, Computer, Electricity, natural language, binary language*

I. INTRODUCTION

The present form of the age of science and technology is being reflected as the age of computers. Computers have entered into every sphere of life. Hence, no one can ignore its existence. Even the computer had not completed its journey from calculation to computation overnight. Many generations of the computer have worked tirelessly day and night to achieve this feat. Computing from the infancy counts of the enumerator, it has acquired the capability of performing teraflop computations as the ultimate computer today. The computer that touched the zenith of the ultimate has also presented its smallest version in the form of a computer. Expanding the scope of the work of computations, computers today have entered almost all fields of work and have started to perform all kinds of tasks.

The man-made computer has shown that by literally following the orders of man, the man himself can be beaten at his own game. The computer moved the chess pieces very carefully and had given Kasparov a loud blow slowly. Yet the computer has not become a human and remains a mere robot.

The computer has even become the man's beating heart (pacemaker), is busy diagnosing diseases by sailing like a boat in the river of blood flowing through the arteries, it has no substitute in simplifying complex surgeries. Why only surgery, computer has always been ahead in providing simple solutions to any complex problems of human beings.

To work with the computer, it is necessary to understand and speak in the language of computers; otherwise, the computer remains inactive. Electricity is used to activate it. Based on electric current and electrical barrier, the binary language of the computer is formed, which is given the value of 1 and 0 respectively of natural language i.e. human language. Hence, 0 and 1 are those links that connect man to the computer.

Special efforts have to be made to put the entire natural (human) language in the binary language of 0 and 1, and these efforts also assume the form of a specific technical language. In the computer world, it is called a low-level language and a high-level language. It includes system languages and application languages. System languages help in creating a working environment for the computer while application languages help in performing the required tasks.

Since the development of the computer took place primarily through English, therefore most of the languages have originated from English and have remained friendly towards English. But along with the development and propagation of computers, efforts have been made to connect other languages of the world with computers.

Efforts have been made to develop the computational form of the official language of Odia at the governmental and non-governmental levels. But so far all efforts in the field of keying have been limited to making Odia fonts available. No attempt has been made to develop Odia as a system language as an application language.

A notable area of effort made in Odia is translation. Although the nature of English and Odia are completely different, yet significant efforts have been made to get Odia translations of English text done by computer, making special efforts in the field of tags (Tree Adjoining Grammar). In this sequence, descriptive dictionaries have also been prepared. Computer-stored dictionaries have contributed significantly to the realization of the Baf movement. Computational language, its grammar, and its vocabulary, that is, its overall form, demands its linguistic analysis, so that it can be better understood, defined and its future development can be done.

The speech of this pioneering computer is expressed in the form of its own technical language. The fact is that in the form of this technical language, the computer has given a new dimension to the language, due to which the technical form of the language has developed. This form is continuously evolving and flourishing and is gradually establishing its independent existence as a computational language.

Language plays an important role in using a computer. It is through language that communication with the computer can be established and all kinds of tasks can be performed. Since the nature of the computer is technical, therefore the language of communication with the computer also takes a technical form. This technical form of language gives a new ground to the language. This leads to the development of language.

This technical form of the language has not yet been assessed. The development of this technical community of language needs to be studied from the point of view of linguistics. This will help in understanding the technical nature of the language and a proper assessment of all its aspects can be done. Under "Computers: Language and Linguistics", an attempt has been made to study, analyze and evaluate linguistics.

The linguistic study, analysis, and assessment of the ever-evolving computational language in this computer age are favored by the present research book, when it is optimal; this treatise is divided into nine chapters and its various sub-sections. The chapters are presented sequentially.

REFERENCES

- [1] "Careers in Computational Linguistics". California State University. Retrieved 19 September 2016.
- [2] Allerton, D.J. (1989). "Language as Form and Pattern: Grammar and its Categories". In Collinge, N.E. (ed.). *An Encyclopedia of Language*. London:NewYork: Routledge.
- [3] Anderson, Stephen (2012). *Languages: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-959059-9.
- [4] Aronoff, Mark; Fudeman, Kirsten (2011). *What is Morphology*. John Wiley & Sons.
- [5] Austin, Peter K; Sallabank, Julia (2011). "Introduction". In Austin, Peter K; Sallabank, Julia (eds.). *Cambridge Handbook of Endangered Languages*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-88215-6.
- [6] Bahl, L.; Baker, J.; Cohen, P.; Jelinek, F. (1978). "Recognition of continuously read natural corpus". ICASSP '78. IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing. 3. pp. 422–424. doi:10.1109/ICASSP.1978.1170402.
- [7] Baker, Mark C. (2001). "Syntax". In Mark Aronoff; Janie Rees-Miller (eds.). *The Handbook of Linguistics*. Blackwell. pp. 265–95.
- [8] Bauer, Laurie (2003). *Introducing linguistic morphology* (2nd ed.). Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press. ISBN 978-0-87840-343-1.
- [9] Bett, R. (2010). "Plato and his Predecessors". In Alex Barber; Robert J Stainton (eds.). *Concise Encyclopedia of Philosophy of Language and Linguistics*. Elsevier. pp. 569–70.
- [10] Bledsoe, W. W. & Browning, I. (1959). *Pattern recognition and reading by machine*. Papers presented at the December 1–3, 1959, eastern joint IRE-AIEE-ACM computer conference on – IRE-AIEE-ACM '59 (Eastern). New York, New York, USA: ACM Press. pp. 225–232. doi:10.1145/1460299.1460326.
- [11] Blei, D. & Ng, A. (2003). "Latent dirichlet allocation". *The Journal of Machine Learning*. 3: 993–1022.
- [12] *Language Files*. The Ohio State University Department of Linguistics. 2011. pp. 624–634. ISBN 9780814251799.
- [13] Mairesse, F. (2011). "Controlling user perceptions of linguistic style: Trainable generation of personality traits". *Computational Linguistics*. 37 (3): 455–488. doi:10.1162/COLI_a_00063.
- [14] Marujo, Lu $\{\displaystyle {\acute {i}}\}$ $\{\displaystyle {\acute {i}}\}$ s et al. "Automatic Keyword Extraction on Twitter." *Language Technologies Institute, Carnegie Mellon University*, n.d. Web. 19 Sept. 2016.
- [15] Mosteller, F. (1963). "Inference in an authorship problem". *Journal of the American Statistical Association*. 58 (302): 275–309. doi:10.2307/2283270. JSTOR 2283270.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)