

## **Call for Papers**

**By**

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### **LLS 2019**

#### **Developing Inter Personal Relationship and International Understanding through Language and Literature**

Mark Twain said, 'Kindness is the language, which the deaf can hear and the blind can see.' Kindness can be shown through action also but when kindness is expressed through words, it appeals to the heart and the soul. The language of kindness is the language of God. It can do wonders. It can move the rock, it can cool the fire and it can weather the storm. It can unite broken hearts; it can unite nations at loggerheads. It is said, 'War is what happens when language fails.' A special kind of beauty exists which is born in language, of language, and for language. Hence we have to develop and nurture language. It can improve inter-personal relationship and bring about better International understanding. This is going to be the theme of LSS 2019. Through language we will be able understand each other much better since a language is an exact reflection of the character and growth of its speakers. Enshrined in a language is the whole of a community's history and a large part of its cultural identity. Learning a foreign language, and the culture that goes with it, is one of the most useful things we can do to broaden the empathy and imaginative sympathy and cultural outlook of children. There are realities we all share, regardless of our nationality, language, or individual tastes. As we need food, so do we need emotional nourishment: love, kindness, appreciation, and support from others. Language has no independent existence apart from the people who use it. It is not an end in itself; it is a means to an end of understanding who you are and what society is like. Hence LSS will focus on language and community in its 2019 edition.

The development of language is part of the development of the personality, for words are the natural means of expressing thoughts and establishing understanding between people. By learning a language other than the mother tongue, one gets a better vision of life. By limiting the language we limit the world itself. Language exerts hidden power, like the moon on the tides. Thoughts belong to the individual but language belongs to the people. When a person communicates in a language that is well understood by the listeners, he reaches out to their heart. Nelson Mandela said, 'If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart.' That is how language can contribute to better inter-personal relationship.

In the present day materialistic world, we are losing social skills, the human interaction skills, how to read a person's mood, to read their body language, how to be patient until the moment is right to make or press a point. Too much exclusive use of electronic information dehumanises what is a very, very important part of community life and living together. The relations between

rhetoric and ethics are disturbing: the ease with which language can be twisted is worrisome, and the fact that our minds accept these perverse games so docilely is no less cause for concern. This is where proper use of language can play a part. We should never denigrate any other culture but rather help people to understand the relationship between their own culture and the dominant culture. When you understand another culture or language, it does not mean that you have to lose your own culture.

Language and freedom of expression are two sides of the same coin. 'Language is a process of free creation; its laws and principles are fixed, but the manner in which the principles of generation are used is free and infinitely varied. Even the interpretation and use of words involves a process of free creation.' said Noam Chomsky. Along with freedom of expression, comes responsibility. If the people of a country and the ruling powers understand this concept, there could be better understanding between the two. The government that governs from afar absolutely requires that the truth and the facts reach its knowledge by every possible channel, so that it may weigh and estimate them better, and this need increases when a the people speak and complain in a language unknown to the authorities.

Language cannot remain in isolation. It has to move alongside technological advancements like internet. When we developed written language, we significantly increased our functional memory and our ability to share insights and knowledge across time and space. The same thing happened with the invention of the printing press and the internet. The main effect of the Internet on language has been to increase the expressive richness of language, providing the language with a new set of communicative dimensions that haven't existed in the past. LSS 2019 will debate such issues. The power of real debate is in the language and intellectual honesty of the debaters, alongside the engagement of spectators.

It is very often debated worldwide whether literature has any value in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Literature, after all, deals with humanism. Humanism also appeals to man as man. It seeks to liberate the universal qualities of human nature from the narrow limitations of blood and soil and class and to create a common language and a common culture in which men can realize their common humanity. It is said that literature is the art of discovering something extraordinary about ordinary people, and saying with ordinary words something extraordinary. 'Literature adds to reality, it does not simply describe it. It enriches the necessary competencies that daily life requires and provides; and in this respect, it irrigates the deserts that our lives have already become.' (C. S. Lewis). In the present day world, Journalism seems to overtake literature. 'The difference between literature and journalism is that journalism is unreadable and literature is not read' (Oscar Wilde). It is the duty of the present day generation, particularly, the teachers, to give at least glimpses of good literature to the students. LSS 2019 will discuss further on these points.

To promote the importance of language learning and facilitate our understanding of literature, and broaden our knowledge of their role in serving the society, ICRD is organizing the LLS 2019 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, which is one of the important cultural centres of South East Asia.

The LLS 2019 will look into various issues in relation to the use and learning of different languages and literature. This conference covers topics pertaining to Language and Literature in various institutional, social, and cultural contexts. The conference also welcomes presentations based on studies conducted from inter-disciplinary and multi-disciplinary

perspectives, involving research into language/s in different academic disciplines. LLS 2019 hopes to provide an interesting platform for researchers, academics, language practitioners, policy makers and post-graduate students, to share knowledge ,exchange ideas and establish academic relationships.

The conference invites participation from members of the academia to submit unpublished theoretical, empirical and scientific papers focusing on the following sub topics.

1. Indigenous Languages
2. Language and Culture
3. Outcome-Based Learning
4. Creativity and Innovation
5. Foreign Language Learning
6. Disability and Language Learning
7. Language acquisition and learning
8. Language Education
9. Intercultural Education
10. Language Program Evaluation
11. Innovation in language teaching
12. Language Teacher Education
13. Language Teaching Methodology
14. Language Curriculum Development
15. Language Testing and Assessment
16. Poetry and Prose
17. Drama and Dramaturgy
18. Contemporary Literature
19. Media
20. Classical Literature
21. Medieval and Renaissance Literature

22. Literature and Other Arts
23. Literature and History
24. Language, Power and Ideology
25. Language Varieties
26. Language as a means of integrating communities
27. Literature as a unifying factor
28. Language for building up a World Community
29. Literature for Building up a World Community
30. Discourse Analysis
31. Language and Communication
32. Language for Specific Purposes
33. Language for Academic Purposes
34. Language and Gender
35. Indigenous Culture and Language
36. Language, Diversity and Identity
37. Intercultural and Cross-cultural Language Studies
38. Language Teaching and/or Learning
39. ICT and Language Teaching
40. Language Education and Policy
41. Language Curriculum Development
42. Language in the Teaching/Learning of Natural/Applied Science(s)
43. Language in the Teaching/Learning of Social Science(s)
44. World languages & Literature
45. Critical Discourse Analysis
46. Language for Special Purpose (LSP)
47. Language Acquisition
48. Translation

49. Interdisciplinary Research in Language
50. Dialectology
51. Etymology
52. Lexicology
53. Semantics