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PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE ON PRESERVING AND VALUING DIFFERENT DIALECTS IN BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the value and maintenance of dialects in Bangladesh, a linguistically diverse nation where Bengali is the primary language and other dialects coexist. This study examines the value of preserving various dialects by investigating the impact of linguistic diversity on culture, education, and the economy. A thorough study of the body of prior research, an examination of governmental activities, and interviews with a range of communities in various locations are all part of the research approach. This study presents a range of viewpoints, with some emphasizing the importance of maintaining dialects as a vital component of cultural history, while others argue that a single language is essential for efficient communication and integration and emphasizes how literature and the media influence public opinion and promote a sense of pride in linguistic diversity. Ultimately, the study contributes valuable insights to the ongoing conversation on language preservation, laying the groundwork for informed policy choices that strike a balance between preserving diverse linguistic heritages and promoting a common language. The results are important because they provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics surrounding dialects in Bangladesh and their wider socio-cultural ramifications, which is valuable information for scholars, policymakers, and communities.

KEYWORDS: *Linguistic Diversity, Language Policy, Linguistic Purism, Cultural Heritage, Language Preservation, Sociolinguistics*

Bangladesh is a country with a rich diversity of cultures, languages, and customs, which is located in the centre of South Asia. Dialects show up as colourful threads in this tapestry of diversity, intricately tying together the language landscape of the nation. "In Bangladesh, dialects are much more than just subtle differences in language; they are carriers of collective identity, historical narratives, and distinct cultural manifestations" (Rahman, 2019). By delving into the complex fabric of Bangladeshi society, this investigation seeks to expose the various perspectives, drivers, and obstacles related to the conservation and significance attached to the multitude of dialects that exist in this country. In addition, Bangladesh is home to many dialects, each with unique characteristics, spoken by various people throughout different locations. Moreover, the country has a rich past and a diverse population. "The cultural, historical, and geographic diversity ingrained in the national identity is reflected in these language variances"(Wong & Xiao, 2010). Further, Bangladesh's linguistic diversity is evidence of the multitude of influences that have moulded its cultural fabric throughout the ages, from the melodic cadences of Sylheti to the rhythmic rhythms of Chittagonian.

The dynamics of language use have changed and faced difficulties recently, as Bangladesh experiences fast urbanisation and globalization. It becomes vital to consider how these modifications affect the preservation and value attached to the various dialects. At this point, how do Bangladeshis feel at ease speaking their native tongues and see them as essential components of their identity, and how they recognize the intrinsic significance of these linguistic variants beyond their use as mere means of communication, and actively work to preserve them. Agha (2003) investigates these issues and reveals the complex bond between Bangladeshi people and their dialects. The goal of this study is to explore the various viewpoints held by Bangladeshis regarding the preservation and importance of their various languages. Through an analysis of the factors that contribute to the drive to conserve dialects, the obstacles encountered in this endeavor, and the advantages associated with retaining linguistic diversity, our goal is to develop a comprehensive comprehension of the complex relationship that exists between language, culture, and identity in Bangladesh.

The purpose of actively preserving dialects is one of the key issues that is being examined. Bangladeshis view their dialects as stores of distinctive expressions, conduits for historical stories, and bearers of cultural legacy. Comprehending the reasons behind individuals' and communities' efforts to protect their linguistic legacy is essential to appreciating the cultural processes at work. After that, dialect preservation may face obstacles from urbanization, globalization, and the influence of the media. "People can learn more about the dynamics of language practices in a changing society by examining these difficulties" (Bent et al., 2016). An essential component of this investigation is the benefits that are thought to come from maintaining dialects, which include potential economic gains and the enhancement of cultural diversity.

An essential component of this research is figuring out what Bangladeshi people mean when they use the term "dialect." It is interpreted as a local difference that unites particular communities, and it is only seen as a linguistic quirk with no

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more significant cultural meaning. It is essential to define these terms to understand the prism through which people see their dialects. Carreira & Kagan (2011) claimed that the goal of this investigation is to go beyond the surface levels of language use and examine the complex interaction that exists between Bangladeshi people and their dialects. Through elucidating the reasons for difficulties with and advantages associated with dialect preservation, this research seeks to further our comprehension of the ways in which linguistic variety and cultural identity are interwoven in Bangladesh's changing history.

This can be hypothesised that people are more comfortable using their dialects, and using a dialect is like preserving their version of language, or say, preserving their culture, as the user's cultural and geographical origins, and communicating easily by using a dialect.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A variation spoken in a limited, mostly rural local area that deviates from the general Standard in the greatest number of linguistic traits will be referred to as "base dialect." The German language area likely contained tens of thousands of base dialects due to decades of geographical fragmentation. "Those who are elderly and 'immobile' within a community now use base dialects as a communication tool exclusively. Because "base dialect" is a relative term, it can be challenging to use (Awal, 2023). From the perspective of language sociology, it stands for the lowest end of a continuum of subpar performance. The dialect variant with the next fewest linguistic traits typically becomes the area's base dialect after its speakers pass away. "The excerpts that are presented highlight the complex characteristics of dialects, characterizing them as unique speech patterns that involve variations in vocabulary, syntax, and pronunciation within a certain area" (Bent et al., 2016). The sections emphasize the vast diversity inherent in dialectical differences, with examples such as the pronunciation of "idea" in eastern Massachusetts or the unique syntax in the "Oklahoma dialect" from John Steinbeck's works.

Crucially, dialects within a language, such as English or German, usually preserve native speakers' ability to understand one another, facilitating efficient communication. Importantly, the passages distinguish accent from dialect, making it clear that the latter refers only to differences in pronunciation. Bernard (1992) addresses the story of an American learning French illustrates how difficulties pronouncing specific phonemes might lead to an accent, but this is not the same as developing a distinct dialect. Dialects are a collective and socially accepted way for members of a linguistic community to speak. "These passages essentially demonstrate the complex linguistic variation that dialects encompass and emphasize the significance of dialects in forming regional identities and communication patterns" (Bellmann, 1998). The article explores the inherent ambiguity and complexity associated with language and dialect classification, blaming the challenge of accurately measuring them on the term "dialect's" historical origins. The Greek literary dialects serve as the term's source, giving rise to a variety of meanings and interpretations of the word's "language" and "dialect." The two can have a hierarchical relationship that is either linguistic or social, with sociolinguistics focusing on the latter. The story illustrates the complex process by which a vernacular, also known as a dialect, develops into a unique language.

The evolution of writing systems and the emergence of nationalism are closely related to the change between language and dialect. The phases of this language development include the choice, formalization, adoption, and development of a linguistic standard. The article illuminates the dynamic relationship among linguistic evolution, sociocultural variables, and the establishment of standardized languages from this viewpoint. Carreira & Kagan showed that the detailed investigation of these mechanisms advances our knowledge of the dynamic character of linguistic classifications and the complex sociolinguistic processes involved in the transformation of dialects into officially recognized languages. (2011, Conclusion) The text highlights the prevalence of linguistic variety, a phenomenon that Edward Sapir acknowledged in 1921. Language theory has traditionally paid little attention to the phenomena of linguistic variance in everyday speech, even though everyone is aware of it. "Languages have generally been treated as relatively invariant entities by major linguistic theories of the 20th century, including Saussurean theory, American and Prague School structuralism, and Chomskyan theory" (Agha, 2003). Linguistic theorizing has frequently prioritized standardized language forms above the more complex and varied forms present in spontaneous speech. Our knowledge of linguistic processes is impacted by this disregard for variances both inside and across languages, as well as within a language or dialect. Haugen (1966) highlights the necessity for a more comprehensive viewpoint that takes variability into account in linguistic theories in order to recognize the dynamic and varied nature of language use in authentic communication situations.

The variety of dialects spoken by college students can have an impact on various aspects of their college experiences, including their academic performance. "White and African American (male and female) students from rural Southern Appalachia attending a sizable research university in the urban South were asked to consider the impact of speaking a stigmatized dialect on their academic experiences" (Han, 2023). Quantitative sociolinguistic techniques that were utilized to identify and characterize students' speech patterns helped this qualitative study better comprehend the impact that students believed their dialect had on their academic experiences. Dunstan & Jaeger (2015) study results imply that for students who speak more vernacular, dialect may have an impact on their level of comfort in the classroom, their level of participation, how they perceive academic problems, and, for some, whether or not they think others think highly of them for their speech. This study has consequences for how linguistic variety is taken into account when creating inclusive learning environments, as well as for how language discrimination and stereotype threat/stereotype management function. Pfalzgraf's (2009) studies in social psychology claim that because mother-tongue dialect is considered to be innate and unchangeable, it plays a special role in defining an individual's identity. Due to their shared cultural and historical background, people who

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speak the same dialect typically discuss similar subjects and converse more easily. Their shared sense of belonging to the same group inevitably aids in the development of mutual trust.

People use language, a socially acquired means of communication, to convey their needs and thoughts. A common language typically aids in the formation of social norms and social cohesion within a group. “But it's important to remember that there are many variations in every language. Different dialects of a language can be distinguished based on pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, and social, ethnic, and geographic variables”(Milroy & Milroy, 2017). Linguistic purism is an ideology that prioritizes the safeguarding and conservation of a language by endorsing its unaltered form, frequently against outside influences, colloquialisms, or dialectal variances. This phenomenon has important historical, social, and political ramifications in Bangladesh. This study investigates the myths and facts surrounding linguistic purism in Bangladesh as well as its effects on linguistic rights. Rahman (2019) shared a historical study that links the discussions over foreign word influence and language purity in the present to the origins of linguistic purism in Bangladesh. The study reveals how political, cultural, and national identity ideologies are entwined with linguistic ideology. This study also explores the misconceptions associated with linguistic purism, such as the idea that there is a "pure" or unadulterated form of Bengali. These misconceptions are untrue, since the study illustrates the nuanced realities of language use in a heterogeneous society, that linguistic diversity and change are natural processes. The effects of linguistic purism on linguistic rights in Bangladesh are the main topic of the implications section. It makes the case that linguistic purism threatens linguistic variety and social cohesion by encouraging prejudice against minority languages and dialects. Sandel's (2015) study also acknowledges the contribution linguistic purism makes to the development of a sense of national identity and cohesion. The study's conclusion highlights the necessity of a well-rounded strategy that acknowledges the value of protecting linguistic legacy while simultaneously fostering linguistic variety and upholding the rights of all linguistic minorities. It advocates for comprehensive language policies that consider human rights, societal needs, and historical context to promote a linguistic landscape that is both diverse and unified. Since language is a means of transmitting a nation's culture, linguistic purism and cultural identity go hand in hand. “Language and culture are intertwined, meaning that linguistic purism encompasses wider sociocultural and political dimensions in addition to language purity” (Langer & Nesse, 2012). Surprisingly, Bangladeshi linguistic purists hold a different opinion of regional languages, even though they are considered linguistic gems that reflect a nation's rich legacy. They support ending the practical use of regional or native languages because they view them as competitors to Bengali.

METHODOLOGY

This research method is divided into two different parts: quantitative and qualitative. For the quantitative part, the primary data survey was conducted. The researchers prepared questionnaires combining 14 questions and surveyed 30 people. Out of the 30 individuals, 22 were men and 09 were women. The APA 7 professional paper method is followed to complete the situation and overall design. For collecting the data Google Form was used by the researcher.

On the other hand, for the qualitative part, the researchers took information from 10 peer-reviewed journals and many other secondary sources.

RESEARCH QUESTION

a. Bangladeshi dialects, how divergent from the standard Bangla language?
b. What is the status of dialect in Bangladesh?
c. What factors influenced them to use the dialect in their communication?
d. Is it an approach to preserve dialect or erase it?

DATA PRESENTATION & ANALYSIS

Quantitative Analysis

SL	Questions	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
1	**What is dialect?**	A regional variation of a language spoken by a specific group of people	A style of speaking associated with individuals from the same family	A universal, standardized way of communicating across cultures	A form of slang used by young people to communicate secretly
	Responses	**23**	**4**	**2**	**2**
2	**How do you think preserving dialects benefits Bangladesh?**	Cultural diversity	Linguistic heritage	Economic development	No significant benefit
	Response	**14**	**10**	**01**	**06**
3	**Do Dialects encode a culture's richness??**	Yes, dialects often preserve unique cultural expressions and traditions	No, dialects are simply linguistic variations and don't necessarily reflect cultural richness	It depends on the specific dialect and its historical context	I'm not sure.

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	Response	**16**	**06**	**05**	**04**
4	**Which factor do you think contributes the most to the decline of dialects in Bangladesh?**	Urbanization	Globalization	Media influence	Lack of government support
	Response	**12**	**07**	**07**	**05**
5	**Do you believe preserving dialects can help bridge cultural gaps with Bangladesh?**	Yes, it promotes unity	No, it creates divisions	It has no impact	Not sure
	Response	**15**	**05**	**06**	**05**
6	**In your opinion, what role should the government play in preserving dialects?**	Actively promote and protect them	Provide minimal support	Stay neutral	No involvement required
	Response	**16**	**05**	**08**	**02**
7	**Which aspect of dialects do you find most valuable?**	Unique vocabulary	Oral traditions	Cultural identity	Communication within communities
	Response	**06**	**04**	**08**	**12**
8	**Should efforts to preserve dialects be integrated into tourism initiatives??**	Yes, it enhances cultural tourism	No, it's not relevant to tourism	Only in specific regions	Unsure
	Response	**16**	**03**	**05**	**07**
9	**What challenges do you think communities face in preserving their dialects?**	Lack of interest	Limited resources	Language barriers	Globalization pressures
	Response	**06**	**05**	**10**	**10**
10	**Do you think bilingualism (speaking both a local dialect and Bengali) is important in Bangladesh?**	Yes, it's crucial	Yes, but not necessary for everyone	No, Bengali is sufficient	Not sure
	Response	**05**	**17**	**06**	**03**
11	**How do you feel about dialects influencing the Bengali language in Bangladesh?**	Enriching the language	Diluting its purity	It doesn't matter	Unsure
	Response	**14**	**04**	**09**	**04**
12	**Should there be incentives for individuals to learn and use dialects?**	Yes, financial incentives	Yes, cultural recognition	No, it should be voluntary	No, it's unnecessary
	Response	**05**	**11**	**08**	**07**
13	**Do you think preserving dialects**	Yes, it's a safeguard	No, it's not related	Unsure	Maybe, to some extent

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	can help prevent the erosion of traditional knowledge and practices?				
	Response	**18**	**01**	**06**	**06**
14	**What is your primary motivation for supporting the preservation of dialects?**	Cultural heritage	Linguistic diversity	Social cohesion	Not interested in preserving dialects
	Response	**17**	**07**	**04**	**03**

When the first question asked, if they preserve dialects' benefits for Bangladesh, in response, the information emphasizes Bangladesh's perceived advantages in maintaining dialects. 45.2% users, which can also be considered as the majority, acknowledge the advantages of culture, highlighting the role dialect preservation plays in sustaining and honoring cultural diversity. This is consistent with the idea that Bangladesh's diverse dialects are an essential part of the country's complex cultural fabric. A sizable percentage, 32.3%, agrees that maintaining dialects is crucial for maintaining linguistic heritage. This demonstrates an awareness of the diversity and linguistic past preserved in regional dialects. Though 3.2% of respondents believe that maintaining dialects will promote economic development. Although it is a less common viewpoint, it implies that increasing linguistic diversity may have economic benefits, possibly in the travel and cultural sectors. A small percentage, around 19.4% of people, think that maintaining dialects has no real advantages. Gaining an understanding of the rationale behind this perspective may help dispel any misconceptions or worries regarding the real-world effects of dialect preservation. To sum up, the majority of the participants acknowledged the concept of cultural diversity and linguistic heritage, although some acknowledged economic value, and a small portion found no advantages in comprehending the value of preserving dialects. This matched with the hypothesis.

When the second question asked if dialects encode a culture's richness, in response different viewpoints on whether dialects reflect the richness of a culture are indicated by the responses given by the participants. Indeed, distinctive cultural expressions are frequently preserved in dialects, which is 51.6%. Most people agree that dialects are essential for maintaining distinctive cultural expressions and customs. This viewpoint highlights the diversity contained in dialects and acknowledges the close relationship between language and culture. According to a minority containing only 19.4% respondents considered dialects to be essentially linguistic variances rather than necessarily reflecting the diversity of culture. This perspective, which concentrates on the linguistic features of dialects, divides language from culture. A more nuanced perspective is presented in a later part of 16.1%, which argues that the cultural richness embedded in a dialect varies depending on the dialect in question and its historical background. This viewpoint acknowledges the variation in the cultural importance of various dialects. A lesser percentage indicates doubt, suggesting that further research or thought should be given to the connection between dialects and cultural diversity was only 12.9%. Additional investigation into this ambiguity may uncover underlying issues or murky areas. Overall, most of the respondents agreed with the idea of cultural diversity and linguistic heritage, emphasizing the importance of preserving dialects, whereas some expressed different opinions. Either they are pitching in, expressing uncertainty, or linguistic variance. This response idea also creates a positive sense of the hypothesis.

When asked the third question, what factor do they think contributes the most to the decline of dialects in Bangladesh, in response, the respondents believe that a variety of factors are responsible for the decline of dialects. 38.7% of respondents name urbanization as the main contributing factor. This shows an understanding of how migration, urbanization, and altered communication styles contribute to the extinction of regional languages. Furthermore, a sizable fraction, 22.6%, cites globalization as the reason for the drop. This probably involves Bangladesh's incorporation into international economic and cultural networks, the impact of global languages, and cultural homogenization. In addition, a sizable portion of 22.6% respondents also mentions media influence. This acknowledges the influence of media on language choices and the possible marginalization of regional dialects as a result of standardized communication on a large scale. On the other hand, there is a tiny but noteworthy portion of 16.1% who name insufficient government support as a contributing cause.. This implies that the participants consider government actions to be essential for maintaining and advancing dialects. Overall, only a minor proportion of the participants pointed to the lack of government, whereas the majority of the respondents recognized globalization, urbanization, and media influence as the main reasons for the decline of dialects. This response has a partial connection with the hypothesis.

When the fourth question asked if they believe preserving dialects can help bridge cultural gaps with Bangladesh, in the response**, t**he data reflected a range of viewpoints regarding how maintaining dialects may help Bangladeshi people overcome cultural divides. A sizable majority of respondents think that keeping languages alive can aid in fostering unity, which was 48.4%. This suggests that attempts to protect linguistic diversity are seen as a way to fortify cultural ties, which is a positive viewpoint. A minority voice, around 16.1%,

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worries that maintaining dialects could lead to divisions. Gaining an understanding of the rationale behind this perspective may help dispel any fears or misconceptions about the significance of dialect preservation. According to a different group of 19.4%, maintaining dialects does not affect bridging cultural divides. Examining this viewpoint in more detail might highlight particular issues regarding the perceived value of dialect preservation initiatives. Only 16.1% of people are still unclear about the benefits of maintaining dialects. This might point to the need for additional research or analysis of the relationships between dialect preservation and cultural cohesion. In the final analysis, preservation of dialects is a way to promote unity and cultural connection, according to the majority of people, whereas some have denied the impacts and remain uncertain regarding the need for public awareness and understanding. This also indicates the hypothesis was correct.

When the fifth question asked their opinion on what role the government should play in preventing dialects, the response, data points to differing perspectives regarding the government's role in dialect preservation. Around 51.6% people support the government playing an active role in fostering and safeguarding regional dialects. This suggests that the need for government action in preserving and advancing linguistic diversity is acknowledged. In addition, a sizable percentage of 25.8% advocate for the government to play a more restrained role and modest help. This could be an indication of a preference for initiatives led by the community with little help from the government. Though another section of 16.1% takes a neutral attitude, advocating against government intervention in dialect preservation. This viewpoint might be consistent with the ideas of little government meddling in matters of culture. On the contrary, a small percentage of 2% people think that government intervention is not necessary. Gaining insight into the rationale underlying this viewpoint may help to address any potential reservations or inclinations toward non-governmental methods of dialect preservation. Overall, most of the participants agreed that active government involvement is needed to preserve dialects, whereas some preferred limited involvement or no involvement, highlighting which role the government should play to protect linguistic diversity. This is another important part that matches the hypothesis.

When the sixth question asked which aspect of dialects you find most valuable, the response the data demonstrates how various dialectal features are valued differently. A significant fraction, containing 20% of the respondents, recognises the linguistic richness and subtleties that contribute to the particular vocabulary associated with dialects. On the other hand, oral traditions that are ingrained in dialects are very valuable, according to 13.3% of people. This implies a recognition of the importance that spoken language has in terms of culture and history. Although a sizable portion of the 26.7% population believes that dialects are the best way to maintain cultural identity. This demonstrates a comprehension of the function language serves in defining and conveying each community's distinct cultural legacy. Dialects' contribution to improving communication within communities is highly valued by the majority (40%) of respondents. This emphasises how useful dialects are for promoting efficient interpersonal communication among particular cultural or geographic groups. To summarize, dialects strengthened and preserved cultural identity and communication between community members, according to the vast majority of people. However, there are some exceptions to the identified oral tradition and richness of linguistic tradition, remarking varied recognition of features of dialects in historical and cultural backgrounds. This portion has a partial connection with the hypothesis.

When the seventh question asked should efforts to preserve dialects should be integrated into tourism initiatives, the response it improves Cultural Tourism, indeed (51.6%) people think it's important to incorporate dialect preservation into travel, highlighting how it might improve travel for cultural reasons. This implies a conviction that highlighting linguistic variety can enhance the traveller experience as its whole. But 9.7% of people don't think that dialect preservation has anything to do with tourism. This opinion may be held for a variety of reasons, such as practicality issues or a preference for other travel-related factors. A different portion of the population, having 16.1% respondents, favours integration, but only in specific regions. This suggests a nuanced strategy that considers regional variances in the preservation efforts, maybe as a result of the distinctive cultural landscapes of various locations. It is also worth noting that a sizable percentage (22.6%) is still doubtful, suggesting that additional data or thought should be given to the possible advantages and viability of incorporating dialect preservation within tourism programs. Increasing public participation and education may be necessary to address uncertainties. Ultimately, linking preservation of dialects with tourism is accepted by the majority, but some have concerns, and some think it should be promoted in specific areas, emphasizing requirements for awareness and targeted efforts. This idea directly matches the hypothesis.

In the eighth question, the challenges they think communities face in preserving their dialects, in response, the challenges communities face in preserving their dialects are multifaceted. If community members lose interest in preserving their dialects, it could result in reduced transmission and usage, affecting 19.4% of people. On the other hand, according to 16.1% of study participants, insufficient resources, including funding for language programs and documentation efforts, can impede preservation initiatives. Although a large number, 32.3%, believe that difficulty in communication due to linguistic differences may hinder the intergenerational transmission of dialects within communities. Moreover, the influence of globalized cultures and languages may pose a threat, leading to the marginalization of local dialects in favor of more widely spoken languages, according to 32.3% people. Overall, respondents distinguished that the main challenges to preserving dialects are globalization and linguistic barriers. And the rest identified limitations of resources and lack of interest, stressing the complicated nature of the outcome. This part is related to the hypothesis.

When the ninth question asked if they think bilingualism (speaking both a local dialect and Bengali) is important in Bangladesh, in response, the survey reveals a minority of 16.1% emphasize the value of maintaining linguistic diversity and feel

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that being bilingual and speaking both Bengali and the local dialect is essential. Furthermore, based on the opinions of 54.8% participants, pragmatic recognition of differing linguistic preferences and practical factors shows that bilingualism is valued but not necessary for everyone. In contrast, Bengali is adequate according to 19.4%. This significant portion may underestimate the cultural and communicative depth that regional dialects can provide by holding the opinion that knowing Bengali alone is sufficient. 9.7% of respondents are undecided, suggesting that further research or thought should be given to the function of bilingualism in Bangladesh. Ultimately, most of the respondents agree with the value of bilingualism to some extent, although some find it integral. On the other hand, some respondents remain uncertain, and some think that only Bengali is enough for them, highlighting their differences in points of view on the function of the multiplicity of languages in Bangladesh. This conforms with the hypothesis.

When the tenth question asked how they feel about dialects influencing the Bengali language in Bangladesh, in response, the survey reveals differing perspectives regarding the impact of dialects on the Bangladeshi Bengali language. A sizable percentage of 45.2% respondents think that dialects improve the Bengali language, presumably because they recognize the diversity of cultures and languages they bring. Moreover, some people, around 12.9% are concerned about upholding linguistic standards because they believe that the influence of dialects may dilute the Bengali language's purity. On the other hand, dialects don't matter according to 29% of people. From their perspective, it expresses indifference, pointing to a pragmatic perspective that accepts linguistic variances without placing a positive or negative value on them. 12.9% of respondents are undecided, which suggests that further research or consideration of the effects of dialect influence on the Bengali language is necessary. Overall, some participants preserve dialects for the enrichment of language, whereas some are concerned about the purity of language and display disregard. However, a small number of participants are undetermined, signifying further consultation on the influence of dialects and also indicating the hypothesis's support.

When the eleventh question asked there to be incentives for individuals to learn and use dialects, in the response, several viewpoints were provided on how to encourage learning and using dialects. The potential advantages, like the preservation of cultural history, are in favour of offering financial incentives for learning and practicing dialects, an opinion given by 16.1% people. Further, a sizable portion of 35.5% respondents prefer rewards in the shape of cultural recognition. This implies a conviction that respecting and recognizing dialects in their cultural context can be a significant motivator. On the other hand, according to 25.8% dialects should be voluntary. They favor individual choice over outside incentives and hold that learning and using dialects should be voluntary. In addition, a minority of 16.1% also believes that incentives are not necessary, presumably implying that dialects' inherent worth should be sufficient motivation in and of itself. After all the discussions, a small number of participants showed admiration towards financial incentives or didn't require any reward, while most of the participants showed interest in elevating dialect amidst cultural identification or personal preferences to reflect distinctive views on encouraging the use of dialects. This part supports the hypothesis partially.

When the twelfth question asked if they think preserving dialects can help prevent the erosion of traditional knowledge and practices, the responses from the survey the information reflected a strong conviction that maintaining dialects and defending customs and knowledge go hand in hand. According to a sizable number of 58.1% respondents 58.1%, dialect is a safeguard. They believe that maintaining dialects is essential to preventing the loss of traditional knowledge and customs. This suggests a comprehension of the crucial function language serves in preserving cultural legacy. On the other hand, 19.4% of the population holds a more nuanced view, speculating that dialect preservation may help to some degree in halting the loss of traditional knowledge and customs. On the contrary, some people, around 19.4% are unsure about their opinions, which may point to the need for additional research or reflection on the nuanced interplay between dialects and traditional knowledge. Though there appears to be disagreement over the importance of language preservation by 3.2%, as only a very tiny portion denies any link between keeping dialects and stopping the loss of traditional knowledge. To wrap up, the vast number of respondents find dialects important for preserving their traditional knowledge and practice. Alternatively, others are more confused and uncertain about their opinions, yet a small number find no connection, reflecting instability in understanding the effects, which supports the hypothesis.

When the thirteen-question survey asked about the costs and logistics of teaching and maintaining multiple dialects, in their responses, they emphasized the complex difficulties associated with teaching and preserving multiple dialects. 30% acknowledge the significance of expert coordination, emphasizing the necessity of working with experts who are knowledgeable about both cultural and linguistic facets to guarantee successful dialect preservation. The significance of community engagement and support for dialect preservation is emphasized by an equally substantial majority of 30% which implies that local communities' active support and involvement are essential to the success of preservation efforts. Though a significant portion of 23.3% respondents recognize that funds are required to support educational materials and programs tailored to a particular dialect, this indicates the real-world difficulties in allocating resources. This is another important factor to take into account. On the other side, a smaller but significant proportion of 16.7% people acknowledge the need for resources and curriculum that are distinctive to each dialect, underscoring the need for instructional materials that are adapted to the linguistic quirks of each dialect. Overall, the expenses and operations related to teaching and preserving multiple dialects require a multifaceted strategy that includes professional coordination, budgetary concerns, community engagement, and the creation of specialized learning materials. For dialect preservation to be successful, a comprehensive approach that takes these factors into account is essential to understand the hypothesis.

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When the last question asked about their primary motivation for supporting the preservation of dialects, the response the information points to a substantial correlation between the preservation of dialects for linguistic and cultural reasons. Preserving cultural heritage is the main reason why most people, around 54.8%, favour dialect preservation. This suggests an understanding of the inextricable connection between dialects and the diverse cultural fabric of communities. In addition, a sizable portion of respondents, nearly 22.6%, highlight the significance of linguistic variety as their main driving force. This shows that one understands the value of dialects in preserving a diverse linguistic environment. Although the idea that maintaining dialects promotes social cohesion drives a lesser 12.9% of respondents. This emphasizes the notion that language, including dialects, contributes to community cohesion. However, 19% of respondents say they are not interested in keeping their dialects alive. Even though this group is smaller, knowing why they are disinterested could help clarify any potential problems or false beliefs about the importance of dialect preservation. Overall, some preserve dialects for linguistic reasons and cultural value, whereas others preserve dialects to show neutralism and social unity, remarking incentives and stances which support hypotheses.

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

The study's conclusions offer insightful information about the attitudes, drives, and difficulties related to Bangladeshi dialect preservation. The examination of the answers demonstrates a complex environment where socioeconomic, linguistic, and cultural elements converge to influence national perceptions of linguistic diversity. The hypothesis proved correct based on the primary and secondary data. The overwhelming consensus in favour of dialect preservation stems from the understanding of their linguistic and cultural importance. The main driving force is cultural heritage (54.8%), which highlights the inextricable connection between dialects and Bangladesh's diverse cultural past. This is consistent with the idea that language serves as a vehicle for distinct cultural expressions, customs, and historical narratives in addition to serving as a tool for communication. Another significant incentive is linguistic diversity (22.6%), highlighting the significance of preserving the nation's diverse linguistic landscape. This acknowledgement shows that people are aware of how dialects influence a community's linguistic identity. In the issue of Government Engagement and the Integration of Tourism, the majority (51.6%) who support aggressive government involvement also recommend institutional assistance for dialect preservation initiatives. This could be demonstrated by funding community-led preservation projects, recognizing and valuing linguistic diversity in policy, and including dialects in school curricula. A recognition of the cultural and touristic value inherent in linguistic diversity is demonstrated by the 51.6% of respondents who support incorporating dialect preservation into tourism activities. In addition to aiding in the preservation of cultural history, initiatives showcasing and celebrating dialects have the potential to boost local economies by promoting cultural tourism.

Considering the obstacles to the preservation of dialects, one practical obstacle to the preservation of dialects is the presence of financial constraints (23.3%). Financial investment is necessary to allocate money for community activities, educational programs, and the creation of materials tailored to individual dialects. In order to overcome these limitations, one option is to look for outside money, form public-private partnerships, or take advantage of cultural grants. 30% of the coordination with linguists and cultural experts highlights the importance of specialized expertise for the preservation process. Working with experts who are aware of the linguistic and cultural quirks associated with different dialects guarantees a more thorough and successful outcome. In order to promote a sense of ownership and active participation in dialect preservation, community engagement (30%) is essential. Increasing awareness, planning neighbourhood activities, and promoting intergenerational communication can all help make these initiatives more sustainable. The significance of educational activities is highlighted by the 16.7% development of curricula that are customised to a given dialect. It is ensured that future generations are exposed to and cherish their linguistic heritage by including dialects in official education systems. It also helps dispel any stigma that might be attached to speaking a dialect.

After that, factors affecting the dialects' decline, globalization (22.6%), media impact (22.6%), and urbanization (38.7%) are the reasons given for the apparent decline of dialects. Together, these elements show how larger cultural shifts are affecting language dynamics. Local dialects are marginalized because urbanization frequently causes migration and increases exposure to standardized forms of language. Dominant languages are introduced by globalization, which affects communication preferences and habits. As a potent influencer, the media can mould language use and promote linguistic uniformity. Benefits of maintaining dialect, as seen by some, are one noteworthy advantage, highlighted by the inclusion of cultural diversity (45.2%), which is the enhancement of the cultural environment. Dialects contribute to Bangladesh's mosaic of cultural diversity by acting as archives of distinctive expressions, customs, and historical tales. Dialects are essential for maintaining language history, as demonstrated by linguistic legacy (32.3%). Every dialect is a type of language variation that adds to the nation's overall linguistic legacy. A smaller portion (3.2%) believes that dialect preservation has economic significance. Although less common, this viewpoint raises the possibility of understanding the potential contribution of linguistic diversity to the creative industries and cultural tourism. Contrary to popular belief, 19.4% of respondents think there is no appreciable benefit. Gaining an understanding of the rationale behind this viewpoint may help dispel any doubts or worries regarding the real-world benefits of dialect preservation. On the other hand, in the defined conversations, most people (74.2%) accurately identify dialects as regional variants of a language spoken by a particular population. This is consistent with linguistic definitions and shows that dialects are understood to be linguistic differences impacted by social or geographic factors.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the research results offer strong support for the idea that people in Bangladesh are firmly ingrained in their

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culture and feel at ease speaking in dialects. The confluence of overriding goals, acknowledged obstacles, and perceived advantages presents a striking portrait of people who, in addition to being at ease with their dialects, actively work to maintain them as essential parts of their cultural and linguistic identities. Communities all over the country are resonant with this common commitment, which calls for cooperative efforts at the individual and institutional levels to guarantee the dialects' continued relevance and vitality within Bangladesh's rich cultural legacy. The study's conclusions paint a complete picture of Bangladeshis' attitudes and beliefs regarding dialects. Although there is broad support for their preservation, difficulties and differing viewpoints draw attention to the intricate dynamics at play. The complex interplay between the goals, difficulties, and advantages highlights the necessity of comprehensive, community-driven strategies for preserving the language diversity that is essential to Bangladesh's historical and cultural identity. In order to preserve and celebrate Bangladesh's rich dialect diversity, legislative choices, educational programs, and community involvement tactics can all benefit from the insights gained.

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