Iranian Local Languages and Dialects through a Statistical Analysis of Language Loss

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Abstract

Language shows the thoughts, senses and beliefs of human and depends on some parameters. As a matter of fact, it is a typical communication concept with perceptible flexibility. Therefore, when a word has change, a new sign can be formed accompany with the new usage and meaning. Culture and language are inseparable and to introduce the ways of enhancing linguistic comprehension. At the first look, language and culture seem two separate fields, but they twisted together and impact each other reciprocally and inevitably language can be considered a part of culture and plays an immense role in it. Language change can be gradually evolved to language death by shifting from one language to another in different contexts with a language slowly leaves its members.In this work, it has been striven to highlight nature of language through the evident statement for change or loss of Iranian languages in Persia territory (Iran) including Farsi, Gilaki and Mazandarani, Arabic, Lori, Talysh, Azeri, Kurdish ,Balochi ,Turkaman and others through the twisting of language and culture.During the time, the effective parameters on this phenomenon can be studied as something separate from the study of linguistics. However, the linguistic studies provide the challenging perception of the certain mechanisms of change and loss.

Keywords: language, change, loss, culture, society

Introduction

The language is introduced by variation of studies: phonemes, syllable structure, stress, accent, and notation; the meaning of words and concept; the internal structure of words; the usage of words in sentences; and the usage of language in contexts. So, during the time, human strives to learn the structure of a language to have an acceptable receiving of it.

The reason for language dwindling in the 18 century is complex grammar and conjugation instructions of old Indo-European languages like Sanskrit, Greek and Latin beside an easier acquisition of modern Indo-European languages , so speakers don't care about the declension and conjugation through their speech and enter a simple language instead of a rich language.

Although the number of grammar instructions has shrunk, other parts of speech like particles and auxiliary verbs have developed to establish in the language. Besides, everything which can be indicated in the ancient tongue can still be indicated today. So, it seems this theory doesn't have scientific basis.

For instance, the word of camera, room, in the proto-Romance has been modified into early French, camra. It is difficult to say, m, and, r, one after another, so it was simplified by adding, b, in between to, cambra, and now in modern French has changed into, chambre.

Another case is changing the language learning by children such as migrants who learn language of their friends at school or society heedless of the parents' accent. As a matter of fact, British children in the United States nearly always speak with one of the regional American accents and the parents' linguistic instruction becomes less important than the social group the child is in.

In the late 19th century, the Neogrammarians, Junggrammatiker, approved that language change is a natural reaction and cannot be monitored by speakers. They investigated that small sounds have deviation from ideal form, but this opinion was not accepted because of the deviation might go back and forth and cancel out any change.

The social theory developed during this century, when a small part of people pronounce some words differently than the rest of the population.

This takes place naturally when people don't all reproduce exactly the same sounds. However, at some later point in time, for some reasons this difference in pronunciation begins to become a signal for cultural and social identity.

The people who desire to be identified with the difference, alter the pronunciation of other words. Then, the change affects all words that consist of the same vowel, and eventually it becomes a regular linguistic sound change.

Also, similar phenomena occur to the grammar and lexicon of languages. For instance, there are some computer related words moving quietly into standard American language like email, net, crash and bug.

Although at first these words were used by computer scientists, by entering in the Internet everybody yearns to become an expert and these word become a part of the mainstream language. So, the social factors alter the

language through the history.

Moreover, if we use the words in everyday language, these develop and change slowly. Culture has a significant function due to the learning and teaching of a language. The most important issue is that language teaching accompanying with culture can boost students' understanding of the nature of the language, communication and human relations. The improvement of a language impacts its culture, custom and cultural outlines of cognition (Gleason, H. S. Jr., 1961).

Moreover, language is a social phenomenon which is a part of our social world and is affected by society (Kenneth, Lee Pike,1957;Armour-Thomas,E.&Gopaul-McNicol,S. , 1998 ; Ciccarelli, A.,1996).

This phenomenon can be discussed as the social knowledge. It means we gain this expertise subconsciously. By improving the language, the awareness of our knowledge and our culture will develop. We learn to categorize the world around us by a special language according to acquiring words through the transmitting of the culture.

Language is threatened by change and loss because of several statements. One reason is the changing of the people needs during the time. In fact by developing the new science and technology, new words, phrases and finally a new language are required. The second truism is that different people with educated levels and region of life own different applied language to communicate with each other and sometime is affected by other groups' language in the society. New words and phrases are gained from many different places because of people and tribe interaction. We get them from other languages, shorten or mix them with various phrases and form new dialects due to different purposes.

One the most notable aspect varieties of culture is language that covers communication method and unity in a group of people. So, when a language is threatened by loss, it means a loss of humanity.

The factors cause a language change and die includes; decreasing the number of speakers in a group of people, interaction with other languages, the attitude of people in viewpoint of being an invaluable language, social and economic parameters   and teenagers are not thought by mother tongues can be affective through the language change and loss with producing different words, phrases, and idioms.

Language alters during space, time and social activities by evolving the generation and their pronunciation, borrowing and inventing new words and phrases. Step by step a native tongue disappears historically and we cannot differ between mother tongue and a modern language.

In fact, these components will separate linguistically, and finally will not be able to understand one another. Language is often a challenging issue in the society to show inefficiencies in communication before the linguistics give up the reciprocal understanding completely. The elderly always concern about the defect of the young generation's language because they believe language is devastating among young people not developing.

There are many different routes to language change. Changes can take originate in language learning, or through language contact, social differentiation, and natural processes in usage.

Language changes by internal and external criteria of   generation change through linguistic, migrated groups, social reflections of accent, gesture or pronunciation.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, especially language form, language meaning, and language in context (Crystal, David.,1990 ; Halliday ,Michael A.K.;Jonathan Webster .,2006; Martinet, André .,1960).

It is a fascinating field due to its own accomplishments and associations with other fields which analyzes human language as a system for connecting sounds or signs in signed languages and meaning (Jakobson, Roman., 1937).

Linguistics is a discipline concerned with how languages are similar to and different from one another and deals with illustrating and explaining language.

Acoustic and articulatory properties of the production and perception of speech and non-speech sounds are studied by phonetics.

In other words, the study of language meaning involves how languages convert relations between individuals, properties, and other aspects of the world to transform, process, and designate meaning for managing and resolve the variety of words.

Moreover, linguistics is a social science that divides mutual foundation to other social sciences such as anthropology, psychology, sociology, and archaeology. We need to consider psychological subjects like learning capabilities and conception, and social parameters for understanding the altering nature of language. It is indispensable to know the structures and functions of languages which play a role in our social activities to have a prosperous benefit of language. So, linguistics is the scientific study of language with a foundational discipline in the sense that it connects the natural sciences ,the social sciences, and the humanities (Harris, Z. S.,1951).

Theories and Discussions

Respect to developing technologies, today people in all over the world deal with global communication via internet, study, travel or media. A significant result of this social phenomenon is the increasing the population of foreign language users. Effective and efficient utterances everybody desired by everybody to make a communicative goal.

A language changes when people desire to make their utterances as an effective communication to achieve the economic goals such as: *going to → gonna* or *want to → wanna* ; reducing word forms by likening different forms of the word to the root; borrowing of words and constructions from other languages. When people move away from each other, their language will diverge at least for the vocabulary due to different experiences. Culture as an educated institute of beliefs, values, nationality, ethnic background, race and gender through a group of people will change the language of a society (Greey, M., 1994 ; Taylor, H. D., & Sorenson, J. L., 1961; James, Paul et al.,2015).

Languages alter gradually, in different ways of lexical, phonetic, spelling, semantic and syntactic (Agrippa, H.C., 1651).

Different types of language change was expressed by Marcel Cohen based on the external and internal evolution of languages (Cohen, M., 1975).

Although the defining accurately and precisely the vocabulary of a language is difficult, the applied new words into a language make it a rich function for research into language modifying. Throughout the historical events, a language doesn't get words from other languages. However, it recombines and recycles them to create new meanings.

Also, the concept of sound change includes both phonetic and pronunciation .The sociolinguists record the change in pronunciation in a relatively short period in the society and show how this result from social processes and tensions (Labov, W., 1963).

The recording of small-scale phonological changes is difficult, such as the practical technology of sound recording only from the 19th century.

However, Ferdinand de Saussure's research on postulate of the existence and disappearance of laryngeals in Proto-Indo-European is an instance of other methods of detecting and reconstructing sound-changes within historical linguistics.

Differences in spelling impact the reader from a country and handwritten manuscripts that survive often exhibit words spelled based on region and personal desires.

When a word attends a language, its meaning can change as through a shift in the capacity of its feeling. The meaning of words may also alter in terms of the width of their semantic domain (Crowley, T. & Bowern, C., 2010).

Basically, we use language in a framework to have mutual feedback with one another in daily life not in an isolated system. Because of that, a language has to be learnt with address to the context of a particular setting in which it is spoken. The language of people who live in a different condition owns a different culture and must be joined with it. It is noticeable that culture is an adaptive tool by which people survive in their different situations and so language is a distinctive goal of information transferring. A system established by language in one society might be accompanied with a various social institute in another society. In fact, one language might be established a number of various systems in one society, which are split into more than one language in some other societies.

Communicative language appears in distinctive styles, including dialogues and folklore, and has a variation of possible relationships with society (Wardhaugh, R., 1992).

A language has a key role that is discovered for making integration, cooperative social activities as well as cultural association and reflection.

Therefore, sociolinguistics   is introduced as the acquisition of language in terms of different aspects of society like social level, morality, lifestyle, education, gender, attitudes, feelings, and so on (Hudson, R.A., 1996 ; Stern, H.H., 1983).

Sociolinguistics illustrates the branches of anthropology, sociology, social psychology, and linguistics to connect the systematic language to society and culture.

There is a significant issue to be done in explaining and analyzing the samples languages usage with a special culture that sociolinguistics covers the aspects of linguistics beyond the study of formal properties of utterances to the study of the social contexts and communication.

Moreover, it is conspicuous how a linguistic varies and relate to formulation of a specific grammar in a language and its changes (Fishman, J.A., 1972).

Language transfers social and cultural knowledge through communicative   institute of human beings.

There are a set of theories aspect of language source from the ancient theory to cultural effects and theory of thought.

Sociolinguistics deals with language in social and cultural issues and how people with various social identities such as gender, age, race, ethnicity, class speak and how their talk alters in various manners.

By different methodologies Sociolinguistics employ, parameters of pronunciation words methods, choice and patterns of words construct personal styles of speech and it is illustrated   that linguistic change happens when a new linguistic form is accepted and applied by other members of that society (Coates, J., 1993;   Labov, W., 1994, 2001).

A systematic method was introduced to language change quantification by researching unconsciously used language features in time-separated parallel translations (Altintas, K.; Can, F.; Patton, J. M., 2007).

So, objective style markers such as vocabulary richness and lengths of words, word stems and suffixes were used and statistical ways were employed to measure their changes during the time.

Inevitably, language has been figured by social scientists since culture is only transmissible due to signing, classifying and focusing experience through some form of language. There is a functional interrelationship between habits of speaking and thinking and other habits in the society (Hoijer, H., 1964).

In the society, the exchange between culture and language and how these two structures evolve, are immense criteria for language transformation.

Language and culture are combined, affect each other and are impacted by the environment of the society. Language gives the expression to people's communication and since communication is affected by nature, language has to be with changes of culture through the education, technology, economy and social circumstances. In fact, knowledge of culture causes to join to the global village and observe the world.

Culture includes expertise, custom, art, belief, morals, law, and other abilities and habits gained by everybody in a society (Taylor, H. D., & Sorenson, J. L. ,1961).

Besides, Culture in a modern function is described as a social system that emphasizes the practices, discourses, and material issues which shows the continuities and discontinuities of social meaning of a life held in society (James, Paul et al.,2015).

It is a collection of activities and worldviews that provide humans with the basis for understanding themselves to be worthy and developing their physical issues of existence due to rejecting the animal importance and death or the way of life, particularly the common beliefs and customs and, especially a group of people at an exact time (Greenberg, Jeff et al., 2013).

Moreover, culture is a principal branch in anthropology, encircling the range of phenomena that are passed through social aspects in the societies. The word is applied in a general sense as the transformed capability to recognize and introduce experiences with signs and for performing impressively. Although some other phenomena have been demonstrated similar for social learning, culture is usually believed to be incomparable to humans. It is also used to debate the complex networks of practices and collected expertise and opinions that are passed through cultures as social activities in different groups of people. Inevitably, it can be considered some behavioral features of culture including language, social practices such as kinship, marriage, impressive topics like art, music, and technologies including cooking, shelter, clothing which are found in every society. So, the way of perceiving culture and language is obvious and also impacts the way of teaching culture in language learning. One way in which culture has often been perceived is as a structure of knowledge for people who speak with a particular language.

The knowledge-based culture through language often takes the form of teaching information about each country .So, due to this framework work people live their lives and communicate shared meanings with each other.

Culture can be discussed as a lifestyle. In spite of where people live, their attitudes, thoughts and beliefs chase and are commonly based on their own cultures with various dimensions including customs, ideas , capabilities and rewards that categorizes of people in every time. A context of affective and cognitive behavior for everyone is founded by culture. It affects personal esteem and behavior and may have an impact on applicable views of life and can be evolved as tradition. Traditional people start with habits to produce common stereotypes. The culture schemes how people think, speak, act, and communicate with one another (Condon, E. C., 1973).

It was indicated that communication and culture are not separable because culture not only exhibits who talks to whom, about what, and how the mutual feedback improves, but also can determine how people convert messages, and the circumstances under which different messages might be sent or translated as the foundation of communication (Samovar, L.A et al.,1981).

Lack of culture, It cannot be understood the meaning of life and incentive of others and join with their hobbies and worries.

As culture is complicatedly implanted in human communication, it impacts society. As a matter of fact culture is an organization which figures out the framework of language and interaction within a society (Fukuyama, F., 1995; North, D. C., 1990).

Besides, this cannot be ignored that the human cannot live in separation and needs the other human beings (Blau, P. M.,1977).

Culture is a general idea which includes the parameters that exhibit samples of language, interaction, social relations, and human association. It is crystal that culture is concerned with institution, symbols, identity considering folklore, religions, races, and inheritances, norms, meanings, and beliefs (Harrison, L. E., & Huntington, S. P. Eds., 2000).

Rao & Walton have develop the culture as an issue that affects how social interaction is gained and

language is accomplished (Rao and Walton .,2004).

If social exchange and language are perceptible, the society will be more fragmented and isolated. The enhancing complicacy of culture is thus supposed to make difficult the process of social exchange and language (Crystal, D.,1997).

Obviously, culture is a powerful human tool to improve the society, is inbuilt in our being, adds to our knowledge, and founds the relationships among people. However, culture is friable. The features of culture are constantly altering and easily lost. If we do not reward it, we will lose it eventually.

Language can be described as an institute of signs for mutual feedback and a system that can be safely supposed that we speak to pass on information to others by a communicative role. Moreover, language can be used for poetry, internal monologue, soliloquy dreaming.This cannot be ignored the importance of language in our daily intercourse while Chomsky's debates that there is a language institution in the human brain that makes a human child to learn any language in the childhood. In contrast, another theory explains that language derives from general target mechanisms of the brain (Chomsky, N., 1965; 1968; 1986).

Language is an exchange organization one of a kind to humans, which conveys cultural and social information. There are a set of theories aspect of language source from the ancient theory to cultural effects and theory of thought.

It is made up of words, symbols and a series of rules which is applied for purposeful communication. As a matter of fact, the structure of how our minds process the world is reflected by structure of language. The rich complexities of communication are encircled by acquisition of dynamic, personal and open of language.

At first, learning a language should deal with understanding its patterns of sound.All languages with identified patterns in the sounds describe how these sounds are mixed to produce symbols, and how these symbols are arranged to real sentences (Douglas, B. H.,2000).

It is illustrated that each language includes four various areas including the study of the way sounds function in languages including phonemes, syllable structure, stress, accent, and notation (Phonology), the meaning of words and organization of concept(Semantics) , the study of the internal structure of words, Morphology, and the use of words in the construction of phrases and sentences, Syntax (Grammar) and the usage of language in contexts (Pragmatics). Structure of a language is one of the reasons that makes it difficult for learning. As a matter of fact, some languages have similar structures, but others are completely different such as Chinese and English languages which have unique and different structures. However, human beings can acquire the structure of a language because have a natural and inherent capabilities to learn languages.

Language learners need to adapt to the ways in which context influences the communication and both of language and culture can be simultaneously considered or second language learners involve improving a consciousness of culture connections with language whenever it is applied (Liddicoat, A. J., et al.,2003).

Language indicates the ideas or concepts of human beings and depends on cultural elements. It is crystal that human language as a symbolic communication institution has infinite flexibility. So, by changing a word, a new symbol can be produced through semantic change that is the evolution of word usage to the contemporary meaning with radically variety from the original application. For example, the originally meaning of the English word "Awful" (a shortening for "full of awe") is "inspiring wonder or fear", but in modern usage the word means "terrible or dreadful" and has the negative sense. Or the word "Nice" now generally means agreeable, kind, pleasing and polite, while in 15th century "Nice" meant foolish or wicked. These simple examples reveal that languages can evolve in response to the altering historical and social conditions. In fact, the culture of the each country is formed of many various cultures and languages. Each of these cultures is influencing on, shaping, and redefining the culture of that country. Many new words are being added normal daily speech. For instance, the sentence "long time no see" is not a standard English word. People accept and perceive them because these adaptations have already become a part of the local culture and mixed with people's lives (Allison, S. R., & Vining, C. B. 1999).

Culture can be described as an educated system of beliefs, values, nationality, ethnic background, race and gender through a group of people (Greey, M., 1994).

Culture not only alters people's values and habits, but also impacts people's language and attitudes. Cultural knowledge is vital in gaining linguistic efficiency, and the culture of a society can be transformed based on the language used. For example, some old words remain even when they are no longer used cultural whereas new words appear through particular cultural activities such as slangs among old era and new generation.

Many linguists have been enthusiastic about the reason of language change beside how it occurs. The terms of change and evolution have been used simultaneously for illustrating the language developing. Some theories have explained to verdict the boundary of language change and evolutionary circumstance or conclude the language death.

During the time, it has been illustrated the internal effects such as natural processes and external influences including other languages interaction (culture and society basis) which cause languages change.

Generally, it has been used the language for reciprocal reflection among the societies with different cultures.

So, it is considerable that a language has a significant effect on making integration, mutual social activities as well as cultural cooperation (Wardhaugh, R., 1992).

Sociolinguists are dealing with   learning of language in terms of different areas of society (Hudson, R.A., 1996; Stern, H.H., 1983) and explain the connection between the systematic language and society-culture. In fact, they can verdict the principal relation of speaking and thinking and the reason of the change these habits in the society (Hoijer, H., 1964).

Besides, as language provides the people's communication, I can be changed or lost by nature and culture of people and other aspect of society including education, technology, and economic issues.

Internal and external impacts are not crucially reciprocally extensive; however, they are notable as certain encouragements for language change. For example, the loss of some cases in English could also be attached to interact with other languages, such as French, that has defect for a sophisticated structure for those parts.

Besides, when the heritage language is forgotten through the lack of speakers, language loss happens and maybe we encounter an extinction throughout human history, globalization or business goals (*Austin, Peter K* et al., 2011) (Scheme 1).

A cyclic process explains why a language loses many inflections over time and changes from a comprehensive and jointed language to an isolated language. As we live in the global village, so does the loss of human languages enhances because different groups find business and new communication easily with external cultures though speaking more widely used languages such as English, Spanish or Chinese.

Moreover, language loss ruins the cultural diversity in the world by changing all parts of a language and this issue is indispensable for speakers of a language not to lose their cultural identity and tradition during the history because their civilization can be endangered (Grinevald, Collette & Michel Bert., 2011).

In this area, linguistics can help the study of language shift, loss or sign languages and give the informative information to the heritage of speech communities (Bickford, J. et al., 2014*; UNESCO Ad Hoc., 2003).*

Children and teenagers are another reason for endangering a language, because they don't have yearning to learn the mother tongue and shift to use the national language. So, this language will become first and alive even if the population of communicated language of all children in that society are low (Moseley, Christopher., 2010).

Besides, there are other causes for language loss or death including disease, migration, famine, poverty and natural catastrophes which have minor effects on decreasing the number of speakers (*Austin, Peter K* et al., 2011).

Due to reasons of language change and loss economic and cultural factors are dominant. Economic parameter has the negative effect through the poverty when the members of a group have to migrate to another region which causes the chaos in the speakers.

Also, culture is a common viewpoint which consists of the factors that explicit the examples of language, communication, social interactions, and human association. It is evident that culture is challenged with an institution of symbols, identity such as meanings, heritage, folklore, races, and beliefs (Harrison, L. E., & Huntington, S. P. Eds., 2000).

In other words, when speakers of different languages encounter each other, some languages overcome to others and communicators of loss languages find themselves lack of literacy and high social levels.

The step circumstance is losing the parts of the culture of people who have lost their language, because language and culture are twisted in some aspects of areas such as poems, music, dance, traditional ceremonies, fables, proverbs, songs and physical games. For example, this matter is evident with the language loss of folklore in different parts of the world that their language and culture are linked to an identified district through disappearing the folklife.

However, this cannot be ignored that language change or loss is a natural part of the process of improving the human culture and people stop talking with their mother tongue because their own reasons (Ladefoged, Peter.,1992).

For instance, science and technology has affected our daily lives in the society, so it has an impact on the developing of the economy, our culture, language and our lifestyle (Kim, H. S et al., 2008).

Also, it can be compared language endangered similar wildlife endangerment because the subject of linguistic diversity is considered similar to biological diversity by linguists (Maffi L, ed., 2001).

Language change can be gradually evolved to language death by shifting from one language to another in different contexts with a language slowly leaves its members.

Results and Discussion

A Language changes, deteriorates, develops, balances and even dies with the needs of human beings and the fluctuations on the society and it adapts to contemporary breakthroughs in the world.

From the past to now, all over the world , people in every region kept the legacy of their predecessors and do the best to achieve it because today ,the historical and the national identity of human is related to their past and their background.

The loss of a local dialect and a single ethnic language is not only a disaster but also is equal to the disappearance of a history , the verbal culture of a tribe or a nation , the loss of stories, proverbs, memories, and so on.

In this work, it has been studied the loss of some local languages and cultures in Persian territory (Iran) such as Farsi, Gilaki and Mazandarani, Arabic, Lori, Talysh, Azeri, Kurdish ,Balochi ,Turkaman and others through the twisting of them (Table 1, Scheme 2).

This investigation has intended to show the population of people who talk with different languages in Persia territory , the danger of the destruction or distinction of the local languages , dialects and cultures in this area and how we can handle this problem.

On the basis of Iranian and foreign press Farsi, Gilaki and Mazandarani, Arabic, Lori, Talysh, Azeri, Kurdish ,Balochi ,Turkaman and others are spoken in Iran (Fig.1).The linear coefficient factor for the Iranian and foreign press are $R_1{}^2 = 0.9711$ and $R_2{}^2 = 0.9937$ in Eq.1,2 , respectively.

$$Y_1 = 0.0037x_1{}^6 - 0.1237x_1{}^5 + 1.671x_1{}^4 - 11.868x_1{}^3 + 48.09x_1{}^2 - 109.45x_1 + 118.03 \qquad (1)$$

$$Y_2 = -0.001x_2{}^6 + 0.0287x_2{}^5 - 0.2347x_2{}^4 - 0.1958x_2{}^3 + 12.201x_2{}^2 - 60.838x_2 + 100.23 \qquad (2)$$

The statistical data with the best correlation of the polynomial graph, order =6 approves the distribution of the variety of dialects in various parts of Iran (see bar graphs in Fig.1.c, d).

Inevitably, Iran is a vast country with a very favorable climate and a history of several thousand years of civilization and culture. From ancient times, different tribes and descents have coexisted together and intimately. This coexistence, along with ethnic and racial diversity, at the same time as the vastness of the Iranian soil, has caused the relative distribution of the population and the formation of dialects and dialects and different languages in place of Iran. These Dialects have a great deal of disagreement over the much similarities, and in some cases evolve the special dialects and terminology and vocabulary in some of these dialects.

One of the influential and threatening factors of ethnic and rural languages and dialects is decreasing the family size spite of increasing the population both male and female through the migration from the villages and small towns to metropolitan areas or decreasing the fertility in small habitat.

In Iran, with the rise of urban life and the desire for industrialization, and especially the concentration of industrial units near the big cities, with the aim of being close to the market, the supply of these units to the worker and, on the other hand, the persecution and neglect of agricultural and traditional livestock and horticulture, from 1960-1970; the country faced the ascent of migrants from villagers to cities. These migrants, and in particular their subsequent generations, settled in the urban community and were not even willing or able to maintain themselves as "subcultures."

By disguising the rural migrants and their loss in the community and urban population, their language and culture, and even their original identity, were also lost in the city's hustle and bustle, because language and culture are twisted, and one will influence the other. Both have a kind of symbolic and deep relationship. The language is not only the forms of words that convey meaning but also it is the case that creates and interprets meaning on based on cultural context. Recognizing the origin of the connection between language and culture is an indispensable key to the process of studying a language.

(Table 2 and Fig.2 and 3 have indicated the family size fluctuation with distribution of points , $R^2 = 0.8125$, versus relation coefficient of $R^2 = 0.9652$ for number of family during 1976-2011 .Moreover, the statistical data of the Population growth rate with polynomial , order =6 during 20 years (1881-2014) with linear coefficient $R^2 = 0.8507$ in Iran (Table 3 and Fig.4).

In recent decades, several factors have led to the marginalization of local languages. Meanwhile, it has created worse conditions for isolation of rural dialects. Many dialects which are the only verbal possibility for many people in the past, have either become obsolete and lost or is being threatened with loss .So without the serious actions, these dialects will die and be destroyed in the near future.

The whole culture is supported by language due to representing culture in the minds of its speakers. Language and cultural aspects reveal and then disappear mostly from a contact with other languages. For instance, civilizations of the Greek and Roman collapse with the death of the language and Classical Greek and Latin are today mentioned as dead languages in contrast to modern Greek and Italian. On the basis of this fact, in this work, it has been reported the population of each Iranian language versus population growth rate in Iran during 1881-2014 (Table 4).

Also, it has been plotted the fluctuation of population versus the rate to unravel the destruction and loss a local language and eventually the culture change (Fig.5). Although the sharp point is for Farsi compared to other languages like Gilaki and Mazandarani, Arabic, Lori, Talysh, Azeri, Kurdish ,Balochi ,Turkaman and others and they has become populated during 1881-2014 , the growth rate of population has decreased in that time (Fig.5).
So, for being alive and dynamic of mentioned languages through the language during time and space, the culture of a group of human has to be alive and vibrant as well.

Each language can describe what is essential in a special language. For example, if you look at the Persian

vocabulary, it is found a great deal of sophisticated structure describing definite phenomena, but in other areas there is no the elaboration at all. For instance, the vocabulary of Iranian local language is based on the environment such as several separate words for wind, snow, desert and so on .

Since one of the main reasons for encouraging and requiring villagers to migrate has been economic problems, health and medical and educational deficiencies,   special attention to livelihoods, health care, education, employment and income of villagers can effectively prevent villagers from migrating excessively.

For instance, no-tuition education for the children of the villagers and the payment of scholarships to rural students and students up to the highest levels of education, the provision of health care services with no charge for permanent residents of villages, creating conversion industries at their closest villages, providing adequate facilities and supporting the creation of rural cooperatives could prevent more migration from the village to the city and prevent the destruction of local languages , dialects , and the rural culture and traditions.

As a result, there is no immediate implementation of the plan for the protection of ethnic languages , local dialects and culture change or loss for local Iranian languages , but it can be hoped to provide conditions in the future to create a language and dialect bank in Iran. In this regard, the role of the Supreme Council of the Culture, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Faculty of Language and Literature, the professors and students and language alumni Persian literature, the city councils and villages in targeted provinces are more prominent and more effective than others.

Conclusion

Language fluctuation with different speeds and acceleration arises change, evolution and sometimes loss. Linguists consider statistical patterns through a large number of languages instead of a smaller collection to form one language with a limited vocabulary and basic instructions for mixing words into phrases and becoming more and more detailed and showing the nuances and complexities of human life.

In this work, we debate the interaction between language and culture through local Iranian languages of Farsi, Gilaki and Mazandarani, Arabic, Lori, Talysh, Azeri, Kurdish ,Balochi ,Turkaman and others through the twisting of language and culture , So, the vanishing a culture usually is accompanied with ending the language associated with that culture.

Language shift is evidently more puzzling than other subjects in linguistics and challenges with different impressive factors on them and offers the nature of it and the path for distinguishing this phenomenon. So, it is indispensable to verdict all relevant certain or uncertain reasons which cause and impress language change and loss. In fact, the recent researches have been involved with understanding the exact mechanisms of shift that sometimes directs to die.

So, It can be protected languages and dialects in danger of extinction through the oral and written recording of languages and dialects, the formulation and configuration of each of them's phonological symbols, drawing a communication chart of languages and dialects with each other and recording verbal and verbal songs related to each language and dialect.

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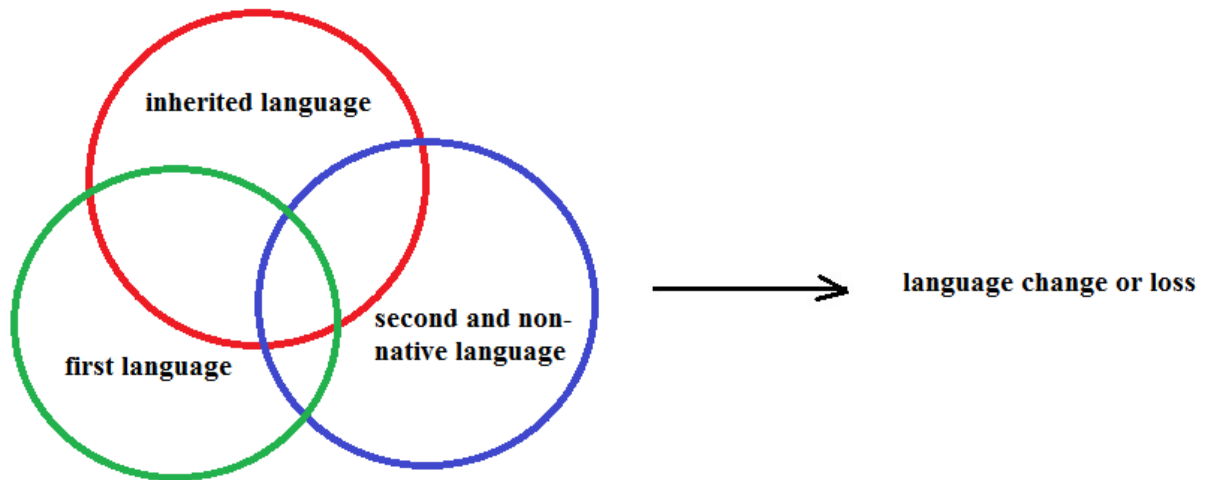
Scheme 1. Language change/loss can be concluded of language movement when members of a group don't consider anymore their heritage language or mother tongue as their first language.
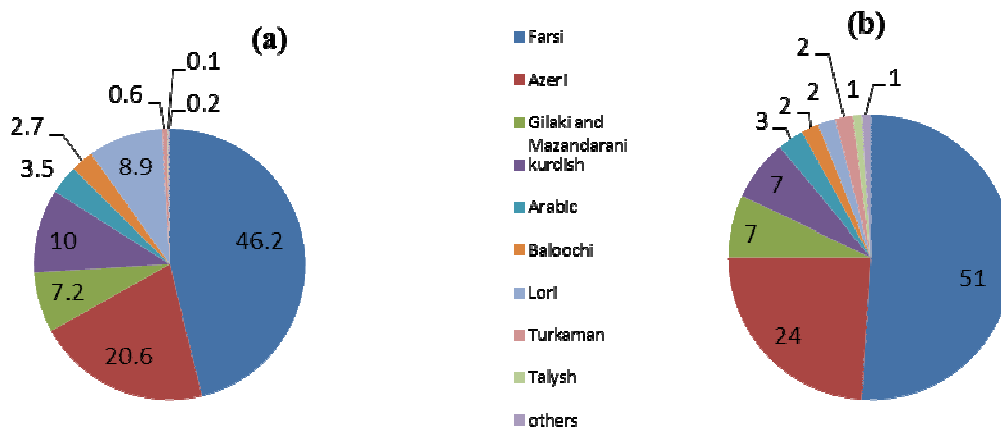
Scheme2. Different languages   in Iran (%) such as Farsi, Gilaki and Mazandarani, Arabic, Lori, Talysh, Azeri, Kurdish ,Balochi ,Turkaman and others based on (a) Iranian (b) Foreign press.
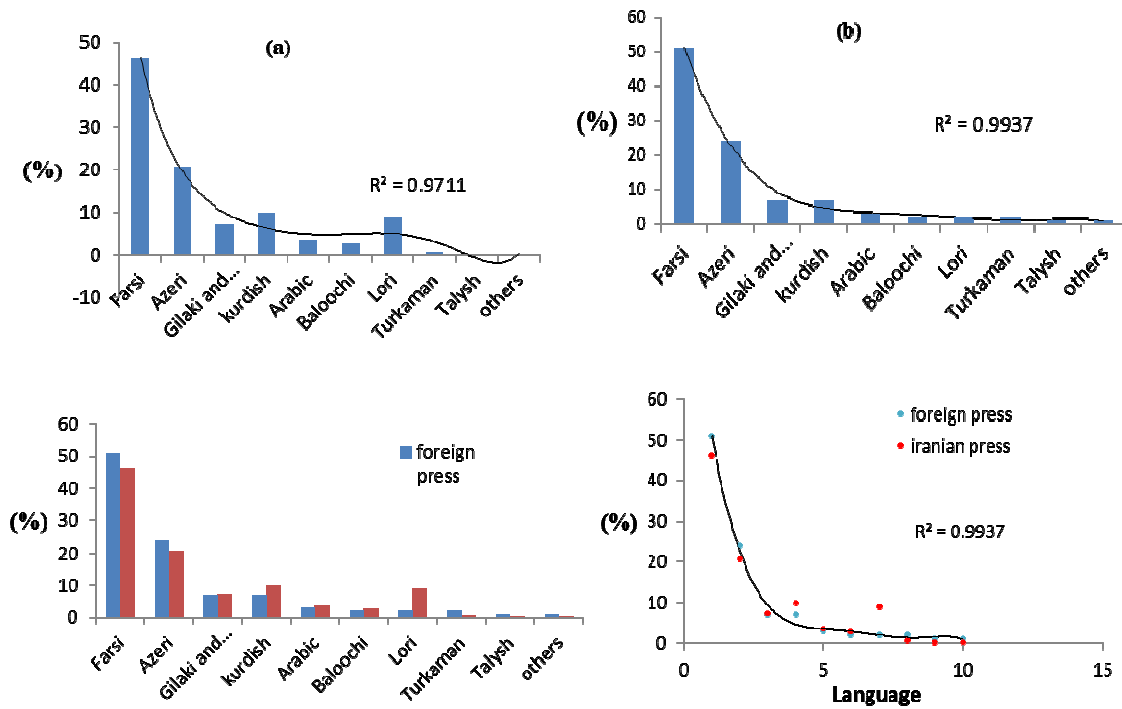
Fig.1. Distribution of spoken languages in Iran ; Farsi, Gilaki and Mazandarani, Arabic, Lori, Talysh, Azeri, Kurdish ,Balochi ,Turkaman and others based on (a) Iranian (b) foreign press (c) compared bar graphs (d) polynomial graph ,order=6 .
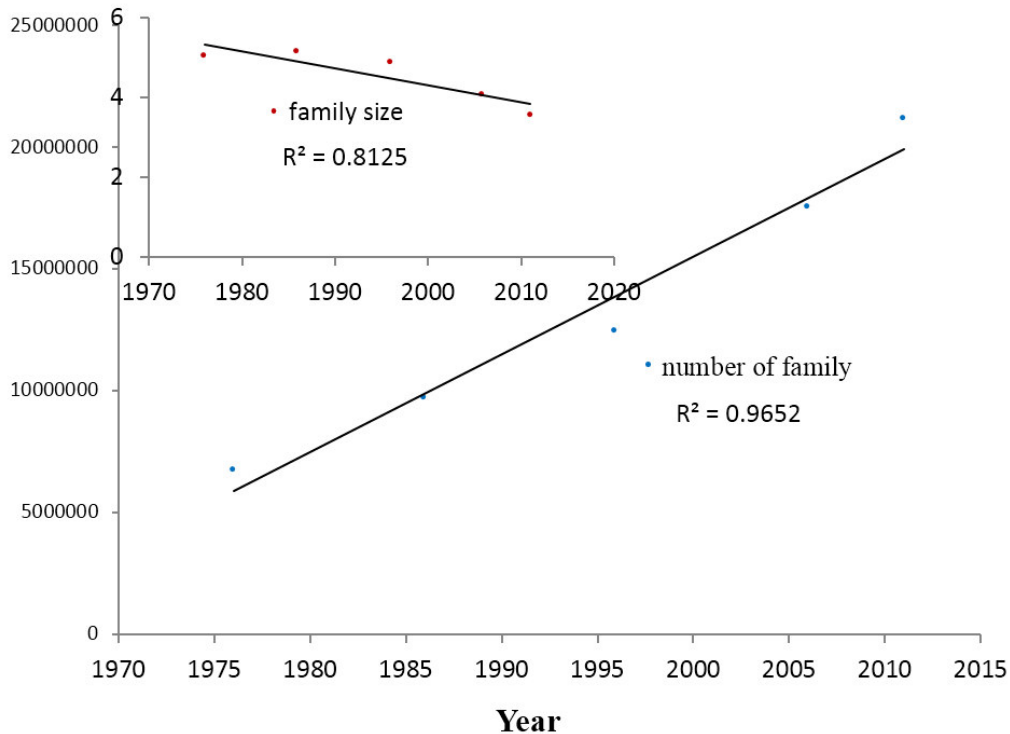

Fig.2. The graph of number of family and family size Iranians during 1976-2011.
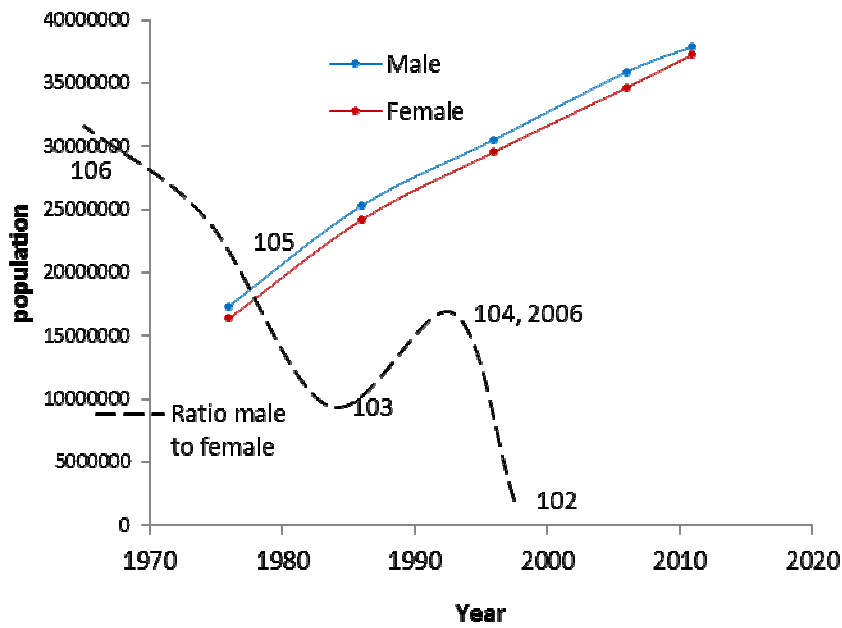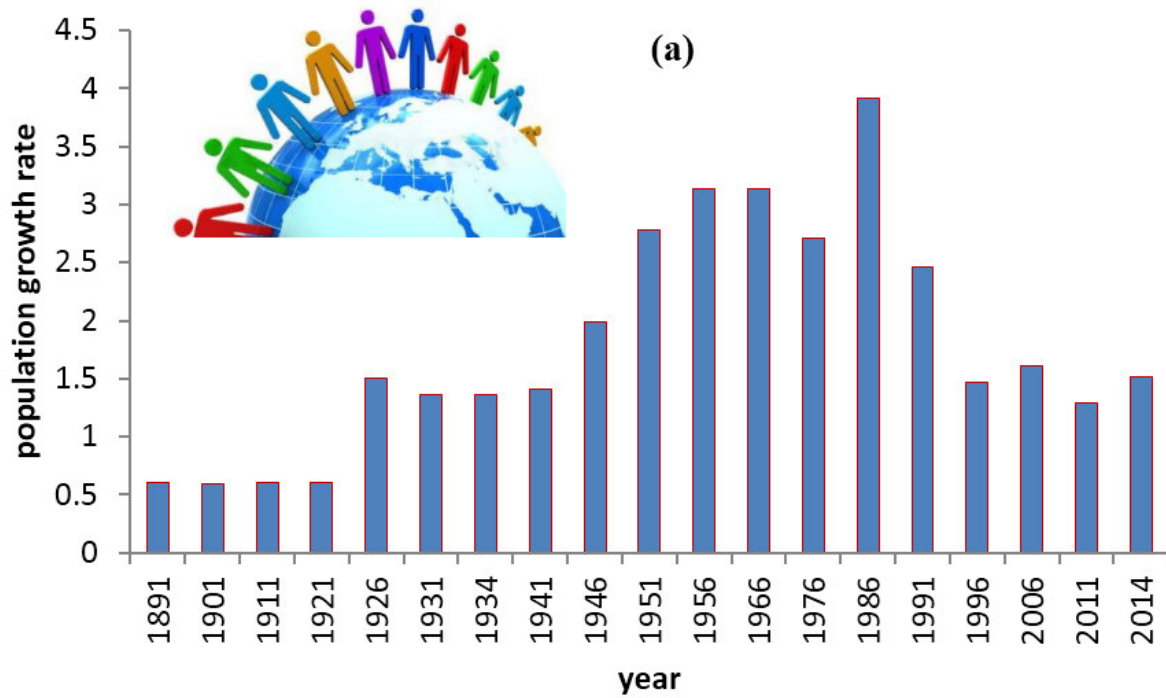
Fig.3. The population of Iranian male ,female and ration male to female based on table 2 during 1976-2011
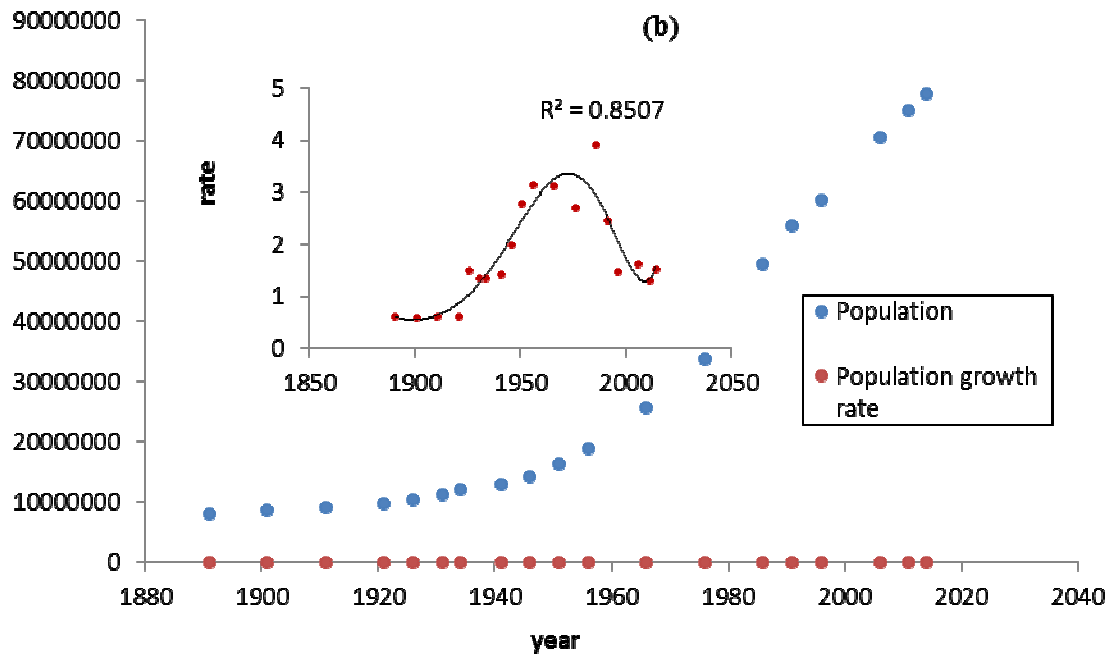
Fig.4. The graph of population and population growth rate of table 3 **(a)** bar graph **(b)** scatter graph to show the best distribution of the points, polynomial , order =6 during 20 years (1881-2014) in Iran .
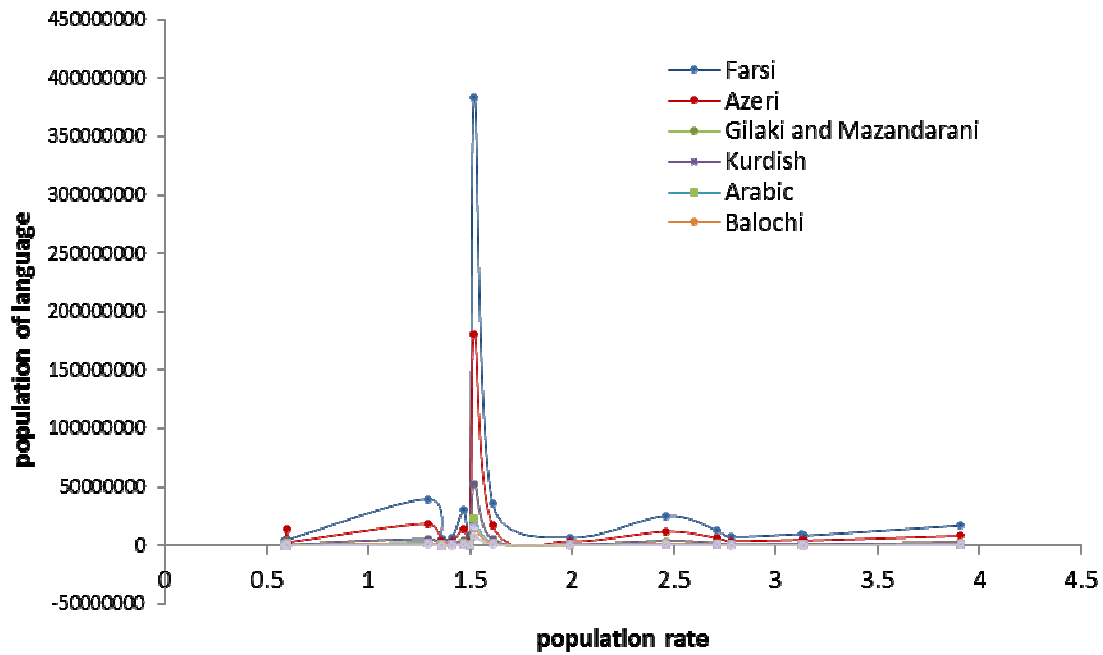

Fig.5. Gilaki and Mazandarani, Arabic, Lori, Talysh, Azeri, Kurdish ,Balochi ,Turkaman and others   have become populated during 1881-2014 whereas the growth rate of population has decreased in that time.

Table 1. Farsi, Gilaki and Mazandarani, Arabic, Lori, Talysh, Azeri, Kurdish, Balochi, Turkaman and others languages based on Iranian and Foreign press.

Language	Foreign press	Iranian press
Farsi	51	46.2
Azeri	24	20.6
Gilaki and Mazandarani	7	7.2
kurdish	7	10
Arabic	3	3.5
Baloochi	2	2.7
Lori	2	8.9
Turkaman	2	0.6
Talysh	1	0.1
others	1	0.2

Table 2. The population parameters of Iranians during 1976-2011.

Year	Total population	Male	Female	Ratio Male to Female	Number of family	Family size
2011	75149669	37905669	37244000	102.00	21185647	3.55
2006	70495782	35866362	34629420	104.00	17501771	4.03
1996	60055488	30515159	29540329	103.00	12398235	4.84
1986	60055488	25280961	24164049	105.00	9673931	5.11
1976	33708744	17356347	16352397	106.00	6711628	5.02

Table 3. The statistical data of population and population growth rate during 20 years in Iran.

Year	Population	Population growth rate
1881	7654000	-
1891	8124000	0.6
1901	8613000	0.59
1911	9143000	0.6
1921	9707000	0.6
1926	10456000	1.5
1931	11185000	1.36
1934	11964000	1.36
1941	12833000	1.41
1946	14159000	1.99
1951	16237000	2.78
1956	18954704	3.14
1966	25788722	3.13
1976	33708744	2.71
1986	49445010	3.91
1991	55837163	2.46
1996	60055488	1.47
2006	70472846	1.61
2011	751496696	1.29
2014	77777777	1.52

Table 4. The population of each Iranian language versus population growth rate in Iran during 1881-2014.

Year	farsi	azari	gilaki and mazandarani	kurdish	arabic	baloochi	lori	torkamani	taleshi	others
1881	3903540	1836960	535780	535780	229620	153080	153080	153080	76540	76540
1891	4143240	1949760	568680	568680	243720	162480	162480	162480	81240	81240
1901	4392630	2067120	602910	602910	258390	172260	172260	172260	86130	86130
1911	4662930	2194320	640010	640010	274290	182860	182860	182860	91430	91430
1921	4950570	2329680	679490	679490	291210	194140	194140	194140	97070	97070
1926	5332560	2509440	731920	731920	313680	209120	209120	209120	104560	104560
1931	5704350	2684400	782950	782950	335550	223700	223700	223700	111850	111850
1934	6101640	2871360	837480	837480	358920	239280	239280	239280	119640	119640
1941	6544830	3079920	898310	898310	384990	256660	256660	256660	128330	128330
1946	7221090	3398160	991130	991130	424770	283180	283180	283180	141590	141590
1951	8280870	3896880	1136590	1136590	487110	324740	324740	324740	162370	162370
1956	9666899.04	4549128.96	1326829.28	1326829.28	568641.12	379094.08	379094.08	379094.08	189547.04	189547.04
1966	13152248.22	6189293.28	1805210.54	1805210.54	773661.66	515774.44	515774.44	515774.44	257887.22	257887.22
1976	17191459.44	8090098.56	2359612.08	2359612.08	1011262.32	674174.88	674174.88	337087.44	337087.44	
1986	25216955.1	11866802.4	3461150.7	3461150.7	1483350.3	988900.2	988900.2	988900.2	494450.1	494450.1
1991	252169.551	13400919.12	3908601.41	3908601.41	1675114.89	1116743.26	1116743.26	1116743.26	558371.63	558371.63
1996	30628298.88	14413317.12	4203884.16	4203884.16	1801664.64	1201109.76	1201109.76	600554.88	600554.88	
2006	35941151.46	16913483.04	4933099.22	4933099.22	2114185.38	1409456.92	1409456.92	1409456.92	704728.46	704728.46
2011	383263314.96	180359207.04	52604768.72	52604768.72	22544900.88	15029933.92	15029933.92	15029933.92	7514966.96	7514966.96
2014	39666666.27	18666666.48	5444444.39	5444444.39	2333333.31	1555555.54	1555555.54	1555555.54	777777.77	777777.77