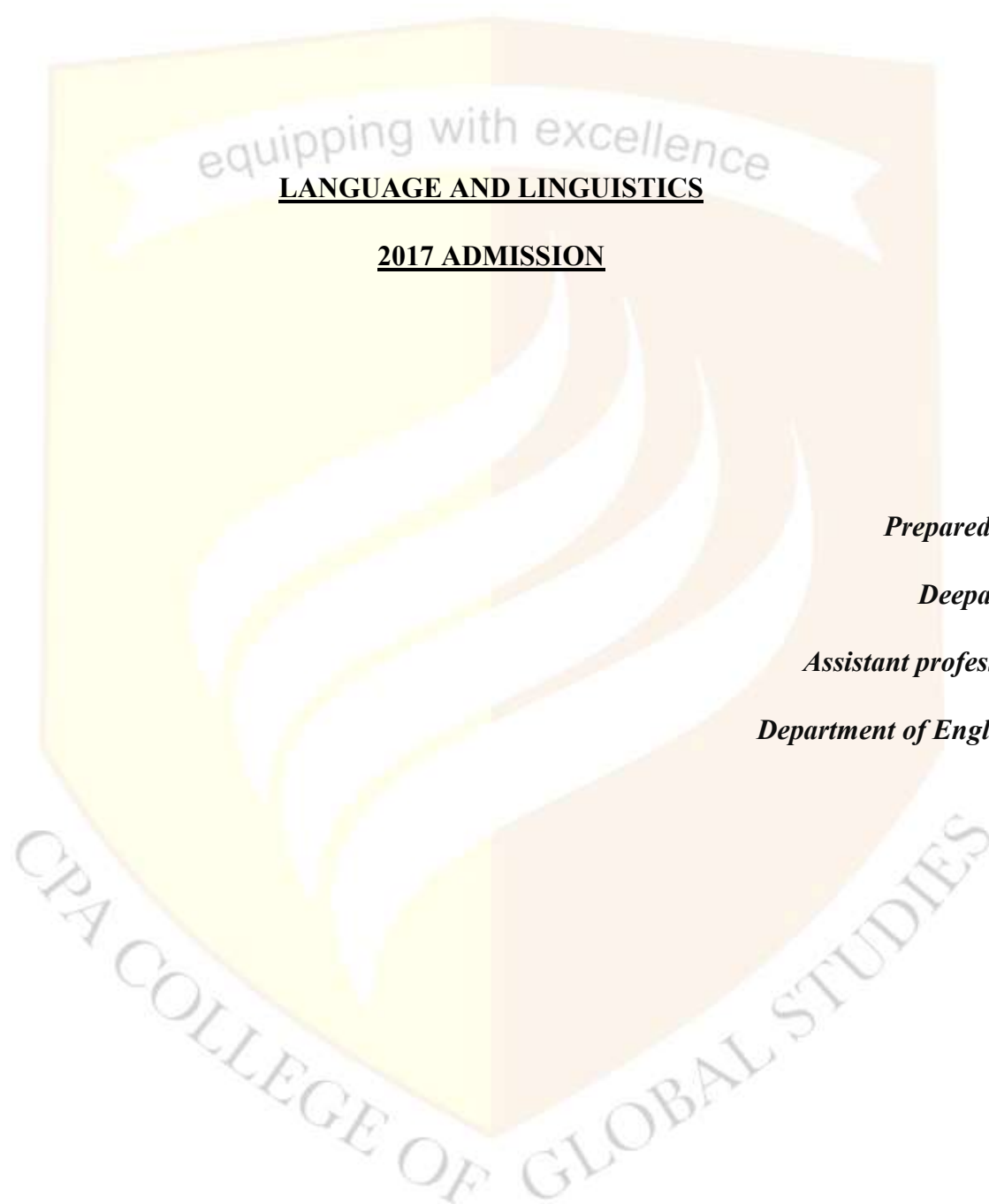


**5<sup>th</sup> SEM BA ENGLISH**  
**UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT**



*Prepared by*

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## LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

COURSE CODE	ENG5B02
TITLE OF THE COURSE	LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS
SEMESTER IN WHICH THE COURSE IS TO BE TAUGHT	5
NO. OF CREDITS	5
NO. OF CONTACT HOURS	90 (5hrs/wk.)

### 1. AIM OF THE COURSE

The course studies what is language and what is knowledge a language consist of. This is provided by basic examination of internal organization of sentences, words and sound systems. The course assumes no prior training in linguistics. Students of Linguistics begin their studies by learning how to analyze languages, their sounds (phonetics and phonology), their sentence structure (syntax) and their system of expressing meaning( semantics).

### 2. OBJECTIVE OF THE COURSE

- To lead a greater understanding of the human mind of human communicative action and relations through an objective study language.
- To familiarize students with key concepts of Linguistics and develop awareness of latest trends in Language study.
- To help students towards a better pronunciation and to improve the general standard of pronunciation in every day conversation and reading.
- To help the students develop a sense of English grammar, idioms, syntax and usages.
- To improve writing and speech skills.

## MODULE 1 - LANGUAGE

- a) What is Language? Speech and Writing - Language and Society
- b) Variations in Language - Language Behaviour- Dialect – Idiolect – Register – Bilingualism

## MODULE 2 - LINGUISTICS

- a) What is Linguistics? Is Linguistics a science?
- b) Branches of Linguistics: Phonology – morphology -Syntax – Semantics – Semiology
- c) Approaches to the study of Linguistics  
Synchronic – Diachronic prescriptive  
Descriptive Traditional Modern
- d) Key concepts in Linguistic - Langue – Parole – Competence – Performance etc

## MODULE 3 – PHONETICS

- a) Speech Mechanism – Organs of Speech
- b) Overview of English Sound System
- c) Classification of Vowels – Diphthongs – Triphthongs and Consonants-Cardinal vowels – Phonemes- Allophones and Allophonic variations Homonyms – Suprasegmentals: stress and rhythms, Intonation – Juncture
- d) Elision and Assimilation – Syllable
- e) Transcription and Practice
- f) Application (to be done preferably in the Language lab)  
The need of uniformity and Intelligibility- Distinctions between Regional and RP  
Sounds articulation and Auditory Exercises

## MODULE 4 – STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH

- a) Introduction to Grammar
- b) Grammar of words  
Morphemes and allophones – Lexical/content words – Form words – Functional/structural words -Formal, Informal and Academic words- Idioms
- c) Word class/Parts of speech – Word formation- Derivation – Inflexion
- d) Grammar Sentence  
Word order – Phrase Clause Sentence Patterns  
Sentences – Declarative – Interrogative – Imperative – Exclamatory – Simple complex- Compound – Transformation of sentences

## **MODULE 1 -- THE BEGINNINGS**

- **Language - Definitions**

- "Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols". - Edward Sapir.
- "A set (finite or infinite) of sentence, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements ". - Noam Chomsky.

- **Human Language And Animal Language**

- Enabled man to achieve a form of social organization different from that of other animals.
- Animals communicate with one another by means of cries.
- Human language is articulate
- Animal language is not articulate
- Human Language is analysable into a number of smaller units, so it is called human language is a system of systems.
- Duality of structure - Human language is structured at the sounds and at the level of words.

- **Properties of Human Language**

- Recursiveness -Human being can produce and understand an infinite number of sentences using a finite number of rules which are repeatedly used.
- Open ended - We can add new words and sentences to the already existing ones.
- Onomatopoeic words - represent the sounds of their referents.
- Human language is manifested in two forms, the written and the spoken.

- **Theories of Language Origin**

- 1 the Bow -Wow Theory

- Language is an imitation of natural sounds.

- eg: Cuckoo, Crow, Quacked.

- There are only a few words like these.

- 2 The Ding-Dong Theory

- Related with the German philologist Max Muller.

- 3 The Pooh-Pooh Theory

- Traces all human speech utterances to the basic emotions of man.

- 4 The Gesture Theory

- Every human gesture is followed by movements of tongue, lips and  
Jaws.

- 5 The Yo-He-Ho Theory

- Language has been formed from the words uttered by groups of  
people engaged in joint Labour of some sort.

- 6 The musical Theory

- Language originated in the form of songs.

- **Two modes of writing**

- Speech and writing

- **Origins of writing**

- Sumerian writing

## MODULE 2: WHAT IS LINGUISTICS?

- Scientific Nature of Linguistics
  - Science engages in
  - Gathering of data
  - Analysis of data
  - Determination of the relationship between facts
  - Formulation of casual explanation
  - Verification and validation
  - Generalization
- Aims of Linguistics:
  - To study the nature of language and establish a theory of language
  - To describe a language and all languages by applying the theory established.
- The Traditional Approaches
  - Parts of speech
  - Definition of verbs
  - Language should be systematic
  - Objectivity
- Modern Linguistics
  - Philology
  - diachronic study
  - Synchronic study
  - Father of modern linguistics: Ferdinand Saussure
  - Major Terms and Concepts
  - Synchronic and Diachronic Approach

- Language study focusses on the changes in language over languages over a span of time.
  - Langue and Parole
  - Parole - particular meaningful utterance
  - Similar to Chomsky 's idea of performance.
  - Competence and performance
  - Semiotics and semiology
  - Linguistics is descriptive
- Branches/Approaches Linguistics
  - Psycholinguistics
  - Developmental Linguistics
  - Neurolinguistics
  - Sociolinguistics
- Language and Dialect
  - Dialect - differ in grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation
  - Dialect - totality of the speech hobbits
  - Register

### MODULE 3: PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

- **Phonetics** -deals with the study of speech sounds or phonemes
- **Phoneme**-Smallest unit of speech sounds
- **Morphemes**- Phonemes are combined into larger meaningful units called morphemes
- **Branches of Linguistics**
  - 1.Phonology: Study of elementary speech sounds
  - 2.Morphology: The study of ordering of speech sounds into the smallest meaningful groups such as morphemes and words
  - 3.Syntax: The study of the way that sequences of words are ordered into phrases, clauses and sentences
  - 4.Semantics: The study of meaning.
- **The Speech Mechanism**
  - The airstream mechanism and The Origin of Speech
  - 1.The Respiratory System: Lungs, trachea of the chest and the windpipe
    - a. Pulmonic air stream mechanism
    - b. Glottalic air stream mechanism
    - c. Velaric air stream mechanism
  - 2.The Phonatory System: Larynx
  - 3.The Articulatory System: Nose, teeth, tongue, roof of the mouth and lips
    - a. The passive articulators
    - b. The active articulators
- **Organs of Speech**
  - Various organs of the body that convert the air that comes out of the lungs to the atmosphere
  - Lungs, Larynx, Pharynx, The roof of the mouth, The tongue, The teeth, The lip
  - Classification of Speech Sounds



- **Vowels**

- Voices sounds during the production of which the air escapes through freely and continuously without any audible frictional voice
- Classification of vowels
  - 1.The position of the lips
  - Round vowels & Unround vowels
  - 2.The part of the tongue that raised
  - Front vowel, Back vowel & Centre vowel
  - 3.The height to which the tongue is raised
  - High/Close, Low /Open, Half high/Half close & Half low/Half open

- **Cardinal vowels**

- Specially selected vowels which can be used as points of reference from which other vowels can be measured
- There are eight cardinal vowels
- 12 monophthongs or pure vowels
- 8 diphthongs
- Diphthongs
- Fronting diphthongs & Retracting diphthongs
- Centring Diphthongs, Falling Diphthongs, Rising Diphthongs, Triphthongs

- **Consonants**

- Sounds in the production of which there is an obstruction of the air passage narrowing the oral cavity

- **Classification**

- On the basis of the place of articulation
  - Bilabial, Labio-dental, Dental, Alveolar, Post-Alveolar, Palato-Alveolar, Palatal, Velar & Glottal or Laryngeal

- On the basis of Manner of Articulation
  - Plosive or stop Consonants, Affricates, Fricatives, Trill or Roll, Lateral, Nasal, Frictionless Continuants, SEMI vowels
- **Phonology**
  - Minimal pair- Two words which differ only in one phoneme
- **Allophones**
  - Different concrete phonetic variation of the same phoneme
- **Homophones**
  - Words which are spelt differently but pronounced alike and which are different in meaning
  - eg: flower & flour
- **Homographs**
  - Single spelling and two or more meaning. eg: bank
- **Homonyms**
  - Words pronounced differently though spelt identically. eg: read
- **Syllable**
  - Unit of speech which is at a level higher than the speech sound or phoneme
  - Monosyllabic words Disyllabic words, Trisyllabic words & Polysyllabic words
- **Syllabic consonant**
  - Some syllables in which the consonants function as nucleus. If the consonant in a syllable is a nucleus, it is called a Syllabic consonant.
- **Supra segmentals**
  - In addition to phonemes, there are certain special features which affect speech sounds such as stress, pitch length or intonation and juncture.
- **Stress**
  - The degree of force with which a sound of syllable is uttered

- **Stress shift in derivatives**
- **Stress in compound words**
  - Words which are composed of two or more separate words
- **Sentence stress**
  - Accent on certain words within a sentence
- **Illustration**
- **Rhythm**
  - English stressed syllables tend to occur at a regular interval of time
- **Juncture**
  - Phenomenon of pause in speech, the pause that we make between two words to make out the meaning
- **Pitch and intonation**
  - Pitch of the voice is continuously rising and falling
  - Intonation refers to significant changes of pitch and stress pertaining to sentences.
- **Assimilation**
  - Process by which one speech sound is changed to a second, under the influence of a third.
- **Elision**
  - In order to maintain the rhythm of English we have to pronounce the unaccented syllables rapidly and omitted some words in continuous speed

## MODULE 4 – INTRODUCTION TO GRAMMAR

- Morphology – study of morphemic structure
- Syntax – study of combination of morphemes into sentences
- Morphemes – smallest identifiable grammatical unit  
Lexical(free) morphemes and bound morphemes
- Word formation
  - Compounding -Two or more existing words are simply combined
  - Blending – New words are coined by combining the segments of two different words
  - Derivation and inflection – New words are formed by attaching prefixes or suffixes to the base form
  - Back formation – Reverse process of derivation
  - Clipping or shortening – one or more syllables are removed from a longer word
  - Metanalysis
  - Conversion – Deliberate transfer of a word from one part of speech from another
  - Acronym – words produced from the initial letters of a phrase
  - Re duplicatives
- Syntax – Study of sentence building

### **Clause – Grammatical unit consisting of a subject and a predicate**

- Noun clause, Adjectival clause, Adverbial clause.
- Sentences – Simple, Compound, complex





