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TITLE OF PAPER : INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE AND
LINGUISTICS

UNIT - 1. [Origins & development of language.]

1st Essay: Origin of language (4 theories).

Pg. NO: (1-4)

2nd Essay:- Indo-European language
(5-10).

1) HELLENIC : (GREEK) :

It is so called from the Hellenic inhabitants of Hellas. The Greeks always designated themselves by the name Hellas. The dialects belongs to the Hellenic family are (a) Doric (b) Ionic (c) Ionic & Attic out of Attic descended common Greek known as Demotic Greek and the language of literature and intellectuals is known as classical Greek or pure Greek.

2) CELTIC :

The Celtic population was spread in Spain, Portugal, France, West Germany, Northern Italy and England. The Celtic Branch includes three groups.

(a) THE GALIC :

It is little known to us through names quoted by Greek and Latin authors or through inscriptions and coins.

(b) THE BRITANNIC:

It includes the Welsh, the Cornish and the language spoken in North West France.

(c) THE GAELIC:

It includes the Irish, the Scotch Gaelic and the language spoken in north of Ireland.

It has 44 speech sound has 44 phonetic sound.

PHONEMES Vowels:

A Vowel is a voiced sound. A speech sound that we produced without obstructing the air from our lungs is a vowel. When we pronounce vowels sound we should either our mouth fully open or half open. British generally has short vowel, long vowel, diphthongs.

a, e, i, o, u are vowel. This vowels represents 20 sound. They are short vowel = 7
long vowel = 5
diphthong = 8
80

IRANIAN:-

Today's Iran formerly known as old Persian region. There evolved two language (A) Old Persian (B) Zend.

The nomadic north Indian population mixed up with the Persian. Together evolved to the central parts of China and then to the southern part of the Russian region. Then they mingled up with the Lativians. Then the features of Sanskrit entered into Afghan, Pushtu, Beluchi, Kurdish and host of dialects account for the linguistic varieties in the Iranian group.

AMERICAN:-

Initially it was thought that the American language was a part of the Iranian group later it was understood that it is an independent

language of the Christian scripture. It is known as literary American. It is known to the outside world from the 5th century. A.D onwards. It has similarities with Iranian. There is no grammatical gender in the language. It prevails in the region between the south of caucasus mountains and the eastern end of the Black sea.

4. ALBANIAN:

It is known to the outside world from the 17th century. A.D. This is the language of ancient Illyria. It is spoken in the region North west of Greece. This language is of mixed character with Latin, Turkish, Greek and Slovene. Its southern variation is known as Gheg. Its northern variation is Tosk.

5) BALTO-SLAVIC:

Prussian, Lettic and Lithuanian are

Baltic language. Prussian extinct. There is an inter relatedness between Lettic and Sanskrit. The Slavic languages have two groups the South Eastern and the Western. Russian, Bulgarian and Illyrian belong to the South Eastern group (Czech or Bohemian, Polish, Serbian or Slovenian) belong to the Western group.

6. ITALIC : (LATIN):

The Latin dialect belongs to this group. It is the literary language of ancient Rome. It is known to us from about 300 B.C. There were some other languages in the Italian region. They are Ligurian, Etruscan, Messapian, Oscan, Venetic and Umbrian. Since the Romans were dominant their language Latin was also dominant. There are two variations in Latin. They are 1) Vulgar 2) Classical. French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese were born of Vulgar Latin.

the result of a combination of theories rather than any particular theory. It is improbable that the question is ever solved. It is a problem for anthropologists and psychologists.

INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES: (10m)

There are eleven Indo European groups languages of which two groups of languages, Anatolian and Tocharian extinct. The remaining nine groups exist.

Indian:

The Indo-European language in the Indian context is Sanskrit and Prakrit. Sanskrit is representing the literary language. The Prakrit is accounting for dialects. The earliest of the Sanskrit division is Vedic Sanskrit. It prevailed between 2000 BC and 1500 BC. It is the language of the four Vedas. A strong

Grammatical system in Sanskrit evolved in the 4th century B.C. It helped the language to attain literary status. This is called classical Sanskrit. Sanskrit is held as the mother of all north Indian language and the language of Lanka - Sinhalese. In the 6th century B.C. Pali a Prakrit dialect rose to literary status. From the Prakrit dialects a number of North Indian and Prakrit languages evolved. A mixture of Arabic and Persian is called Hindustani. Romany is the language of the gypsies of the north-west India. During the course of their nomadic visits around 5th century A.D. they carried it to the various parts of the world.

LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

1. ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE

THE BOW-BOW THEORY:-

• According to the theory the earliest man attempted to imitate some character some of the creature or the object to which he was referring.

The young child adopts a similar expression the thing that distinguishes dog from other animals is its barking. so man begins to call it bow-wow.

This imitative tendency is the beginning of language. The roots of some words support such an assumption.

• In the word 'snake' have heard the hissing sound.

• In the word 'wind' there is an imitation of whistling of gust among the tree tops.

• The word 'water' has liquid in it.

In many of the onomatopoeic elements

Played an important role. The recent word such as 'puff' whine, wail, whistle -babble denote sound of one kind or other.

THE DINBI-DONG THEORY:

The theory is usually associated with the great German scholar and Philologist Max, Muller. According to this theory, the beginnings of language are to be found in the sense of rhythm which seems to be found inborn in man. This theory favours the imitation of movement rather than of sound. Observing certain rhythm in the pulsing of the stream or the swaying of the trees in the wind, early man 'ding-donged' phonetically to them. This theory would connect the origin of speech with the same impulse which give rise to the savage war-dance, the medieval

ballads and the sea-chanties.

THE POOH-POOH THEORY:-

'PooH-pooH' is an exclamation implying contempt or disgust. Frequent use of this expression has given the status of a verb (pooH-pooH = to decry). This theory traces all forms of speech utterance back to emotional interjections by pain, surprise pleasure, wonder etc. These could have been similar to brute noises at the early stages and had got refined in our rational language.

was by sign natural and spontaneous. even today we resort to it when we beckon to a person when we try to speak with someone whose language which we do not understand. Every gesture of the hand is accompanied by a corresponding tongue the lips or the jaws. In the course of time the hand-gesture was displaced by the corresponding tongue, lip or jaw or gesture. Thus man passed from sign-language to spoken language. When we speak the words 'I, me', the lips are drawn in towards the speaker and for the word 'you' the movement is towards the person addressed.

The above four theories themselves seem most satisfactory. Each theory is correct only upto a point. Speech was

eg: The tiger chased the man

The man chased the tiger.

They are all writing exam.

Are they all writing exam.

They above cited sentence reveal to us that there is underlying pattern (or) rule, which govern the word order in a sentence.

Disorderly arrangement of word destroyed the meaning of a sentence.

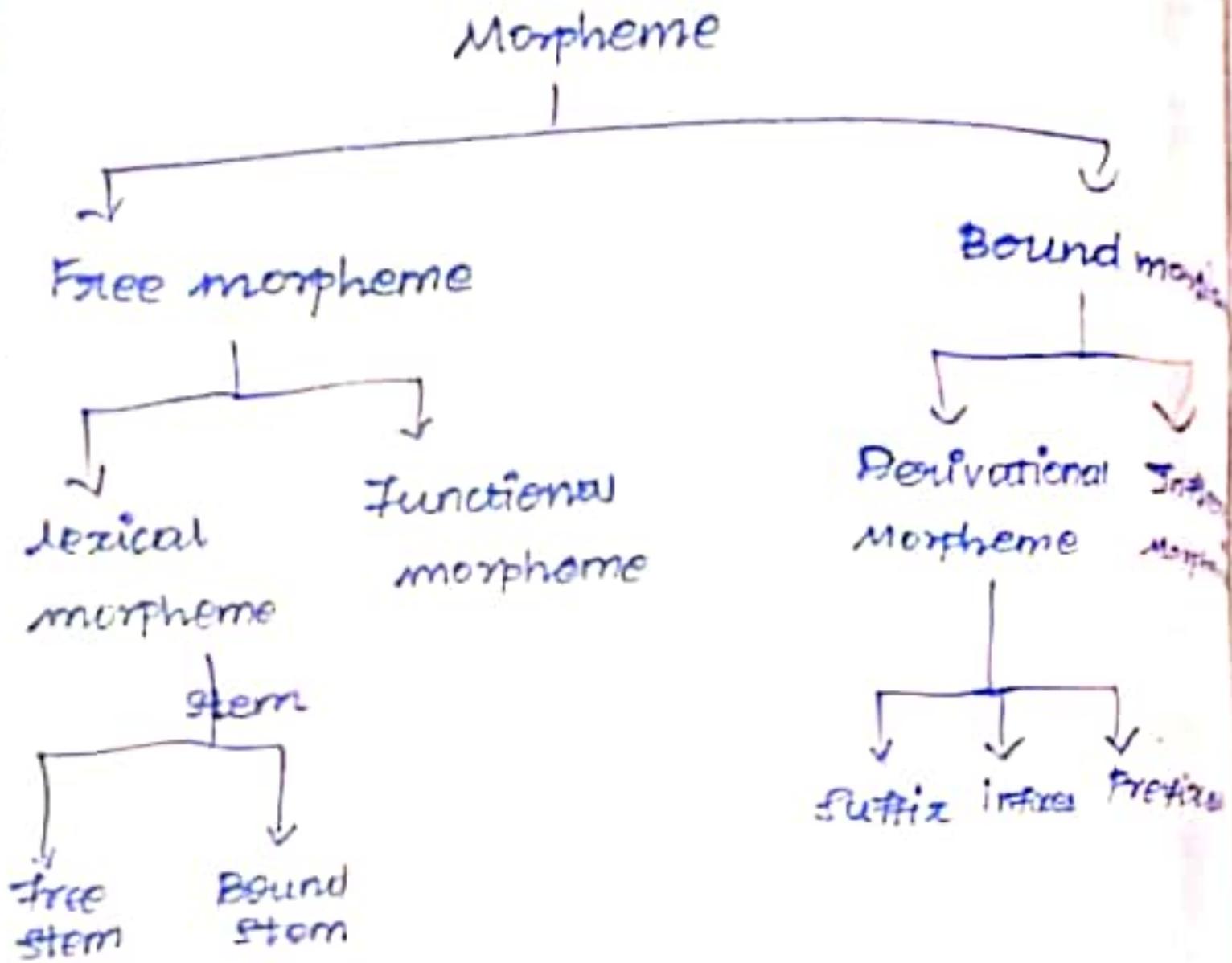
in order.

The sentence:

A sentence can be defined as a meaningful arrangement of words. Traditionally, grammarians define a sentence as "The complete expression of a single thought." Every sentence has a subject and predicate. In English, a sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.

Word order:

Many linguistic and grammarians believe that word order is at the syntax word order is very important because every order conveys distinct meaning - every word order change. The meaning also change note
consider the following part of the



Syntax

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that deal with the grammatical arrangement of word and morpheme in the

only one morpheme and they are single lexical morpheme.

lions = lion + s

tables = table + s.

taught = teach + past participle.

All the above given words in set two comprise two morpheme each. All Allomorphy.

The relationship between Morphs and Morphemes is called Allomorphy

The Variant forms of a morpheme are called Allomorpheme. Eg. Past tense Marker ed. is pronounced in three different way as /t/ (or) /d/ /ɪd/

Morpheme as free all the words in English cannot be analysed that easily. For example it is difficult to analyse irregular adverb singular (Man, Goose) plural (Men, Geese).

In the given words, the plural marker is not separately attached with the base or stem as eats, dogs and houses

Eg: look. looked
doubt. doubted.

Morphs and all morphs.

While 'phones' are used to realise 'phones' 'Morphs' are used to realise 'Morphemes'

Study the following sets lion, table, teach.

All the above given words are

Inflectional morpheme indicate number, tense, degree and case. They indicate the grammatical function of a word. Some example for Inflectional morpheme are follows, Singular, plural, s, es, en chairs, roses, oxen.

Tense with number. He signs

when a word has both inflectional and derivational affixes specific order in a word derivational suffix precedes inflectional suffix.

for example:

Dishonest has two Morpheme dis on

Affixes be prefixes (or) suffixes.

Affixes which precede the stem are prefixes eg: Unkind, Mistrust, Affixes which follow the stem are suffixes eg: nearly childhood.

Bound Morpheme are further classified into two type.

1) Derivational Morpheme

2) Inflectional Morpheme

⇒ New word can be formed using derivational morpheme. Derivational morphemes change the grammatical category of Prefixes. In in it Suffixes. ish, ness, ly, ment, less

Inflectional morpheme:-

New word can be formed with inflectional Morpheme.

All content words are lexical morpheme
Noun, Adjective and Verbs form lexical
morpheme lexical morpheme are listed
as head words. in a dictionary some
example for lexical morpheme are
Howe, man, women beautiful sing, dance.

FUNCTION MORPHEME:-

conjunction, preposition, articles, and
Pronoun are functional morpheme.

Functional words are treated as
closed class since we rarely add
new functional morpheme to the language.

BOUND MORPHEME:-

Bound morpheme cannot stand
alone they are generally attracted
to a Morpheme. Bound Morpheme are
are dependent element. They occur
before (or) after the head.

these elements are called 'affixes'

in → expresses plurality.

ible → denotes senses of duration

es → does not possess any affix

Thus in-ible, es, ing and yes are morphemes.

Two types of morphemes.

1. Free Morphemes

2. Bound morphemes

Free morpheme unit which can stand by themselves as single words. They cannot be divided into smaller units (or) grammatical parts. They do not have affixes. They have only a base form which is also called as root (or) stem.

Bro, shirt, You came are examples of free morphemes.

Free morphemes can further be classified as
Lexical Morphemes

The Collins English Dictionary defines Morphology, as the study of the forms structure of words in a language especially in the consistent pattern of inflection combination derivation and change that may be observed and classified.

MORPHEME:

Morpheme are the smallest meaningful element of a word. These element take a meaning or grammatical function. They cannot be further subdivided into still smaller units.

Thus morpheme is a minimal unit of

Place of articulation refers to the place where exactly the sound is produced and what organs of speech are involved. Any description of the consonants must make a mention of the points.

Morphology:

The term "Morphology" was originally used in biology. Since the middle of the 19th century, it has been used by linguists. It analyzes the basic 'elements' which are used in language.

Morphology in simple terms is the study of the internal structure of words. Words in any language possess certain features. A number of elements are involved in making of words. Morphology refers to the study of the internal structure of words.

shut. The air escape through the mouth. The sound is called oral sound. In English (m, n, ŋ) are nasal sound.

THE ACTIVE ARTICULATORS AND PASSIVE ARTICULATORS

During speech production some articulators move they are passive articulators the tongue and lower lip are active articulators. but the roof of the mouth, upper lip, teeth etc.. are passive articulators. The active articulators are brought toward passive articulators. The active articulators to make a closure (or) narrowing.

THE STRUCTURE INVOLVED:

The term structure refer to the way in which the passage of air is restricted by various organs. The structure may be complete closure, partial closure, narrowing etc..

THE MANNER OF ARTICULATION:-

Refer to the kinds of structure involved in the production of speech sound

Produced with some kind of closure or
narrowing to describe a consonant we
requiring the following details regarding
its production.

(a) THE AIR STREAM MECHANISM:-

All the vowels and consonants are
produced with a pulmonic, aggressive
air stream.

THE STATE OF THE GLOTTIS:-

We must say whether the vocal
cords vibrate the sound produced
are 'voiced' for some English consonants
they do not vibrate for others.

THE POSITION OF THE SOFT PALATE:-

If the soft palate is lowered
the air escapes through the ~~slit~~
producing nasal sound. If the soft
palate is raised, the nasal passage is

(d) /eɪ/. The front of the tongue starts from a point just below half-close position and moves in the direction of the front close position /i/. The lips are spread. It occurs initially medially and finally. (e.g) aim /eɪm/, pain /peɪn/, play /pleɪ/.

(e) /aɪ/. The glide begins at a point slightly behind. The front open position and moves in the direction of the front close /i/. Lips are natural at beginning and loosely

Pronounce the word 'the' the glide starts from /a:/ and moves towards /r/. The glide takes place within a syllable. Diphthongs are equivalent in length to the long. Most of the strength and stress associated with the glide is concentrated on the first element and the second element is pronounced lightly.

There are eight diphthongs in English. They are classified into two categories: closing diphthongs and centring diphthongs according to the movement of the glide. Five diphthongs are closing diphthongs. They may be described with the help of diphthongs.

Description:

Closing Diphthongs:

Three diphthongs glide in the direction of the front close position - /I/, they are /eI/, /aI/ and /ɔI/.

(1) /ɜ:/ is a central, unrounded vowel; between half-close and half-open position. The centre of the tongue is raised to a height between half-close and half-open. Lips are natural. It occurs initially, medially and finally. (e.g) earn /ɜ:n/, ear /ɜ:/, err /ɜ:/.

(2) /ə/ is generally known as natural vowel because it does not occur in stressed syllables. It is a central, unrounded vowel just below the half-open position. Lips are natural. It occurs only in unaccented syllables in all the three positions. (e.g) again /əgeɪn/, forget /fəget/, father /fɑðə/.

2) Give description of diphthongs in English:

A diphthong is a vowel glide. It is a vowel which changes its quality in the course of its production. During the articulation of a diphthong, the tongue moves from one point to another point. When you

8) /ʊ/ is a back, rounded vowel just above the half-close. The part of the tongue nearer to the centre than back is raised to a height just above the half-close. Lips are closely rounded. It occurs medially and finally (e.g) *supper* /sʊpə/, *to* /tʊ/.

9) /u:/ is a back, close, rounded vowel. The back of the tongue is raised to a height very near the close position. Lips are closely rounded. It occurs initially medially and finally in words (e.g) *goose* /u:z/, *boot* /bu:t/, *two* /tu:/.

CENTRAL VOWELS:

10) /ɪ/ is a central, unrounded vowel, just above the open position. The centre of the tongue is raised to a height just above the open position. Lips are naturally open. It occurs initially and medially in words and not finally (e.g) *up* /ʌp/.

BACK VOWELS:-

(5) /ɑ:/ is a back, open, unrounded vowel. A vowel of the tongue between the centre and the back is in the fully open position. Lips are naturally open. It occurs initially and medially and finally. (e.g) art /ɑ:t/, part /pɑ:t/, car /kɑ:/.

(6) /ɒ/ is a back, rounded vowel just above the open position. The back of the tongue is just above the fully open position. Lips are openly rounded. It occurs initially and medially in words. It never occurs finally (e.g) or /ɔ:k/, box /bɒks/.

(7) /ɔ:/ is a back, rounded vowel between half open and half-close. The back of the tongue is raised to a position between half-close and half-open. Lips are openly rounded. It occurs initially, medially and finally in words. (e.g) ought /ɔ:t/, bought /bɔ:t/, now /nɔ:/.

(1) /ɪ/ is a centralized, front unrounded vowel just above the half-close position. The front of the tongue nearer to the centre than to the front is raised just above the half-close position. The lips are loosely spread. It occurs initially, medially and finally in words: (e.g) it /ɪt/, kit /kɪt/, city /sɪti/

(2) /e/ is a front unrounded vowel between half-close and half-open position. The lips are loosely spread. It occurs initially and medially. It rarely occurs finally

(e.g) egg /eg/, get /get/.

(3) /æ/ is front, unrounded vowel just below the half-open position. The front of the tongue is raised to a position just below the half-open position. Lips are naturally open. It occurs initially and medially and not finally (e.g) area /eɪrɪə/

Point out the tongue position easily. A description of vowel includes the position of the lips and the length of the vowels.

In the production of all the vowels the vowel cords vibrate and the nasal passage is closed.

PURE VOWELS:-

Pure vowels are sub-divided into three divisions - Front vowels
Back vowels
Central vowels.

According to the part of the tongue which is raised during their production

FRONT VOWELS:-

/i:/ is a front close unrounded vowel. The front of the tongue is raised in the direction of the hard palate to a position almost near close; the lips are spread. It occurs initially medially and finally (e.g) sat /i:t/ - beat /bi:t/ - tea /ti:/

Describe the pure vowels in English.

There are twenty vowels in the English language and they are classified into pure vowels and diphthongs. A pure vowel is one which does not change its quality during its production. That means the tongue remains in the same position from the beginning to the end [e.g.] If we produce the sound /i:/ there is no change in the tongue position.

[A diphthong is a vowel glide; i.e. the tongue moves from one point to another point during the course of its production] one can notice the change while one produces /aɪ:/ in 'high' there are twelve pure vowels and eight diphthongs in English. Pure vowels are also called 'monophthongs'

Vowels can be easily described by placing them in the conventional vowel quadrangle (vowel chart). We can

but diphthongs are vowel-guides. During articulation, the tongue moves from one point to another point. When we produce the vowel /u:/, the tongue remains in the same position from the beginning to the end. But when we pronounce /aɪ/, the tongue provides from /a/ to /ɪ/. There are twelve pure vowels and eight diphthongs in English.

● consonants are classified. According to the manner of articulation and place of articulation. According to manner, consonants are classified into plosives, Affricates, Nasals, Fricatives, laterals, frictionless continuants and semi-vowels. According to the place of articulation, the consonants are classified into bilabials, labio-dentals, dental, alveolar, Palato-alveolar, Velar and glottal consonants.

also continue the sound as long as we can hold our breath.

● In the production of a consonant sound, there is some sound of obstruction or narrowing in some part of the speech tract. For example, if we produce the consonant /p/, the two lips come together to make a complete obstruction to the air-stream. The nature of obstruction and the place of obstruction may vary in each case. The vocal cords vibrate for some consonants and may not vibrate for others. They vibrate for /b/ and do not vibrate for /p/. In English, there are twenty vowels and twenty consonants.

● The twenty vowels are further classified into pure vowels and diphthongs. In the production of pure vowels the tongue remains stationary, throughout.

Q. What is phonetics? What are the three types of phonetics?

- Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that deals with production, transmission and the production of speech sounds, using one's organs of speech. The branch of phonetics that deals with the transmission of sound from the speaker to the listener is called the Acoustic phonetics. The Auditory phonetics deals with the speech sounds as they are received and interpreted by the listener.

Q. Explain how the speech sounds are classified. What are they?

- Speech sounds are broadly classified into two categories - vowels and consonants.

- A vowel is a continuous voiced sound in the production of which there is no obstruction in any part of the speech tract.

For example in the production of the vowel /i:/, there is no obstruction and the air escapes freely. The vocal cords vibrate. We can

3.10. CONSONANTS

(1)	p	pin pɪn	(12)	ð	the ðe
(2)	b	bill bɪl	(13)	s	sea si:
(3)	t	tea ti:	(14)	z	zoo zu:
(4)	d	day deɪ	(15)	ʃ	shy ʃaɪ
(5)	k	kit kɪt	(16)	ʒ	vision vɪʒn
(6)	g	god gɒd	(17)	h	hit hɪt
(7)	tʃ	chill tʃɪl	(18)	r	ring rɪŋ
(8)	dʒ	job dʒɒb	(19)	m	man mæn
(9)	f	five faɪv	(20)	n	net net
(10)	v	van væn	(21)	ŋ	king kɪŋ
(11)	θ	think θɪŋk	(22)	w	wet wet
			(23)	j	yes jes
			(24)	ɪ	low ləʊ

No	SHORT VOWELS	SHORT VOWELS - 7		I
1.	æ	son /sʌn/	(1)	æ
10	ɪ	sit /sɪt/	2.	ɪ:
2.	ʊ	good /gʊd/	3.	ʊ:
4.	e	went /went/	4.	ɜ:
5.	ɒ	sorry /sɒrɪ/	(5)	ɒ:
6.	æ	match /mætʃ/		
7.	ə	at /ət/	(6)	ə

SHORT Vowels:-

SHORT Vowels-1		SHORT Vowels-2	
		1) a:	अ
1) A	अ	2) I:	आ
2) I	इ	3) U:	आ
3) U	उ	4) ɜ:	ए
4) e	ए	5) ɔ:	ओ
5) o	ओ	CONSONANTS	
6) æ	अण	1) P	प
7) ɔ	अ	2) b	ब (भ)
DIPHTHONGS-3		3) t	ट
1) eɪ	एय	4) d	ड (डि)
2) aɪ	अय	5) k	क
3) ɔɪ	ओय	6) g	ग (गि)
4) əʊ	अऊ	7) tʃ	च
5) əʊ	अउ (युग)	8) dʒ	[dʒ]ज
6) ɪə	इय	9) f	:.प (if)
7) eə	एय	10) v	व
8) ʊə	उय	11) θ	:.थ
9) wɪ	इं	12) ð	थ
10) jɪ	यं	13) ʒ	ज
11) ɪ	इ.	14) h	ह (हं)
		15) p	प
		16) w	व
		17) h	ह (हं)
		18) h	ह

PART-A**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS****2X10=20**

1. Define pooh - pooh theory.
2. What is the basic idea of Bow - wow theory?
3. Explain Voiced sounds
4. Mention the place of articulation of the alveolar consonants?
5. What are free and bound Morphemes?
6. How does Morphology differ from syntax?
7. How does a clause differ from a phrase?
8. Define idiolect
9. What are called social dialects?
10. What is jargon?

PART-B**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS****5X5=25**

- 11.a Differentiate pure vowels and diphthongs?
(OR)
b Describe the articulatory system.
- 12.a Write a note on consonants?
(OR)
b Describe the phonatory system.
- 13.a What are the differences between voiced sounds and voiceless sounds?
(OR)
b Write a note on style Resister and Jargon.
- 14.a Explain phonetics? And the three types of phonetics?
(OR)
b Distinguish between free Morpheme and bound Morpheme.
- 15.a Write an essay on Lexical Relations in Semantics?
(OR)
b Write an essay on the varieties of Language.

PART-C**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS****10X3=30**

16. Describe the Indo-European family of languages.
17. Write an essay on Morphemes and the various types of Morphemes.
18. Explain with examples the difference between homonyms and homophones.
19. What are the different aspects and meaning of words?
20. Write an essay on the social Functions of Language.

UNIT - 5

PART A.

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTION

1. What is Linguistic Semantics?
2. What is meaning?
3. What is Hyponymy? Explain with Example?
4. What do you understand by instrument?
5. With an examples explain 'Agent' and 'Theme'?
6. What do you mean by co-hyponyms?
7. What is polysemy?
8. What are called social dialects?
9. Define idiolect.?
10. What is sociolinguistics? Define.

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTION

11. Explain the meaning and ~~scope~~ scope of Syntax.

12. Bring out the differences between Morphology and Syntax.
13. Explain various aspects of meaning?
14. Write an Essay on Semantic Features.
15. What are Semantic Roles? Explain with examples.

