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**G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE & V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE
COLLEGE , SINDAGI
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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
2022-2023**

**PROJECT WORK
ON
“LINGUISTICS AND ELT”**

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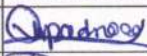
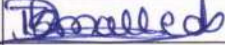
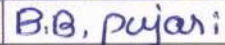
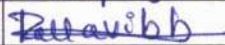
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This is to certify that the following B. A. VTh semester students satisfactorily completed the Project Work on “**LINGUISTICS AND ELT**” under our supervision.

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LINGUISTICS AND ELT

DEFINITION AND NATURE OF LINGUISTICS

INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is the study of human speech. It systematically studies the structure and evolution of human language. As a scientific study, it investigates many distinct systems like the physical characteristics of speech sounds, how sounds function and combine, how words and phrases are formed etc. Therefore it studies the nature of language. Linguistics is also concerned with all aspects of human behavior, physiology, and culture that interact with language.

Linguistics can be defined as the scientific study of the structure and development of language. The word is derived from the Latin words 'lingua' meaning 'tongue' and 'istics' meaning 'knowledge'. It is concerned with how language is learned and the role of which in the life of the individual and the community. By observing the features of language, one can determine its development, how it functions today and how it is evolved.

LINGUISTICS AS SCIENCE

The very nature of linguistics makes it scientific. In approach, nature and method linguistics is science because it is clear, systematic and scientific deductions are possible. What linguistics studies is language which is objective and variable. The different components of a language can be studied; the speech sounds are observable and analyzed, the manner and production of which can also be analyzed. The linguistic collects and classifies the components of a language and each of which is evaluable individually or as a group. All these processes makes it scientific:

- Collection of data
- Classification
- Analysis
- Shows the relationship
- Verification and logical explanation
- Scientific deduction

Scope of linguistics

Linguistics is one of the fastest and expanding branches of knowledge. It covers a wide range of topics. It aims at studying the components of the language system and to ultimately arrive at an explanatory statement on how the system works. It is concerned with the description of language, study its nature and the establishment of theory of language. Earlier, the study of a language was considered as part of studying history of language. Therefore it was allied to many branches.

Linguistics, as a modern term, studies language as a self-enclosed and autonomous system, worthy of study in its own right. It involves a vast, complex, and systematic study, with different core areas such as phonology, phonetics, morphology, syntax and semantics.

Levels of Linguistic Analysis

As a systematic structure, language can easily be subdivided because it is hierarchical in nature. Different units constitute the system of language. Each unit can be divided into smaller unit until we get the smallest unit. As per this division, the smallest indivisible unit is sound. A single sound which cannot be divided into any further is called a phoneme. From phonemes, larger units are formed. Therefore a phoneme is the smallest unit.

When these units arrange sequentially, it begins with a phoneme. Two or more phonemes help to constitute a larger meaningful unit called morpheme. Similarly morphemes combine to form larger unit or words. Words combine to form a large unit or sentence and several sentences combine or interconnect to make a unified piece of speech or writing, which we call a text or discourse.

CONCLUSION

In modern linguistics, the activity of describing the language system is the most important, so modern linguistics is generally known as descriptive.

BRANCHES OF LINGUISTICS

INTRODUCTION

Linguistics aims to discover the science of languages, how they originate and evolved and further how our mind perceives them to communicate. Linguistics is a broad area of study and encompasses varied specializations for students to choose from. This blog brings you a detailed list of major branches of linguistics, their key features as well as how you can make a successful career in linguistics.

WHAT IS LINGUISTICS?

In simple terms, linguistics can be referred to as the scientific study of language. It involves the analysis of the many different aspects such as the meaning, form and context of language. Studying linguistics will make you familiar with the different components that make up a language.

BRANCHES OF LINGUISTICS:

The field of Linguistics is vast and covers a range of different subfields. Here are the main branches of Linguistics:

1] APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Applied Linguistics is a branch of linguistics which is involved in the identification, investigation and providing solutions for real life issues relating to language. It is an interdisciplinary field, drawing knowledge from different academic fields like psychology, sociology, anthropology etc.

2] SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that deals with the effect of society or social factors on language. It is involved in the study of the effects and interactions between language and different social factors like ethnicity, social class, gender, cultural norms etc.

3] COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

Computational Linguistics is an interdisciplinary branch of linguistics which is concerned with the study and perception of spoken and written language from a computational perspective. It combines concepts from computer science, programming and coding with linguistics to determine how language functions in the context of computing and operating systems.

4] PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

Psycholinguistics deals with the psychological aspects of language. This is one of the branches of linguistics that is involved in the study of the different psychological factors that control the processes of acquiring, understanding and use of language by human beings.

5] COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS

Comparative Linguistics is one of the sought-after branches of linguistics that is involved in the study of identifying similar and dissimilar properties between different languages of a common origin. It studies the development of languages through a comparative analysis of two or more different languages evolved from a single parent language.

6] HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS

One of the important branches of linguistics, historical linguistics studies the evolution and changes in languages through periods of time. It analyses how and in what ways language changes over time, and also involves the reconstruction of past forms of languages.

CONCLUSION

Whatever you try to speak and communicate is difficult. Human language is complex knowledge and abilities that enable the speaker to communicate with others. Thus they share their ideas, views, emotions, and desires with others.

PROPERTIES OF HUMAN LANGUAGE

INTRODUCTION

There have been a number of attempts to determine the defining properties of human language, and different lists of features can be found. Six of these features have been taken and it has been described how they are manifested in human language.

PROPERTIES OF HUMAN LANGUAGE

- 1] Displacement
- 2] Arbitrary
- 3] Productivity
- 4] Cultural Transmission
- 5] Discreteness
- 6] Duality

1] DISPLACEMENT

When your pet cat comes home after spending a night in the back alleys and stands at your feet calling meow, you are likely to understand this message as relating to that immediate time and place. If you ask the cat where it was the night before and what it was up to, you may get the same meow response. It seems that animal communication is almost exclusively designed for its moment, here and now. It cannot effectively be used to relate events which are far removed in time and place.

2] ARBITRARY

It is generally the case that there is no 'natural' connection between a linguistic form and its meaning. Recognizing this general fact about language leads us to conclude that a property of linguistic signs is their arbitrary relationship with the objects they are used to indicate. The forms of human language demonstrate a property called arbitrariness: they do not, in any way, 'fit' the objects they denote.

3] PRODUCTIVITY

It is a feature of all languages that novel utterances are continually being created. A child learning language is especially active in forming and producing utterances which he or she has never heard before. With adults, new situations arise or new objects have to be described, so the language users manipulate their linguistic resources to produce new expressions and new sentences! This property of human language has been termed productivity .

4] CULTURAL TRANSMISSION

While you may inherit brown eyes and dark hair from your parents, you do not inherit their language. You acquire language and culture with other speakers and not from parental genes. This process whereby language is passed on from one generation to the next is described as cultural transmission.

5] DISCRETENESS

The sounds used in language are meaningfully distinct. For example, the difference between a /b/ sound and a /p/ sound is not actually very great, but when these sounds are part of a language like English, they are used in such a way that the occurrence of one rather than the other is meaningful.

6] DUALITY

Language is organized at two levels or layers simultaneously. This property is called duality, or 'double articulation'. In terms of speech production, we have the physical level at which we can produce individual sounds, like /n/, /b/ and /i/. As individual sounds, none of these discrete forms has any intrinsic meaning.

CONCLUSION

These six properties may be taken as the core features of human language.

APPROACH TO THE STUDY LINGUISTICS

[Synchronic-Diachronic, Langue and parole, Competence and performance]

INTRODUCTION

It was Saussure who introduced two approaches to language; the synchronic and diachronic approaches. In the 19th century linguistic scholars had mainly been interested in historical aspects of language. This approach studies the development of languages over time, the connections between them from our earlier records to the present day.

SYNCHRONIC-DIACHRONIC

Synchronic approach, on the other hand, concentrates on the patterns and functions of language in use today, with the emphasis on how meanings are maintained and established and on the functions of grammatical structures.

Diachronic approach is main concern of historical linguistics. It is also concerned with observed changes in particular languages, classifying the languages into language families and developing general theories about the language changes.

LANGUE AND PAROLE

In language study the concept of structure is relevant. To describe the structure of a language, it was Saussure who used the terms langue and parole to signify the rules or the system that forms a language and actual utterances of language, respectively.

Parole is often equated with speech. The children develop their native tongue by hearing the language a number of times. After their first utterances, they gradually modify them by listening to the language heard around them.

COMPETENCE AND PERFORMANCE

Competence refers to the unconscious knowledge of grammar that allows a speaker to use and understand a language. It is the innate linguistic knowledge that allows a person to match sounds and meanings. It is the speaker's or hearer's knowledge of his language.

Performance is seen as a set of specific utterance produced by native speaker. The problems of memory limitation, distraction, shift of attention and errors may arise at the time of utterance and can be seen as a limitation of performance. Competence and Performance is Saussure's *Langue* and *parole*.

CONCLUSION

Linguistics helps teachers convey the origins of words and languages, their historical applications, and their modern day relevance. Combined, this approach to teaching language helps students gain a better, more in-depth understanding of their assignments and work product expectations.



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