

Unit - 4.

Language - is a structured system of sound pattern that have socially standardised meaning.

It provides a set of symbols that thoroughly catalogues the objects, events and processes in the human environment.

In simple words, language involves the use of arbitrary sounds that have accepted referents and that can be rearranged in different ways to have different meanings.

3 characteristics of language acc. to Brown

- displacement means it employs symbol as arbitrary representations of objects and events that are or were real or abstract and hypothetical
- meaningfulness ~~as~~ → it is also be organised semantically since the communication of meaning is one of the major function of language
- Productiveness implies that give a set of speech sounds and systems of rules necessary for pairing sounds with meaning

we can produce an infinite number of communication.

"language as a system of symbols, which allow communication of ideas among two or more individual"

— Kellogg.

~~Lingua~~ Linguistics

Is the scientific study of language and its structure, including the study of grammar, syntax, phonetics

Acc. to researcher the structure & ~~so~~ rules governing language involve 5 components which are as follows

→ Phonemes — elementary sounds of language are phonemes

- Are smallest unit of spoken language
- They ~~are~~ ^{do} not sound like 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd' but 'b' from bat, 'c' from cat, 'ch' from child, 'the' 'the'

→ Morphemes — phonemes combine to form larger unit. which are known as smallest meaningful unit language they can be words or suffix or prefix.

- Syntax - describes the structure of language and the way the words put together to form sentences. They are grammars that specify the rules for combining and arranging words to form phrases and sentences.

- Semantics refers to the study of the meaning of words and sentences. In other words, it refers to the meaning one derives from morphemes, words, and sentences.

- Pragmatics - it defines as the rules governing the use of language in context of speaker and listener like difference in talking with teacher & peer.

Hierarchy of linguistics

Phonemes won stranger talk t.



Morphemes one | strange | er | talk | ed



Word one | stranger | talked |



Phrase one stranger / talked



Sentence one stranger talked

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Psycholinguistics .

The study of the relationship between linguistic behaviour and psychological processes .