

L A N G U A G E

&

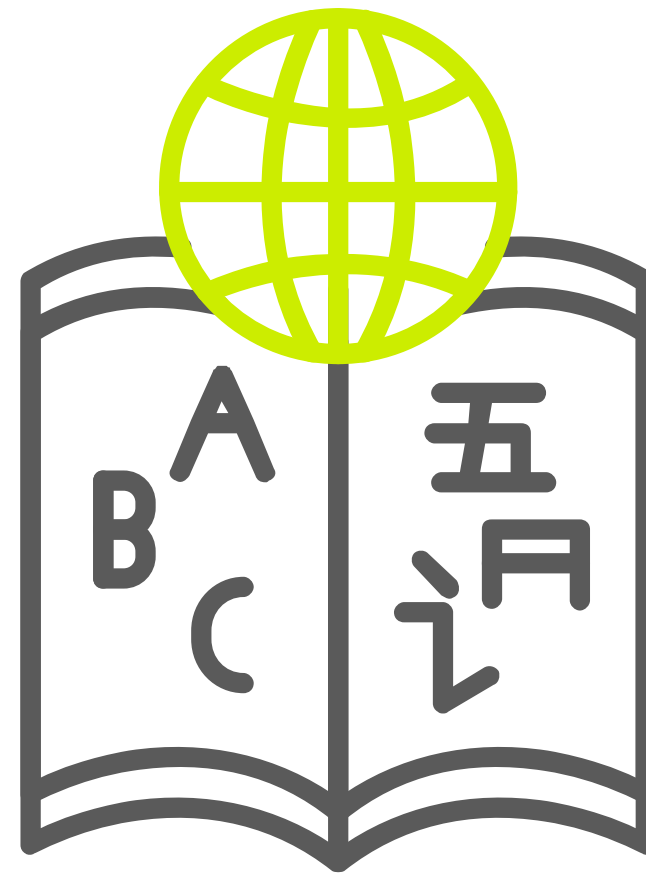
L I N G U I S T I C S



Asst.Prof.Dr. Teeraporn Plailek
Faculty of Education
Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University



What is language ?



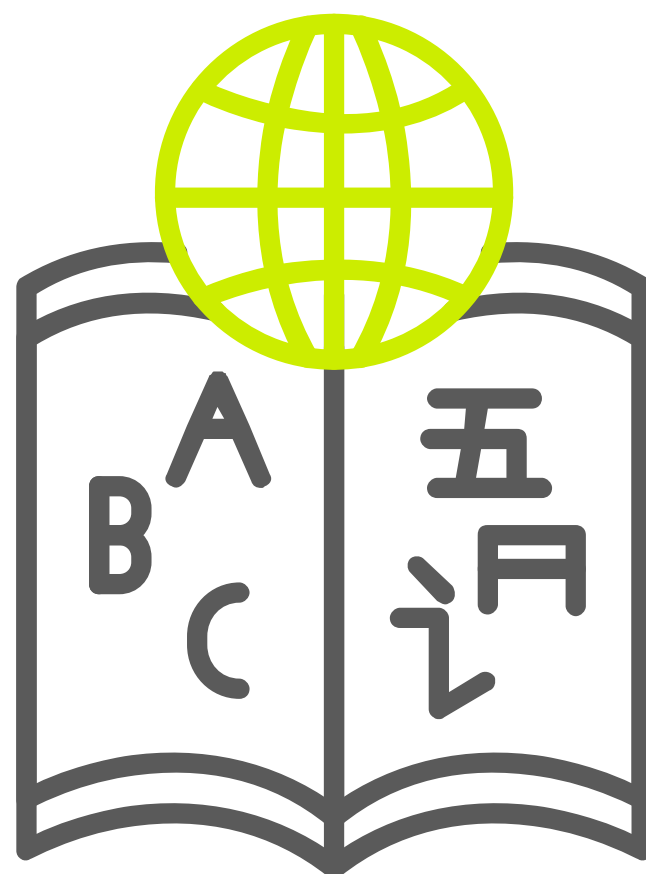


Language is a system of communication that consists of a set of spoken, written, or signed symbols used by people to express thoughts, emotions, ideas, and information.

- **It is systematic and rule-governed.**
 - **Used for communication, expression, and thinking.**
 - **Every language has its own structure, sounds, and grammar.**
- 
- 

What is linguistics ?

au



æ



Linguistics is the scientific study of language and its structure, including

- * the study of sounds (phonetics and phonology),
 - * word formation (morphology),
 - * sentence structure (syntax),
 - * meaning (semantics), and
 - * language use (pragmatics).
- 

Scopes of linguistics





Microlinguistics includes phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics.



Macrolinguistics includes sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, applied linguistics, etc.



Phonetics



Study of speech sounds



Phonology



Study of sound patterns



Morphology



Study of word structure and word formation



Syntax



Study of sentence structure



Semantics



Study of meaning

Pragmatics



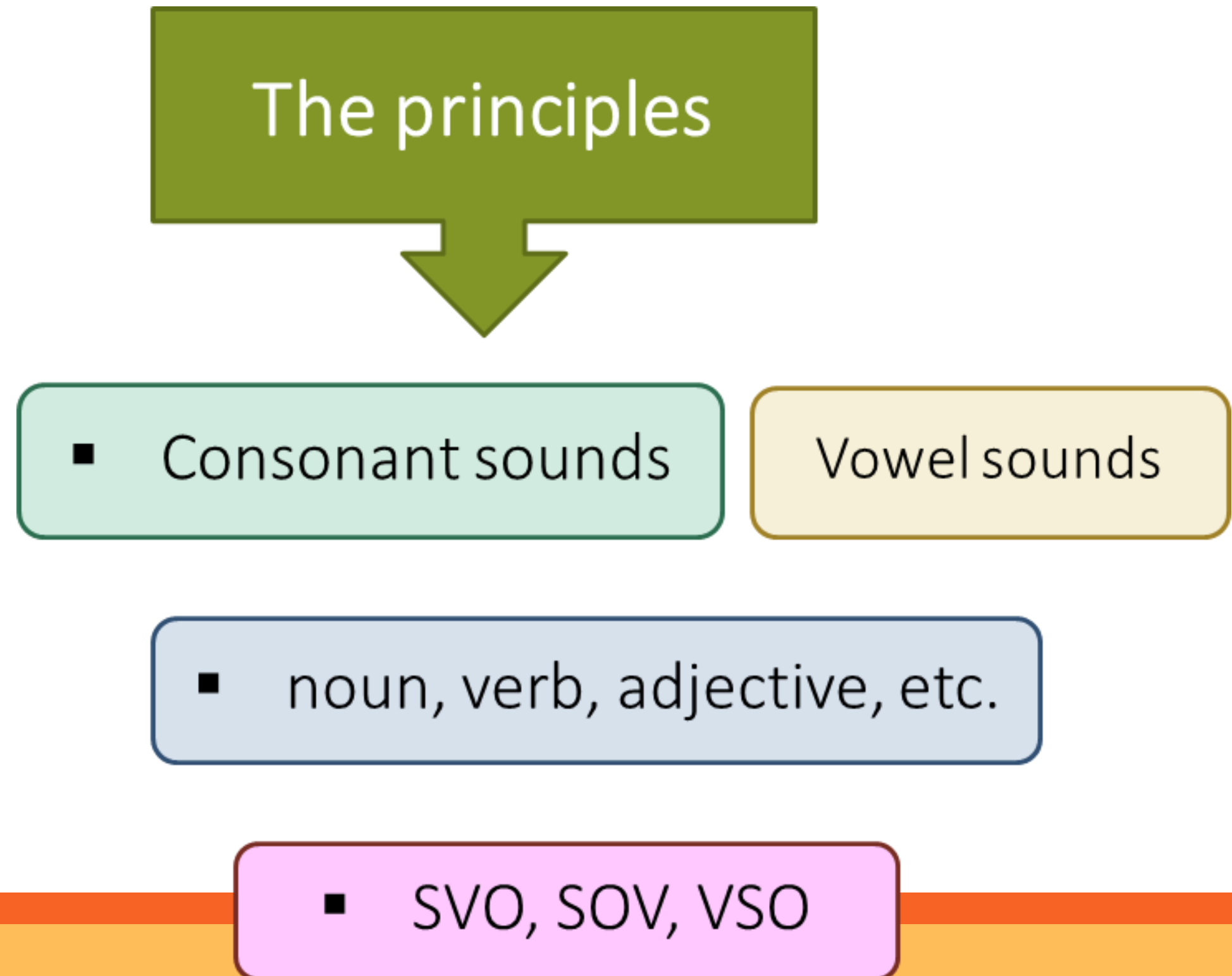
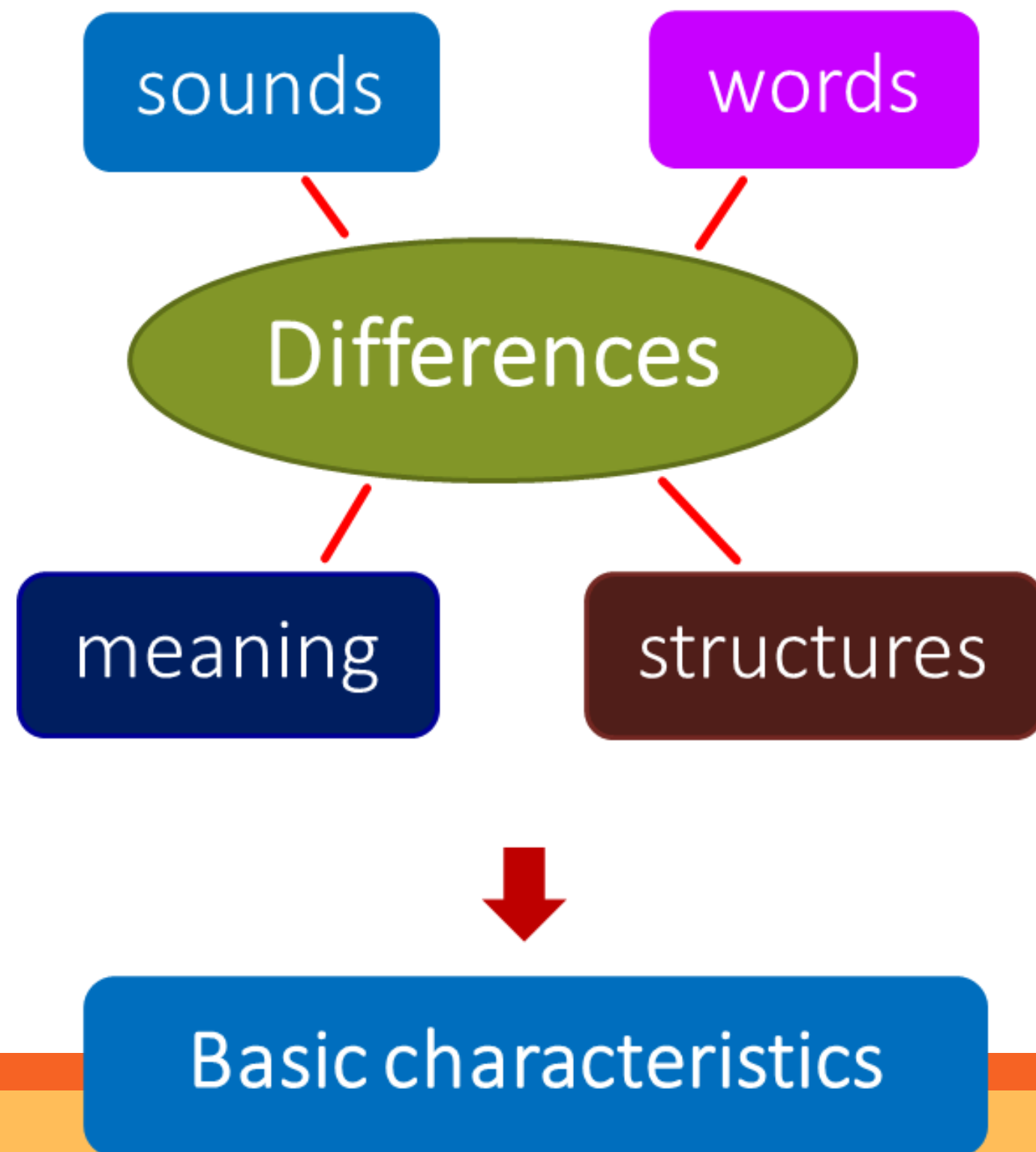
Study of language in context



Universal Properties of Language



1 Universal Properties of Language



Universal Properties of Language



- Creativity
- Arbitrariness
- Discreteness
- Interchangeability
- Displacement
- Mutability
- Inaccessibility

Creativity

The ability to generate words and expressions to transmit new thoughts and experiences, and the potential to expand the linguistic units into an infinite variety of bigger units.

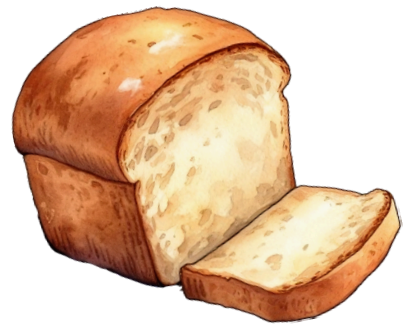
- Tom sent the annual report.
- Tom sent *his boss* the annual report.
- Tom sent *his boss* the annual report *yesterday*.
- Tom sent *his boss* the annual report *yesterday morning*.

Arbitrariness

A word's form being unrelated to its meaning and vice versa.

The same meaning is conveyed
by **different forms**.

The same form is expressed
by *different meanings*.



bread → (English)
pain → (French)
madrai → (Fijian)

chicken → (English)
kai → (Thai)
jee → (Chinese)



lea /li:/ → meadow (English)
→ bed (French)



Discreteness

The language can be broken down into meaningful units and those units can be combined in various ways to form larger units.

➤ nap → /n/ , /æ/ , /p/ → pan

➤ net → /n/ , /e/ , /t/ → ten

➤ Be careful! There's broken glass on the floor.

Interchangeability

Human language is not gender - specific.
It is interchangeable between men and women.

- Some male birds have sounds that females lack.
- Queen ants make chemical fragrances that no other ants can produce.
- Some fish have sex-specific communication mechanisms.

Displacement

It can relate to non-existent entities and events (they are not present in reality). It can relate to content from the past, present, or future, both genuine and imagined. It expresses feelings, thoughts, and imagination.

- For example, even if you've never seen a ghost, you can talk about it using words.

Mutability

Language change over time.

➤ I *ne seye not* the wordes.



➤ I seye *not* the wordes.



➤ I *will not* say the words.

Inaccessibility

Speakers of a language are well-versed in how to use it; they are aware of which expressions are acceptable and which are not.

- John *almost finished* this project.
- *John *very finished* this project.

2 Linguists' Approach to Language

- Linguistic competence & Linguistic performance
- Prescriptive grammar & Descriptive grammar

Linguistic competence



The subconscious knowledge underlying speakers' ability to use their languages

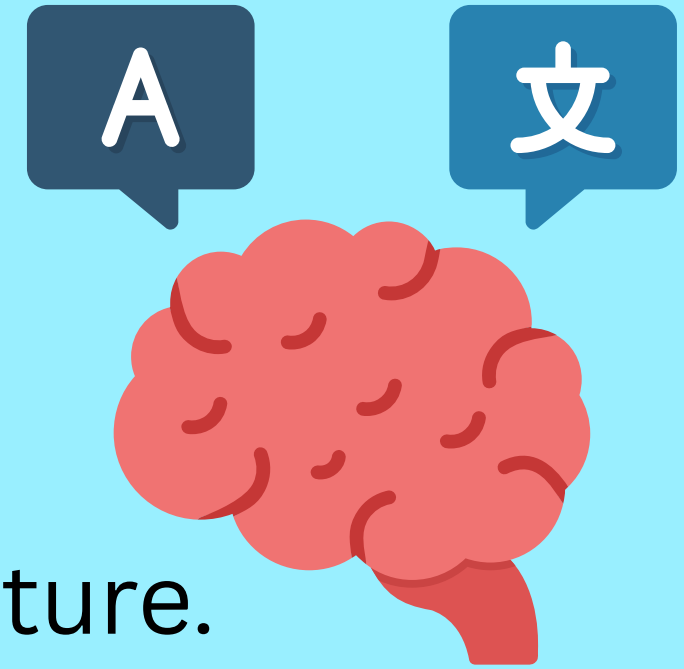


Linguistic performance



The speakers are able to apply the knowledge in a real situation

Linguistic Competence



- A speaker's internal knowledge of the language system -- such as grammar, sounds, vocabulary, and sentence structure.
- It exists in the speaker's mind, even if it hasn't been spoken out loud.

Example:

- A speaker knows that “I goes to school” is incorrect because it violates grammatical rules.
- They know that “The cat eats fish” is correct, but “Fish cat eats” sounds odd.

Linguistic Performance



- The actual use of language in real-life situations — including speaking, writing, listening, and reading.
- Sometimes errors occur, such as speaking incorrectly, forgetting words, or stumbling, even if the speaker knows the correct rules.



Example:

- When speaking quickly, someone might accidentally say “He go to school” instead of “He goes to school.”
- A person may speak hesitantly due to nervousness, even though they know the correct sentence structure.

A descriptive grammar is an account of a language that seeks to describe how it is used objectively, accurately, systematically, and comprehensively.

(Encyclopedia.com)

- Explanation the fact of language use
- Explain how language works
- No assumption of correctness or appropriateness

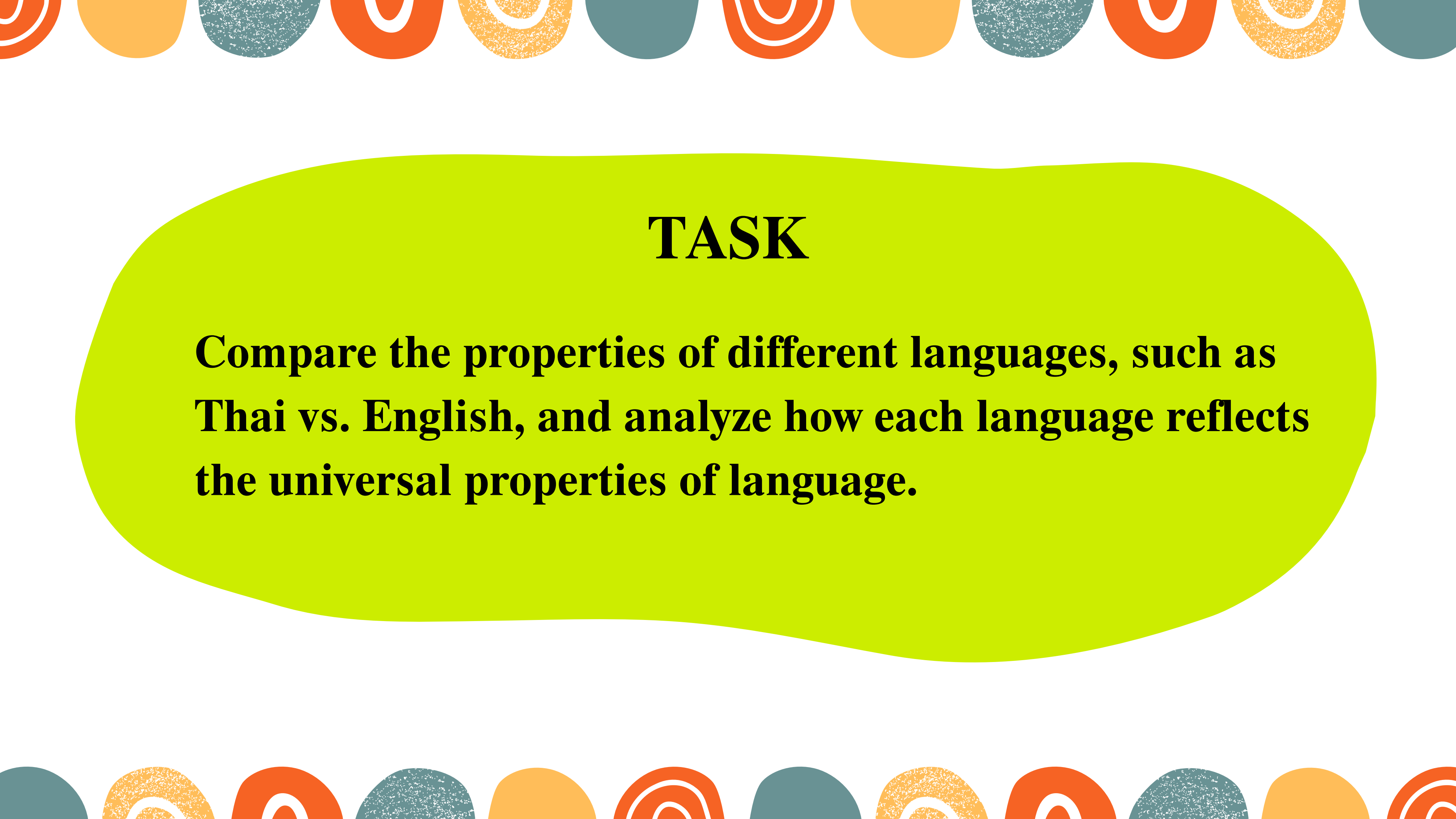


I didn't do nothing.

A **prescriptive grammar** is an account of a language that sets out rules for how it should be used and for what should not be used, based on norms derived from a particular model of grammar.

- This group believes that some languages are better than others
- It has rules of usage that people should follow in order to speak and write correctly and appropriately





TASK

Compare the properties of different languages, such as Thai vs. English, and analyze how each language reflects the universal properties of language.

A decorative border runs along the top and bottom edges of the slide. It consists of a series of overlapping circles and semi-circles in three colors: orange, teal, and a light yellow. Some of the circles contain white concentric lines, while others have a speckled texture.

Thank you