

Linguistic and Structure of English Assignment

TEACHER TRAINEE NAME : S.A.F Asna

REGISTRATION NUMBER : DELT-G-22106-04

BATCH NO : 106G

BRANCH : Gampha

PROGRAMME : Diploma in English Language Teaching

SUBJECT : linguistic and structure of English

LECTURER : Ms. Nayanathara Wanniarachchi

DATE OF ANNOUNCEMENT: 09.09.2023

DATE OF SUBMISSION : 29.09.2023

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my gratitude to all the people who have helped me to successfully complete my assignment.

Firstly, I would like to express heartfelt gratitude to Ms. Nayanathara Wanniarachchi for their guidance and providing necessary information regarding the assignment and also for their support.

Secondly, I would like to express my gratitude towards my parents and members of my family for their kind cooperation and encouragement which help me in completion this assignment.

My thanks and appreciation also go to my colleagues in developing the assignment and people who have willingly helped me out with their abilities.

Table of Contents

1.	Concepts in linguistics.....	4
1.1	What is linguistic	4
1.2	Specific branches of linguistics.....	4
1.3	Sub fields of linguistics.....	5
1.4	What is language.....	6
1.5	Linguistics Vs traditional grammar.....	6
2	Phonetics and Phonology	7
2.1	Phonetics	7
2.2	Phonology	8
2.3	The vocal tract.....	9
3	Morphology.....	9
3.1	what is Morphology	9
3.2	Types of morphemes	10
4	Phrases	11
5	The verb phrases	11
6	Prepositional phrase	12
7	Adjective phrase.....	12
8	Adverbials	12
9	Clauses	13
10	Adjectives / Adverbs.....	13
11	Coordination and subordination.....	13
12	Cohesion and coherence.....	14
13	Conclusion	15
14	References.....	16

1. Concepts in linguistics

1.1 What is linguistic

- Linguistic is the systematic study of human language.
- It is the science of human language.
- The field of linguistic is concerned with the study of human language as a universal part of human behavior and thinking.

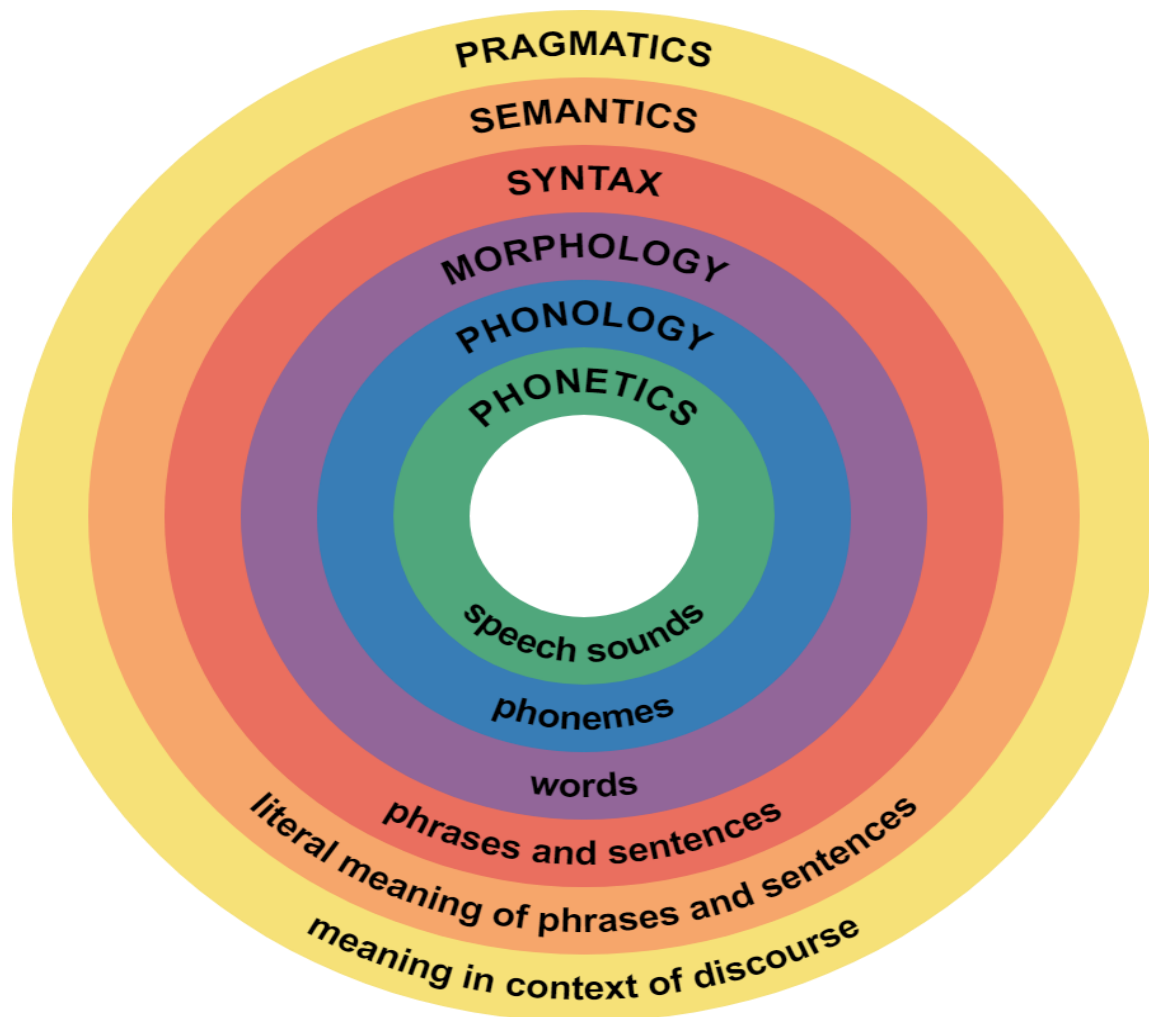
Who is a linguist?

- Linguists are scientists who apply the scientific method to question about the nature and function of language.

1.2 Specific branches of linguistics

- Dialectology
- Sociolinguistics
- Ethnolinguistics
- Discourse and analysis, text linguistics and stylistics
- Contrastive linguistics
- Psycholinguistic
- Neurolinguistic
- Computational linguistic
- Applied linguistic
- Historical linguistic or diachronic linguistic
- Comparative linguistic

1.3 Sub fields of linguistics



1.4 What is language

- The system of spoken or written communication used by a particular country, people, community, etc., typically consisting of words used within a regular grammatical and syntactic structure. (oxford dictionary)
- There are many definitions for language.



- ❖ system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. (Wardhaugh,1972)
- ❖ language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of system of voluntarily produced symbols. (Sapir,1921)

- Human language is divided into two parts
 1. Language that we speak
 2. Language that are inside our head/represented in our mind.

“A language is absorbed according to exposure

1.5 Linguistics Vs traditional grammar

- **Modern linguistics**

Linguistics or modern linguistics refers to the scientific study of language and its structure.

- **Traditional grammar**

Traditional grammar refers to the collection of prescriptive rules and concepts about the structure of language.

The key difference between traditional grammar and modern linguistic is that the traditional grammar is prescriptive whereas the modern linguistic is descriptive.

2 Phonetics and Phonology

2.1 Phonetics

- Study of how speech sounds are articulated, transmitted and received – how they are produced.

Phonetic Alphabet for English Pronunciation

There are 24 consonants

/p/	pin	/ʃ/	ship
/b/	ball	/ʒ/	pleasure
/t/	tall	/h/	her
/d/	dog	/tʃ/	church
/k/	kill, cat	/dʒ/	judge
/g/	good	/m/	man
/f/	fine	/n/	nail
/v/	love	/ŋ/	ring
/θ/	thick	/l/	letter
/ð/	this, mother	/r/	right
/s/	see	/w/	wet
/z/	zip	/j/	you

vowels

Monophthongs

1 i: need	2 ɪ thin	3 e went	4 æ cat
5 ə alive	6 ɜ: third	7 ʌ fun	8 ɑ: glass
9 u: few	10 ʊ put	11 ɔ: talk	12 ɒ rob

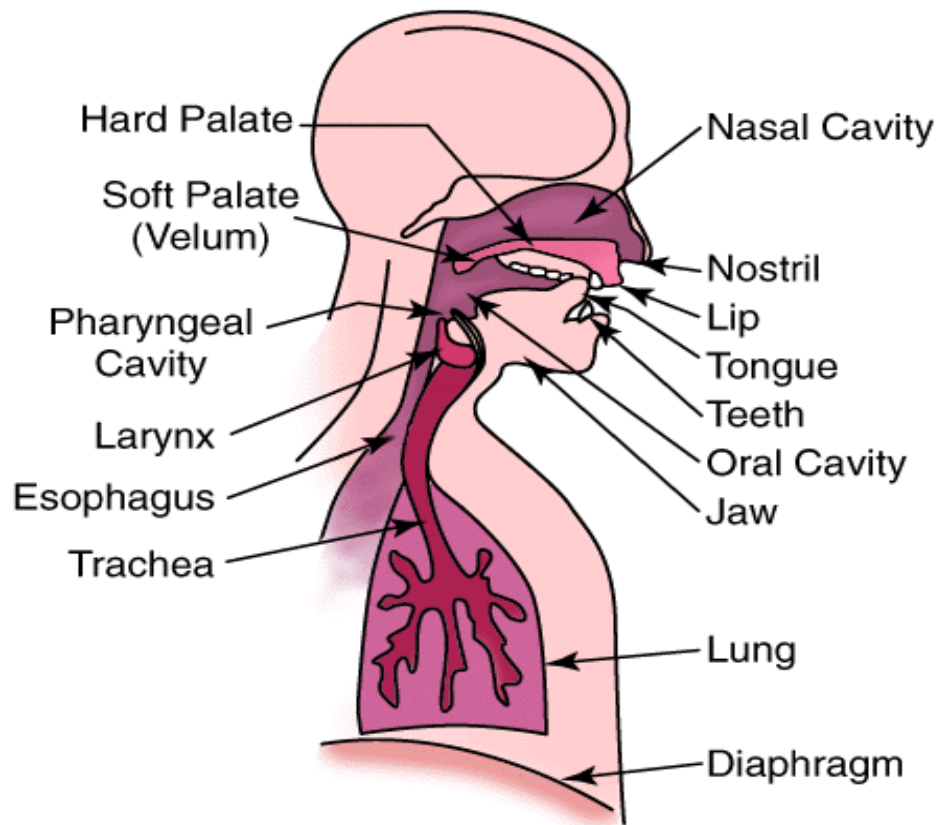
Diphthongs

13 eɪ pay	14 ɔɪ noise	15 aɪ fine
16 əʊ no	17 aʊ round	
18 ɪə beer	19 eə care	

2.2 Phonology

- Study of the sound system of language , how the phonemes are organized in to a system.
- Phonological rules can be divided into four types: assimilation, dissimilation, insertion and deletion.
- A phoneme is a mental representation of a sound, not necessarily a letter. When we swap a phoneme, we change the word.

2.3 The vocal tract



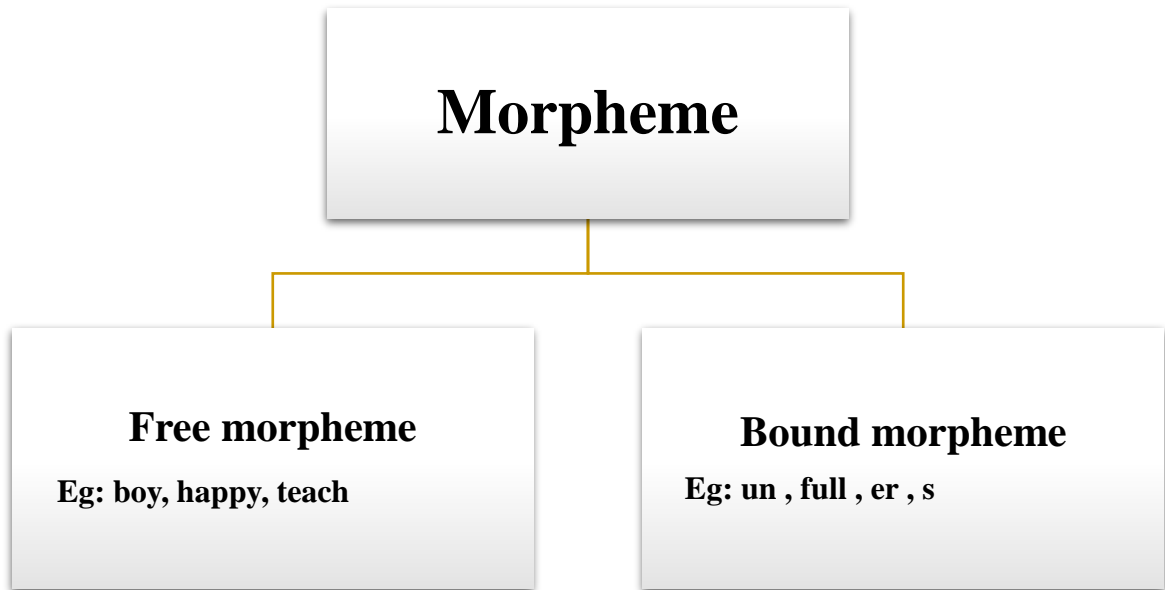
3 Morphology

3.1 what is Morphology

- Morphology is the branch of linguistics (and one of the major components of grammar) that studies word structures, especially in terms of morphemes.
- **Morpheme** is the smallest meaningful unit. It is a word or a part of a word that has meaning. It cannot be divided into smaller meaningful segments without changing its meaning or leaving a meaningless remainder.

3.2 Types of morphemes

- there are two types of morphemes.



- **Free morpheme**

Free morphemes can stand alone with a specific meaning. It is the base or root. In English free morphemes can be identified as the set of separate word forms such as nouns, verbs, adverbs, prepositions and etc.

Example: Care

Teach

Help

Above

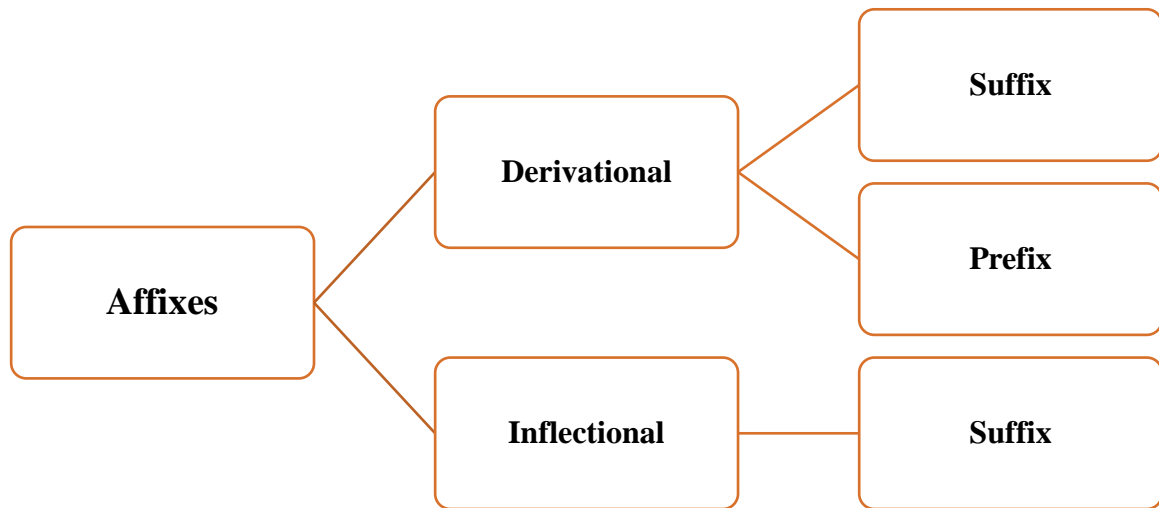
- **Bound morpheme**

Bound morphemes cannot stand alone with meaning. The most common examples of bound morphemes are suffixes.

Example: un

full, er

est



4 Phrases

- A phrase is a group of words that stand together as a single grammatical unit, typically as part of another phrase, a clause or sentence.
- It doesn't contain a subject and verb.
- Ex : she eats banana in the morning.

5 The verb phrases

- A verb phrase is a verb plus any other word that move along with the verb. These include articles, helping verbs, direct objects, indirect objects, and adverbs.
- Ex :

Helping verb	+	main verb	= verb phrase
Should	+	write	= should write

6 Prepositional phrase

- A prepositional phrase will begin with a **preposition** and end with a noun, pronoun, gerund or clause.
- Ex : The new jewelry items were kept **inside the cupboard**.
 inside = preposition **cupboard** = noun
 She played **with her**.

7 Adjective phrase

- An adjective phrase or an adjectival phrase is a group of words that consists of an adjective. It gives more information about the noun or pronoun in a sentence.
- The head word will be an adjective.
- Ex : john had noticeably **evil eyes**.

8 Adverbials

- An adverbial is a word , a phrase or a clause that modifies a verb by giving details about it.
- Ex : Let's **quickly** finish the task. (here the word quickly is an adverbial. Modifying the verb)

9 Clauses

- A clause is a group of words which contains a subject and a predicate(verb). It expresses a complete thought and is a sentence or a part of a sentence that has meaning on its own.
- The structure of a clause : **subject + predicate**
Nimali + ate breakfast.

10 Adjectives / Adverbs

- An adjective is one of the nine parts of speech that modifies or describes a noun or a pronoun. Ex: a **green** apple, **careless** woman, **childish** behaviour
- An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, and adjective, another adverb or even a whole sentence. Ex: Ben is **very** tall.

11 Coordination and subordination

- coordination and subordination are two ways of combining sentences.

Coordination

- It means combining two sentences or ideas that are of equal. We can use a coordinator to coordinate two sentences.
- Coordinators : for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
- Ex: Jane likes to read, **but** he prefers to watch television.

Subordination

- It means joining two related ideas of unequal importance.
- Subordinator: although, even though, when, while, if
- Ex: **If** he doesn't have his morning coffee, he feels grumpy all day.

12 Cohesion and coherence.

- **Cohesion** is the grammatical and lexical linking that holds a text together and gives it meaning.
- There are two types of cohesion
 1. lexical
Ex: **Flowers** are beautiful. Everybody likes **flowers**. (**repetition**)
 2. Grammatical
Ex: **Mala** was brave. **She** got the best score. (anaphora)
- **Coherence** is what makes a text semantically meaningful. In a coherent text, ideas are logically connected to produce meaning.

13 Conclusion

Linguistic is a wide area of a language. Linguistic is a systematic study of human language-its structures, uses and relationship between them. It is the study of the rules, system and principles of human language. Linguistics can be classified as micro and macro. Micro linguistic consist phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics.

phonemes → syllables → morphemes → words → phrases →
clauses → utterances → sentences → texts/ discourse.

Macro linguistic consist branches of linguistic, which are social linguistic, Contrastive linguistics, Psycholinguistic, Neurolinguistic, Computational linguistic, Applied linguistic...etc.

14 References

- Sharma, A. (2022, January 30). ADVERBIALS masterclass || Types, examples, and tips. *English With Ashish*. <https://www.englishwithashish.com/adverbials-masterclass>
- *What is an Adjective? | Grammar | EnglishClub*. (n.d.). <https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/adjective-what.php>
- *Morphemes*. (n.d.). StudySmarter UK. <https://www.studysmarter.co.uk/explanations/english/english-grammar/morphemes/>
- Admin. (2022). Phrases - Definition, Types and How to Use Them with Examples. *BYJUS*. <https://byjus.com/english/phrases/#:~:text=The%20Collins%20Dictionary%20defines%20a,own%20or%20within%20a%20sentence.%E2%80%9D>
- *Clause | Promova Grammar*. (n.d.). <https://promova.com/english-grammar/clauses-in-english>