

7.

## Language

Notes & Queries in AP (6<sup>th</sup> edition 1951) :

"System of publically accepted symbols with standard meaning through which members of society communicate with one another".

⇒ Communication is from Latin "communicare" i.e. to make common. It is any means of transmission of information from one mind to another provided that symbols, signs or behaviours are shared & commonly understood.

Language is thus subset of communication yet it is not just means of communication but way of maintaining and creating relationship among the speakers.

### < Characteristics >

- Symbolic; which is actually arbitrary
- (Accent) Dialect; subject to individual varieties
- Sociolect; "
- Dialect; subjet to regional variation  
Ex : American, US & Indian English
- Dynamic; changing constantly

# U.P.S.C.

②

प्रश्न संख्या  
(Question No.)

- Part of ○; influences & influenced by it.
- System; it has linguistic levels
- william Von Humboldt  
"Infinite use of, finite Media" of grammar, phonemes, semantics, phonetics, syntax & lexicon.
- Productive; create new messages from already existing signs.
- Diversity; > 5000 present today due to parallel evolution.
- Displacement; & combination.

## (Origin of Language)

### A) Biological

Steven Pinker

#### ① Biolinguistic Theory of Noam Chomsky:

Humans have innate structure which helped them to acquire Lng. It is, called Language Device Acquisition Theory.

② FOXP2 Gene: Biological capability evolved during evolution to create language.

③ Broca, Wernicke & Angular gyms:  
left hemisphere of frontal lobe;

④ Natural Evolution: H. sapiens are actually homo logicals. Noam Chomsky also supported it. Can talk about research on Neanderthals also. Humans thus had a comparative advantage.

⑤ (B)

### Cultural Theories

① Mythological creation: Genesis (2:20) tells us that Adam gave names to all living creatures.

② Imitation hypothesis:

Ex: knife named after 'Ouch' sound;

③ Ding Dong Hypothesis,

Associate words with event sounds;

④ Poor - Pooh hypothesis:

'Ouch' came from real feeling;

⑤ Bow - Wow Hypothesis

Came from Animals;

⑥ Tata Hypothesis: Gestures gave rise;  
Is Darwin gave it.

⑦ Necessity Hypothesis:

a) Warning sounds for safety

b) Lying hypothesis to hide emotion.

All Hypothesis declared non-scientific  
by RLS.

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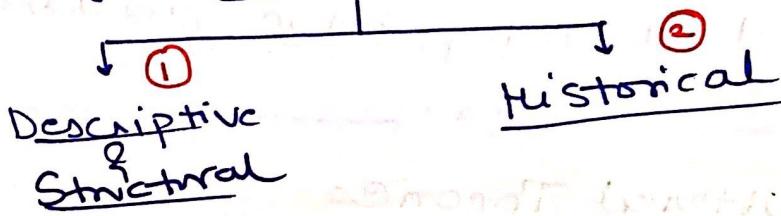
④

इस पाने में कृपा  
न लिखें।  
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प्रश्न संख्या  
(Question No.)

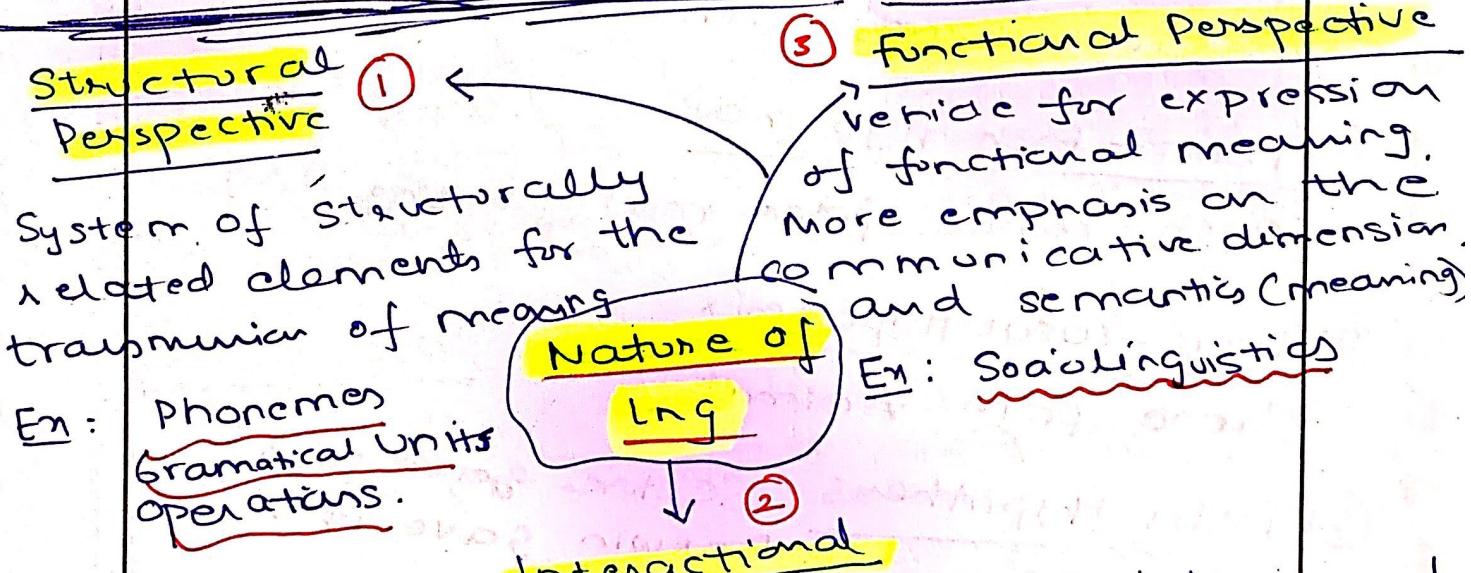
c) Ye-he-Ho Hypothesis to stimulate collective effort and move large rocks as an illustration.

Science of Lng  $\Rightarrow$  Linguistics



CONCLUSION : FOR RELN BETWEEN LNG & CULTURE

Thus Ronald Wardhaugh (1986) has summarised relation between language and culture: Levi → ① & ② are homologous, Strauss analogous & correlates.  
→ Social & linguistic structure do determine and influence each other. They thus have a dialectical relationship.



Means for establishing and maintaining inter-personal relation and performing social transaction between individuals. Studies how people initiate and maintain conversation with each other.

# U.P.S.C.

## a) Descriptive Linguistics [Incl. Structural]

①

### Phonology

Sounds called  
'phones' studied.

### Morphology

Meaning conveyed  
by sounds.

③

### Syntax

Arrangement  
of words to  
form phrases &  
sentences.

Phoneme {Lake} diff  
{rake} Phonemes

↳ Set of sounds that  
makes difference in  
meaning in that Lng.

①

Affected by climate

as outdoors ( $\uparrow$ )  $\Rightarrow$  need  
more clarity. ②

Also by Literacy / script

Amount of Spn by parents ③

$\rightarrow$  Tell if sentence is  
correctly formed.

$\rightarrow$  speaker implicitly  
knows these rules;  
but are not conscious  
about them.

Phonemes usually don't have meaning by themselves.

Morph  $\Rightarrow$  Morpheme  $\Rightarrow$  Lexicon; |

Smallest lone or more | dictionary  
unit of Lng, morphs with |  
that has same meaning, vocabulary  
meaning. |

Free Bound

$\rightarrow$  used  $\rightarrow$  In relation  
independently with other Morpheme.

b) Historical Linguistics: Dependent on text's. Also comparison of similar languages.

Ex: Latin      ↗ Italian      ↗ French      ↗ Spanish      ↗ Romanian      ↗ Portuguese      ↗ Portuguese      } Romance Languages.

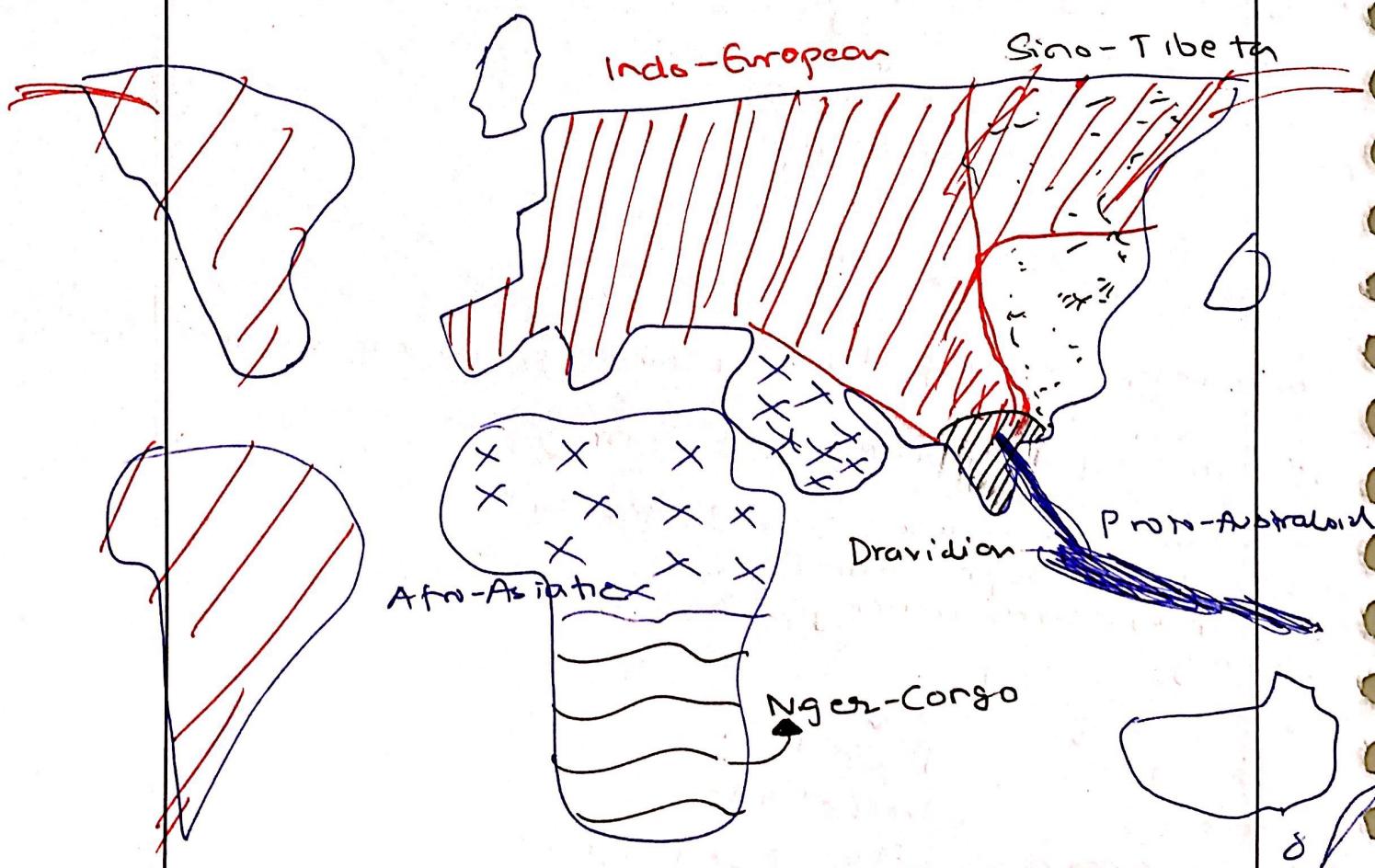
→ But need not be that languages which are similar have same source.

a) convergence    c) create wiring

b) contact

Cognates: words that belongs to diff lang but have similar sound & meaning.

→ Led by Asshole William Jones,



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## Uniqueness of Human Language:

- ① Much wider symbolism in humans.
- ② Much open  $\Rightarrow$  combine to generate new meanings.
- ③ Phonology i.e. 'structure of sounds' is much more elaborate in humans.

There are no primitive languages, and earliest Lng have left few evidences.

Study  
Primates

Study  
Children

Creole & Pidgin  
Language

Babies can learn any language of the world.  
Most learn in similar ways across the world.

$\rightarrow$  Mistakes by children; acc. to Derek Bickerton, like creole - grammar.

Thus some universal grammar may be found.

Pidgin: Simplified Lng which lack many building blocks such as prepositions & auxiliary verbs.

$\Downarrow$  Evolves

Creole: Incorporates the vocabulary of another Lng; but the grammar differs from that Lng.

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Derek Bickerton: Grammar of Most Creole Lng is similar across world.

∴ 'Some grammatical inheritance by all humans. Thus 'Creole' may represent early human languages.

Migrants → ① Living in tightly knit communities  
returning → ② retaining religious  
Mother Lng

(Robert Schrauf)

(1999) As they are experienced only in life. Thus have regular & pronounced effect on our lives.

# **U.P.S.C.**

## Social context of Language

Culture & Lng are related. Language is transferred as part of C whereas culture as a whole is largely transmitted through language.

Without language, the transmission of complex cultural traditions would be virtually impossible.

## ① Socio Linguistics

$$(S)^{ty} \dashrightarrow Lng$$

Critical Discourse Approach

Criticised: By Noam Chomsky in his theory of biolinguistics.

Ex: English of high class & low class ⇒ William  
(homogeneous & bookish) - Labour  
more titles used in names  
→ Note: Hopi 3 different words

Ex: Japanese - Female: Ohasi  
for Chop  
based on  
S-clone

Ex : Have word used in societies with private property. Gender

Ex: If man asks question  $\Rightarrow$  genuine  
for info

If women asks  $\Rightarrow$  She wants attention.

Ex: Sanitised men speak different language than lower castes

Ex : Harry Hoijer found Navajo Indians are nomadic  $\Rightarrow$  reflected in Lng.

coercive force

of Lng is  
rejected by  
most scholars.

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इस प्राप्ति में कुछ  
न लिखें  
(Don't write anything  
in this part)

## ② Sapir - Whorf Hypothesis

Challenge to  
separate out  
effects of other  
aspects of Ⓛ &  
the language.

Linguistic  
Determinism

Linguistic  
Relativism  
(✓) More  
popular

Lng

⌚

Ex : Chairman & councilman → Male dominance?  
Sir & Madam → Brothelowner

Ex : Hebrew emphasises gender at younger age so Israeli children more gender-sensitive than English or finnish children. — Alexander Guiora

Ex : 3 tenses in English; so subconsciously people follow monochromatic schedules where importance given to time  
But in Hindi ⇒ kal & kal (Tomorrow)  
→ Hindi: No distinction in time are same.

Ex : English → Numbers are clear & distinct

Mayan ⇒ Ambitious

Ex : John Lucy said ability to work with numbers varies. Swedish → more info, Finnish → more accidents

Ex : Kinship Terminologies studied by L H Morgan decide Ⓛ role

Ex : William Lutz → Dialecticism, Lng influences emotion/perception

Ex : Russia has more names for the color blue so better identifying.

Ex : Piraha Society → Number & Quantity idea (X) can't keep track of exact quantity.  
Few & Many (✓)

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Now let us do some value-addition  
in relation of L & C:

Diglossia: 2 Lng used  
by same speakers  
with connotation of  
high & low.

→ Symbolic & Cognitive AP:

1) Haruno's color categories (1958) by  
Harold Conklin ⇒ Based on the  
socio-env needs the language develops.

The Lexical Content (vocabulary)  
of language depends on C.

2) Berlin & Kay say # basic colors

depends on technological specialization

Cecil Brown, as color is used to decorate &  
distinguish objects.

extended Another view is that biology  
to plants & animals also decides it. Ex, light eyes → More colors as  
at poles.

distinguishing of  
dark colors is  
easier.

3) Stephen Tylor wrote an

"Outline of Koya grammar (1969)" &

found env ⇒ Lng;

Ethnography of speaking: class, gender &  
Ethnicity

1) Status: John Fischer → Singing etc in USA  
Dancing  
Even correlated during informal interaction.  
with children.  
with class.

Clifford Geertz → Javanese; found the  
social classes use diff.

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<u>'Now'</u>	Peasant	→ 'Saiti'	↓ Elegance of word increases.
	Townpeople	→ 'saniki'	
<u>word</u>	Aristocrats	→ 'Sameniki'	

♂ ♂ (Gendericcts)

2) Gender: African American women

than African-American men are not more likely to use the double negatives, in Detroit across all social classes.  
↳ I aint no dawg.

women are more concerned with  
being correct.

Gender  
Labour → Men are verbally aggressive  
→ You just don't understand, 1990  
→ Not differences, one can

Deborah Tannen → @al differences  
Men & women (intimacy)  
(status & independence)  
usage of N. India

3) Khalapur village of N. Kanara  
was studied by John Gumpelz; found  
that untouchables speak differently.

Joseph Cassagrande

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graph LR
    SW[SW cont'd] --> NI[Navajo Indians]
    NI --- NA[Native Americans]
    NA --- NL[Native Lng + Eng]
    NL --> DL[Diff due to Lng only]
  
```

→ Navajo use words depend on shape of object.  
while English don't follow above rule.

## Communication

## Verbal (30%)

Use of words either written/  
spoken to convey meanings.

→ Strict rules

→ Ⓛ Specific

→ largely unconsciously

(70%)

## Non-verbal

Involves wordless  
meanings. - Ray

Birdwhistell

## ① Signs and Symbols

→ Math equation

→ Road sign's

→ Art

→ Musical Notes

## ② Clothing and Bodily Characteristics

→ Skin revealing

→ weight, height,  
body, color, build

→ sweat and  
Phermones

## ④ Physical Characteristics

Vocalisation  
Ex: Whistle

voice quality

Ex: flat tone

Amplitude Music

Silence

Ex: Ugh, aah, haha, etc

Proxemics: Distance between  
communicators depends on  
status, sex, etc.

10°: Home

20°: Bus seat someone

Public: Library

Ex: If 2 people talking then  
no one walks through them.

(role of time)

## Chronemics

mono, poly  
chromatic, chromatic

Ex: Punctuality  
wastage time  
Interaction time

## ③ Kinesics

: Study of direct communication  
by non-vocal non-verbal means.

- R. Birdwhistell.

## Postures

## Postures

## Eye gaze

## Haptics

## Facial Exp

## Dance

## Mannerism

Ex: leaning Ex: om,  
cross symbol

Ex: Handshake  
Hug, Pecks  
kiss, High five

1<sup>st</sup> scientific study of NVC was by Charles Darwin in "Expression of Emotion in Man & Animals" (1872).

→ Vocal sounds not part of words are NVC.

→ Pack Eckman says that some basic emotions and facial expression of emotion are universal. Ex: Joy.

→ Edward T Hall says 2.5 L facial exp. those.

Ex: Head (1L) → USA: Yes  
Greece: No

Ex: Limp handshake & shifting eyes: Not interested  
victory in UK, US

Ex: V-Sign → Disrespectful in Greece

Ex: OK-sign; Yes in US, nothing in France and vulgar in Greece.

Ex: Pointing at Head; US → Smart  
Europe → Stupid

Ex: Notion of physical space, west/Arab  
Last man entering; west/Arab

Ex: Bowing considered respectful in Japan.

Ex: USA vs Japan reaction different to horror video in presence of authority

Ex: females taught to be more sensitive to NVC. COVID-19 => (↑);

Conclusion → Diplomats need to know and part of International Business Training. ②

## \* Verbal Communication

Communication is transfer of meaning from one mind to other.

### \* Verbal Communication.

↳ Verbal communication is commu. based on

#### language

↳ Human language is code of symbols called words which are understood in cultural context.

↳ Verbal communication includes

(1) Phenology - study of phonemes i.e.

↳ phonemics basic sound structure of lang

↳ deals with human vocalization of

↓  
Phonetics  
↓  
Articulatory Acoustic Auditory sounds.

(2) Morphology - study of morphemes i.e.

basic unit of meaning within lang

↳ deals with how sound combine to form words

(3) Syntax - focuses on form of

lang, it's rules and patterns

↳ involves rules of grammar → how signs relate to other signs.

Vocal → spoken language

↳ Verbal Commu

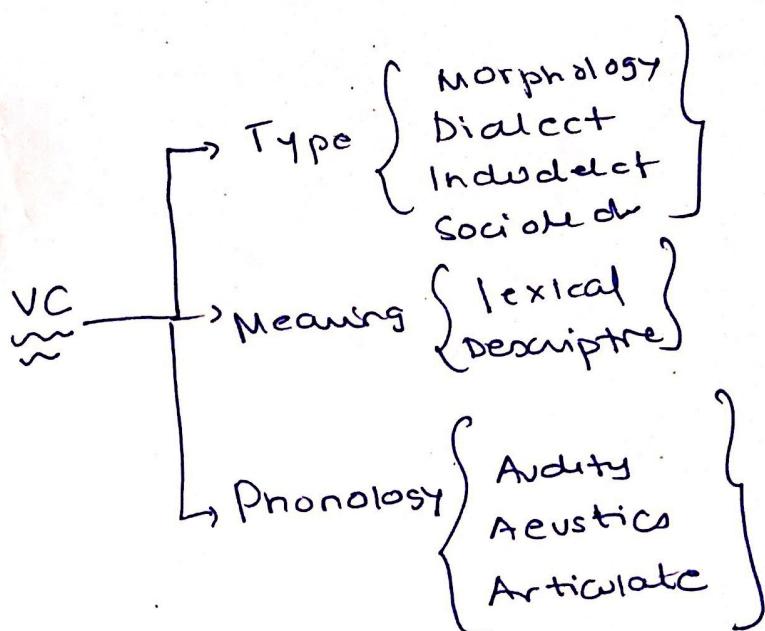
Non Vocal → written communication or other signs like Braille

Acc to L.H. Morgan → Man developed writing in neolithic → then they included in verbal.

- Role of language in Verbal Communication
  - ① Descriptive function - describing things of knowledge.
  - ② Expressive function - express satisfaction, excitement, sorrow, pain, etc.
  - ③ Social function - expressing wishes, thanks, goodbye, etc.

↳ However, Noam Chomsky talks about his 'universal grammar' which suggest that grammar is not always required to carry out communication. This shows there exist certain 'innate structure' in human mind that lets us to communicate.

Even written texts have non-verbal elements such as handwriting style, arrangement of words and emotions, etc.



# U.P.S.C.

Accents: Mere differences in pronunciation.

Dialects: Differences in phonology, morphology or syntax causing unintelligibility. Usually characteristic of a social group. It is variety of language.

If separation continues then they will become separate languages i.e. mutually unintelligible to each other.

Code-switching: Using more than 1 language in conversations.

