

Assignment 1

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Q1 (a)

| Word | Phonetic Transcription in Dictionary | Phonetic Transcription of your pronunciation |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1> Boat | /bəʊt/ | /bɒt/ |
| 2> Ecstatic | /ɪk'statɪk/ | /ɛkstætɪk/ |
| 3> Phonetic | /fə'netɪk/ | /fɒnetɪk/ |
| 4> Transcription | /træn'skrɪpʃ(ə)n/ | /trænskɪpʃn/ |
| 5> Misrepresent | /mɪs'reprɪ'zent/ | /mɪsɪprə'zent/ |
| 6> copy | /kɒpi/ | /kɒpɪ/ |
| 7> learn | /ləɪn/ | /lərn/ |
| 8> stay | /steɪ/ | /ste/ |
| 9> tobacco | /tə'bəkəʊ/ | /təbəkə/ |
| 10> amateur | /əmə'teɪ/ | /em ætʃjə/ |

Q1 (b)

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1> Namaste | /ˈnəməsteɪ/ | /nmasteɪ/ |
| 2> Pagalpan | /pa:gal.pən/ | /pagalpən/ |
| 3> Charan | /tʃarən/ | /tʃaran/ |
| 4> Masjid | /mɪsdʒɪd/ | /mɪzɪdʒɪd/ |
| 5> Lakshya | /Lakʃyá/ | /ləksjə/ |
| 6> ram | /rām/ | /ram/ |
| 7> Sanskar | /səmskārə/ | /sanskər/ |
| 8> Kitaab | /kɪt̪ā:b/ | /kɪt̪əb/ |

| | | |
|------------|---------|---------|
| 9.) pakshi | /pakʃi/ | /pakʃi/ |
| 10.) mera | /merā/ | /mera/ |

Q2

| | | | | |
|------|-------|------|-------|-----|
| क | ख | ग | घ | ङ |
| (k) | (kʰ) | (g) | (gʰ) | (ŋ) |
| च | छ | ज | झ | ञ |
| (tʃ) | (tʃʰ) | (dʒ) | (dʒʰ) | (ɟ) |
| ट | ठ | ड | ढ | ण |
| (tʰ) | (tʰʱ) | (ɖ) | (ɖʱ) | (ɳ) |
| त | थ | द | ध | न |
| (t) | (tʰ) | (d) | (dʱ) | (n) |
| प | फ | ब | भ | म |
| (p) | (pʰ) | (b) | (bʱ) | (m) |

| | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| य | र | ल | व | ई | ऌ |
| (j) | (r) | (l) | (v) | (i) | (ɛ) |
| श | स | ह | | आ | औ |
| (ʃ) | (s) | (h) | | (a) | (ɔ) |
| क्ष | त्र | | | ओ | ऊ |
| (kʃ) | (tɾ) | | | (o) | (u) |

Q 3

The properties of Human language are :-

1> Displacement

Humans can refer to past and future ~~times~~ time. This property of human language is called displacement.

2> Arbitrariness

The aspect of language where there is no natural connection between linguistic signs and object is called arbitrariness. eg ball, chair etc.

3> Productivity

Human are continually creating new words expressions by using their linguistic resources.

4> Cultural Transmission

We acquire a language in a culture with other speakers and not from parental genes. This property of human language is called as cultural transmission.

5> Discreteness

The property of language when each sound is treated as discrete is described as discreteness.

6. > Duality

Language is organised in two levels. This property is called duality. One level is when we produce individual sound ~~like~~ (k, t, d etc) and one is when we produce in combination. (ks, etc.)

7. > Reflexivity

The property of reflexivity account for the fact that we can use language to think and talk about language itself.

Q4

The Autonomy of Language

The passage is all about the theories or studies about the autonomous behaviour of language. There are children around the world who don't have any other brain problems but they lack the ability to acquire language. Such children are suffering from 'Specific Language impairment'. Only their linguistic ability is affected and often only specific aspects of grammar are impaired. The main problem is producing past tense for a verb or converting singular into plural.

The studies of SLI ~~do~~ help linguistics to develop theories ~~of~~ about the properties of language.

The SLI children show that language may be impaired ~~to~~, while general intelligence stays intact. But there are also cases where children develop language ~~to~~ normally when their general intelligence is impaired.

Literature reports ~~as~~ two cases of language savants who have acquired highly complex grammar of their language but lack non linguistic abilities. One case is of Laura who lack the basic number concepts, including counting principles. Laura cannot do any simple calculation. But she can produce very complex sentences with multiple phrases and sentences with other sentences inside them.

Other ~~example~~ is case is of Christopher who is unable to take care of himself. The basic tasks of cutting his nails for buttoning a shirt. However, his linguistic competence is as rich and as sophisticated as that of any native speaker. He can translate text written in twenty different languages to English very easily. These two cases show ~~that~~ the autonomous behaviour of language. One can have good linguistics ability and it does ~~to~~ not depends on one's mental intellect.