

ENG423A: Current Issues in Linguistics

Instructor: Achla M Raina Humanities and Social Sciences 2021-22-II

1. INTRODUCING THE COURSE

ENG423A: Current Issues in Linguistics

Course Objective:

The course introduces students to some of the recent developments in the study of language within the field of Linguistics.

- to familiarize students with the kind of questions that have been addressed within this intellectual inquiry, and
- to sensitize the students to the place of language in human cognitive and cultural spaces.

Course Prerequisites:

Interest in issues of language and cognition

Topics (Part I)

- 1. Introductory: Language and Cognition and what the relationship means to the study of language
- 2. Different perspectives on the study of language: language structure (Phonology, Morphology, Lexicon, Syntax, Semantics, Logic), Context of use (Pragmatics, Sociolinguistics), Cognitive underpinnings of language (Cognitive linguistics, Psycholinguistics)



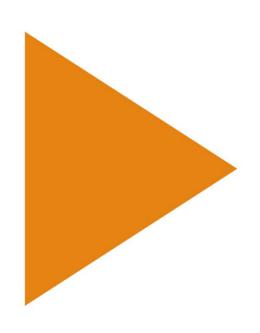
Topics (Part I)

- 1. Prescriptive, descriptive and generative traditions in the study of language
- 2. Internalism and externalism
- 3. Cognitive linguistics: Assumptions and practice



Topics (Part II)

- 1. Explaining language change
- 2. Contextualising language: Language as a carrier of culture
- 3. Language and social control
- 4. Feminist critique of language
- 5. Language documentation and archiving



Online Platforms:

Platform for course management: HelloIITK

Platform for synchronous lecture delivery: Zoom

Evaluation Components:

Mid Semester Report: 50 Marks

End Semester Report: 50 Marks

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What is Linguistics?

Linguistics – a study of Language

Many perspectives

Two major perspectives that are of concern to us in the present course:

Linguistics as a **Cognitive Science** (Language is in the mind.)

Science (Language is a social construct.)

Language as the common object of inquiry though how language is to be defined will differ across these approaches.

The potential for language

Humans have a potential to use language.

The *languaging* potential

What is the languaging potential of humans?

What does it mean to say that humans have knowledge of language?

To know a language is...

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Informa	lly	spea	kıng:

To exchange information...

To interact in a social context...

To express oneself in different situations...

To make a statement of one's identity...

To forge a link with others...

And so on...

Language taken for granted...

If you did not have language, how would you do any of the following:

- buying an item in a shop,
- providing or requesting information
- expressing an opinion
- declaring undying love
- agreeing or disagreeing
- signalling displeasure or pleasure
- arguing with someone
- insulting someone
- intimidating someone
- teaching a class, and so on



Language taken for granted...



Imagine how even other kinds of activities would be accomplished in the absence of language:



Perhaps, we could accomplish some of these things without language.



A birthday or a marriage ceremony, depending on the nature of the rituals involved, could depend on language to a lesser or greater extent.



It is less clear how making a telephone call or sending an email could be achieved without language.

Rituals such as a birthday or a marriage

Business meetings

Attending lectures

Using the Internet, the phone, and so forth.

Encoding and transmission

In almost all the situations we find ourselves in, language allows a spontaneous, and more often than not, effective expression.

A well developed means of **encoding and transmitting complex ideas.**

Encoding: translating ideas into words.

Transmitting: Sending out the linguistic signal.

The two functions of language

Two Key functions

