WHAT IS LANGUAE? BY NADYA KHAIRY

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* LINGUISTICS can e defined as the systematic study of language / a discipline which describes language in all its aspects and formulates theories as how it works.

TO UNDERSTAND LANUAGE WE STUDY THE FOLLOWING:

- * 1- use of sound signals
- * 2-Arbitrariness
- * 3-The need for learning
- * 4-duality
- * 5-displacement
- * 6-creativity
- * 7-patterning

Studying a Language

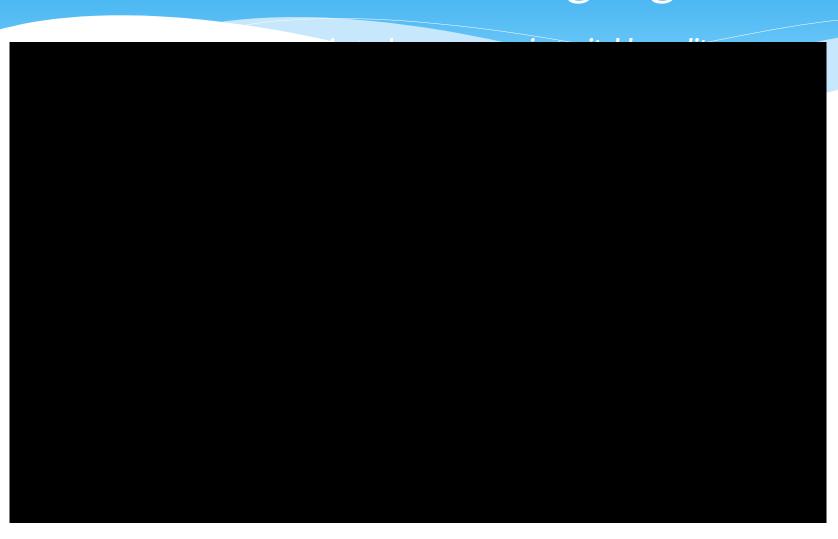
- 1. Isolate the phonemes, or the smallest classes of sound that make a difference in meaning.
- Determine all groups or combinations of sounds that seem to have meaning.
- See how morphemes are put together to form phrases or sentences.

Sound Signals

- * Non-verbal communication is not as widespread as the use of sounds: bees-dance
- * The use of sounds by: dolphins, birds, cows, monkeys, humans....
- * Sound signals have advantages: can be used in the dark, at some distance, leave the body free for other activities.

Similarities & differences between oral and writtelaritigsagedifferences between

-put tick to the following columns expressing suitable quality Inguage



Structure Dependence:

Look at these sentences:

The penguin squawked /the penguin which slipped on the ice squawked

Each of these sentences has a similar basic structure consisting of a subject and a verb.

Structure Dependence

* Language operations are STRUCTURE DEPENDENCE – they depend on an understanding of the internal structure of a sentence rather than on the number of elements involved. (Yule, 1997)

* Language operations are **structure dependence** – they depend on an understanding of the internal structure of a sentence rather than on the number of elements involved . This may seem clear to speakers of English but the rarity of this property in animal communication indicates its crucial importance .

* Thank You