




NATURE OF LANGUAGE

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- What is Language? Language is a sign and symbol system. It involves a set of rules regarding the linking of symbols to referents and their meanings and the linking of symbols to each other.
 - Language is something that is universal. There is some kind of language everywhere for communication. The world cannot run without languages. People need languages in order to carry out their day to day activities.

COMMUNICATION

- Encoder-Decoder Model

Message

NOISE

Source

Channel

Target

Message

Communication is a process in which an idea or feeling is encoded into symbols by a source and transmitted to a receiver (target) and decoded into the original idea or feeling.

USES OF LANGUAGE- EXPRESSIVE

- **EXPRESSIVE**

- Language is the fast and primary method for expressing what we feel and what we want to say. It helps us to convey what we want others to know. Language plays a vital role in expressing ideas and concepts at any place. It is what brings clarity in the ideas and information shared. The language also plays a crucial role while expressing one's emotion. It takes the responsibility of expressing a person's emotional outcome.

USES OF LANGUAGE- DIRECTIVE


- Language is required very much when there is a necessity to direct or command someone. It involves giving instructions to a person and obtain a result. Language is important in a place when you have to order a person as the language is what clarifies the actions to be executed. There are varied reasons for a person giving instructions and this depends upon the style and tone of the language used.

USES OF LANGUAGE-INFORMATIVE

- Information keeps the world in its motion. Both the formal and informal world requires information for its functions and ongoing events. Language helps the world to send and receive information. Language transfers information from one to one or many in an understandable way. Language is the element that creates value for the information or content that is involved in an activity. It is basically more of an informative tool. We use a language to give suggestions, opinions, lectures, and announcements.

MINIMAL PAIRS

- A **minimal pair** or **close pair** consists of two words with sounds that are very similar but have different meanings.
- For example, **rot** and **lot**

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- Look at this poem by [Lewis Carrol](#):
 - *We lived beneath the **mat**,
Warm and snug and **fat**,
But one woe, and **that**
Was the **Cat!***
 - Do you notice anything interesting?
 - There is something special about the rhyming words at the end of each line.
 - They are all **minimal pairs!**

/R/ VS /L/ MINIMAL PAIRS EXAMPLES

Grammar / Glamour

Royal / Loyal

Arrive / Alive

Ramp / Lamp

Bowling / Boring

Belly / Berry

Rock / Lock

Light / Right

Grow / Glow

Collect / Correct

/S/ VS /TH/ MINIMAL PAIRS LIST

Sick / Thick
Mouth / Mouse
Sigh / Thigh
Song / Thong
Pass / Path
Sink / Think
Force / Fourth

F/ VS /V/ MINIMAL PAIRS LIST

Fast / Vast
Fender / Vendor
Fan / Van
Refuse / Reviews
Foul / Vowel

Fairy / Very
Phase / Vase
Vine / Fine
Save / Safe



INTONATION

- Intonation describes how the voice rises and falls in speech. The three main patterns of intonation in English are: falling intonation, rising intonation and fall-rise intonation.

FALLING INTONATION

Falling intonation describes how the voice falls on the final stressed syllable of a phrase or a group of words. A falling intonation is very common in *wh*-questions.

Where's the nearest p[ost]-office?

What time does the film f[in]ish?

We also use falling intonation when we say something definite, or when we want to be very clear about something:

I think we are completely l[ost].

OK, here's the magaz[in]e you wanted.

RISING INTONATION

Rising intonation describes how the voice rises at the end of a sentence. Rising intonation is common in *yes-no* questions:

I hear the Health Centre is expanding. So, is that the new d[↗]octor?

Are you th[↗]irsty?

FALL-RISE INTONATION

Fall-rise intonation describes how the voice falls and then rises. We use fall-rise intonation at the end of statements when we want to say that we are not sure, or when we may have more to add:

I do \downarrow n't support any football team at the m \downarrow om \uparrow ent. (but I may change my mind in future).

It rained every day in the firs \downarrow t w \uparrow EEK. (but things improved after that).

We use fall-rise intonation with questions, especially when we request information or invite somebody to do or to have something. The intonation pattern makes the questions sound more polite:

Is this your cam \downarrow er \uparrow a?

Would you like another co \downarrow ff \uparrow ee?