We have been looking at relationship language and society. We have looked at several aspects of language and several aspects of society and several domains of language used in the society. We have tried to look at society from understanding term itself. What consists of society and what are the several domains of languages used within the society and then we have juxtaposed the two. That is, our understanding of language and our understanding of society and how they work with each other and how they help us understand both in terms of use of language that has been the focus of this course.

Today, in this concluding part, I would like to wind up by revising what we have done and want you to focus on these parts as take away from this course.

(Refer Slide Time: 1:23)

We have looked at three parts as far as the language is concerned. All the discussion that we have been done for understanding language is divided in three parts three major areas of investigations in Language. All the investigations from the beginning of the discipline and the way it continuous to be told today can be divided into three parts.

One is structure, the other is acquisition and the third is one language change that is variation. When we want to understand the structure of language primarily we need look at three parts. That is, sound, words and sentences. There is a principle in understanding of language which is called autonomy principle. The point is, structure is autonomous of meaning.

We will not going into the details of that. But want you to keep in mind the three aspects of the structure of language: sounds, words and sentences requires, a special attention. These domains of language help us to understand formal properties of languages like in syntax. If like in phonetics, we try to study the physical parts of sounds.

In the sense of it, in places of articulation, manner of articulation and how they originate and what are the locations in our vocal track which are going to be helpful in producing the Sounds. In other words, the sound prediction mechanism and its physical parts are what we study in phonetics when we look at that abstract aspect of sound and its relationship each other that is phonology.

We look at words and how words combine with each other and then several other aspects of words. They are the parts of Morphology and when they start intersecting with the domains of syntax, they become morpho-syntax. These terms are not that important. What is important for us is to understand that to understand the formal properties of languages. We need to look at three aspects that is sounds, words and sentences.

Syntax is the domain in which we study sentences. We study formal properties of sentences. We study what it takes to make a sentence like subject and predicate. How subject and predicate are related to one another. That is subject and predicate are not merely juxtapose to next to one

another. To make sentences, there is certain underline invisible properties that operate while putting them together and giving us grammatically viable sentences.

Grammatically acceptable sentence and study of those parts and study of lexical parts of Sentence is syntax where the focus of this study, the object of the study is the unit of the study is the sentence. Once we move beyond we start looking at discourse and then comes the context. From here onwards, we start looking at overlap between language and society that is the whole idea of context is part of pragmatics and how sociological aspects of society and language interact with one and another, start surfacing at this point, at this level.

And therefore, whenever we want study the relationship between language and society, the domain of the study is going to discourse. And it is right at to the point where we would need to understand the distinction between language and dialects , language and varieties, languages as continue languages is a fluid idea, language in mixing convergence all such things are making in sense only at this level of study of this course and that is what we have done to understand language as formal property.

Language has formal system we started with looking at acquisition of language. It is a very significant domain of the study of language and it is this domain which helps us understand that language interacts with society it is sole identity but as much as its part of human mind. It is one of the most sophisticated product of the human mind and while understanding acquisition we understand that the language and in particular, learning of language is a unique human capacity.

No other species has this capacity. As we know, the learning of language is totally different from learning of any other aspects from learning anything. We have pointed these things out that learning of learning to dance, learning to write, learning to drive, learning to fly, sing, swim.

Anything for that matter requires certain maturity of different parts of the body. But learning of language requires no such maturity. In fact, most part of what we contribute to the learn, learning of language by the age of 5 and that is what makes learning of language and speaking of language not only as unique part of human but also makes language special purpose cognition.

And everything else remains General part of Cognition. And this is where we try to intersect with Cognitive Science and we want to understand Languages as a phenomenon Cognizant. Moving ahead, we have also seen how Language was considered as part of human Behavior. How Language was equated with Behavior. Language was considered a verbal behavior but with the intervention of generative paradigm, generative perspective of understanding language acquisition, we see that what was missing from behaviorist paradigms of understanding language.

Learning was the role of human mind in procession of human language. To put in a very simple word, what makes us capable of speaking and understanding unheard of sentences, unplanned sentences or sentences may or may not have spoken before is the capacity of human mind which is also called generative capacity. However, the role of input that comes from behaviouristic model was recognized in the mentalist model as well.

Therefore what the whole area of study of acquisition help us to understand the nature of Learning.
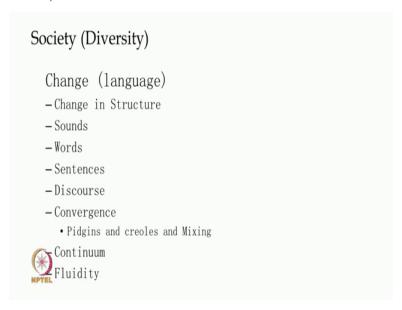
(Refer Slide Time: 10:07)

- Acquisition
  - Cognition
  - Behaviorism
  - Mentalism
  - Nature of learning
  - A combination of the two
  - Development of children and human mind

It helps us how to combine the two and not look at them in terms of contradictions and how development of children and development of human mind takes place. Such things are part of the

Acquisition of language and when we study Acquisition of language, we get to understand these realities and aspects of the Language which again, helps us understanding relationship between language and society, in a completely different perspective.

Then we start looking at how the two, that is, the Acquisition of Language and Structure of Language intersect with Society. One of the unique nature of Society is Diversity and it starts becoming apparent the moment we look

(Refer Slide Time: 11:03)

Society (Diversity)

Change (language)
— Change in Structure
— Sounds
— Words
— Sentences
— Discourse
— Convergence
  • Pidgins and creoles and Mixing
— Continuum
— Fluidity

at, start looking at, language from sociological perspective. The first thing that we see is also one of the inherent natures of language. It changes the language, changes every now and then. The languages change after every certain distance. This changes could takes place in the Structure of Language.

That is change can be at the level of Sounds, at the level of Words, level of Sentences. Change could take place in Discourse. Change could influence Convergence which might result into presence scrolls and mixing where the questions purity of language. Standardization of language and politically charged terms of Dialects of languages are becoming more viable.

And call our attention for understanding of these terms. And finally what all of this help us understand that the true nature of language becomes more apparent, when we want to see the phenomena of language as a continue. And language and language has a Fluid system in itself.

All of them put together are going to help us understand use of language in various domains. And we have seen the use of language in understanding Society, Culture, Education, Teaching and several other aspects as well.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:51).

Emerging insights

Understanding of language as a social phenomenon
 – Standard and non-standard distinction
 – A language not viable
 – English as English *OF* India in stead of Indian English
 – Native Speakers
 – Language is not a countable entity.
 – The relationship between language and society is complex one, as complex as the relationship between language and mind.

What emerging out of insights is that the understanding of languages is a social phenomena will help us understand language as social phenomena of human mind. And what goes into the understanding of Acquisition of Language and relationship between languages and society on the grounds of these parts are going to give us take away like no Language to Standard.

More importantly no language is less standard than anything else. Therefore no language is non-standard. Thus is not merely politically in correct statement. This has theoretical finding and this is founded on a sound theoretical and empirical generalization. Similarly a language is not a viable concept because the idea of a language does not exist. What exist are variation, variability and fluidity and there is we need to understand the idea of English as an Indian.

And we see that it has acquired difference its own identity. Therefore it is called English of India and not English in India or Indian English alone. These things help us understand it as emerging inside that we need to redefine the notion of nativity speaker. A native speaker of a language could be anyone and for anyone any language could be a native language.

We only need to understand how we acquired language. Language therefore is not Accountable Entity. It comes out very empathetically in understanding and after understanding everything else that we have done so far. So the relationship between and Society is complex one as complex as it is between (Refer Slide Time: 14:48) language and mind is not less

Once again invite you to revisit these things and take a look at because it is an understanding of language as Multilinguality which is going to help us develop as we have seen larger scholastic achievement and more social tolerance with cognitive flexibility. Thank you.