

EDU 410
Important notes
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Chapter no 2

Levels of language

Topic no 7

What is language?

1. The connection between language and literacy is so **powerful.**
2. Some language and literacy learning happens naturally during play and everyday experiences, and some depends on clear instructions from **observant and adults.**
3. Language and literacy are connected **infancy onward.**
4. Speaking, listening, reading and writing develop concurrently (together) rather than **sequentially (one after the other).**
5. Language is a system of **communication** using sounds or symbols that enables us to express our feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences.
6. Language is the **key to communication.**
7. The basic purpose of the system of language is **communication.**
8. It means whenever we have to communicate with others, **we have to use language in one or other.**
9. Purposes, modes or style of communication can be **different.**
10. Nevertheless, in each case, **a system of language is used.**

Topic no. 8

Different levels of language

1. There are **five** basic levels of language.
2. The first level of language is **phonology or phonetics**.
3. Phonology is related with **sounds**.
4. Morphology is the levels of **words and forms** in language.
5. Morphology normally understands by **grammar (along with syntax)**.
6. Syntax is related with **clauses, phrase, and sentences**.
7. Syntax involves differences in meaning that occur by **changes in word Order**.
8. Semantics is the **area of the meaning**.
9. Pragmatics is the last and is related with **use of the language**.
10. All languages are known **as systems of communication**.
11. The systems of languages may be different from each other but they follow the same levels that start from the basic one is (**phonology**) and go up to use of the language (**pragmatics**).
12. When we study language scientifically in stages like above, it is also known as **linguistics**.
13. Linguistics is the **scientific** study of the language.
14. There are **three** aspects to his study.
15. First, language **form**, second, language **meaning**, third one is language in **context**.

Topic no .9

(Phonology)

1. Phonology is the study of how sounds are organized and used in natural language.
2. Phonological system of a language includes a list of sounds and their features, and rules which specify how sounds interact with each other.
3. Sounds are represented by signs or symbols in a language as in a chart which represents sounds English language.
4. English language is also called international phonemic Chart of English.
5. There are 26 alphabets in English.
6. There are 44 sounds are related with those alphabets.
7. Sounds are known as 'phonemes'.
8. Phonology is the study of the sounds, and the combination of sounds that is, how these sounds organized.

Topic no. 10

Morphology

1. Morphology is a sub-discipline of linguistics in which forms and structure of words in a language are studied.
2. Knowledge of words or fraction of words related to morphology.
3. Morphology, the word part morph -means 'form' and -ology means 'the study of.'
4. In language morphology, you might study how prefixes and suffixes added to a word change its meaning.

5. Words in a language consist of one element, or elements , of meaning which are known as 'morphemes'
6. Number of 'phonemes' (sounds) combines to give a 'morpheme' (word).

Topic no 11

(Syntax)

1. **Syntax** is the sequence in which words are put together to form sentences.
2. The usual sequence is subject, verb, and object.
3. Syntax is **Greek** word, which means 'order'.
4. To understand a sentence, a proper order, or sequence of words, is necessary. This order or sequence is called syntax.

Topic no.12

(Semantics and paragment)

1. Meaning is related on semantics.
2. The study of linguistic meaning' 'the study of the meaning of words and sentences is also called a semantics.
3. **Pragmatics** is the study of 'how to do things with words' or 'the study of the study of the contribution of context to meaning'.

Lesson no. 03

(Certain Terms)

Topic no. 13

(Acquisition and learning)

1. **Language acquisition** is the process by which children acquire the capacity to perceive and comprehend language.
2. Children acquire language through a **subconscious process** during which they are unaware of **grammatical rules**.
3. **Language learning**, on the other hand, is the result of direct instructions in the rules of language. It certainly is not an age-appropriate activity for young learners.
4. In language learning, students have **conscious knowledge** of the new language and can talk about that knowledge.

Topic no. 14

(Difference between Acquisition and learning)

1. Acquisition is **implicit**, but learning is not.
2. Acquisition is **age-related**, but learning is not.
3. Acquisition is **not effort** related, but learning is.
4. **Teaching literacy** comes under the heading of the learning.
5. Due to these differences, **acquisition and learning** become different processes, though both are related to language.

6. Acquiring language is said to be subconscious process.
7. It's the act of internalizing language to which you have been exposed without the deliberate memorization of a word and its definition.

Topic no. 15

(Native language)

1. It is the language that a person acquires in early childhood.
2. Native language is also known as mother tongue, first language, arterial language or L1.
3. Native language is the one that the child learns from their parents in home environment.
4. Child acquires the words, sentences, rules of the language.

Topic no .16

(Second language)

1. It is the language other than the mother tongue that a person or community uses for public communication, especially, in trade, higher education, and administration.
2. Second language learned by a person after his or her native language.

Topic no. 17

(Foreign language)

1. **Foreign language** is related to other countries, culture, and different civilization.
2. It is also a language not spoken very commonly in the **native country** of the person.
3. For instance, **Italian or French** language in Pakistan.
4. Foreign language should starts form the **very basics**.

Topic no .18

(Regional language)

1. A **regional language** is a language spoken in an area of a sovereign state, whether; it is small area, a federal state or province, or some wider area.
2. A regional language is a language spoken in area that is part of a **lager nation state**.
3. For instance, **Punjabi, Sandi, Hindok, and sarekri** are regional languages of Pakistan among many others.
4. Regional languages become the native language (L1) of the people in that **particular region**.
5. A **dialect** is variety of a language which has different pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary than the standard language of the region.
6. Shahpuri dialect also known as **Sargodha dialect**.
7. **Utradi**, a form of Sindhi language regarded as a dialect of sindh, spoken mainly in **upper sindh**.

LESSON NO. 04

(Stages of language Development)

Topic no. 19

(First stages)

1. Language development is the process by which children come to understand and communicate language during early childhood.
- There are six stages of language development.
- Sounds are related to the first stage.
- Infants, from birth, make and respond to many sounds.
- Crying, gurgling, and cooing are important first steps in the language- development process.
- The foundation of L1 is created during these stages.
- This period is also known as pre- linguistic language Development stage.

Topic no. 20

(Second stage)

- Second stage of development is known as Bubbling.
- All of the sounds found in all languages are encompassed in children's first babbling.
- Babbling is related to L1.
- In this stage, sounds are uncleared.
- This period is also included in the pre-linguistics language Development stage.
- At this time, the child starts 'babbling'.

7. Babbling continues during the first year of the birth and then normally finishes.

Topic no. 21

Third stage

1. Third stage is known as **Holophrase**.
2. The first word evolves too many signal words or syllables that stand for a variety of meaningful sentences or phrases in different situations.
3. Holophrases are related with noun.
4. They are context related, because child has a specific meaning in their mind.
5. They may be having only one word, but for the child **they express a complete sense**.
6. This stage starts from (10 -13) months.
7. Meaning is based on context.

Topic no .22

(Fourth stage)

1. Fourth stages are also two words sentences.
2. Two words sentences appear between eighteen and twenty months age.
3. Two word sentences express ideas concerning relationship.
4. A vocabulary of about 300 words is typical.
5. At this stage, the child has not attained competency in rules of grammar.
6. This child has simply attained capability in putting two words together in some logical relationship.

Topic no .23

(Fifth stage)

1. Fifth stage is related to **Telegraphic sentences.**
2. Simple **three or more words** sentences usually comprising at least **one noun and verb** that stick to the grammatical standards of the culture's language.
3. At least **50** different words.
4. **No function words** (is, are, am) and grammatical morphemes.
5. **Reflecting the order** of the language (maintaining sequence of the language).
6. The format of English **(SVO)** Eng.
7. The format of English **(SOV)** URDU.
8. **Creatively combing words** 'more outside' all gone cookie'.
9. Telegraphic sentence are **short and simple.**
10. Telegram, they omit function words and ending that **contribute little to meaning.**

Topic no. 24

(Sixth stage)

1. Sixth stage is related to **joined sentences.**
2. As language development proceeds children learn to join related sentences **logically and express ideas concerning time and spatial relationship.**
3. Children learn to use language as is done by **their adults.**
4. Child acquires all these skills **unconsciously and naturally.**
5. The vocabulary extends to about **1,000 words.**

