Course: ENG-103,Introduction to Linguistics

Credit Hours: 3

Level: Semester 1

Course Introduction

Language is central to human experience. This course provides a comprehensive overview of language origin, evolution of language as human faculty, and traces the history of English language in order to provide an idea how languages developed. The part on the history of the English language covers story of English language from beginning to the present. The course also includes a brief introduction of the history of linguistics with special reference to various schools of thought that have contributed significantly to the development of Linguistics.

Course Objectives

This course aims to:

- Give students a comprehensive overview of language as human faculty.
- Familiarize students with different stories about the origin of language.
- Provide students an overview of how a language develops through a comprehensive exposure to English language development.
- Enable students to identify major theoretical formulations in the development of linguistics.

CLO No	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom
		Taxonomy
CLO-1	Students will be able to understand key concepts	C2 (Understand)
	about language development and its history.	
CLO-2	To examine theoretical foundations in the	C4 (Analyze)
	development of language.	
CLO-3	To explain different phases in the development of C2 (Understand	
	English language	

Course Contents

S. No Weekly Course Distribution	
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Week 1	Language Origin
	Language as a divine gift
	Natural sound source theories
	Social interaction source theories
	The Physical adaptation sources
	The genetic source
Week 2	Speech vs Writing
	Primacy of speech
	Speech vs. Writing
	Origin of writing
	Types of writing systems
Week 3	Language as Human Faculty
	Human Language vs animal communication
	Characteristics of Language: Design features
	Animals lack language: A controversy
Week 4	Language Families
	What is a language family?
	Language Families in the World: A Brief Overview
Week 5	Historical Linguistics
	What is linguistics?
	What is historical linguistics?
	What does historical linguistics study? (phonological,
	morphological, syntactic, and semantic changes)
	Methods of Language reconstruction
Week 6	Old & Middle English Periods
	Grammatical categories
	• Inflections
	Grammatical gender
Week 7	Renaissance
	Old, Middle, and Modern English (grammatical categories)
	Shakespeare
Week 8	18th Century
	Major characteristics of the age
	Problem of refining and fixing the language

Week 9	Mid Term
Week 10	18th Century
	Swift's proposal
	Johnson's Dictionary
	Grammarians
	Vocabulary formation
	Introduction of passives
Week 11	19th Century
	 Important events and influences
	Sources of new words
	Pidgins and Creoles
Week 12	19th Century
	Spelling reforms
	Development of Dictionary
	Verb-adverb combination
Week 13	English Language in America
	Americanism
	Archive Features
	Difference between the British and American English
Week 14	Development of Modern Linguistics
	Modern Linguistics
	Emergence of Modern Linguistics: Saussure
	Structuralism
Week 15	American Structuralism
	The Prague School
Week 16	Contemporary Approaches to Linguistics
Week 17	Functional Linguistics
Week 18	End Term Exams

Recommended Readings

• Bough, A.C. & Cable, T. (2002). *A History of English Language*. London: Prentice Hall, Inc.

- Campbell, L. (2001), 'The history of linguistics', in M. Aronoff and J. Rees-Miller (eds), *The Handbook of Linguistics*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, pp. 81-104.
- Joseph, J.E. (2002), From Whitney to Chomsky: essays in the history of American linguistics. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Yule, George. (2006). *The Study of Language*: 4th/ 5th Edition, Cambridge University Press.