

# M. P. Patel Institute of English



**Sem V**

**Paper 305**

**Spoken English and English Language  
Teaching**

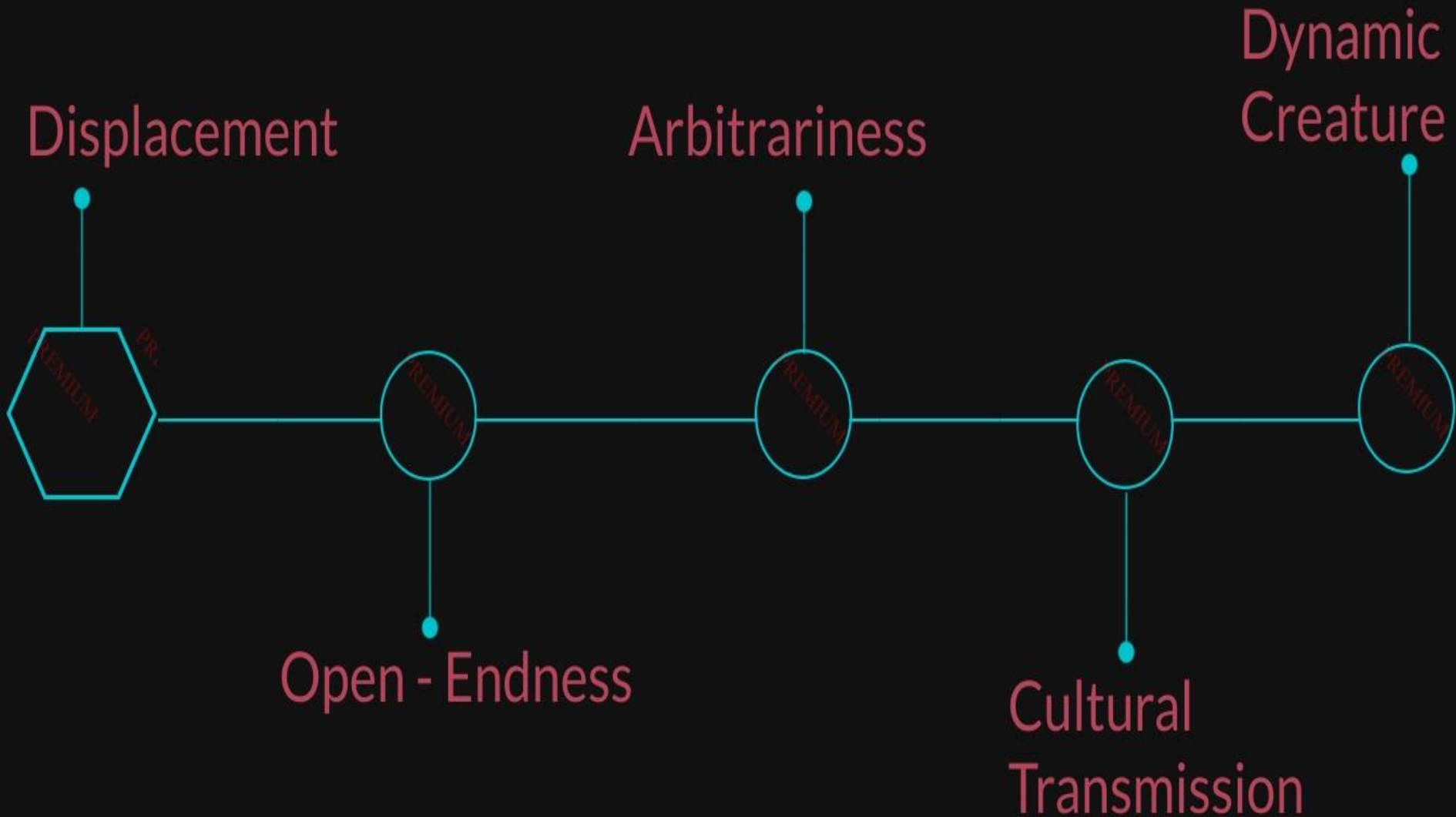
**Prepared by student of sem v**

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# **UNIT 1**

## **ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE**

# Five Chief Properties of Human Language



# Language is the most important part of anyone's life

A boundary that connects each other.

“

Thanks to Language.

”

Man became Man

René Descartes

17th Century Philosopher

René Descarte

changed the west conceive of the mind and its connection to the body.

6500

Languages

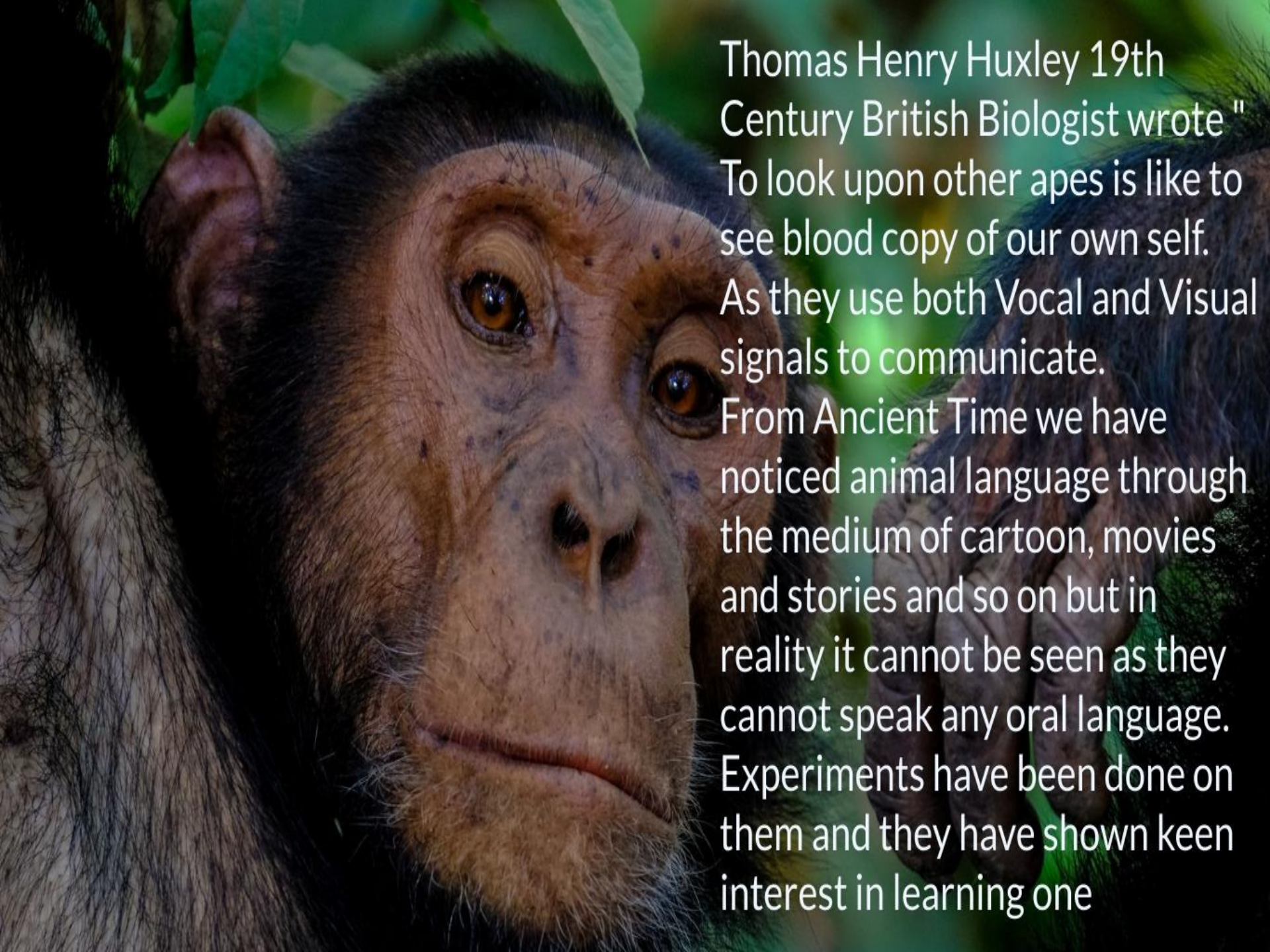
in the world with different sounds and gesture

## Primate



They are the closest relative in the animal kingdom of human.

Shares 95% DNA with  
**HUMANS**



Thomas Henry Huxley 19th Century British Biologist wrote " To look upon other apes is like to see blood copy of our own self. As they use both Vocal and Visual signals to communicate. From Ancient Time we have noticed animal language through the medium of cartoon, movies and stories and so on but in reality it cannot be seen as they cannot speak any oral language. Experiments have been done on them and they have shown keen interest in learning one

# Five Properties

## 1. Displacement

is at work when we talk about people, things, or ideas which are not presently happening around us. This flexibility is highly distinctive of human language. Most other animals are only capable of creating call sounds in response to present stimuli—food, danger, or a desire to mate, for instance. As humans, we can say things like, "I wonder what I'll have for dinner later," even if we are not presently hungry.

## 2. Open - Endness

“

Language is the dress of  
thought

Dr Samuel Johnson  
18th Century English Writer

”

English has 26 letters and 44 sound which helps create many more words. Language has grammar system through which the speakers can create new sentence of past, present and future and of any scenario

## 3. Arbitrariness

acknowledges that the words we speak, gestures we make, and markings we use in writing do not really represent what we are talking about. For example, the word "apple" is not really an apple, just a word we have assigned for discussing the fruit. There is an exception to this in speaking, though: onomatopoeic sounds—like crash, bang, and plop—directly mimick an actual sound.

## Five Properties

### 4. Cultural Transmission

it includes Painting, Art,  
Architecture, and Religion

### 5. Dynamic Creature

It has changes through times. USA and UK have the same language but are two different countries.

Like wise Hindi has also changed from Ancient time and now

**Language might have created 5 or 6 millions of years ago.**

Africa as Cradle of mankind

## Theories of the origins of Language

- **The bow-bow theory:** based upon the notion that speech arose through people imitating the sounds of environment, especially animal calls, the use of onomatopoeic words
- **The pooh-pooh theory:** based on the evidence that speech arose through people making instinctive sounds
- **The ding-dong theory:** postulates that speech arose because people reacted to the world around them, sound symbolism



## The oral-gesture source

- The “oral-gesture theory” proposes an extremely specific connection between physical and oral gesture. It is claimed that originally a set of physical gestures was developed as a means of communication. It is proposed by Sir Richard Paget (1930)
- Then a set of oral gestures, specifically involving the mouth, developed, in which the movements of the tongue, lips and so on were recognized according to patterns of movement similar to physical gestures.

# LANGUAGES

There is no such evidence when was language originates and how it came into existence yet many philosophers have changes according to the time. Human have the ability to learn new language right from the womb of the mother and after birth from the place it belongs.

Humans can learn many languages and speak.

Thank  
You