LANGUAGE WITH LINGUISTIC PRINCIPLES

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Abstract—Language is a precious gift given by God. Language is a glorious gift that differentiates human being from animals. Language makes a man, the real man. Language has multi-roles more than stream of sounds that flows from the tongue of the speaker. Language connects the world to the man. Language reflects the man.

I. LANGUAGE
Language is a mean by which a person communicates his thoughts, ideas, feelings, expressions and emotions. Verbally, we can interpret other’s feelings, emotions and ideas also. Language gives the words to the emotions. Language is a glorious gift given by God. No other living beings use language except man. Language specifies the humans and makes them the most precious species in the world. Not only oral and written form is available of Language but signs, symbols, gestures, animation (of cries laugh, smile etc.) are also the part of Non-Verbal language. The non-Verbal and verbal languages both are useful for communication and depend upon each other.

Language is a system with vocal sounds. It is based on man’s ability and skill to speak. First, the most of the time, a man primarily use its oral form then goes to written form. Written Language comes at secondary level in communicating something. Language connects people with each-other. By Language a person tells of his interests, thinking to others and gets their reactions over it. By exchanging thoughts they build a relationship with each other. So, Language works as a link to connect people.

Language is the mean by which a person knows of someone’s literary and cultural attributes. A good and precise language tells of the dignity of a nation and richness of the nation that to what extent a nation is developed or placed in the map or graph of world. Language makes human, civilized and cultured. Language includes phonetics, grammar and vocabulary that have also their own systems. So, we can say that language is a system of systems.

The structure of every language is based on semantics and grammatical relationships b/w words. The skill of language (Speaking, reading, writing and listening) can be acquired because language is social and cultural rather than bio-logical, inherited function. A Person learns to peak. Language is changeable. With the passing of time it acquires new words, new sounds, new pace etc. So, there is no any final or last end of any language. It grows like a child. Whether the development of language is slow or fast, but it is changed definitely.

Language motivates, inspire and embody our thoughts, feelings etc. It gives a beautiful and nice interpretation of them. It develops the mental and intellectual level of a person. Language gives existence to what is not existed. Language reflects an individual as a whole we do attract to one’s physique and looks that is outer appearance but language reflects someone’s inner-personality which runs for the long time and is immortal. Language has so many types practically like- mother-language, basic, cultural, regional, national, international, foreign etc. In this way it develops a human physically, mentally, Socially, Emotionally, morally, culturally, etc.

II. FUNCTIONS OF LANGUAGE
Language is usually used to communicate thought, ideas, feelings and emotions. Language and communication are two different concepts because we can communicate without any language also. Language has so many functions. Language is also used to direct and to inform. Language is skills of listening, reading, writing and speaking. Language is an art as well as science. As an art, it gives an aesthetic pleasure and as a science it solves the conflicts and problems among humans and unites them. Language needs a continuous process with practice. Language reflects the civilization and integrates the people of the nation. Language requires the understanding of phonemes, morphones and grammar which means pronunciation, spellings and parts of speech respectively. Language plays an important role in the life of every human being which makes their lives comfortable, easy and the better. The functions of language are.

A Primary Function
Language’s primary function was in expressive form. It means, language is the medium to express the ideas, feelings, thoughts and emotions. The communication and interaction is in its better form if it has proper and appropriate emotions. Everybody is here want to feel the feelings of others as well as let them feel their feelings and respond after that. Only by language it is possible and easy to interpret someone’s views and emotions. The primary function of language works in three ways i.e. Oral, written and...
symbolic which means verbal as well as non-verbal.
B  Secondary Function
Language in spite of expressing works in other fields also. Language also includes Secondary functions like:
(i) For Direction: Language directs the one to act and react on someone’s information, message or advise. More you act, more you get reactions or responses. The teacher must direct the students to give an appropriate response to the questions. Language directs functionally.
(ii) For Communication: Language gives the existence or embodiment to our thoughts and other abstract things. Language helps a person to communicate his views to others and understand theirs. Communication can be done in oral as well as written form.
(iii) For sensuous Pleasure: Language functions to give sensuous pleasure or aesthetic pleasure. It gives the words to our feelings. These feeling come to us by a creation, created by any author or the poet. Sometimes, we can’t give words to our feelings but language makes us to express in more effective and attractive way. Language is only that can spell bound everyone and gives the aesthetic pleasure.
(iv) For Preservation: Language preserves knowledge, experience, inventions etc. in written form. As we heard of our prosperous our culture by language. We read the historical epics which tell us of our Indian history in the field of spirituality. The preserved knowledge is one’s feelings and findings in its origin form which is preserved for our coming generations.
(v) For Information:- Language helps in exchanging information with one-another. In every field, we use language if we want to pass any information to other sections of society. In education, a teacher also uses language to inform the message or tasks to the students.
(vi) Helps to know the culture :- Only language tells of one’s culture. Our literature and culture both are the representatives of a nation. By language, we know about other’s cultures also and respect their expressions. The understanding of one-another’s culture helps a nation to integrate with other nations. It helps to make relations of an individual to other that become international progress. Language brings the world to an individual closely.
A Language teacher must perform the functions while teaching the students. These four functions are – Diagnostic, Prescribe, Remediate and Evaluate. For this, a teacher herself should be effective in language. Every word should be meaningful and inspirative. A teacher must use the language (word, Sentences etc.) that impress as well as express her, because, expressive and effective words motivate the students to learn something and take interest in content. At primary level, a teacher should have knowledge of four basic skills like Reading (Pronunciation), writing (Spelling, speaking, Pronunciation), Listening (Sound of words). At the secondary level, a teacher must use the language that express feelings, experiences including ideas) and Realization. She must also careful to:
(i) Diagnostic Function :- In this, a teacher comes to know the problems of students while learning English Language. There is a diagnostic test which tells the teacher about the difficulties and problems coming in teaching – learning process.
(ii) Prescriptive Function :- when a doctor diagnose the disease and after that prescribed the medicine likewise after diagnosing the problems and difficulties, a teacher prescribes the solution for the problem. Here, she uses different methods, makes plans, collects teaching materials as the remedy of the problems.
(iii) Remedial Function:- A teacher uses remedies like practice and drill, enhance oral and written practice, uses easy and catchy methods, uses Audio-Visual aids etc. to recover the students from the illness of bad-learning.
(iv) Evaluating Function: - After the remedial function, now a teacher evaluates that her remedy is working on the learning of students or not. Now, she evaluates a student’s achievement and tests his knowledge whether the student is developing or not. By evaluation, a teacher comes to know that what are the weak areas of students and what is going to obstacle a student in effective learning.
III. LINGUISTIC PRINCIPLES
English is teaching in the schools as a compulsory subject. A good teacher is always keen to adopt the new ways of teaching English so that he/she may get satisfaction in teaching. He works on new principles and innovations for the teaching. The knowledge and application of principles help the teacher to teach effectively. According to Washington, “ Important principles may and must be flexible,” There should be linguistic principles to make the teaching fruitful. According to ‘Advanced Learner Dictionary.’ Linguistic- means Related to the Language i.e. it is concerned with the study and description of language, not with language teaching as language connects linguistics and language teaching.
Principle - means the basic general truth which
is essential for something that influences language teaching. Linguistic refers to insights about language and when these insights are used to language teaching, it becomes linguistic principles.

It is mentioned that a mother tongue is taught not taught, but a foreign language is taught so it can be taught. A teacher has to keep all the efforts to teach a foreign language other than to teach mother Language. English teacher adopts the new ways and methods in such a way that she may get desirable achievements. According to John Dewey, “Language exists only when it is listened to as well as spoken. The hearer is an indispensable partner.” Some of the basic principles of teaching the language are explained below:

1 Principle of Naturalness: When a child is born, mother is considered his first teacher. A mother is equal to hundred teachers. Teaching must be in natural way. Teaching should be based on two or basic skills, Listening and speaking. Then come to another two skills, reading and writing that come automatically to the students. Speaking will lead to writing and listening and reading. A child learns to speak in a natural atmosphere as he learns the mother tongue only by listening. He does not have to make extra effort in that. Jespersen suggests, “The very first lesson in a foreign language ought to be devoted to initiating the pupil into the world of the sounds.”

2 Principle of Learning by Doing: Language focused to develop four skills-listening, speaking, reading and writing. A child learns effectively by doing. He learns the language by model reading, imitation reading, silent reading, writing dictations and spellings which is essential.

3 Principle of vocabulary: The main objective of teaching English is to increase the vocabulary of the students. There are two types of vocabulary, passive and active. The words which are recognized and understood but never used in written and spoken come in passive vocabulary. But on the other hand, the words which are understood are as speaking and writing come in active vocabulary.

4 Principle of Purpose: Everything in the world has its purpose. So, English is also learnt for the purposes like social, scientific, academic and literary. A good teacher tells the students how effectively we can use English language in personal and professional life both. If there is no purpose of anything, it can’t be effective and fruitful both to the teacher and learner.

5 Principle of Imitation: Language is learnt at its best through imitation. When a child learns the mother tongue, it comes naturally but a foreign language needs some artificial process that is called imitation. According to Robert Paul, “when we learn first language, we face the universe directly and learn to clothe it with speech, when we learn a sound language, we tend to filter the universe through the language already known.” Small children mostly use imitation. A good speech is the result of imitation of good models of speech. A teacher uses Audio-Video Aids to provide good model of reading, Writing, pronunciation etc.

6 Principle of Habit formation: As one’s habits need practice e.g. singing, dancing as well as language also need practice. Habit brings things fairly automatically. The habits lie in one’s personality deeply and reflect through speech behavior and thinking. Similarly Language is an instrument of all the subjects that should automatically. According to Palmer, “Language Learning is essentially a habit forming process during which we acquire new habits.” The habits may be of spelling, intonation, proper accent, listening sounds, reading aloud with articulation, appropriate speed, silent reading, using words properly, learning correct structures and good handwriting.

7 Principle of Motivation and Interest: Everything is learnt when we have proper motivation to take interest in that. Similarly, a teacher must motivate the students to take interest in learning. The students can’t make a will to learn a foreign language if they are not interested in that because of boring and dull matter. Interest is created by awareness on previous knowledge, variation in teaching lesson, questioning, using teaching aids and device, experienced and activity centered teaching, debates and discussions, deductive and inductive methods, reacting immediately on wrong or right. So many students find and accept learning English language because of lack of interest Teachers themselves criticize English in the classrooms then what we do expect from the students. Motivation is of two types (1) Intrinsic (2) Extrinsic

1 Intrinsic - A child himself is motivated by his own desires and ambitions.

2 Extrinsic - A child is motivated by the atmosphere created by the language teacher. Motivation can be done by awarding or rewarding the students for the best learning.

8 Principle of Practice: “Practice makes a man perfect.” And the perfection in the language comes only by the practice. The development of expression,
grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation is based on practice which should be continuous. Grammar needs a lot of practice to know the rules deeply and in direct proportion. Fries, recommended that eighty four percents of time be devoted to practice and only fifteen percent to explanation and commentary. According to Otto Jaspers, “He who gets the tip of his finger dipped in the water three times in 20 weeks will never learn how to swim.” There are different types of drill like imitation, Role playing, oral, substitution, conversation etc.

9 Principle of contest and situation : Language is being taught to able the learners to make use of the words in their day-to-day life and its situations. Learning becomes easy if it is made up of real and suitable situations. The fundamental language like vocabulary, structure and grammar must be taught with the help of structures and related the vocabulary to the real situations. These situations can be created by real objects, pictures, gestures, animations etc.

10 Principle of mutuality : A Language is fruitful if there is mutual bond b/w the teacher end the learner. Both are essential in teaching – learning process. The students must be co-operative to accept the matter whole heartedly while learning the language. He must be ready to practice and use the foreign language as the teacher must be ready to provide the new language.

11 Principle of Accuracy : If someone is habitual of the wrong habits, it becomes difficult to give up all at early. Wrong habits to pronounce, Spell and write becomes difficult to get rid of. Language habit should be accurate to learn a foreign language quickly. One must try to imitate the best forms of structures.

12 Principle of Pupil’s Activity : A learner should remain active not passive. The students be active in such methods like Role playing, practice and drill, drawing on the chalk board, hear and see the audio-visual aids and react to it, recitation the poems with proper using of objects from the class rooms.

13 Principle of Balanced Approach : There must be balance between all the language aspects. If a teacher is giving information about prose, she must take grammar aspects side by side. If she is teaching poetry, She must inform the students about similies, metaphors, other grammatical aspects also. If she is discussing something on written composition, she must give importance to oral composition also. There should be proper coordination in teaching a foreign language. There must be proper balance b/w the language aspects while teaching English.

14 Principle of Mother tongue : A child learns his mother tongue without any problem or difficulty. A Child listens his family members and learns the words and communicates easily as he rises with that language and sleeps with that language. So, a teacher should use mother tongue to teach the foreign language. Where it is necessary. According to P. Gurrey, “ The teaching of the mother-tongue and teaching of a foreign language can support and assist each other.”

15 Principle of oral-approach : Speaking a language always leads to reading and writing. First child learns speaking after listening the language. Then he goes to reading and writing it. It is real and vital that makes learning easy. Teacher provides the situations to the students where he talks or speaks rather than listens only. Oral-approach makes the learner active, attentive and confident among the students. If he is speaking accurately then he will read and write proper otherwise not. Oral approach also enables the students to express ideas, feelings and experiences to others. Oral-approach helps the learner to learn correct pronunciation, intonation, stress automatically while using a foreign language.

16 Principle of adopting Multiple line-approach : This type of approach helps the learners and teachers in many ways. It means to learn a foreign language from all its sides whether it is communicative, functioning or behavioral. If a teacher wants the students to write a few sentences on “ A visit to the Taj Mahal ”; First there will be oral practice and discussion based on the previous knowledge. Second, the pupils will be asked to write the sentences in their notebooks. The teacher will check the spellings and make them correct. Then there will be translation of the paragraph may be into the mother tongue. Similarly, in teaching grammar also, there will be material taken from the Composition. All approaches like oral, situational, Social, Bilingual, functional Communicative, Cultural, Structural, Phonetic and Behavioral will move together in learning a foreign language.

17 Principle of Proper order: A Language aims at the development of all the four skills – listening, speaking, reading and writing. These should be proper order to learn a language i.e. first the students listen, then speak, third they read and at last they write the language. So, there should be proper order in learning a language.

18 Principle of Selection: The language should be selected according to its frequency, teaching ability, usefulness etc. Selection may be done in keeping the view of grammar. A Person is well-learned who has learnt the vocabulary and the sentence pattern basically. There must be frequency i.e. how many
times a particular language item is used at a certain stage. There must be applicability i.e. in how many contexts it is applicable. There must be coverage i.e. how many meanings of word are carrying. There must be availability i.e. the real objects, which are used to teach, are available in the classroom or not. There must be teach-ability i.e. what items are easy to teach and last there must be learn-ability i.e. whether it is easy for a student to learn or not.

19 Principle of Gradation: Language is an art and a science both. Language teacher should proceed from known to unknown, concrete to abstract. There must be gradation in the field of aims and objects. It means a teacher should select the base step which will be beneficial for the further study of a language. There will be grades like A, B, C, D, E to sounds, words, phrases, sentences and context respectively. First a teacher should introduce the students of the sounds like Pet, Cat, etc. Then she should tell them about words used in the same situation like college, colleagues, etc. These all should come in a group. In Sentence pattern that is made up of words should be like that. This is my book, that is my book, This is your book, this is Radha’s book etc. Then there’s structure. It means –sounds make words, words into phrases, phrases into Sentences, Sentences into context.

20 Principle of Connection of Life: A Language teacher should motivate the students to use the words, structures, phrases of English in their day-to-day life. The pupils will be taught to convert their feelings, emotions, experiences, visits with their mates, close friends, teachers in English language. A teacher should create a situation regarding their real life and motivate the students to express in English language, their personal life’s situations.

21 Principle of Proportion: There must be accurate proportion in all the aspects and skills of teaching. One aspect should not be sacrificed for the other. Language should be taught as a whole, According to Dr. West, “The proportion between the passive and active aspects of learning a foreign language should be 5:2 at the early stage and later on this ratio may be 5:3.

22 Principle of Language aptitude: There should be taught language aptitude i.e phonetic, coding grammar, Rote memorization, Linguistic rules and patterns. According to Carroll and spoon, “For learning a language, language aptitude is needed.”

24 Principle of Maxims of teaching: According to Oxford dictionary,” Maxims are general truths drawn from science of experience.” Maxims are the various rules for conducting the teaching. The maxims are universal and trust-worthy. There should be maxims: (i) from known to unknown, from simple to complex, concrete to abstract means visualized to imaginative things, from induction to deduction means a conclusion from examples and vice-versa respectively, from psychological to logical means interest, age, capability to logical arrangements, from actual to representation means models to reality, from whole to part, from near to far means belong to a child then far from immediate environment, from definite to indefinite, from analysis to synthesis means divide the topic into subtopics then divide parts into the whole respectively, from empirical to rational means first direct truths and empirical principles then the logical or reasoning.

IV. CONCLUSION
We can say that language teacher must keep the principles in her mind while teaching English language to the students. The maxims are the best tools that show the best results in teaching learning of a language. So, we can say that “Language is a means of communicating thoughts. “A society is not existed without the language. Language expresses our feelings, thoughts, reactions etc. It brings the world together as a whole. It unites the people of the world and develops Science, Technology etc. Language helps in the instructions of any system. Education in schools and colleges among student is imparted by the language. Language motivates to raise voice against injustice, slavery etc. It may also give aesthetic pleasure to speaker, writer, reader and listener.

REFERENCE