LANGUAGE, POWER & DEVELOPMENT

Lecturer

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Course Description

This course focuses on the relationship between LANGUAGE (the ability to think *clearly* and express your thoughts *precisely*), POWER (ability to *influence* others), and personal / national DEVELOPMENT.

Emphasis is placed on the identification and management of the perception process, stages in our cognitive development, the influence of our emotions and often unwarranted assumptions on our thinking, enculturation, and language in various forms of communication. We will discuss the concept of *critical thinking* and sharpen our skills by reviewing the basic principles of inductive and deductive logic, fallacious reasoning, and problem-solving techniques.

Finally, we will consider the role of Language and Language Policy in the national development of a multicultural society, such as Papua New Guinea.

Objective

This course aims to improve students' problem-solving skills through 'mindfulness' and logical reasoning/ critical thinking.

Outcomes

A deeper understanding of the concepts of Language, Power and Development, as well as of the correlation between them, you will gain confidence in your ability to tackle Life's problems through the use of critical thinking.

Contact

60 hrs (2 lectures and 1 tutorial per week)

Prerequisites None

Assessment

Continuous assessment: 60 % [One Practical Assignment (10%), 4 tutorial assignments (10 % each), and attendance (10%)]

Final examination - 40 %

Recommended Texts

Handouts and a limited number of lecture notes will be provided for sharing in class. Last year's lecture notes are available on my website http://www.templeok.com Gary R. Kirby and Jeffrey R. Goodpaster: *Thinking* (1999) (excerpts posted on my website www.templeok.com)

Lecture Schedule

Lecture Schedule		
Week 1	Organizational Matters Introduction to the Course: Concepts of Language, Power, and Development; Focus on the relationship between Language and Thought	
Week 2	 Language What is human language? How is it different from animal 'languages'? Every word of Language is already a generalization – an act of Thought. Indeterminacy of meaning; Ambiguity (Lexical & Structural) 	
Week 3	What is "Thinking"? David Hume's principle associations "Natural" Thinking vs. Critical Thinking Critical thinking in the context of general cognitive development (Piaget's 4 stages of cognitive development).	
Week 4	Mechanics of Language-Thought: Synthesis & Analysis Words acquire their true meaning in the nexus of the proposition/ sentence. Parts of Speech: Functions of Words in the Sentence Two Principles of English Sentence Structure: Nexus & Modification Connecting Rod: the Finite Verb	
Week 5	The Sensing – Thinking Connection Better sensing = better thinking? The Power of Our Senses: to Inform, and to Deceive Perceptions & Critical Thinking Perceptual blocks to clear and critical thinking: personal barriers, sensing, and physiology	
Week 6	Expectations, Assumptions & Emotions in Critical Thinking Enculturation Ego Defenses: Rationalization, Denial, and Projection	
Week 7	Theories of Language-Thought Relationship Linguistic Determinism Linguistic Relativism The Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis	
Week 8	II. Power Persuasion and Influence What is Argument? General Rules Constructing a Logical Argument: Persuasive Logic Message Characteristics: Persuasive Style Inductive and Deductive Arguments	
Week 9	Inductive Arguments: Arguments by Example Arguments by Analogy Arguments from Authority Arguments about Causes	

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Week 10	Deductive Arguments: Syllogism
	Modus Ponens
	Modus Tollens
	Hypothetical Syllogism
	Disjunctive Syllogism
	Dilemma
Week 11	Logical Fallacies I: What is a Logical Fallacy?
	Formal & Informal Fallacies:
	Formal / Deductive Fallacies
	Informal / Inductive Fallacies
	Logical & Factual Errors
Week 12	Logical Fallacies II: Types/ Classes of Fallacies
	Fallacies of Relevance
	Ad Hominem (Personal Attack)
	Bandwagon Fallacy
	Fallacist's Fallacy
	Fallacy of Composition
	Fallacy of Division
	Gambler's Fallacy
	Genetic Fallacy
	Irrelevant Appeals
	Appeal to Antiquity / Tradition
	Appeal to Authority
	Appeal to Consequences
	Appeal to Force
	Appeal to Novelty
	Appeal to Pity
	Appeal to Popularity
	Appeal to Poverty
	Appeal to Wealth
	Moralistic Fallacy
	Naturalistic Fallacy Red Herring
	Weak Analogy
	Fallacies of Ambiguity
	Accent Fallacies
	Equivocation Fallacy
	Straw Man Fallacy
	Fallacies of Presumption
	Affirming the Consequent
	Arguing from Ignorance
	Begging the Question / Circular Reasoning
	Complex Question Fallacy
	Cum Hoc Fallacy
	False Dilemma / Bifurcation Fallacy
	Hasty Generalisation Fallacy
	'No True Scotsman' Fallacy
	Post Hoc Fallacy
	Slippery Slope Fallacy
	Sweeping Generalisation Fallacy
	Subjectivist Fallacy
	Tu Quoque Fallacy
W/1 12	V'1fD
Week 13	Kinds of Power
	Coercive Power (when people are <i>forced</i> to obey)
	Reward Power (when one has something that others want)
	Legitimate Power (authority by status/ social hierarchy /position)

	Referent Power (personal charisma, charm, influence, fame) Expert Power (power of knowledge)
Week 14	III. Development
	Language Policy & Social Development
	Language Planning & Policy in PNG: A Historical Overview
	Educational Reform
	Tok Pisin & Tok Ples Education
	The Way Forward
Week 15	Revision