

Youtube Video on Cardinal Vowel System
R.K.Bansal - Father of Phonetics in India.

formal word
structure word
content word

Linguistics

Micilia minuta

- All Indian languages except Sindhī, and European languages, are produced when the air goes out. (breathing out).

Lecture -1

Universal grammar [Noam Chomsky]

- ① Language acquisition
 - learning a language subconsciously from env.
 - ② Language learning
 - learning a lang. through conscious effort.

Imp. Language, society and culture

⇒ Fallacies McCollay's minutes

- ⑥ No. of bodies / literature in a lang. & economy of the community

* No language is rich/poor or difficult/easy.

Hindi → 2 genders

Others → 3/4 genders (tend to be simpler to understand,

* Every language is different in oral & written forms.

* No language is superior/inferior to other. Don't lose.

your own language while picking up another

Linguistics → scientific study of a language
organized, backed by research.

Lecture - 2

- only matriarchal society in India → **Khari**
Mother Tongue → first language picked up by a child.
In India 3 languages;
 - ① Mother Tongue
 - ② First language (language of the society)
 - ③ National language

* English is no longer a foreign language. It's a secondary language for us.

⇒ why linguistics?

Linguistics Analysis could generate thousands of jobs.

Saving languages is as imp. as saving Tigers, ecological balance.

10 yrs ago, a linguist had predicted only 50 more years of life.

We are moving away from Indian food.
what will be transfer to our next generation??

Hindi → 49 ($\frac{33+3}{consonants} + \frac{13}{vowels}$)

Standard Hindi → 11 vowels + 36 consonants
Classic Hindi → 13 vowels + 33 consonants (अः, इः..)

functions of a language

- One can discover Indian past by reading Sanskrit books.
- Ramdev has exploited old ayurveda texts & made products of that era marketable. Net worth → 30k crore.

Levels of language

Sound → Syllable → Morpheme → Word → Phrase
Paragraph ← Sentence ← clause

* English has 44 sounds.

Q find (i) how many alphabets in your language?
(ii) Does one alphabet make >1 sound like 'c'?

* Indian languages are highly scientific.

Persi letters are grouped according to where they are produced in mouth.

India gave first grammar on any language, Sanskrit in 500 B.C given by Panini. It holds 8 chapters, to 31000 rules.

Max Mueller, German linguist, wrote ^{paraphrases} for Panini's work.

In 1983-84, ḍ was added to Persi by Int'l Phonetics Society, Paris.

* Authentic source of a language would be uneducated people, disconnected from urban corruption.

* In Telugu, word cannot begin with vowel e, so they add letter ఎ to egg. \rightarrow egg. (ఎగ్గు)

film \rightarrow ఫిలిం in Telugu
Definite \rightarrow సిఫారస్ in Orissa.

* We carry aspects from our mother tongue to English.

Lecture - 3

* English has changed from foreign language to secondary language.

Languages intermingle.

This is considered good by linguists, bad by purists.

*) Hindi is highly affected by other languages.

Syllable

↳ part of a word having only one vowel sound and 1 or more consonants sounds.

boy \rightarrow 2 syllables

student \rightarrow 2 syllables

boy /bɔɪ/
boys /bɔɪz/

receive \rightarrow 2 syllables (re, ceive)

* Present (n) \rightarrow have diff. vowel sounds of Present.
" (v.)

* Bread and butter can be changed to bread 'n butter.

* गृह विद्या cannot be changed. Hindi doesn't permit such free usage.

s,p,t or s,t,z are very friendly in English.
These consonants often don't require a vowel. This friendliness isn't carried over to Hindi.

Spray in Hindi \rightarrow espray \rightarrow स्प्रे
Spray in Punjabi \rightarrow Sapsray \rightarrow ਸਪ੍ਰੇ

* Punjabi & Dogri don't allow vowel in at beginning.

* Voice Recognition doesn't work perfectly for everyone because modification of air to produce sound differs according to size of teeth, tongue etc. It gets better as it gets used to a particular person's voice.

Similarly, we didn't get used to English movies before we had watched quite a few. We got used to the new accent.

ruts /rʌts/

classes /kla:sɪz/

* Every word
comprised
of one
or more
morphemes

Morpheme → may or may not stand alone
↳ meaningful units of speech.
boy → male child boys → both a word & a morpheme
boys → many male children

So, it must imply many, but if someone writes 's' alone, we won't feel that it means many automatically.

* s is a morpheme, but not a word.

Phrase

↳ one word / multiple words in a logical sequence.

Paragraph

↳ group of sentences that move around a single theme.

Lecture - 4

A man wrote Chef as Seagh. Why?

s in English can be θ, ð (e.g. two). So began

with s; ea normally represents long e, but sometimes θ (dead); gh can be θ as in laugh.

(26) (44)
This is possible bcoz no. of letters < no. of sounds

Phonetics

↳ study of characteristics of speech sounds

Sound → modified air

Depending on how, where we modify air we get diff. sounds.

* Gujarati has no CT only ST. So જીવાન → જિસાન

Branches

Articulatory	Acoustic	Auditory
production of speech sounds.	study of phys. prop. of speech sounds.	study of perception of speech sounds.

Rooms need to be designed keeping acoustics in mind.

Articulatory Phonetics

Organs of speech in

• Respiratory system

• Phonatory "

• Articulatory "

Different body parts (e.g. tongue) also have secondary functions.

Q How body organs fn when we breath in & out

Phonatory System

When we breathe, there are many places where we can block passage of air. These organs fall under phonatory system.

Respiratory

Lungs, Muscles of chest, Trachea, Exhalation.
Inhalation.

A All Indian languages (except Sindhi) make sounds while breathing out air.

Pulmonary Egressive Air stream Mechanism.
air from lungs → out going

Tehk - tehk sound is made by blockage of air in mouth. Very little use in day to day speech.

Phonatory System

Larynx (Adam's apple)

Vocal chords - cords

Glotis (wide opening b/w vocal chords)

★ When someone with throat cancer has vocal chords removed, he cannot make audible sounds.

Range of vibration of vocal chords gives intonation, tone of voice, which has great cultural & social significance?

i) The girl is nice. (Rise → fall of vibration)
ii) The girl is nice!! (Rise → fall → Rise)

Vocal chords drawn wide apart → free passage of air
voiceless

Vocal chords held loosely together → air passage causes vibration of vocal chords
voiced sounds

" " " closely together → closed glottis position (while eating / drinking)
once separated suddenly

An explosive sound called glottal stop
(like coughing)
produced

Articulatory System

• Pharynx • Lips • Teeth • Teeth Ridge
Concave part of the roof of the mouth lying just behind the upper teeth

- Hard Palate
- Soft Palate (Velum)
- Uvula (hanging structure at end of palate)
Sore throat is infection of uvula.
- Tongue

Lecture - 5

Examination $/dʒ/ \quad /dʒ/ \rightarrow \text{judge}$

$/ɪg/z/dʒ/mɪnɪ/ \quad /sn/$ → vertical bar at top means following syllable 'ne' is most prominent
 (Most stress has to be given to it).
 Vertical bar at bottom means 'æ' is 2nd most prominent.

* Identification of a person comes first from his language. You can tell about his ethnicity.

Soft Palate

↳ Back of tongue makes closure with the soft palate. → velar closure
 Soft Palate is raised to make a closure with the back wall of pharynx. → velic closure.

Americans tend to nasalize sound more than Brits.

★ In India, nasalization gives diff. meanings
 अे अस्ति कृष्णः |
 अे अस्ति कृष्णः |

For us, nasalization is grammatical, in English it is not.

अे अस्ति कृष्णः कृष्णः अे |, कृष्णः अे |

★ all makes sense, Hindi → word order is flexible

He is ill → makes sense; अहो है → doesn't

★ In English word order is not flexible.

In Malayalam, temple → temple
 m, l → voiced
 p → voiceless

So, Malayalis replaces the voiceless p with the voiced counter part 'b'.

A voiceless sound loses some of its voicelessness when it is b/w vd sounds.

The vocal chords vibrate a little even though they shouldn't when P is said. So, Malayalis replace the p with b in temple.

Tongue

Tip → what comes out (part which touches teeth in resting position).

Blade → (about 5mm behind tip)

↳ part which is behind teeth investing px.

HIGHERROW

front \Rightarrow part below hard palate
back \Rightarrow " " soft "
sides \Rightarrow sides of the tongue.

Thin \rightarrow ॥ for Hindi speakers
 \hookrightarrow ॥ for Eng. "
put tongue beneath upper teeth
& push air out with front.

* We need to know how diff. organs of speech work in diff. lang.

State of Soft Palate

- 4 Raised - Nasal passage blocked \Rightarrow oral sounds pr.
- 4 lowered " " open nasal passage blocked \Rightarrow nasal sounds pr.
- 4 lowered - Nasal passage open & oral passage also open \Rightarrow Nasalized & pr.

→ Speech Sounds

Vowels

Sounds produced when air goes out free, cont. & unrestricted

Consonants

Air is blocked in oral passage

So we can say these are long as we can hold our breath

* Consonants sometimes there is

- ① closure of all of a sudden
- ② partial closure so air goes out without fric.
- ③ closure gradually

\Rightarrow Tongue size is flexible
it can contract, as in lying AA
expand Ee

English has 20 vowel sounds (8 long vowels)
24 consonants sounds

Hindi has 11 vowel sounds (only 2 long vowel sounds)
(अ॒, इ॒)

So, we try to change English long vowels
with our vowels

no actual prn. now

in India \Rightarrow ॥

gate \Rightarrow actual ॥

we say ॥

* Lip position \Rightarrow rounded (अ॒)
unrounded (इ॒)

In N. India, people use trill sound to please Shiva

In Bengal, people use trill sound on every auspicious occasions.

Sounds have very close contact with culture

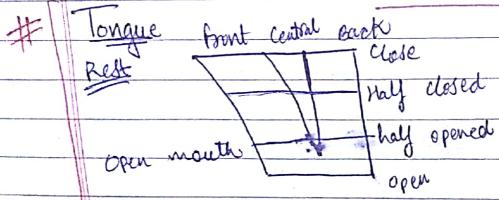
Lect - 6

Q why Tamil, Telugu are not considered as foreign lang. in N-India?
Bcoz they share some traits that are not found in Russian, Jap. etc.

Vowels \Rightarrow Cardinal Vowel diag.

when mouth is closed, tongue has largest shape

when mouth is open, tongue pulled back & size is reduced.



Youtube

Vowels can be classified as per the region of cardinal vowel diagram. They are produced in

why Indians change Haret from ɛɪ̪ to ɛ̪
fully open

ɔ̪ɪ̪ \Rightarrow ɔ̪ɪ̪ sound
 ɔ̪ɪ̪ \Rightarrow ɔɪ̪ sound

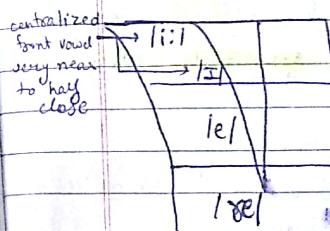
HIGHBROW

why do we say this open
bcoz Re-nak & Au
bcoz over tyn long
also charged

HIGHBROW

* Japanese are studying baby cries & found out that those are not some random sounds but actual communication.

) The whole concept of Universal Grammar & Cognitive Ling. began with Noam Chomsky observing his son's lang. growth.



$i: i: \rightarrow$ long e

as in eat, seat, sea
if we don't make long e sound then we can mistake this for it, sit

* These mistakes don't happen in Hindi often so ई & ए are often pronounced as same eg. रथ ए फिरा.

* $e: e: \rightarrow$ as in get, beg.
front, unrounded vowel b/w half closed & half opened.

$\text{ə: ə:} \rightarrow$ as in mate

* can has an अ sound but the long sound is often substituted for अ ("You can go").

In Hindi छेड़ी \rightarrow छूटी often.

\Rightarrow Search for

* Content Words

* Structure / Words form

The class is suspended / He studies in 10th class.

↳ class has some meaning
fixed meaning \Rightarrow content word

Rakesh was ill yesterday. He will come today.

He \rightarrow Rakesh
change with sent. \Rightarrow structure
form words

poʊ̯ tɛd təʊ̯

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Lecture - 7

/wɛt/ → /wɛɪ/

• uvula bound

→ out of 26 letters → 5 vowels, 19 consonants
2 semivowels (w, y)

produced like vowels

fn. like consonants

* fn. of vowel → to form the nucleus of syllable

Vowels

→ Monophthongs

Pure vowels, 12 in no.

→ Diphthongs (glides) 8 in no.

tongue takes position of one vowel, then starts to move towards pos. of other vowel.

Monophthongs

/sɪ:/

Phonetic
Alphabet
vowels

/i:/ → eat, seats, see, Read, leave, Mea

/ɪ/ → it, sit, fit, ill, mill, fit

/e/ → set, get, let, pen, desk, Help, ten

/æ/ → an, rap, bag, man, bad, cancel

(a:/ → arm, calm, park, care,

/ɒ/ → cat, lot, pot, shot, Fox

In linguistics, anything in bracket means optional.

HIGHBROW

British Eng. → more open mouth vowels than Am. Eng.
Dance → Br. (इंडॉ) Am. (इंडॉ)

ləʊ̯ / ɒ: /

/ʊ: / → all, tall wall, call, wave, short, part,

/ɔ: / → put, foot, look = /lʊ:k/

/u: / → cool, rose, food, pool → /pu:ɪ/.

word → /wɜ:d/ /ɜ: / → earn, earl, pearl, heard, girl, sir

① /ə/ → (schwa) about, father, agree /əgri:/

② /ʌ/ → up, cup, tub /ʌ:pə/ /ʌ:tə/ /ʌ:bə/

/ʌ:pə/

* : in front of a symbol. → long vowel

These vowels don't have a name, only 'Schwa' has a name

Very short vowel, any syllable having it will never get stressed

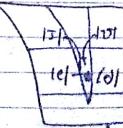
Similar to /ə/; only diff. is place of origin in mouth

" " " "

Diphthongs → gliding vowels

3 diphthongs where movement happens like:

13. /ɪə/ → ear, tear, fear, near,
deer



14. /eə/ → air, care, mayor, layer

15. /ʊə/ → poor, sure

16. /əʊ/ → eight, rate, mate, fate

17. /aɪ/ → eye, child, file, cry

18. /ɔɪ/ → oil, coil, noise

19. /əʊ/ → so, no; go → /əʊ/ /əʊ/ /əʊ/ /əʊ/

Now /əʊ/ Doubt → /əʊ/ /əʊ/ /əʊ/ /əʊ/

- * (I) means tongue goes from I to ɔ.
- * when we speak Eng. in India / English words in Hindi, we replace eng. vowels with our own.

R.K. Banerji = father of phonetics in India

- * In Indian vowel sys., some vowels get nasalized when we pay respect / imply plural.

अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ ? अ॒ अ॑ अ॒ अ॑
more respect

	pronouns in English, Hindi	Bihari
I person	Singular I, ई, ए	we
II	You, आ, तु, बहु	You, आठोर,
III	He, उन्हे, वह, वह	They, ताठोर

ई = sing.
एठोर = plural

- * India is the best lab for lang. sciences

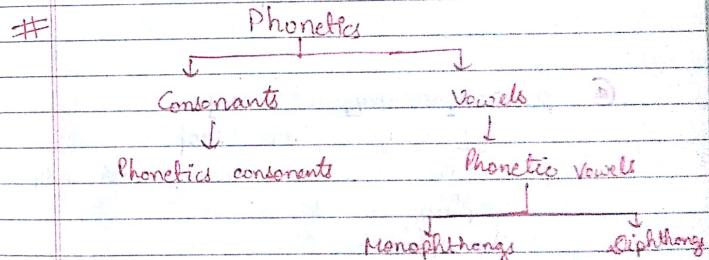
only a native speaker has the _____ to judge if a sentence is grammatically correct.

In Bihari, we

जीत → for own parents
जीपा | स for parent in law,
Pronoun also depends on social status.

- # how Hindi → Highly gender sensitive lang. → sensitive people has gender insensitive pronouns (उस → for both female & male)

Eng. → — insensitive —
he, she
History comes into play !!



in English, if first letter is extended, it is aspirated.

Date _____
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Consonants.

① Position of vocal cords -

↳ voiceless (v1)

↳ voiced (v2)

② Place of articulation -

~~book~~ ↳ Labial
~~go~~ ↳ Dental
~~go~~ ↳ Alveolar
~~go~~ ↳ Palatal

↳ velar

↳ glottal

↳ Retroflex (not in English)

③ Manner -

↳ plosive (stop) ↳ Lateral ↳ glide
↳ fricative ↳ flap/tap.
↳ Affricate ↳ Approximants

I ① /p/ - /pin/ /appoint/ /cap/.

v1, Bilabial, plosive /stop.

p - pin [] same meaning, not independent
[pin] sounds
aspiration

q - q [] independent sounds
q - q []

Allophonic variations -

glottalic variations

/b/ → bin, about, cab

v1, Bilabial, plosive /stop.

In English, voiced sounds are never aspirated.

qM, qM → Minimal pair

2 words differ by one letter at same place.

If you get a minimal pair then that is the independent sound otherwise variation of some

/t/ → tin, attend, pat

v1, Alveolar Plosive.

We don't have t in Hindi, but have त that touches the back of Alveolar

t-curly → retroflex.

/d/ → day, adore, bad

v1, Alveolar plosive.

/k/ → v1 velar Plosive

kind, across, pack

/g/ → v1 velar Plosive

don't write /g/

gate, bag, again

मुख्य
मानव

We don't have any dental ~~stop~~ sound.

Sonorific $t \rightarrow \tilde{t}$
 $n \rightarrow \tilde{n}$
 $\theta \rightarrow \tilde{\theta}$
 \tilde{n}

Fricatives

/f/ → vL. Labio-dental fricative
fan, affair, calf

/v/ → vd. Labio-dental fricative
van, avail, above.

/θ/ - vL. dental fricative
thin, Athens, path, lethargic.

/ð/ → vd. dental fricative
with, then without, ~~thin~~
/s/ → vL. Alveolar fricative sin ~~asen~~, fail

/z/ → vd. " " zen, possess, guide

/ʃ/ → vL. palato-alveolar fricative
she, shame, nation.

/ʒ/ → vd. palato-alveolar fricative.
does not occur in beginning in English
pleasure, treasure

/h/ - vL. glottal fricative
house

/m/ → vd. Bilabial Nasal

mean, among, calm

/n/ → vd. Alveolar nasal

noon, another

/ŋ/ - vd. velar nasal

- sing

/sing(r)/ → singer } different sounds

/sing/ → singing }

sing goes
from sides /l/ → vd. Alveolar Lateral
little, allow.

/r/ → vd. Post alveolar Approximant
raise, around

/ts/ → vL. Palato-alveolar affricate
church, chain, patch.

/tʃ/ → vL. Palato-alveolar affricate
judge, adjust, badge

/j/ → vd. palatal semi-vowel / approximant / glide
young, yellow

/w/ → vd. Labio-velar " " "
well, away

depending on the context, there are different realizations in lang. → known as Allophonic forms

/pʌb/ ← [pʌb] X

→ [pʰʌb] Allophonic
aspirated voiceless

Phenome

In oral lang., no word will end with consonant.

/p/ →
p → p^h
p → p[?] ← cap

(inaudible
relief)

Spleen
pin
cap

Minimal Pair

↳ differ bcz of one letter at same position.

set set cat
pet sit cap

Minimal set

↳ All words that differ just by one word found in same position.

set, sit, sat, ate, sight, taught
/sɪt/

sight > /saɪt/. They are not minimal pair. (not diff. word)

Consonant clusters

Syllable

part of a word with one vowel sound only & one or more consonant sounds.

Format C₀₋₃V C₀₋₄

except C₂VC₁

texts

/cvcc/ School

/teksts/ /skull/

0-3 const. can precede a vowel.
0-4 " " succeed a vowel.

HW Syllable length in Hindi

In Hindi, & cannot start a consonant before a vowel.

School - not allowed

→ right

→ wrong (straight)

spin → ispin

sprain → esprain

S | P
t |
k |
broken in Hindi lang.

Sound Patterns of Language

Phonology:

Phoneme:

Phones & Allophones:

Phone is the actual realistic realization of a speech sound.

All actual realization of a speech sound of the same phoneme are known as allophones of that phoneme.

[pɪn]
[phɪn]
↳ complementary distribution,
meaning same,
can't occur together.

[sɪn]
[spɪn]
↳ contrastive distribution
can occur together
'spin' meaning diff.

/p/ ↗ [pʰ] ↘ Phone
| ↗ [p] ↘ Allophones.
| ↗ [p̩]

Phonotactics

The constraints which restrict the sequence & position of phonemes in a particular way

HIGHBROW

pustak ⇒ pristak

in forming words

Syllable

Onset - consonants)

Rhyme

Nucleus - vowel

coda - consonant(s)

Syllable

Onset Rhyme

↓ ↓

consonant Nucleus

↓ ↓

Vowel consonant

open syllable → will end with a vowel.

which lang. in India is open syllable (orja)
& which closed syllable or mixed (hindi)
(english)

closed syllable → with /without onset, but have
nucleus & coda.

Consonant clusters

Both onset & coda may consists of more than
one consonant

Coarticulation

The process of making one sound almost at the
time as the next sound is known as coarticulation.

Coarticulation effects

→ Assimilation

→ Elision

HIGHBROW

~~distal → distal~~ not a case of coarticulation
weakening Data _____
Page _____

Date _____ / _____ / _____
Page _____

Wednesday We can go
A1 A1

Distinguishing properties of human language

* की → isto;

V →	आई	/aɪ/
VC →	अब	/əb/
VCC →	अंत	/ənt/
CV →	डी	/dʒə/
CVC →	कम	/kam/
CVCC →	दोस्त	/dost/
CCV →	किया	/kiyā/
CCVC →	पीज़	/pjaz/

Roots → words in purest form

Old English → words that developed with time

८२०

From any other language

VCCC	\rightarrow	आस्ति	/əstɪ/
CVCCC	\rightarrow	शास्त्री	/ʃast्री/
CCVCC	\rightarrow	झपर्शी	/jharpṛshī/
CCCV	\rightarrow	स्त्री, स्तुर्यता	/st्री, stūryatā/
CCCVc	\rightarrow	स्त्रृत	/stṛut/
CCCVcc	\rightarrow	स्त्रृट	/stṛut/

* Came from
Sanskrit

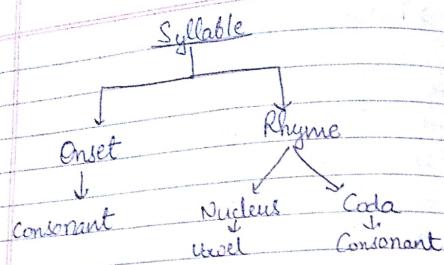
विवेकानन्द

to its 1948

It is the s-

letter or sound of cluster (with 3
consonants).

* Gemination \Rightarrow when the same sound is there one at the end of syllable & other eq ~~stiff~~, ~~stiff~~, ~~stiff~~, ~~stiff~~ in tagging with adjacent syllables.



ath
stɪθ
bat
bæθ

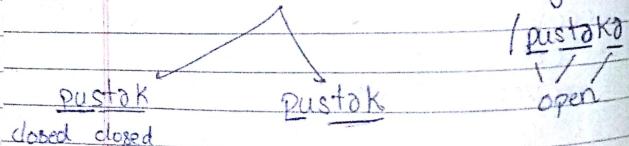
hit /θɪt/ → no onset

Heɪdʒ m ð in ɔɪdʒ → CVC
onset nucleus

ədɪdʒdʒɪt → no vowel at end.

dʒɪdʒɪt

hʌtəm / pustak/ → Oriya



If there is a disyllabic word in other lang., Oriya people will make it ~~disyllabic~~, which changes its pronunciation, time.

- English follow stress-time rhythm
- We follow syllable-time rhythm
- pronouns, conjunction length reduces to maintain rhythm
- weak form of words (have → hav)

J have to go

Tenth → Assimilation

feature of one sound affects the feature of other sound.

Wednesday → elision

Wendesday → elision. → d is dropped.

ənθəlɪ

lkaðɪməf → elision → h is dropped

lkaenəf → dropping of sound but writing remains same.

singular plural
Book → Books in Telugu

Lecture - 12

Syntax segmental Features.

Phonetic features associated with a syllable or more than a syllable

Word stress / accent (extra effort)

at → āt Rhythm

weak forms

� रुड़ी, वोटरी मार्केट बॉर्डी
रुड़ी, वोटरी

Juncture or liaison

Intonation

Biology → 4 syllable
per-ceive → p e → more stress
pronun-ci-a-tion → Bio logy ai en sh → more stress

In punjabi → stress on grammar

Stressed language

for western punjabi (not Delhi)

English → stress on grammar & non-grammar
Hindi doesn't have this feature.

Rhythm

Punjabi songs make you feel jump
but Bengali doesn't

Rhythm
beat-time → syllable-time

English → stress-time rhythm language

Weak form

I've

weak form does not stress on I have

Juncture

small steps b/w 2 words

रुड़ी, वोटरी मार्केट बॉर्डी
रुड़ी, वोटरी

Ice Cream → different junctures
I scream

Intonation : Patterns of pitch variation or the tones, used in utterances of a lang.
My brother who is a doctor is coming tomorrow
if no pause → only one brother
if pause → many brothers

Open / Closed Juncture
↓
followed by a vowel followed by consonant

Liaison

special case of juncture

my father is here → 's' is pronounced
vowel (linking 's').

my sister can go → 's' is not pronounced

HIGHERROW

Linking σ →

the idea of going alone is frightening
↳ insertion of 'n' b/w idea & of intrusive 'x'.

↳ both starts with vowel

Intonation

- Nuclear tones → let us know the situation
Falling ↴ ending, continuing.
Rising ↗ complete joy
Fall-rise
Rise-fall

Falling tone

definite & complete statement

matter of fact wh-question

command

invitation

exclamation

tag questions forcing the listener to agree

गति गति ओ!

HIGHBROW

what's your name? not personal
→ ce → personal

Date _____ / _____ / _____
Page _____

Rising tone

- wh-question showing politeness towards, & personal interest in, the listener
→ requests
→ commands intended to sound like requests
→ repetition question

Falling-rising tone
incomplete statement

HIGHBROW

→ living language

Language is Dynamic.

Dynamism is realized through add of new words.

Language Change at word level

→ change of sound

stan - stone , ban - bone

→ change in Meaning

→ wider meaning

e.g. manuscript, place, citizen etc.

→ Narrower Meaning

wife, deer, liquor etc

→ Pejoration and Amelioration.

Pejoration ≠ degeneration in meaning/fall on the social scale

boor → peasant, someone who behaves in a rude

way & ignores other people's feelings

silly → soul

Amelioration ≠ improvement in meaning/rise on the Highbrow scale.

highbrow → snobbish, nice → ignorant/stupid.

In older days, eating corn is not good in public (poor)
but now it's good even cornflakes is a status symbol.

Manuscript → olden day → 1st draft

↳ today → which you submit either
for printing or
place → ~~old~~ ↑ area under four wall

citizen → old → citizen of city
now wider

wife → any lady

deer → any animal

liquor → any liquid.

Word formation

Etymology → study of the origin & history of a word.

Greek: ~~etymon~~ etymon "original form" + logia "study of"

Coinage

- invention of totally new terms

Invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms (usually without capital letters)

HIGHEROW

new words used as verb
in Hindi

Blending

↳ combination of 2 separate forms to produce a single new form
(taking only the beginning of one word & joining it to the end of other word.)

Eponym

- ↳ new words based on the name of a person or a place
- ↳ Hoover, Fahrenheit, watt, watt
- Sandwich → (Earl of Sandwich)
- jeans (Italian city of Genoa)

Borrowing

- ↳ taking over of words from other lang.

Loan-translation or calque

→ direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language.

{ Although lang might be having that, but due to ext. pressure we borrowed that }

Vice Chancellor → वाइस चॅनेलर

Compounding

↳ joining of two separate words to produce a single form blackboard, fingerprints, textbook, fast food, full time

magistrate, gastronomist

Clipping

↳ word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form
ad → advertisement, exam → examination

Hipocorisms

↳ longer word is reduced to single syllable

Backformation

A word of one type is reduced to form a word of another type

Conversion

change in the function of a word
bottle, butter, chair

Acronyms

UNESCO, AIDS, NATO, NASA,

Derivation

Prefixation

Suffixation

Inflection

Lecture -16

Grammar : Syntax

- who did you melt with?
- I bought land.
 - ① used in english. (accepted sentence)
 - ② not grammatically correct
 - ③ doesn't end with preposition
- actually I bought a piece of land.

⇒ Infinitive

Laughing is an exercise

↳ action but used as noun.

* Gerund → Verb in its -ing form as subject

Phases of Development of Linguistics

- Traditional → 2000 years (till end of 19th century)
- Structural → Late 19th century to early 1950s.
- Cognitive → late 1950s to present

NLP → National Lang Processing
S+ schedule.

Register → restricted to domain (professionals)
e.g. of doctors, farmers.
Dialects → to small geographical areas.

Descriptive → You are given the lang., look out & make a common rule (principle).

Prescriptive → Rule given & we have to follow that

Reading make a man perfect

I am reading a book.

In both these sentences, if we go by meaning then it's difficult to identify parts.

⇒ Diff. in Eng & Hindi
↓
Article ✓ no articles
structure

The dog chases the boy. → Syntagmatic

The cat chases the rat.

↓
at horizontal level

{ Inter-relationship
in terms of
agreement }

Paradigmatic
vertical relationship
↳ inter-relation in
terms of substitution

HIGHBROW

La Langue ←→ Competence
La Parole ←→ Performance

Diacrony → historical study (over a long time).
Synchrony → study of lang. at a particular time

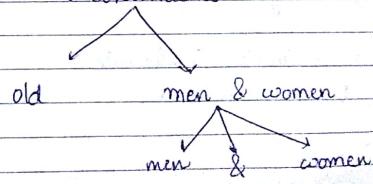
$$3 \times 2 + 4 = 10$$

$$(3) \times (2+4) = 18$$

⇒ old men & women
↓ ↓
adj. conj.

Question ?? whether both are old or the men are old.

& constituents

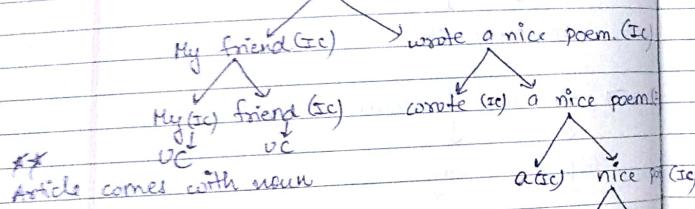


⇒ Prose & Poetry are very diff. bcz poetry has an ambiguity while prose does not allow this.

Long words should not make it ambiguous.

My friend wrote a nice poem.
subject predicate

2 immediate constituents (IC)



** Article comes with noun

If we move beyond, we will not get any meaningful constituents

UC ⇒ ultimate constituents
of the sentence.

Semantics

↪ Study of meaning of words, phrases, sent

* Obj. study → same for all persons, at same place, same time

Conceptual meaning, associative meaning

we are scared of injections, pain, illness are associative / literal meanings with a needle.

(background)

Semantic features (Pg 111)

• Animate, human, female, adult
Horse +, -, -, +.

Semantic Roles (or Thematic Roles)

Agent Role: the word performs the action

Theme Role: entity that is being described / affected by the action.

Instrument Role: उपयोग के लिए का सारा।

experiencee: an entity who has a feeling, perception, state

The boy feels bad.

He is happy → state

He is feeling happy - feeling

He → experiences in both

In Hindi we have case markers

at असे असे असे |

HIGHBROW पर वे असे असे असे |

Location: entity is in description of an event
eg. The book is on the table.

Source: where entity moves from.

दूर से पहुँचने वाला हिस्सा।

Goal: _____ moves to.

दूर से पहुँचने वाला हिस्सा।

Synonyms: words with similar (not same) meaning

Antonyms:

- Graddable (big-small) there are sizes in b/w → opp along a scale
- Non-Graddable (dead-alive): either one
- Reversives: eg pack/unpack, tie/untie (reverse),

हिन - रात = non-graddable

अंदराहर can have antonyms + बाजार, सराय

शीतलाह - जल्दी : graddable

Hyponymy: meaning of one form is included in the meaning of other.
eg flower house, animal/dog

- ✓ Superordinate: flower - animals
- ✓ Cothyponyms: rose & marigold, dog & cat

HIGHBROW

प्रिया भट्ट

Prototypes \Rightarrow closest resembles
家具 椅子 衣服 家具 + 椅子
shirt, pants
 \star Totally depends on one's perception.

The dog cooked the meal.
why is it funny?
what is there in cooking that puts
restrictions on dog?
cooking requires an agent that is
+ animate + human

\star Prototypes would be based on exp.
eg. 衣服 衬衫 衬衣 衬衫
T-shirt

Homophones
↳ diff. spelling, same pronunciation
bare - bear
meet - meat eight - weight
two - to

Homonyms
bank, bat, fire, race
HIGHERBROW

Polysemy \rightarrow 2 or more words with same form,
related meanings
head, sun, foot
face

Metonymy \rightarrow meaning based on close connection
in everyday life / exp.
① ~~Butter~~ Container - contains relation
bottle / water, can / juice.
② w hole - part relation
car / wheels, house - roof
③ representative - symbol relation
king / crown; The prime minister
+ Race court

Collocation : 2 words going with each other

bread - butter, milk - coffee, fire - chair, needle
thread

HIGHBROW

Pragmatics

Indians idea, experience of ATM is only withdrawal
In foreign countries all banking is done via ATM

Context

- linguistic context (context)
- physical context (*)

e.g. when we refer to read an editorial, come across a difficult word, we might refer to dict., or refer to words before / after it.

e.g. if we say 'you went home' to one boy, 'you ate ice-cream?' to another context of 'you' physically.

The bank is very steep. The bank manager is angry. (e.g. linguistic contexts.)

head

tail

Date _____
what speaker means | invisible.

Date _____
Page _____

⇒ Deixis

Words / expressions which cannot be interpreted without the physical context of the speaker.

e.g. You'll have to bring it back tomorrow because he isn't here today.

a) Person deixis : pronouns

b) Spatial deixis : here, there, near, etc

c) Temporal deixis : now, then, yesterday, tomorrow etc.

NOT STAY OVER 3 ETC !!

⇒ Reference

An act by which a speaker / writer uses language to enable a listener / reader to identify something.

Act of reference is performed by using proper nouns
nouns in phrases He is a smoker. He
pronouns. uses cigar.

⇒ Inference

Additional information used by the listener to create a connection b/w what is said and what must be meant.

Where is the missing salad filling?

He is sitting by the door.

Where is your Chomsky?

It's on the table.

means book on it
or written by

Inferences will lead to presupposition

⇒ Presupposition

what a speaker/writer assumes is true
Known by a listener/reader can be denoted
as presupposition.

① Your friend is waiting outside.
↳ you have a friend.

② When did you stop smoking?
↳ You used to smoke
↳ you no longer do so.

⇒ Anaphora & Antecedent

In referential relationship.
→ second referring expression first mention

I went to buy a cycle. The cycle was
very costly.
↳ Antecedent Anaphora

⇒ Speech Act

the action performed by a speaker with an
utterance requesting, commanding, questioning
or informing

e.g. I'll be there at six. → Promising
I shall be there at six. → possibility

* Direct speech act

when a sentence is used to perform its
normal assigned fn.

Are they coming?
When did you arrive?

when the expectation is the answer of question

* Indirect speech act → expectation is action

Can you pass the salt?

It's raining outside

Can you touch the ceiling fan? → Any
Yes or No

Can you give me the pen? → giving the
pen Yes
Yes/No

⇒ Politeness

showing awareness & consideration of another
person's face

Face, in pragmatics, is one's public self image

HIGHBROW

② am happy to inform you * (sharing expertise)
You will be glad to know ✓ (he is superior)
write down → (ordering)
let us write it - (involving)

face threatening act - saying something that
represents a threat to another person's self
image; using direct speech act to get someone
to do something (this assumes that the
speaker has more social power than the
other person).

Do this
with me
small might not find good
big old ✓ making fun

face saving act ⇒ lessens the

Negative face

Positive face

difference b/w 2 sounds of English
at & ut similarity also

No. of vowel sounds decides the no. of syllables
receive

4 vowel letters but 2 syllable

minimal pair

knife → wife
k f w i v e make these minimal pair

structure of sentences ??

why didn't the search for a new house?

Deep Structure

change into simple affirmative sentences
maintain tense

e.g. Have I spoken to you earlier?
I have spoken to you earlier.

Portmanteau morph

↳ represents a togetherness of 2 or more
morphemes

was - {be³, {past³, and singular³}
Is - {be³, {third person³, singular³ & present³}}

coherence: everything fitting together well.

A: That's the telephone } Of the total meaning
B: I'm in ~~at~~ the bath } only 25% is given
A: O.K. } 75% is missing, we
use our prev. know.
Pragmatics.

• Speech Acts

→ Conversation analysis

Turns

Interruptions

Completion point

→ Turn taking

filled pauses

→ Turn :- anyone can take a turn, but as soon as one takes it, whole thing gets a direction. It will govern the message whether it is imp or not imp.

→ Interruptions :- also a kind of turn, but has an extra meaning. It can change the direction of conversation.

⇒ Completion point :

Turn taking

Filled pauses ⇒ to think & analyse for next speaking, to let the listener comprehend and relate message.

The co-operative principle

↳ Make your conversational contribution such as required at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or dis. of talk exchange in which you are engaged. Gricean (Paul Grice) maxims

→ quantity maxim: Make contribution as informative as is required, but not more / less brief & precise

→ quality maxim: Don't say for what you don't have adequate evidences, or you don't believe true.
relation maxim: Be relevant

manner maxim: Be clear, brief, orderly

Hedge

Hedges: sort of, kind of, as far as I know,
Correct me if I'm wrong, I am not very
sure.

* Hedges are used to indicate that we are
not really sure that what we are saying
is sufficiently correct or complete.

Implicatures

A: Are you coming to the party tonight
B: I've got an exam tomorrow.

Background Knowledge

Schema

Conventional knowledge structure that exists
in memory.

↳ Pic. which emerges in our mind on
hearing that thing

Script

Essentially a dynamic schema
Involves a series of conventional

Articulation

Neurolinguistic

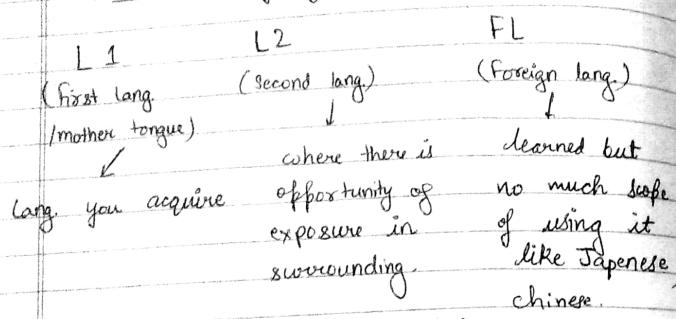
↳ The Brain

↳ Speech Errors

↳ Role of language

Stammering → only with certain sounds & not with
all.

Second Language Acquisition



Acquisition \Rightarrow gradual development of the ability in a lang. by using it naturally in communicative situations with others who know the language

Learning \Rightarrow conscious process of accumulating knowledge.

Acquisition Barriers \Rightarrow Age Beyond critical period.

Barriers of a diff. Kind / Affective factors

- Self consciousness
 - Unwillingness or embarrassment in attempting to produce the diff. b/w of another lang.
 - Lack of empathy with other culture

Critical period? 3 - 13 yrs

Focus on Method

↳ GIT Method (Grammar Transformation)

↳ Audio-lingual method & listen & remember

↳ Direct method + use & not the language method + listen & remember + not useful

↳ CLT (problem in writing)

Communicative Language Teaching

focus on the learners

that's why Teacher
teacherer to facilitator

Transfer

Positive Transfer \Rightarrow If two lang. share some features
Negative transfer \Rightarrow If two lang., differ in some features

Interlanguage

shares system of L_1 & L_2 , but is neither L_1 nor L_2 .

e.g. Spanish L1 speaker - her name is Maria.

Motivation

Instrumental motivation — when L2 is learnt
to achieve some other
goals.

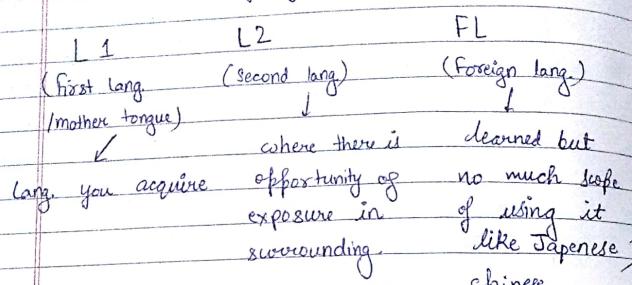
Integrative motivation - when t2 is learned for some social purposes

Labour class learn L2 fast than educated class
↳ earn living

Diffr. in lang + genera
culture, geo. variations.

Date _____ / _____ / _____

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Critical period \Rightarrow 3 - 13 yrs

Focus on Method → till 18th cent. Shows

- ↳ GIT Method (Grammar Translation)
 - ↳ Audio-lingual method → listen & remember
+ not useful
 - ↳ Direct method → use & let them pick
+ problem in writing
 - ↳ CLT
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Instrumental motivation - when L2 is learnt
to achieve some other
goals.

Integrative motivation - when L2 is learnt for some social purposes

Labour class leave L2 fast than educated class
↳ to earn living

Input & Output

If input is high then output will be high

Input is the lang. that the learner is exposed to.

foreigner talk: → not a well framed sentence

to make understand How are you getting on in your studio
other (some) parts English class, you like it?

Negotiated input: L2 mat. that the learner can acquire in interaction through requests for clarification while active attention is being focussed on what is said

Communicative competence

Grammatical "

Socio-linguistic " social structure

Strategic "

Communication strategy

Applied Linguistics → when we use concepts of ling. in other contexts. (area of study)
Socio-linguistics
neuro - v.

HIGHBROW

Chait Bangla, Sadhu Bangla
normal person lang used by learned

High Tamil & Low Tamil.

* In Poja also, Sanskrit is masked for some fn.

Regional Variations in Lang.

Standard lang

Accent & Dialect

Dialectology

Regional dialects

Standard lang → accepted for official purposes decided by power

↳ is used for administration.
eg. गृह गति is used for Dohas & not for normal lang.

↗ गृह गति diff. with Hindi in terms of vocabulary & grammar above

Accent

A distinctive way of pronouncing a lang., especially one associated with a particular region or a social class.

Dialect eg. Irish Eng

A dialect is a variety of a lang. differing in grammar, vocabulary as well as pronunciation

Part of dialect

It is a variety of ~~lang~~ lang

Mainly associated with geo. location & social

Dialects vary mainly on regional basis

eg temple is written as this only
but (+ emb) → in Maithili.

Pronunciation
we say Accent

Accent vary in Pronunciation
Dialect " " Grammar.

Dialectology

① Sylheti (a dialect of Bengali lang.) speakers understand Assamese better than standard Bengali.

गोपी (Hindi) → गोपी
written in sylheti pronunciation in sylheti

② Cantonese speakers cannot understand Mandarin.

Regional dialects

Investigation of regional dialects

① Identification of consistent features of speech

NORMS ≠ Non-mobile, old, Rural, Hale

HIGHBROW

Isoglosses → line or boundary to separate the
varieties due to any other factor

jal → Paani
eastern Bengal western Bengal

These are many lines based on other
features & they finally merge &
form boundary
↳ dialect boundary

eg. Paper bag in Northern dialect of
Midwest Am.
↳ Paper sack in midland dialect of
Midwest Am.

Dialect Continuum

↳ At the boundary there is a gradual
shift from one dialect to other.
↳ One variety will not suddenly vanish.

Dialect boundaries are continuous

Continuum in related languages

↳ continuum with lang. at political
boundary

HIGHBROW

Bilingualism

use of 2 lang., either by individual speakers or by a community of speakers.

Canada is an officially bilingual country

If parents are of diff. lang. → then bilingual

Diglossia

functions diff:

- charit ① low variety (spoken lang.) → locally & everyday affairs
- sadhu ② high variety (written lang.) → schools & imp. matters → official works
both are mutually intelligible.

In Arabic speaking countries

- ① the high variety (classical Arabic) → formal lectures, serious political events, religious discussions etc.
- ② The loco variety is the local Egyptian Arabic, Tunisian Arabic, Lebanese Arabic etc.

HIGHERROW

code → Pidgin
bilingual + Creoles

Pidgins

↳ grammatically simplified means of communication that develops b/w two or more groups that do not have a language in common

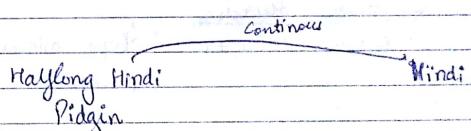
↳ It is a variant of chosen that originally had no native speakers

Aswan Pidgin developed in India is Halflong Hindi

Cocreatioin:

Decreolization:

Post - creole continuum:



Sociolinguistics: we study ~~through~~ the role of society in ling.

Sociology of Lang. : we study society through lang.

Lang. birth

Lang. death

Dialect

Dialect → the speech variety of an individual person

HIGHERROW

Kids
Boys used to play
old

Date _____
Page _____

A Social dialects =>

Accent may indicate social status.

How gender influence lang.

Countries

Education & Occupation

Speech style & style shifting.

Prestige. Speech Accommodation

Register

Jargon

Slang ; Taboo Words

Social barrier, AAVE.

Sociolinguistics

relationship b/w. lang. & society.

Covert Prestige.

Language Murder

↳ Natural calamities (people migrate to other places).

Language suicides, language

Language & culture

Nationality

Religion

Gender

Ethnicity & race

Family structure

Sexual orientation

Native lang.

Food habits

Gov. system

Dressing pattern

Socio-Eco Status

Life experience

HIGHBROW

All of us share same culture & all of us have different cultures.

↳ Indian Nation

Date _____