

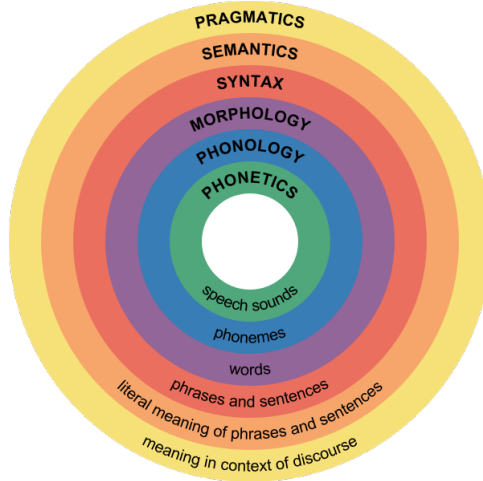
# Intro to general linguistics

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Pre-course

# Subdisciplines

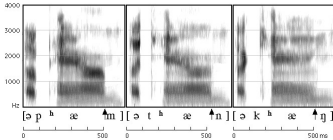
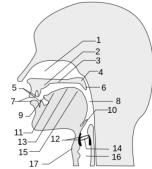


# Phonetics

the study of how humans produce and perceive sounds

- 1 Nasal Cavity
- 2 Alveolum
- 3 Hard Palate (Palatum)
- 4 Soft Palate (Velum)
- 5 Teeth (Dentes)
- 6 Uvula
- 7 Lips (Labia)
- 8 Pharynx
- 9 Tip of the Tongue
- 10 Epiglottis
- 11 Blade of Tongue
- 12 Vocal Cords
- 13 Tongue Blade
- 14 Glottis
- 15 Tongue Root
- 16 Wind Pipe (Trachea)

active articulator  
passive articulator



THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2020)

CONSONANTS (PILIMON)										©2013-2014	
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p	b		t	d		c	k	q	g	ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n	ɳ		ɲ	ŋ	ɴ	ɴ̠	
Trill		ʙ		ʀ					ʁ		
Tap or Flap			ɸ	ɸ		ɽ					
Fricative	f	ɸ	f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ	ħ
Lateral fricative					ɬ	ɮ	s̺	z̺	ɬ̺	ɮ̺	
Approximant			ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ		
Lateral approximant				l			ɭ	ʎ	ʟ		

Symbols to the right in a cell are voiced, to the left, are voiceless. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

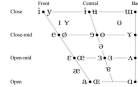
CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)		
Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
<p>◌ <b>Labiodental</b></p> <p>◌ <b>Dental</b></p> <p>◌ <b>Postalveolar</b></p> <p>◌ <b>Palatoalveolar</b></p> <p>◌ <b>Alveolar lateral</b></p>	<p>◌ <b>Labiodental</b></p> <p>◌ <b>Dental/alveolar</b></p> <p>◌ <b>Palatal</b></p> <p>◌ <b>Velar</b></p> <p>◌ <b>Uvular</b></p>	<p>◌ <b>Examples:</b></p> <p>◌ <b>Labiodental</b></p> <p>◌ <b>Dental/alveolar</b></p> <p>◌ <b>Velar</b></p> <p>◌ <b>Alveolar fricative</b></p>

OTHER SYMBOLS

<b>A</b> Voiceless labial-velar fricative	<b>ʒ</b> Alveolar-palatal fricatives
<b>W</b> Voiced labial-velar approximant	<b>l</b> Voiced alveolar lateral fricative
<b>ʋ</b> Voiced labial-palatal approximant	<b>fj</b> Simultaneous <b>f</b> and <b>j</b>
<b>h</b> Voiceless epiglottal fricative	
<b>ʕ</b> Voiced epiglottal fricative	
<b>ʔ</b> Epiglottal closure	

*AFricatives and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a bar if necessary.*

VOWELS



SUPRASEGMENTALS

- |   |                  |    |
|---|------------------|----|
| 1 | Primary stress   | ˈ  |
| 2 | Secondary stress | ˈ  |
| 3 | Long             | ː  |
| 4 | Half-long        | ˑ  |
| 5 | Extra-short      | ˑ̆ |

BIARCTICS					
Valence	$\Pi$ $\frac{d}{d}$	Weakly valent	$\frac{b}{b}$ $\frac{a}{a}$	Desert	$\frac{t}{t}$ $\frac{c}{c}$
Valent	$\frac{S}{S}$ $\frac{e}{e}$	Closely valent	$\frac{b}{b}$ $\frac{a}{a}$	Apical	$\frac{t}{t}$ $\frac{c}{c}$
<b>b</b> Valence	$\frac{S}{S}$ $\frac{1b}{1b}$	Unipolarly	$\frac{d}{d}$ $\frac{e}{e}$	Apical	$\frac{t}{t}$ $\frac{c}{c}$
More rounded	$\frac{d}{d}$ $\frac{e}{e}$	Labialized	$\frac{e}{e}$ $\frac{d}{d}$	Labial	$\frac{t}{t}$ $\frac{c}{c}$
Less rounded	$\frac{d}{d}$ $\frac{e}{e}$	Palatalized	$\frac{e}{e}$ $\frac{d}{d}$	<b>1b</b> Neutral	$\frac{t}{t}$ $\frac{c}{c}$
Forward	$\frac{u}{u}$ $\frac{v}{v}$	Velarized	$\frac{e}{e}$ $\frac{d}{d}$	Labial release	$\frac{t}{t}$ $\frac{c}{c}$
Retracted	$\frac{e}{e}$ $\frac{d}{d}$	Pharyngealized	$\frac{e}{e}$ $\frac{d}{d}$	No audible release	$\frac{t}{t}$ $\frac{c}{c}$
Centralized	$\frac{e}{e}$ $\frac{d}{d}$	~ Velarized or pharyngealized			
Mid-centralized		Retard	$\frac{e}{e}$ $\frac{d}{d}$	~ voiced alveolar fricative	
Lateral	$\frac{t}{t}$ $\frac{c}{c}$	Lowered	$\frac{e}{e}$ $\frac{d}{d}$	~ voiced bilabial approximant	
Non-lateral		Advanced Tongue Root			
Rhoticity	$\frac{r}{r}$ $\frac{b}{b}$	Retracted Tongue Root			

Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g.  $\dot{\mathbf{I}}$

TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

LEVEL	CONTOUR
$\tilde{e} = \uparrow$ Extra high	$\tilde{e} = \nearrow$ Rising
$\acute{e} = \uparrow$ High	$\tilde{e} = \searrow$ Falling
$\bar{e} = \uparrow$ Mid	$\tilde{e} = \nearrow$ High rising
$\grave{e} = \downarrow$ Low	$\tilde{e} = \searrow$ Low rising
$\tilde{e} = \downarrow$ Extra low	$\tilde{e} = \nearrow$ Rising falling
$\downarrow$ Downstep	$\nearrow$ Global rise
$\uparrow$ Upstep	$\searrow$ Global fall

# Phonology

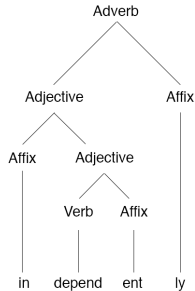
the study of how languages systematically organise their sounds / sound systems of languages,  
the patterns of how sounds work together within a system

		Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal		m <sup>[a]</sup>		n <sup>[a]</sup>			ŋ	
Plosive	fortis	p		t	tʃ		k	
	lenis	b		d	dʒ		g	
Fricative	fortis	f	θ <sup>[b]</sup>	s	ʃ		(x) <sup>[c]</sup>	h <sup>[d]</sup>
	lenis	v	ð <sup>[b]</sup>	z	ʒ			
Approximant				ɹ <sup>[a]</sup>	r <sup>[e]</sup>	j <sup>[f]</sup>	w <sup>[g]</sup>	

e.g. the consonants found in most dialects of English

# Morphology

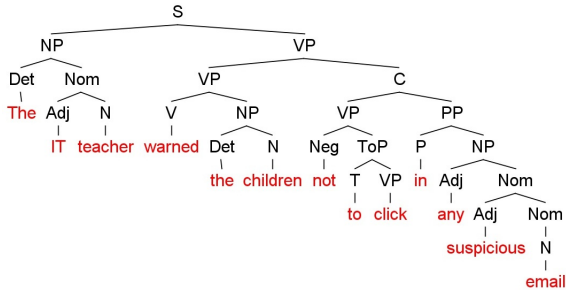
the study of words, how they are formed, and how they relate to one another within a language



e.g. morphology tree of a word

# Syntax

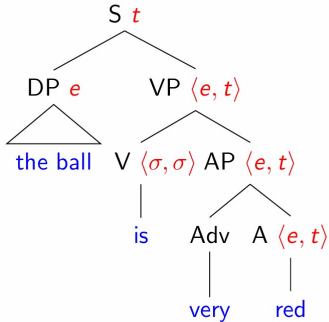
the study of how words combine to form larger units such as phrases and sentences



e.g. syntax tree of a sentence

# Semantics

the study of the meaning of natural language

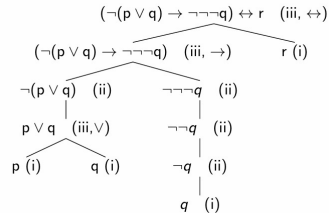


*'I shot an elephant in my pyjamas.'*

Premise 1	<b>Either</b> Joe is crazy <b>or</b> Joe is lying.
Premise 2	<b>It is not the case that</b> Joe is crazy.
Conclusion	<b>Therefore</b> , Joe is lying.

Premise 1	<b>Either</b> $x$ <b>or</b> $y$ .
Premise 2	<b>It is not the case that</b> $x$ .
Conclusion	<b>Therefore</b> , $y$ .



logic!

# Pragmatics

the study of the meaning of natural language in use

## The Maxim of Quality

Do not say what you believe to be false  
Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence

## The Maxim of Relation

Be relevant

## The Maxim of Quantity

Make your contribution as informative as is required (for the current purposes of the exchange)  
Do not make your contribution more informative than is required

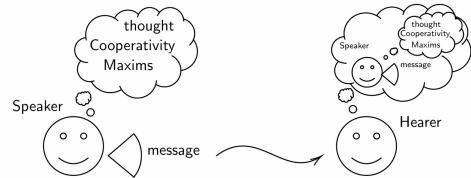
## The Maxim of Manner

Avoid obscurity of expression  
Avoid ambiguity  
Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity)  
Be orderly

*'This traffic jam is really making my day!'*

- *Jane no longer writes fiction.*
  - Presupposition: Jane once wrote fiction.
- *Have you stopped eating meat?*
  - Presupposition: you had once eaten meat.
- *Have you talked to Hans?*
  - Presupposition: Hans exists.

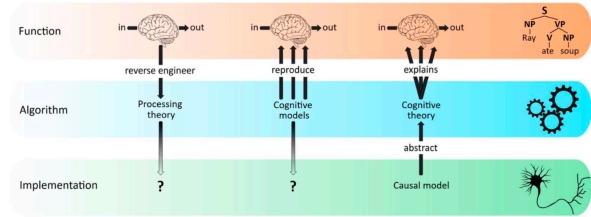
## Grice's inferential model





# Other fields

- ▶ Psycholinguistics
- ▶ Sociolinguistics
- ▶ Dialectometry
- ▶ Lexicography
- ▶



Non-standard dialect (associated with lower classes)	Standard dialect (associated with higher classes)
It looks like it ain't gonna rain today.	It looks as if it isn't going to rain today. <sup>[20]</sup>
You give it to me yesterday.	You gave it to me yesterday. <sup>[21]</sup>
Y'gotta do it the right way.	You have to do it the right way. <sup>[22]</sup>