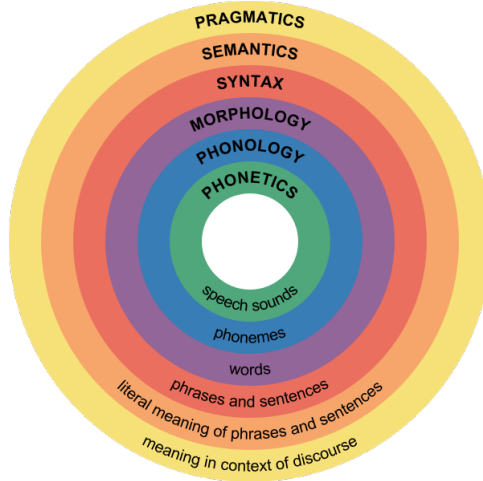


Intro to General Linguistics

Fachschaft General & Computational Linguistics
University of Tübingen

WS 2025/26
Pre-course

Subdisciplines

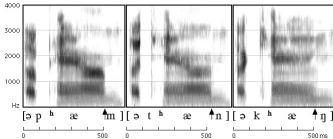
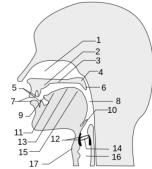


Phonetics

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)											© 2002-2013
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p	b		t			ʈ	k	q		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n			ɳ	ŋ	ɴ		
Tap		β		ɾ					ʀ		
Trill or Flap			ʋ	ɽ							
Fricative	ɸ	f	v	θ	ð	ʂ	ʃ	x	χ		ħ
Lateral fricative				ɬ	ɮ						
Approximant			ʋ	ɹ			ɻ	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l			ɭ				

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>⦿ Bilabial</p> <p> Dental</p> <p>! Postalveolar</p> <p>⦿ Postalveolar</p> <p> Alveolar lateral</p>	<p>ɓ Bilabial</p> <p>ɗ Dental/alveolar</p> <p>ɟ Postalveolar</p> <p>ɠ Velar</p> <p>ʄ Uvular</p>	<p>ʼ Examples:</p> <p>ɸ Bilabial</p> <p>tʼ Dental/alveolar</p> <p>kʼ Velar</p> <p>ʂʼ Alveolar fricative</p>

OTHER SYMBOLS

A Voiceless labial-velar fricative	ʑ ʑ Voiceless palatal fricative
W Voiced labial-velar approximant	ɹ Voiced alveolar lateral fricative
ʉ Voiced labial-palatal approximant	ʃ Simultaneous \int and $\ʃ$
H Voiceless epiglottal fricative	
ʕ Voiced epiglottal fricative	
ʔ Epiglottal plosive	

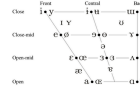
Allophones and double articulation can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.

DIACRITICS

a	Vocalized	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Bimely vocalized	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Dental	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$
b	Vocalized	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Closely vocalized	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Apical	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$
c	Aspirated	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Liquidized	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Labiodental	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$
d	Mute rounded	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Labialized	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Neutralized	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$
e	Less rounded	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Palatalized	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Nasal release	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$
f	Advanced	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Vocalized	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Lateral release	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$
g	Retracted	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Pharyngealized	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	No further release	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$
h	Centralized	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Vocalized or pharyngealized	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	No further release	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$
i	Mid-centralized	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Retracted	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	voiced alveolar (fricative)	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$
j	Syllabic	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Lowered	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	voiced labial (approximant)	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$
k	Nasophthoric	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Advanced Tongue Root	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~		$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$
l	Rhoticity	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~	Retracted Tongue Root	$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$	~		$\text{I} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{d} \\ \text{b} \end{smallmatrix}$

Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. I^{h}

VOWELS



When symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

SUPRASEGMENTALS

1	Primary stress	ˈ	formaˈlɪʃən
2	Secondary stress	ˌ	ˌfɒrməlɪʃən
3	Long	ɔː	ˌfɒrməlɪʃən
4	Half-long	ɔ˞	ˌfɒrməlɪʃən
5	Extra-short	ɪ	ˌfɒrməlɪʃən

TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

LEVEL	CONTOUR
ē = ˥ Extra high	ē = ˩ Rising
é = ˨ High	ē = ˨ Falling
ē = ˨ Mid	ē = ˨ High rising
ē = ˨ Low	ē = ˨ Low rising
ē = ˨ Extra low	ē = ˨ Rising falling
↓ Downstep	↗ Global rise
↑ Upstep	↘ Global fall

Phonology

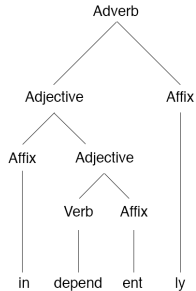
the study of how languages systematically organise their sounds / sound systems of languages,
the patterns of how sounds work together within a system

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

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

Morphology

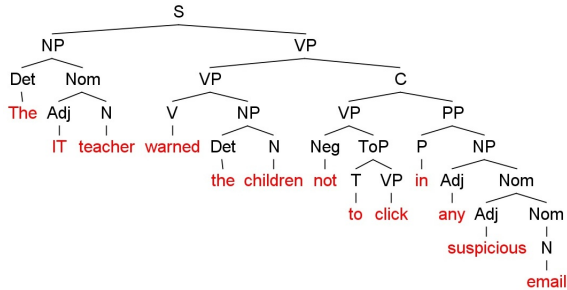
the study of words, how they are formed, and how they relate to one another within a language



e.g. morphology tree of a word

Syntax

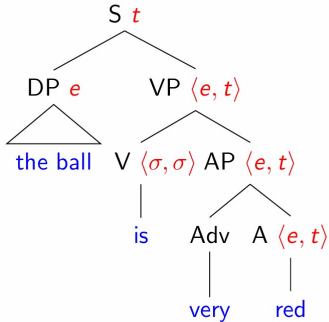
the study of how words combine to form larger units such as phrases and sentences



e.g. syntax tree of a sentence

Semantics

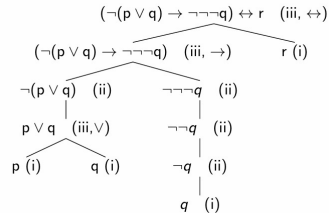
the study of the meaning of natural language



'I shot an elephant in my pyjamas.'

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

Premise 1	Either x or y.
Premise 2	It is not the case that x.
Conclusion	Therefore , 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 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 Relation

Be relevant

The Maxim of Manner

Avoid obscurity of expression

Avoid ambiguity

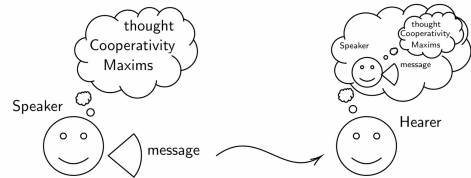
Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity)

Be orderly

'This traffic jam is really making my day!'

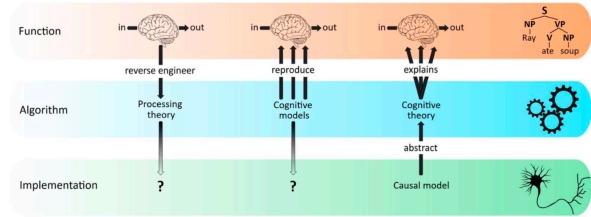
- *Jane no longer writes fiction.*
 - Presupposition: Jane once wrote fiction.
- *Have you stopped eating meat?*
 - Presupposition: you had once eaten meat.
- *Have you talked to Hans?*
 - Presupposition: Hans exists.

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. ^[20]
You give it to me yesterday.	You gave it to me yesterday. ^[21]
Y'gotta do it the right way.	You have to do it the right way. ^[22]