

Language : method of human communication either spoken or written consisting of the use of words in a structured and conventional way

→ signals are used in communication

Animal Communication

↳ transmission of a signal from one animal to another such that the sender benefits on average from the response of recipient.

- Chemical signals - cats, ante, skunks
- Smell - skunks, ants
- touch - Horses, dogs
- Movement
- Posture - dogs, geese, spider (gestures)
- Facial gestures - dogs' snarling
- Visual - fireflies, peacocks, snakes
- Auditory - wolves, whales, elephants, birds

Functions - ① Attract
② Repel
③ Ownership
④ Alarm calls
⑤ Communicate about availability of food / environment

→ These signals may be instinctive or learnt from other.

I BIRDS

- a) Birdcalls - consist of one or more short notes
- b) Birdsongs - more complex pattern of notes
 - used to stake out territory and attract males

II HONEY-BEES

→ worker honey-bee communicates the location ^{and quality} of source of nectar by its dance movements and tail wagging

- which reveals the location

→ Location — distance and

— "direct" of source

→ Dance is to recruit more bees to forage the honey

 └ ① Round : $50m > \text{Distance}$

 ② Sickle : $150m > \text{Distance} > 50$

 ③ Waggle : $\text{Distance} > 150m$

 └ 8 shape dance

Round Dance

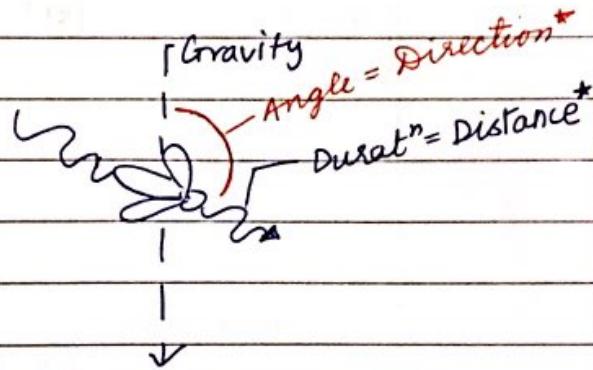
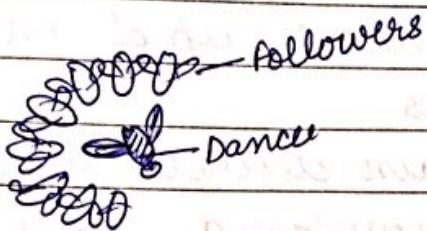
 └ no. of repetitions and intensity indicate richness of food source

Waggle Dance = tail wagging

 └ *no. of repetition indicate the precise distance (slow rate - long dist.)

 └ *the orientation of the dancing bee during the straight portion of

her waggle dance indicates the location of source relative to sun.



→ same direction language is used by different races but it is interpreted differently

eg. CARNIOLAN - sickle X

- change waggle @ 90m

eg. ITALIAN & CAUCASIAN

L waggle change @ 40m

Similarities - Animal/Human language

① → Bee dances are discrete in some sense as they have separate parts and are in principle like human language but

the topic is always same - i.e. they lack displacement property.

eg. when a bee has to walk instead of flying - it communicates a farther distance hence LACKS CREATIVITY of communicating special circumstances.

② → Birdsongs - Human language - DEVELOPMENT
L acquire the language in several stages

③ → Dialects i.e. variation can develop because the language is partially learned (Bird-Human)

HUMAN LANGUAGE

L differs from animals

(a) Discreteness

L not made up of invariant signs

contain discrete units that are combined using rules of grammar

(b) Displacement

L capacity to talk (or sign) messages that are unrelated to here and now.

(c) Arbitrariness

L no obvious connection b/w the form and the meaning
Onomatopoeia

(d) Creativity

L infiniteness to the creation of new words/sentences using the finite set of rules

(e) Cultural Transmission

L we acquire language from environment, animals use language instinctively.

(f) Duality

Phonetics

L sounds which by themselves do not carry any meaning

Hence, human language - ECONOMICAL

Phonology / Morphology

L when organized in pattern, they become meaningful

ECONOMICAL

Study of Language

- Synchronic Diachronic
(at a given point of
time (current)) (history of language)
- Structure
(a) Syntagmatic Relation (b) Paradigmatic
 - horizontal
 - linear
 - sequential
 - relationship with items that occur within the same construction
 - e.g. determiner and noun
 - process of combination (combine together to create meaning)
 - syntactic and semantic conditions must meet.
 - vertical
 - non-linear
 - associative
 - relationship with every other item that can be substituted for it
 - e.g. The students come to class on time
 - The → Many / Most
Student → boys / girls
 - select and distribution

eg. Syntagm →
↓ Paradigm A dog fell in this chair
That man ate by a hat

Units

- Sound — two aspects
 - ↳ Phonetics / physical properties of sound (p, t, k)
 - ↳ how sounds are organised in a language (pick, tick, kick)
- Syllables (sound units)
- words
 - ↳ Morphology — parts of words and how they combine to give us words.
e.g. boy, boys
- Parts of Speech
- Phrases : group of words which together give us meaning
- Clauses :
- Sentences : how words are combined to give larger meaningful units

IMPORTANT TERMS

Paradigm : vertical list of forms which can occupy a slot in a syntagm

Psychological Reality : The extent to which the constructs of linguistic theory can be taken to have a basis in human mind

Syntax : set of rules, principles and processes that govern the structure of sentences in a given language, specifically word order and punctuation

Semantics : study of meaning in language

Morphology : study of words, how they are formed and their relationship to other words in the same language.

Pragmatics : analysis of language in terms of the situational context within which utterances are made, including the beliefs of speaker and listener.

Discrete Analysis : ^{course} study of the rules and patterns characterising units of connected speech appropriate language use in communicative situations

PHONETICS :

L study of speech sounds and the symbols representative of the speech sounds.

ARTICULATORY PHONETICS:

→ All speech sounds are produced by obstructing or modifying the air in vocal tract. It involves 3 processes ~~are~~ working together -

(a) Airstream process - source of air used in making the sound.

(b) The Phonation Process - behavior of vocal chords in the glottis during the production of sound.

(c) Oro-nasal process - modification of that flow of air in vocal tract.
(from glottis to lips and nose)

→ Airstream Mechanisms :

Airstream : air used for speech

L source - Lungs (Pulmonic)

Velum (Velaric)

Glottis (Glottalic)

A) Pulmonic Airstream : originates in lungs

L (a) Egressive - air flows outwards

(b) Ingressive - air flows inwards

Ingressive

not conducive to speech but used for **paralinguistic** purposes.

e.g.

→ Scandavian - [ə] - empathy

→ Dutch - [ja] } reluctant
 French - [wi] } confirmation

B) GLOTTALIC

B. (a) PHARYNX (EJECTIVES)

second most frequently used
egressive

Mechanism: - air is trapped in pharynx through a simultaneous closure of the glottis and a total obstruction elsewhere in vocal tract.**

- when larynx moves upwards air in pharynx is compressed and then expelled by releasing the obstruct

also referred to as → Glottalic (glottis initiates the movement of air)

→ Pharyngeal** (ref. to cavity where air is trapped)

→ oropharyngeal** (air may be trapped in mouth and/or pharynx)

- represented by small superscript comma
[p̚]
- VOICELESS
- velar (mostly), alveolar or uvular

B. (b) IMPLOSIVES

↳ involve speech sounds relying on the air in vocal tract (at closed glottis)
↳ larynx making a downward movement.

↳ PRINCIPLE:

- complete closure of glottis
- simultaneous obstruction at some point in vocal tract
- sudden downward larynx movement
- resulting in air pressure inside vocal tract dropping below atm pressure.
- when obstruction is released, air is sucked in giving rise to gulping sounds

called INGRESSIVE glottalic (initiator) or INGRESSIVE pharyngeal (cavity that contains air)

- represented by a hook at top of symbol

[b̚] - voiced bilabial implosive

[g̚] - voiced velar implosive

- voiced (mostly), voiceless

- bilabial (mostly)

mechanismresultant sound

(6) INGRESSIVE VELARIC (CLICKS)

↳ air trapped inside oral cavity (mouth)

PROCESS:

- 2 simultaneous closures in mouth

↙
caused by velum
being lowered

↘
caused by
forward parts
(lips, tongue-palate,
tongue-alveolus)

- Then, tongue tip is hollowed
which results in enlargement of
chamber of air inside mouth.

- this causes air pressure drop

- when forward closure is released
air comes in

- voiceless / voiced / nasalised

- very rare

- used paralinguistically

eg. a) voiceless dental click : [t]

↳ annoyance or disapproval

b) voiceless alveolar-lateral click : [t̪]

c) voiceless post-alveolar (retroflex) : [!]

↳ clip - clop sound of horse's hooves

d) voiceless bilabial click : [ʘ]

↳ kiss

Airstream Mechanism

Pulmonic

- egressive
- ingressive

Velaric

- ingressive
- velum is lowered
- 'clicks'
- voiceless or voiced and/or nasalised

closed glottis
Glottalic

A) Ejectives []

→ egressive
→ larynx upward
voiceless

B) Implosives []

→ ingressive
→ larynx lowered
voiced

- Hence, Articulatory features of speech sounds

- a) Airstream Mechanism
- b) State of glottis (vibrating or tensed)
- c) Active articulator (tongue, lips, lower jaw)
- d) Passive articulator (upper jaw)
- e) Position of velum (raised/lowered - nasality)
- f) Degree and nature of stricture (obstruct)

Phone: a speech sound, also cl. segment

WHY IPA ?

- English is ambiguous
- Phones in other language that aren't in English
- Spelling (orthography) doesn't represent sound

INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET

1. Not ambiguous

every symbol stands for one sound
every sound is represented by a symbol

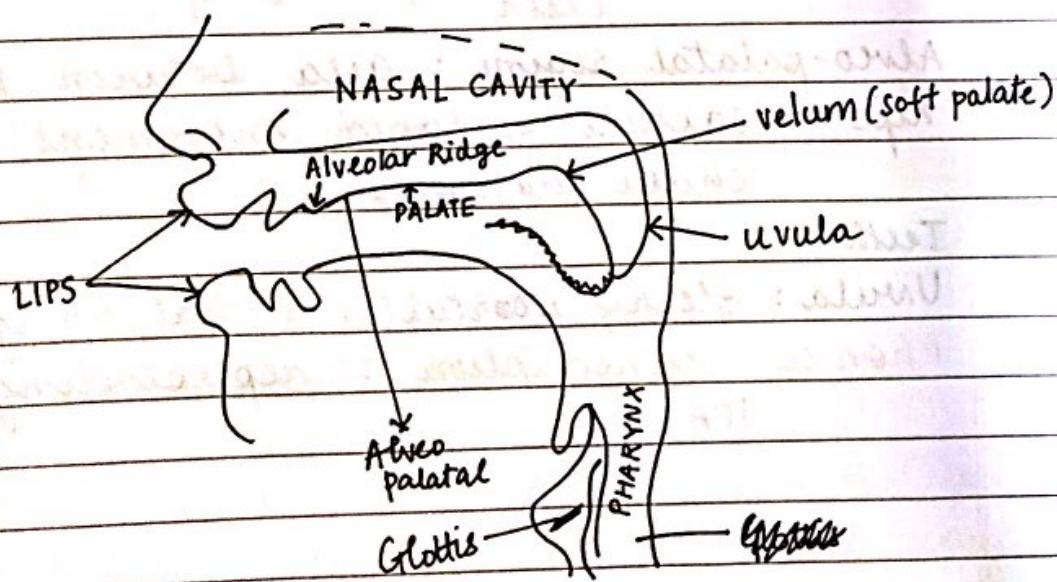
2. Not specific to a single language

Articulatory Phonetics: the way a phone is produced

(A) CONSONANTS

Consonants are produced with some restrictions or closure in vocal tract that impedes the flow of air from lungs.

The Articulatory System



Tongue : capable of rapid movement and shape changing

- Tip - blade - body

Glottis : opening between vocal chords located in larynx.

closed - air can't leave lungs

open - air freely leaves lungs

VOICE - vibration of vocal chords when they come very close

Velum : soft area at back of mouth

doorway to nasal passage

when lowered - air goes out of nose

raised - air through mouth

Hard Palate : hardest part of roof, just before velum

Alveolar Ridge : Fleshy ridge just behind top teeth

Alveo-palatal region : area between palate & ridge

tips : capable of rapid movement and shape changing

Teeth

Uvula : fleshy protubulence that hangs down

Phonetic Transcription : representing phones in IPA

We define IPA symbols using properties of articulatory phonetics:

- A) Manner of articulation
- B) Place of Articulation
- C) Nasality - velum is lowered
- D) Voicing - vocal folds vibrate

VOICING :

Voiceless

[s]

[f]

[θ]

[ʃ]

[tʃ]

[p]

[t]

[k]

Voiced

[z]

[v]

[ð]

[ʒ]

[dʒ]

[b]

[d]

[g]

NASALITY : air comes out of nose

↳ n, m, ng[n] in English

↳ In English all nasal sounds are voiced.

e.g. [red], [ren]

PLACES OF ARTICULATION:

1. Bilabial - made with closure of both lips
2. Labiodental - closure of lower lip and upper teeth
3. Dentials - tongue against teeth
4. Alveolar - tongue against alveolar ridge
5. Interdentals - tip of tongue between teeth

4. Alveolar

- [t], [d], [n] - tongue tip raised touches ridge
- [s], [z] - sides of the front of tongue are raised, but tip is lowered so air escapes over it
- [l] - tip of tongue is raised while rest of the tongue is remains down, permitting air to escape over its sides. Hence, LATERAL sound.
- ~~ll~~ [l] - air escapes through central part of the mouth. Hence, CENTRAL liquid.

5. Alveopalatal [dʒ], [tʃ]

6. Palatal [j] - front part of tongue to palate

7. Velar [k] [g] [ŋ] - back of the tongue to velum

8. Uvular [R] [q] [G]

9. Glottal - completely/partially closing glottis

↳ [h] - flow of air through open glottis and past the tongue and lips

↳ [?] - air is stopped completely at glottis by tightly closed vocal chords the sound upon release is glottal stop.

Flap : flick of tongue

classmate

Date _____

Page _____

MANNER OF ARTICULATION

↳ the way the oral tract is constricted to make a phone.

1. STOP

↳ phone involving a complete blockage
of the oral tract.
↳ no air comes out of mouth
e.g. uh-oh [ʔʌ ðo]

Aspirates - extra air release before glottis closes

[] Voiceless stops when used in initial position

2. FRICATIVES

↳ phone that is made by a radical narrowing of oral tract.

3. AFFRICATES

[] begins as stop and ends as fricative
[tʃ] , [dʒ]

4. APPROXIMANTS (semi-vowels)

[] less radical than fricative

[] more radical than vowel

[j] [w] [l] [ɹ]

lateral retroflex,

"secondary manner of articulation"

5. TRILL : active articulate touches passive articulate multiple times.

Bilabial Labiodental Dental Alveolar Postalveolar Retroflex Palatal Velar Uvular Pharyngeal Glottal

P							
b	m	v	f	θ	z	t	d
p	β	β	ɸ	θ	s	ʃ	tʃ
Nasal	n	r	m	v	z	ʃ	ɾ
Tire							
Tap/Flap							
Fricative							
Lateral Fricative							
Approximant							
Lateral Approximant							

w - voiced labial-velar approximant

- o - voiceless

- v - voiced

- h - aspirated

tʃ - voiceless alveopalatal affricate

dʒ - voiced alveopalatal affricate

Diacritics : a sign marked above/below letter depicting change in pronunciation

Suprasegmentals : appear over and above sounds

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- [s] - voiceless alveolar fricative ✓
- [t] - voiceless alveolar plosive ✓
- [h] - voiceless glottal fricative ✓
- [d]
- [p] - bilabial voiceless plosive ✓
- [b] - voiced bilabial plosive ✓
- [m] - voiced bilabial nasal plosive
- [d] - voiced alveolar fricative plosive
- [n] - voiced dental alveolar nasal plosive
- [k] - voiceless velar plosive ✓
- [g] - voiced velar plosive ✓
- [ŋ] - voiced velar nasal plosive
- [p] - voiceless glottal plosive ✓
- [f] - voiceless labiodental fricative ✓
- [v] - voiced labiodental fricative ✓
- [θ] - voiceless dental fricative ✓
- [ð] - voiced dental fricative ✓
- [z] - voiced alveolar fricative ✓
- [s] - voiceless alveopalatal fricative
- [z] - voiced alveopalatal fricative
- [j] - voiced palatal approximant
- [w] - voiced labial-velar approximant
- [ɹ] - voiced alveostriflex approximant
- [l] - voiced alveolar lateral approximant
- [tʃ] - voiceless alveopalatal affricates
- [dʒ] - voiced "
- [χ] - voiceless plosive

VOWELS :

Parameters :

- 1) Tongue Height - distance b/w tongue & roof
- 2) Tongue Backness -
- 3) Lip Rounding (whether lips are puffed)
- 4) Tenseness

In English - all sounded are back vowels

Tenseness — a) Tense b) Lax

(a) Tensioning of tongue

(b) length of pronunciation (long-tense)

(c) Height of tongue (near roof-Tense)

TENSE

[i] - ee (heat) - High front unrounded

[e] - ay (rate) - Mid front unrounded

[ə] - oo (hoot) - High back rounded

[ɔ] - oh (hope) - Mid back rounded

[ɑ] - ah (hot) - Low back rounded

LAX

[ɪ] - i (hit) - High front unrounded

[ɛ] - e (sell) - mid front unrounded

[æ] - a (hat) - low front unrounded

[+] - uh (roses) - High central unrounded

[ə] - uh (sofas) - Mid " "

② Mid-back [ʌ] - uh (cut) - low "

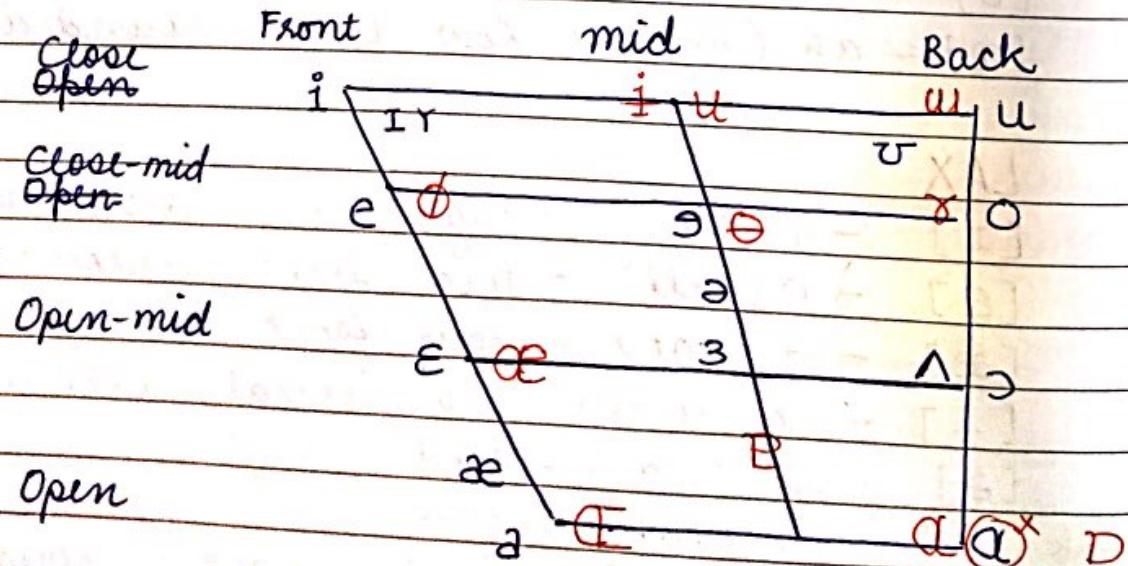
[ʊ] - u (put) - high back rounded

[ɔ] - aw (caught) - mid back rounded

	Front	Central	Back
High	i	ɪ	u
mid	e	ə	o
mid	ɛ		ɔ
low	æ	a	ʌ ? ɒ

→ where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents rounded vowel.

Practice



PHONOLOGY - study of distribution and patterning of speech sounds.

Homorganic Nasal Rule: The place of articulation of the nasal is same as for the following consonant.

Phoneme: basic form of sound as sensed mentally rather than spoken or heard

Allophones: realisation of phoneme

A phoneme can have different allophones, frequently depending on position in the word or on a preceding vowel.

Minimal Pair: two different words that differ in one sound in the same position.

- A particular realisation of a phoneme is called a phone

★ The aggregate of phones that are the realisations of the same phoneme are called allophones.

Contrastive Distribution

when phones

share a non-distinct environment then

they are in contrastive distribution

phones become phonemes.

Complementary Distribution

share distinct environment, when one occurs, the other doesn't.

- one occurs in one particular env.
- do not contrast with one another
- when the two segments share the same phoneme, a rule exists where one segment should show up instead of other.

/phon/ → [alloph] / situation

HOW TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

- STEP 1: Take two segments. write their (chart) characteristics - differences / similarities
- STEP 2 : T-diagram (suspicious - minimal pairs)
- STEP 3 : Classify both RHS & LHS env.
- STEP 4: Write the rule
- STEP 5: Write rule for (sub) minimal pairs

Sub/Near Minimal Pairs : the entire env. may not be the same, but the environments directly to the left & and right are same.

Natural class : group of sounds meant to describe characteristics of a group of segments to the exclusion of others

Free variation : A change in phone occurs without changing the meaning of the word

Distinctive Features

- ↳ A feature that distinguishes one phoneme from the other.
- A phonetic feature is distinctive when + value of that feature in certain words contrasts with the - value of that feature in other words.

IN ENGLISH:

- Nasalisation of vowels : Redundant Non-distinctive
- Aspiration : Redundant Non-distinctive

How is aspiration redundant/predictable?

- ↳ occurs as a feature for voiceless stops when they occur initially in a stressed syllable

A) MAJOR FEATURES

1. Consonantal - Nonconsonantal

- Consonantal - produced with a drastic closure along the central line of the vocal tract.

eg. obstruents, nasals, liquids, trills

Non- eg. vowels, glides

2. Syllabic - Non syllabic

Syllabic - sounds which function as syllable nuclei

- auditorily more salient

eg. vowels, syllabic consonants

3. Sonorant - Non-sonorant (Obstruent)

produced with a vocal cavity disposition which makes spontaneous voicing easy.

eg. vowels, nasals, liquids

Obstruents - stops, fricatives and affricates

B) PLACE (CAVITY) FEATURES:

1. Coronal - Non-coronal

L the blade of the tongue is raised towards the front teeth, alveolar ridge or hard palate: eg. dental, alveolar, alveopalatal, retroflex, palatal.

Non-Coronal - tongue in neutral position
eg. labial, velar, uvular, pharyngeal consonants.

2. Anterior - Non-anterior

L obstruction is no farther than alveolar ridge

eg. labials, dentals and alveolars.

3. Labial - Nonlabial

L structure is made with lips

eg. labiodental, bilabial, rounded

4. Distributed

L large area of contact between articulators

eg. bilabial, alveolar, alveopalatal

Non Distributed

L eg. dental, retroflex, labiodental

c) TONGUE BODY FEATURES

8. High

L tongue raised

eg. [i] [u] [w] [j], alveopalatal,
palatalized, palatal, velar

9. Low

L tongue depressed at a level lower than
the neutral position

eg. open vowels, pharyngeal consonants

Mid

L non-high and non-low

10. Back

L when the body of the tongue retracted
from neutral position

- central values vowels [ə ε]

eg. Velars, uvulars, pharyngicals

Non Back - labials, dentals, palatals, glottals

D) T

E) L

F)

1.

2.

3.

D) Tongue Root Feature

Tense - lax

- long vowels and diphthongs

E) Laryngeal Features

Voiced / Voiceless

- vocal chords vibrate at regular intervals

F) MANNER OF ARTICULATION:

1. Continuant

- impeding (without significant obstruction) in the tract.

Non-Continuant

eg. Affricates, nasals, oral stops, laterals.

2. Lateral

- air flow through center of mouth is blocked and air escapes over one or both sides of the tongue

eg. sonorants, fricatives and affricates

3. Nasals - velum is lowered

eg. nasalised stops, glides and vowels and consonants

4. Student

↳ friction that is noisier than usual

→ friction between student & ground

→ student moves

→ followed by many

→ adopts to student who has become a
→ after return.

→ friction is less

→ friction is reduced by background &
→ more air resistance

→ friction is less
→ student moves
→ friction is less

5. If water is mixed with sand & friction

→ water makes sand less friction

→ friction is less

→ friction between student & ground is less

→ friction is less

→ friction between student & ground is less

→ friction is less

→ friction is less

Syllable

→ described as consisting of a center which has little or no obstruction to airflow and which sounds comparatively loud.

minimum syllable - preceded and followed by silence

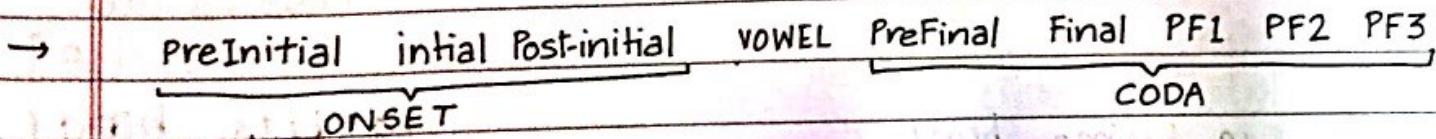
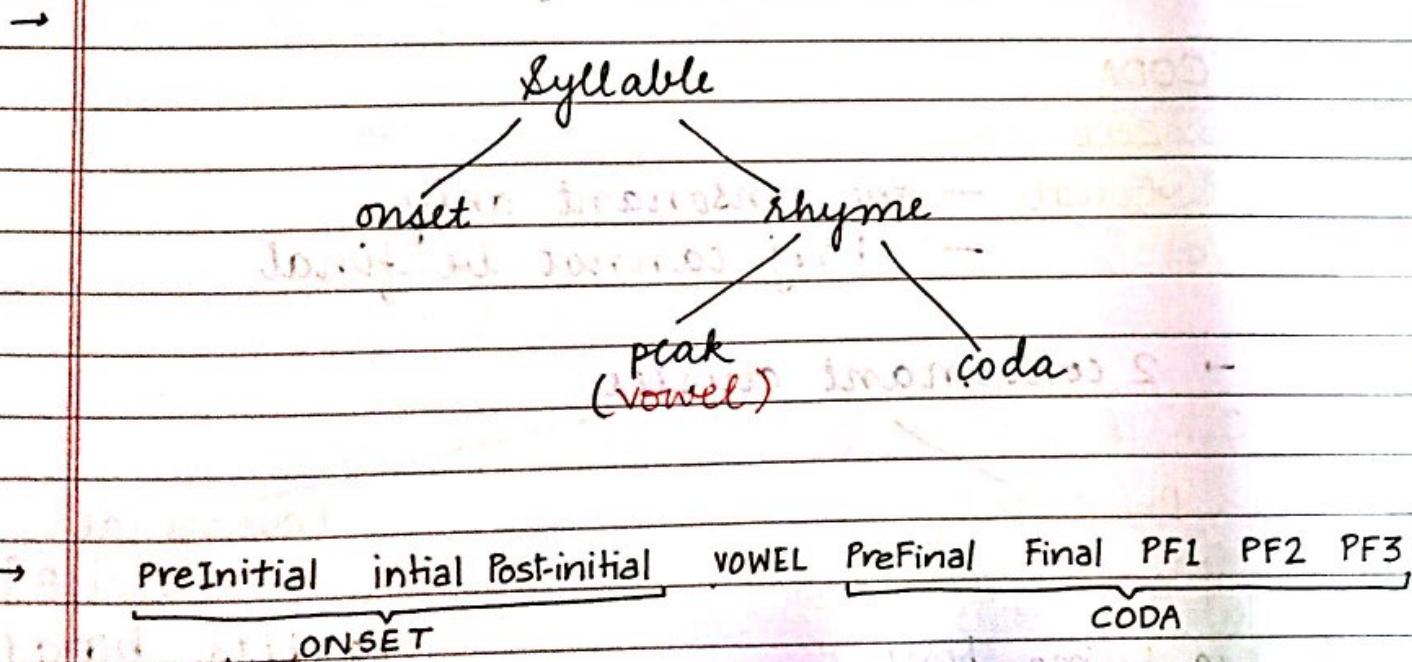
eg. [m] - agreement

[s] - silence

onset - one or more consonants preceding the center of syllable

eg. key - [ki:]

coda - end of onset or more consonants



INSET

Consonant cluster

s

s → pre-initial

- → initial

[approximants] ..

[] → post-initial

→ 3 consonant cluster

↳ eg. split, stream, square [skweə]

→ 2 consonant cluster : pre-initial

↳ eg. spin, stick, skin, smell,
slip, swing..

→ 2 consonant cluster : post initial

↳ eg. play, clay
prey, tray
dwell, twin
tune, beauty

CODA

zero coda

Final - one consonant only

- h.w.j cannot be final

→ 2 consonant cluster

Pre-final

[m, n, ŋ, l, s]

eg. bump, bent,
bank, belt, ask

Post-final

[s, z, t, d, θ]

eg bets, bægd,
baekt, eɪθ

- The post final consonants can often be identified as separate morphemes.
- Plosive-Plosive cluster
 - ↳ release of first plosive is inaudible
- 3 consonant clusters

	Prefinal	Final	Post-Final
①	Final	PF1	PF2
②	Pre-Final	Final	P.F.1 PF2
③	Final	PF1	PF2 PF3

eg. ① helped

② necks next

④ - ① prompts

② texts

Division of syllables

Maximal Onsets Principle:

where two syllables are to be divided, any consonants between them should be attached to the RHS

→ syllables don't end in i, e, æ, ʌ, ɒ, ʊ

Ambisyllabic: when a consonant stands between vowels it belongs to both syllables.

Morphology

→ study of word formation

Morpheme

Bound

Affix

Root

- ceive
- mit
- fer

Derivational

Prefix

- pre-
- un-
- con-
- ly
- ist
- ment

Suffix

- Inflectional
- SUFFIX
- ing -er
-s -'s
-est -en
-ed

Free

Open Class

- (content or lexical)
- nouns
- adjectives
- verbs
- adverbs

Closed Class

- (func't or grammatical)
- conjunction
- articles
- pronouns
- preposition
- auxiliary verbs (is)

OPEN & CLOSED

Open class: we can and regularly do add new words.

Function words: specify grammatical relations and have little or no semantic content

→ Adding new words to closed class is unlikely to happen because they are particularly un receptive to new membership

Morpheme → most elemental unit of grammatical form.

→ decomposition of words into morphemes shows discreteness.

FREE & BOUND

↳ can constitute words by themselves.

→ Infix = morphemes inserted into other morphemes.

e.g. fikas "strong" fumikas "to be strong"

e.g. freakin' un-freakin'-believable

bloody also = bloody - lusty

→ Circumfix - morphemes are attached to a base morpheme both initially and finally

also called DISCONTINUOUS MORPHEMES

e.g. enlightened

Root - lexical content morpheme that cannot be analysed into smaller parts.
↳ may or may not be free

stem - when root combines with an affix

Monomorpheme - only free root morpheme

Agentive Morpheme: indicates the agent of action.

Comparative Morpheme: indicates comparative degree.

DERIVATION & INFLECTION

Derivational

sound change

↳ deduce / deductive
specific / specificity

- [-] new meaning
- [-] Part of speech changes
- [-] suffix or prefix
- [-] indefinite number

e.g. normalize, playful, dislike, anti-aircraft

Inflectional

English : 8

- ① { PLUR } - Plural
- ② { POSS } - Possessive
- ③ { COMP } - Comparative
- ④ { SUP } - Superlative
- ⑤ { PREZ } - present
- ⑥ { PAST } - (-ed)
- ⑦ { PAST PART } - (-en)
- ⑧ { PRES PART } - (-ing)

EXTRA TERMS

- Reduplication
- Etymology - study of origin and history of words.
- Anaphora - relation b/w two words where two are being used to refer to the same thing.
- False analysis
 - ↳ some affixes bear only accidental resemblance to the other affixes but don't have same meaning
- Diminutive Suffix (-y / -ie)
 - ↳ cause no phonological changes in base word but augments the base
- Paradigm : all inflected forms of same lexeme (head word)
- Allomorph : alternative phonological manifestation of a morpheme
 - ↳ Past tense :
 - as /d/ - stem ends = alveolar stops
 - as /t/ - voiceless phonemes
 - as /d/ - elsewhere.

Add - delete Rules

[Delete] - Add. — what add]

Structure of words

- Inflection in end
- check possible attachments with the affixes

e.g. dis agree ment,
N

Check - mint + V

Check dis + Noun

WORD FORMATION

→ creating new words

1. Coined Words - speakers invent new words

(a) Slangs - geeks

(b) Eponyms - new words based on the name of a person

eg. Jumbo, sandwich, jeans, farenheit, volt

2. Acronyms - words derived from initials of several words.

eg. easu, radar, PIN

3. Alphabetic abbreviations - each letter

separately pronounced eg. PC, CD

3. Blends

blending two words to produce a new single word

eg. bit - binary digit

modem, smaze, smog,

camcoidee

4. Borrowing - taking over of words from other languages

1. as it is eg. dope (Dutch), thug

2. loanwords - translated literally

eg. firewater, superman,

3. form is same, meaning diff

eg. రథు - Revenge in telugu

5. Compounds

[right most word is the head formed by joining two or more root morphemes into a single lexeme]

e.g. ① four wheel drive
golden handshake

② two roots + -ed.

L dark-haired

L Adj + noun -ed.

③ Blending two roots

L breakfast + lunch - brunch

L transist + resistor - transistor

Noun - Noun → fingertip, doorknob

adj - verb → good-looking, low-paid

Adj + noun → fastfood, full-time

6. Clippings

L abv. of longer words to shorter words

e.g. gym, prof., fax, telly

HYPOCRISM

L longer word → single syllable + ie or y

e.g. hankie, aussie, barbie, bookie, telly

7. Derivation

addition of derivational prefix or suffix to a lexeme.

Prefixes - do not normally change the word class eg. dislike, insufficient

Suffixes - change word class

eg. carefully, nationalisation

Conversion : changes word class but doesn't add a suffix.

also called **functional shift**

eg. bottle, butter, showcase, spoon,

① spoon noun to verb

② skin noun to verb

③ chair noun to verb

④ vacation " " "

⑤ catch verb to noun

⑥ spill verb to noun

⑦ dirty adj to verb

⑧ empty adj to verb

Back Formation : derivation in reverse - affix is removed from the word

option - opt

eg. editor - edit

babysitter - babysit

greedy - greed

8. Bilingual: adding affix of one language to word of other language
eg. maskafy

it is adding one language to another

example: ~~mask~~ + ~~safe~~ = ~~maskafe~~

→ words from English → assimilate

when we add suffixes to words

words from French, Spanish etc.

without a lot of trouble

→ some English words

example: ~~mask~~ → ~~saf~~ → ~~maskafe~~

→ ~~mask~~ → ~~safe~~ → ~~maskafe~~ (1)

→ ~~mask~~ → ~~safe~~ → ~~maskafe~~ (2)

→ ~~mask~~ → ~~safe~~ → ~~maskafe~~ (3)

→ ~~mask~~ → ~~safe~~ → ~~maskafe~~ (4)

→ ~~mask~~ → ~~safe~~ → ~~maskafe~~ (5)

→ ~~mask~~ → ~~safe~~ → ~~maskafe~~ (6)

→ ~~mask~~ → ~~safe~~ → ~~maskafe~~ (7)

→ ~~mask~~ → ~~safe~~ → ~~maskafe~~ (8)

→ ~~mask~~ → ~~safe~~ → ~~maskafe~~ (9)

LANGUAGE Families

Isogloss : a line on a map marking an area having a distinct linguistic feature.

Dialects : mutually intelligible (may or may not be)

Dialect : A particular form of language which is peculiar to a specific group or region

Sociolect : dialect of a particular socioclass

Idiolect : speech habits peculiar to a particular person

Contact language : language developed due to influence of one language on other.

- very simple vocabulary / grammar

Pidgin : when contact b/w groups of people is prolonged, a hybrid language can develop.
- regulate contact b/w diff communities
- absence of a widespread accessible language
- need to communicate
- native speaker → nt

Epenthesis - insertion of vowel within a word

Create - stable natural language developed from a mixture of different languages

- native speakers ✓
- no longer closely related to the source languages
- fully developed vocab/ grammar
- acquired by children as native language.
- more complex and used for day to day purposes in a community.

Jargon - special words or expressions used by a profession or group that is difficult for others to understand

Register - variety of a language used for a particular purpose or in a particular social setting

- legal language
- unintelligible
- meaning related to a domain

Cant

- ↳ A Jargon or Argot of a group often employed to exclude or mislead people outside the group.

Argot

- ↳ Slang of a particular group

Motherese (Baby Talk)

- ↳ with a cooing pattern
- ↳ high in pitch
- ↳ with glissando variations

Brahui

- ↳ Pakistan / Afghanistan borders

Classical Languages

Tamil

Sanskrit

Telugu

Kanada

Malayalam

Odiya

I Dravidian

- Tamil
- Telugu
- Kanada
- Malayalam

II Sino-Tibetan

- Thai
- Burmese
- Chinese
- Manipuri

III Afro-Asiatic

- Hebrew
- Arabic

IV MALAYA - POLYNESIAN

- Tagalog
- Malay

V Khosian (Click) Language

- Xhosa
 - Hottentot
 - Bushman
- } South Africa

VI ARYAN

- (a) Indo-iranian

- Indic
- Iranian
- Sanskrit
- Persian
- Hindi
- Baluchi
- Guyarat

■ (b) Hellenic — Greek

(c) Italic — Latin

- French
- Spanish

(d) Celtic

- Irish
- Scottish

(e) Balto-Slavic

- Polish
- Russian

(f) Germanic

GRIMM'S LAW

Date _____

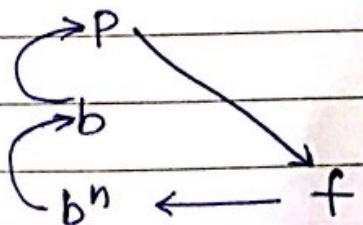
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voiceless stop — voiceless fricative
voiced stop — voiceless stop
voiced asp. stop — voiced stop

→ IE to Germanic

→ establish
① G-E-I-E
② relationship + acc. of differences

- Change takes place only once.



eg. bhrater - frater - brother
danta - dentis - tooth

Syntax

The part of grammar dealing with the way in which linguistic elements are put together to form constituents.

Role of Syntax :

- determine the correct word order
- describe a relationship between the meaning of a particular group of words and the arrangement of those words.
- grammatical relations of a sentence such as subject and direct object

Constituents : The natural groupings or parts of a sentence

TESTS (constituency test)

1. STAND-ALONE - Question-response
2. Replacement by a pronoun or words like do
3. Move as a unit

Syntactic Category : A family of expressions that can substitute for one another without the loss of grammaticality

L Noun Phrase

L may contain det, noun, pronoun, clause, sentence

Verb Phrase

may contain verb, pp, NP

Syntactic Categories

Phrasal

- └ NP
- └ VP
- └ Adv P
- └ Adj P (AP)
- └ PP

Lexical

- └ noun
- └ verb
- └ adverb
- └ adjective
- └ Preposition

Other categories (Functional Categories)

└ Determiner (Det) - Articles and quantifiers (each, every)
demonstratives (this, that)

└ Tense (T) - Modals (may, might, can, could, must, shall, should, will, would)

- Auxiliaries - have, be,

- Abstract tense morphemes

: morphemes that don't change the meaning, just provide information about the tense of the verb.

→ TAM : Tense / Aspect / Modality

→ Auxiliary verb - adds to the verb

Existential - acts as a verb

Copula - connects words

X-BAR SCHEMA

classmate

Date _____

Page

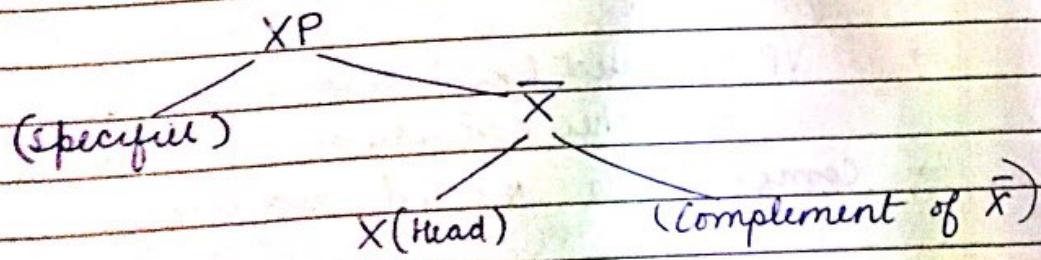
- Core of every phrase is a lexical category of its same syntactic type which is called the head
 - Phrasal category that occurs next to a head (elaborates the meaning of head) is called complement

eg. NP - the mother of Harshita
 | |
 noun PP
 | |
 Core Complement

- Specifiers: precede the head
 - └ purely structural notion
 - └ a phrase may contain at most one specifier
 - Head and complement are under the same meaning — complement has a relationship to meaning of the head.

Sister (Head) = Complement
Sister (Head + Complement) = Specific

Sisters - categories under same node



- Binary
- Adjunct: Phrasal category which is a sister to \bar{X} and daughter of a higher \bar{X} and is distinct from complements.

Complements and Adjuncts

Complements: sisters to X

Adjuncts: sisters to \bar{X}

NP → of \textcircled{PP} — complement

NP → of $\cancel{\text{PP}}$ with \textcircled{PP} — ^{adjunct} ~~complement~~

→ "ONE - REPLACEMENT"

↳ only nouns with adjunct can be replaced by 'one'

→ Multiple adjuncts can be reordered

-
-
- ```

graph TD
 X1[X] --> X2[X]
 X1 --> X3[X]
 X1[X] --> X2[X]
 X1 --> X3[X]

```
- VP    ↳ Direct Object : Complement  
     ↳ other addendum : Adjunct
- Complements precede adjuncts

## Phrase Structure

### POINTS TO REMEMBER :

#### → SELECTION :

- a. Verb - intransitive - no NP complement  
- transitive - NP complement (direct object)

eg.

- sleep - intransitive  
think - PP/S as complement  
told - NP+S  
feel - AP/S

#### → Perception verbs (see/hear) and causative verbs (make) take **SMALL CLAUSE** as complement.

**small clause**: XP composed of NP followed by a bar level category.  
where the clause conforms to X-bar - with initial NP as specifier.

#### b. Noun

- belief - PP/S  
sympathy - PP

#### c. Adjectives

- tried/proud - PP

## DETERMINERS / PRONOUNS ETC.

→ All possessive pronouns are determiners

↳ his,      }  
 our      } followed by noun  
 my      }  
 their      }  
 her      }

→ When pronoun takes noun's place, it is nominal

↳ his      }  
 mine      } pronouns  
 ours      }  
 theirs      }  
 hers      }

→ SjP / NP — John's Book  
 ↓                ↓  
 Noun          Noun

→ wave back } Phrasal words - Particle + verb  
 Take off      }

→ about -  
 no - determiner

## PHRASE STRUCTURE RULES

$S \rightarrow \{ NP, CP \} VP$

$NP \rightarrow (D)(A^*) N (CP) (PP^*)$

$VP \rightarrow V(NP) \{ (NP), (CP) \} (PP^*)$

$PP \rightarrow P(NP)$

$CP \rightarrow CS$

→ VP may take NP/PP/AP as complements

→ NP may take PP as complements

→ AP may take PP as complements

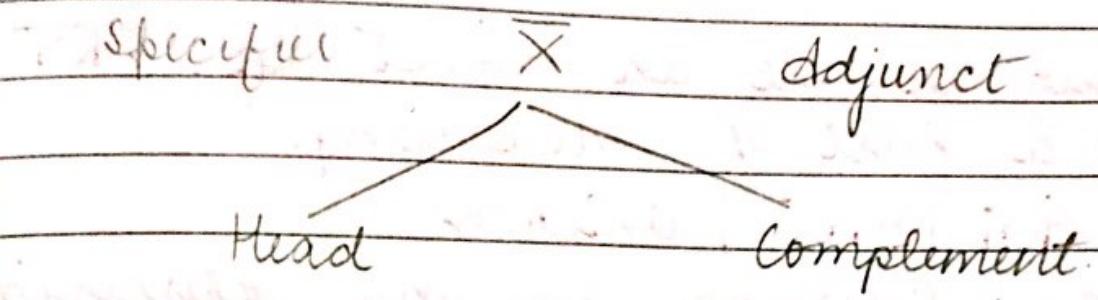
→ PP may take NP as complement

→ Recursion :

- multiple adjectives ( $\bar{N} \rightarrow A\bar{N}$ )

- intensifiers ( $\bar{A} \rightarrow Int\bar{A}$ )

- multiple prepositional phrases ( $\bar{V} \rightarrow \bar{V} PP$ )



## Semantics

1. Sense : how we see an object eg. पिता
2. Reference : a part of meaning  
eg. संता कलाज, unicorn
3. Co-reference : Reference in one expression  
to the same referent in another  
expression.  
eg. राम बोला वह आएगा
4. Lexical Ambiguity : Presence of two or more  
possible meanings within a single  
word.  
eg. सोना
5. Structural Ambiguity : Presence of two or more  
meanings within a single  
sentence or single word  
eg. पतली लाल किटांब . French history  
Teacher
6. Homographs : same spelling  
eg. bark
7. Heterographs : same pronunciation,  
different meaning, diff. spelling  
eg. Taught, Taut
8. Homophones : same pronunciation  
eg. to, too, two
9. Homonymy : same spelling, diff  
meaning  
eg. bank

10. **Polysemy**: association of one word with two distinct meanings

eg. Man

[ human  
male ]

11. **Semantic Property**: Those aspects of linguistics that contribute to the meaning of that unit.

example - Man - Human, Male, Adult.

12. **Synonyms**: word/phrase that exactly or nearly means the same.

eg. begin, start

13. **Antonym**: words with opposite meanings

eg. hot - cold

GRADED : Happy - sad

COMPLEMENTARY : Alive - dead

RELATIONAL : give - take.

14. **Multiple Incompatibilities**.

L all sets terms in a set are incompatible and together all members of the set cover the entire semantic area.

eg. Seasons, Months

15. **Hiponymy**: Relationship from more specific term to more general term.

eg. subordinate — superordinate  
Animal is hyponym to dog

17. **Troponymy**: presence of a manner relation between two lexems  
eg. Travel - fly, walk, sail

18. **Metonym**: An expression used as a substitute for something else with which it is closely associated.

eg. Washington - US government

19. **Denotation**: Translation of a sign to its literal meaning  
eg Cross - Cross

20. **Connotation** : implied meaning associated with word along with the literal meaning  
eg. Cross - Christianity

21. **Meronym** - Relationship of a part to a whole.

eg. eyes - face

22. Collocation : The habitual juxtaposition of a particular word with another word / words with a frequency greater than a chance.

eg. जल्दी, तेज़ (quick, fast)

23. Retronym : A new term created from an existing term in order to distinguish the original referent from a later one

eg. whole milk, silent movie.