

Linguistics in a nutshell

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Outline

- Language VS Linguistics VS Paralinguistics
- Theoretical Linguistics
- Applied Linguistics
- Interdisciplinary
- Conclusion

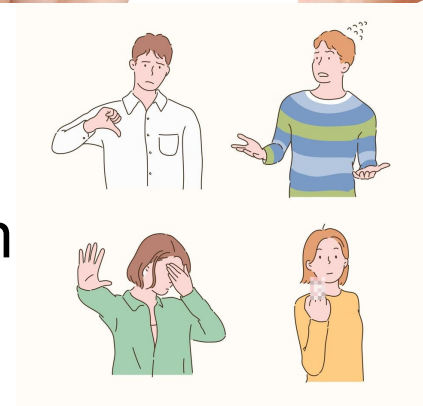
Language

- A system of communication used by a particular country or community.
- Human communication, consisting of words used in a structured and conventional way and conveyed by speech, writing, or gesture

- Verbal Communication



- Non-verbal Communication



Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
Language	Linguistics	Paralinguistics		

Linguistics

- The study of language with scientific method in various aspects and levels: sound, word, sentence, paragraph, meaning, etc.
- Scientific method:
 - identify problem
 - research
 - hypothesis
 - experiment
 - analyze
 - conclusion

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
Language	Linguistics	Paralinguistics		

Paralinguistics

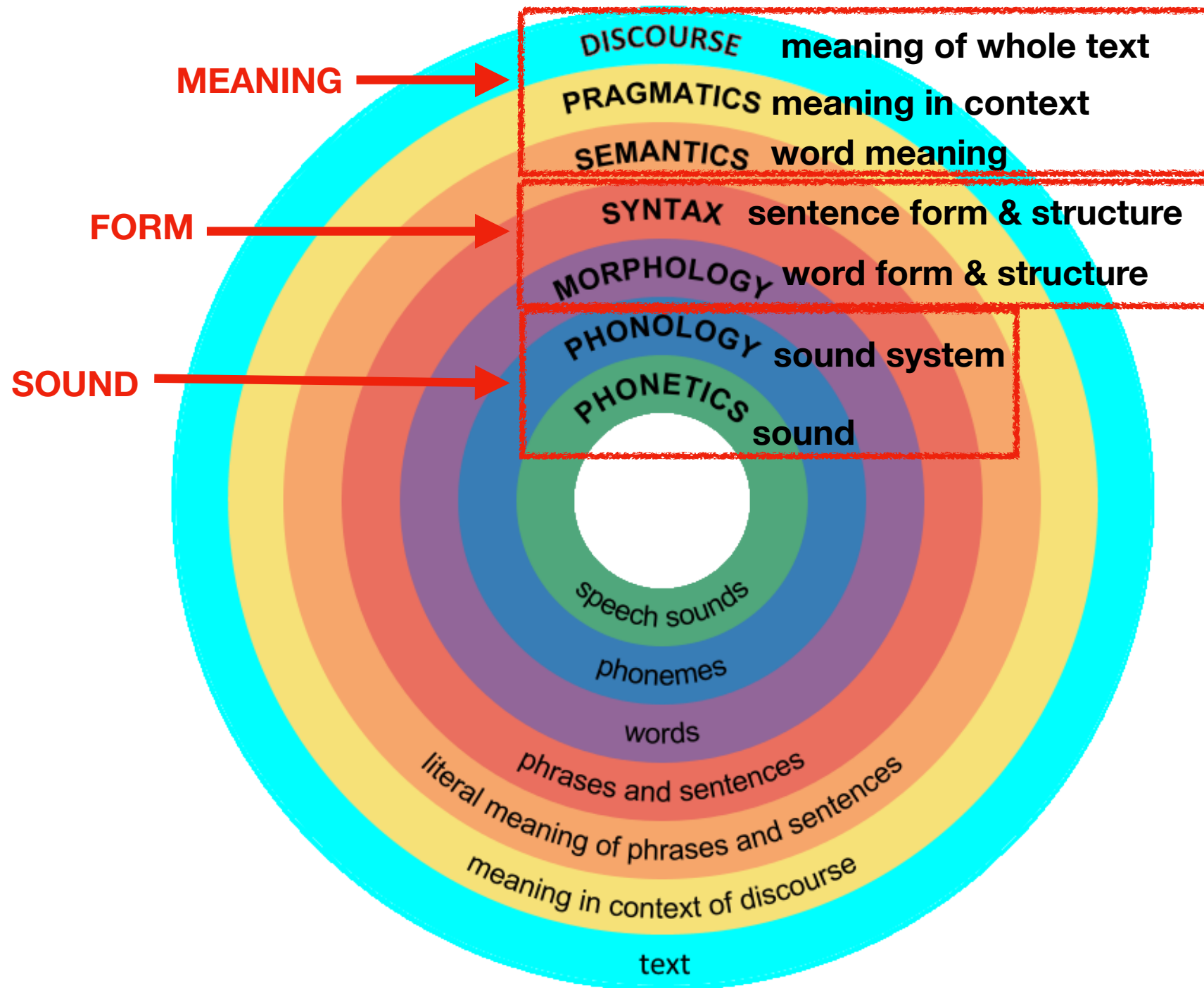
- para = above/ beyond/ not included/ outside
- non-verbal language/communication
- not in language system, but have some meaning in communication
- facial and/or body movement, speed of speaking, level of noise
- loud speaking is impolite in some cultures, while non-significant in some cultures

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
Language	Linguistics	Paralinguistics		

(1) Theoretical Linguistics

- Focus on language through theories
 - Analysis of Language **Sound**
 - Analysis of Language **Form**
 - Analysis of Language **Meaning**

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
Theoretical	Applied	Interdisciplinary		



Analysis of Language Sound

- Sound & Sound System
 - Phonetics
 - Phonology

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
Theoretical	SOUND	FORM	MEANING	

Analysis of Language Form

- Word & Sentence
 - Morphology
 - Syntax

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
Theoretical	SOUND	FORM	MEANING	

Analysis of Language Meaning

- Word Meaning & Meaning in Context
 - Semantics
 - Pragmatics
 - Discourse Analysis

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
Theoretical	SOUND	FORM	MEANING	

(2) Applied Linguistics

- Concerned with the role of language in people's life and problems
 - Language Learning
 - Translation
 - Lexicography
 - Speech Pathology
 - etc.

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
Theoretical	Applied	Interdisciplinary		

(3) Interdisciplinary

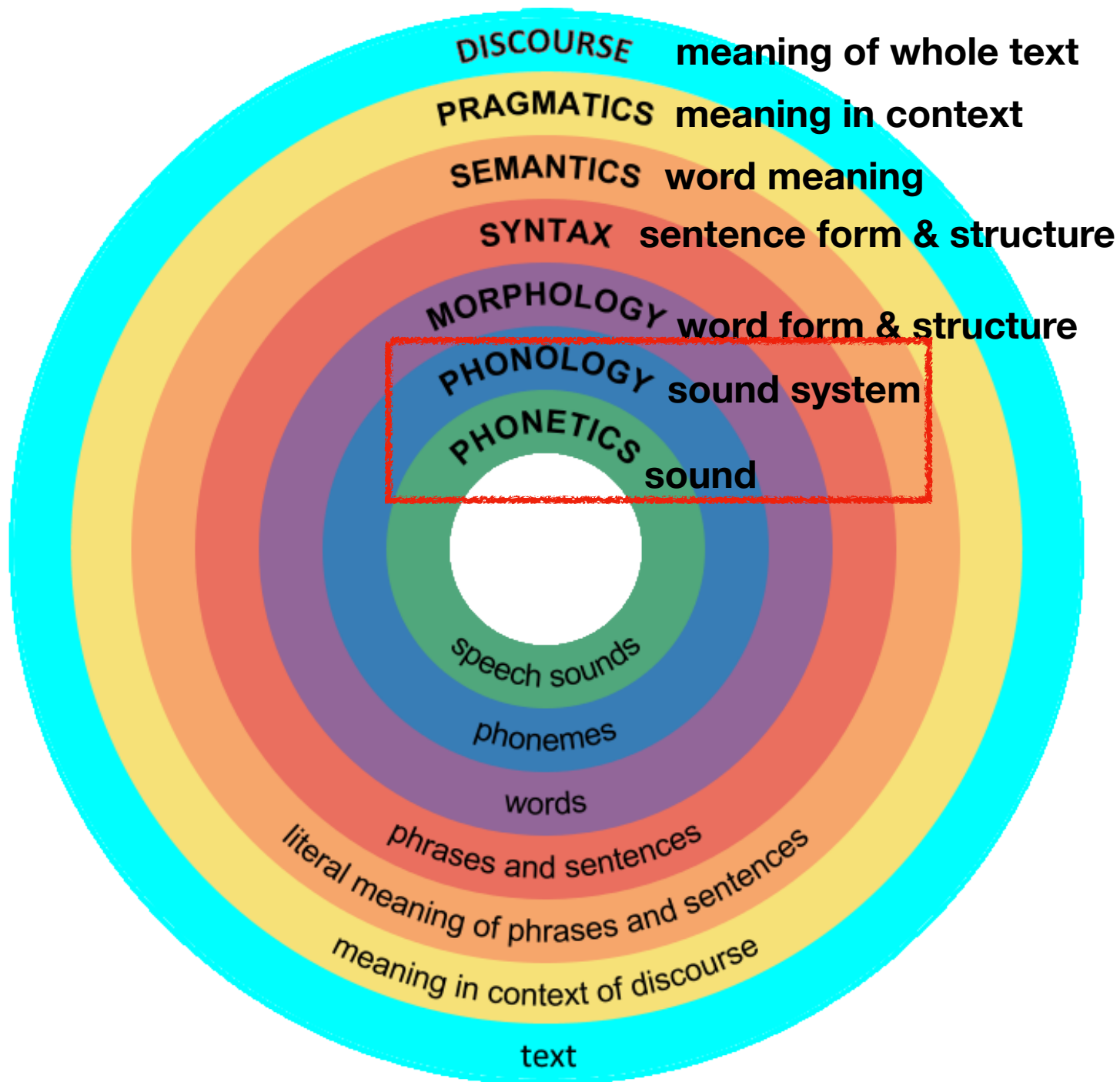
- cross / combine / analyse linguistic phenomena through linguistic theories with others
 - Computational Linguistics
 - Cognitive Linguistics
 - Forensic Linguistics
 - Psycholinguistics
 - Sociolinguistics
 - Anthropological linguistics

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
Theoretical	Applied	Interdisciplinary		

Analysis of Sound & Sound System

- Phonetics
- Phonology

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
SOUND	Phonetics	Phonology		



Phonetics

- the study of the sounds of speech
- understanding **how sounds are made** using the mouth, nose, teeth and tongue
- sounds are **represented by IPA**
- understanding how the ear hears those sounds and can tell them apart
- the wave form of each sound can be analyzed with the help of computer programs.

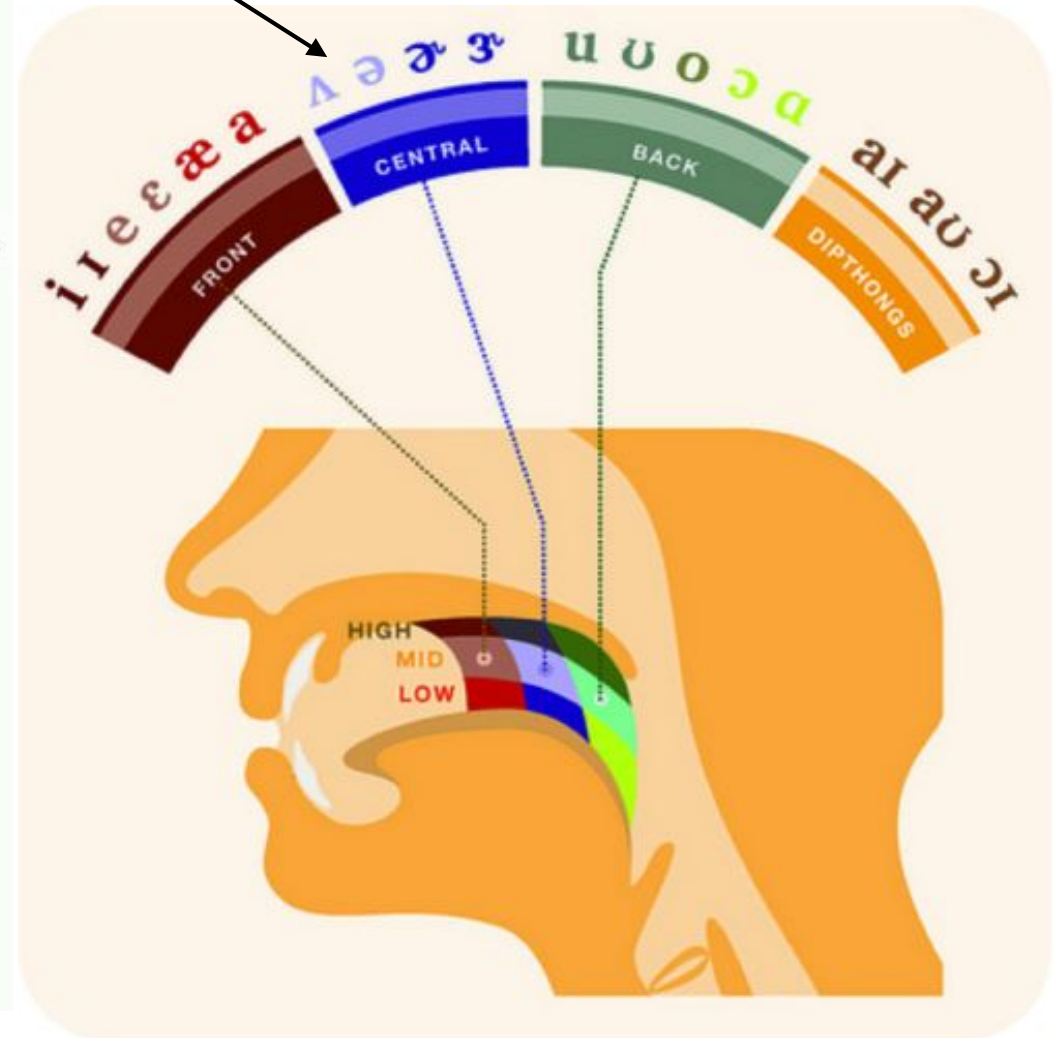
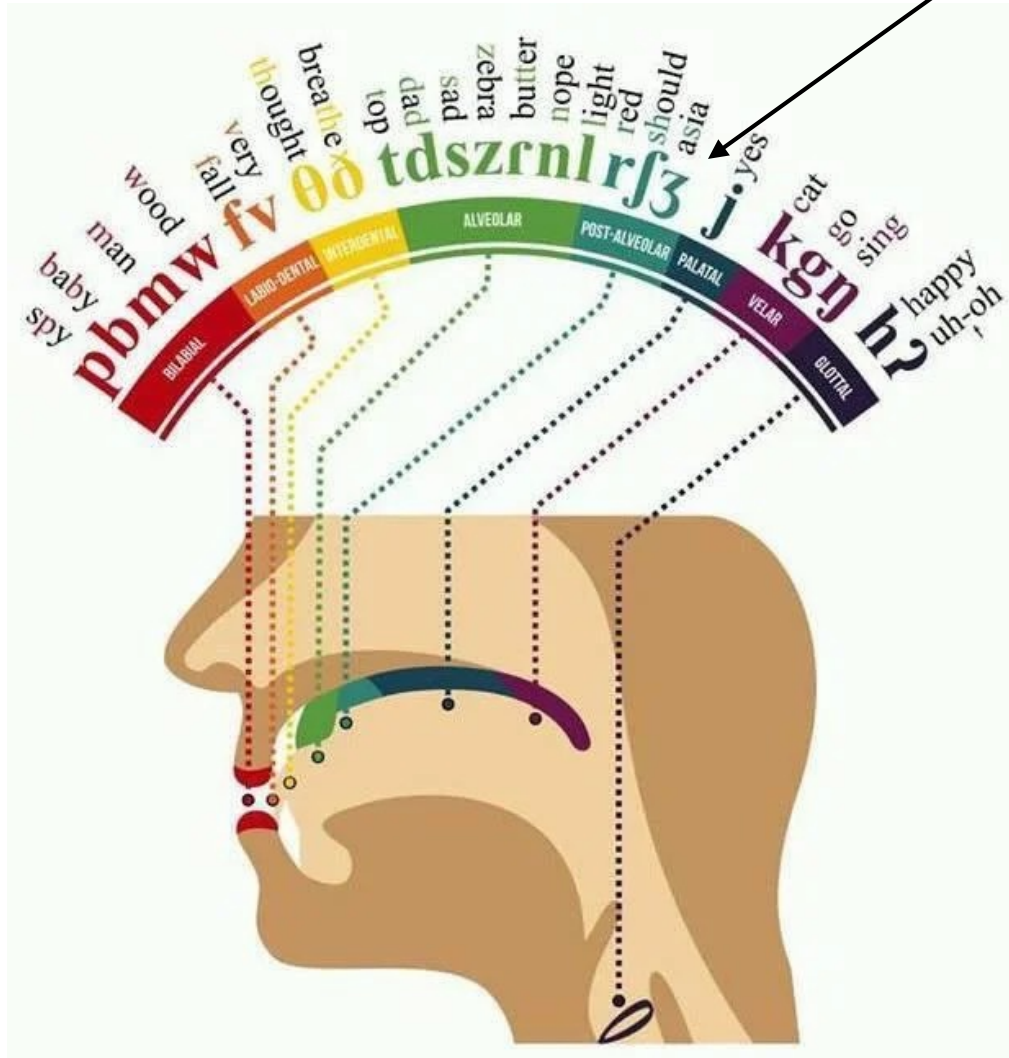
Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
SOUND	Phonetics	Phonology		

Phonetics

consonants

IPA

vowels



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

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

VOWELS



OTHER SYMBOLS

ts kp

SUPRASEGMENTALS

	Primary stress	
	Secondary stress	ˌfəʊnəɪˈtʃən
ː	Long	eː
ˑ	Half-long	eˑ
◌̥	Extra-short	ẽ
	Minor (foot) group	
	Major (intonation) group	
.	Syllable break	ˌi.ækt
◌̥	Linking (absence of a break)	

TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

LEVEL	CONTOUR	
↑ Extra high	ě or	↗ Rising
↑ High	ê	↘ Falling
↑ Mid	ě	↗ High rising
↑ Low	ě	↗ Low rising
↑ Extra low	ě	↘ Rising-falling
Downstep	↗	Global rise
Upstep	↘	Global fall

DIACRITICS

Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. \mathring{n}

Phonology

- Use of the phonetics in order to see how sounds or signs are **arranged in a system** for each language
- It matters whether sounds are contrastive or not, that is, whether substituting one sound for another gives a different, or "**contrastive**" meaning.
- In English, **[r]** and **[l]** are two different sounds - and the words "road" and "load" differ according to which of these sounds is used.
- But in some languages, Thai, [r] and [l] are variations of the same sound.
- Phonologists describe the contrastive consonants and vowels in a language, and **how pronunciation is affected by the position of the sound** in the word and the sounds that are nearby.
- **[s]** **[z]**

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
SOUND	Phonetics	Phonology		

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2020)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

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	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ			r					ʀ		
Tap or Flap		ⱱ		ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
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.

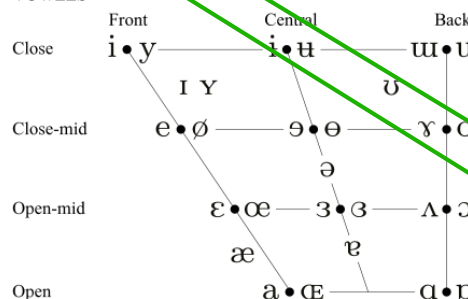
cats = [s]

[t] **voiceless** alveolar plosive
[s] **voiceless** alveolar fricative

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
◌ Bilabial	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ Examples:
◌ Dental	ɗ Dental/alveolar	pʼ Bilabial
◌ (Post)alveolar	ɟ Palatal	tʼ Dental/alveolar
◌ Palatoalveolar	ɡ Velar	kʼ Velar
◌ Alveolar lateral	ɠ Uvular	sʼ Alveolar fricative

VOWELS



cabs = [z]

[b] **voiced** bilabial plosive
[z] **voiced** alveolar fricative

OTHER SYMBOLS

ɱ Voiceless labial-velar fricative	ç ʑ Alveolo-palatal fricatives
ɰ Voiced labial-velar approximant	ɺ Voiced alveolar lateral flap
ɥ Voiced labial-palatal approximant	ɧ Simultaneous ʃ and x
ʜ Voiceless epiglottal fricative	Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.
ʕ Voiced epiglottal fricative	
ʡ Epiglottal plosive	

ts kp

SUPRASEGMENTALS

ˈ Primary stress	ˌ Secondary stress
ː Long	ˑ Half-long
◌ Extra-short	
◌ Minor (foot) group	
◌ Major (intonation) group	
· Syllable break	ˌi.ækt
◌ Linking (absence of a break)	

TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

LEVEL	CONTOUR
é or ˥ Extra high	ě or ˨ Rising
é ˥ High	ê ˨ Falling
ē ˥ Mid	ẽ ˥ High rising
è ˥ Low	ẽ ˥ Low rising
ẽ ˥ Extra low	ẽ ˥ Rising-falling
↓ Downstep	↗ Global rise
↑ Upstep	↘ Global fall

DIACRITICS

◌ Voiceless	◌ Breathy voiced	◌ Dental
◌ Voiced	◌ Creaky voiced	◌ Apical
◌ Aspirated	◌ Linguolabial	◌ Laminal
◌ More rounded	◌ Labialized	◌ Nasalized
◌ Less rounded	◌ Palatalized	◌ Nasal release
◌ Advanced	◌ Velarized	◌ Lateral release
◌ Retracted	◌ Pharyngealized	◌ No audible release
◌ Centralized	◌ Velarized or pharyngealized	
◌ Mid-centralized	◌ Raised	
◌ Syllabic	◌ Lowered	
◌ Non-syllabic	◌ Advanced Tongue Root	
◌ Rhoticity	◌ Retracted Tongue Root	

Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. ɲ̥̄

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2020)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

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	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b		t d			ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ	n			ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ		r						ʀ		
Tap or Flap		ⱱ	ɾ			ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative			ɬ ɮ								
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
◌ [◌] Bilabial	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ Examples:
Dental	ɗ Dental/alveolar	pʼ Bilabial
! (Post)alveolar	f Palatal	tʼ Dental/alveolar
≠ Palatoalveolar	ɠ Velar	kʼ Velar
Alveolar lateral	ɠ̃ Uvular	sʼ Alveolar fricative

OTHER SYMBOLS

Λ Voiceless labial-velar fricative	ʑ Alveolo-palatal fricatives
W Voiced labial-velar approximant	ɹ Voiced alveolar lateral flap
ʋ Voiced labial-palatal approximant	ɥ Simultaneous ɥ and ʏ
ħ Voiceless epiglottal fricative	
ʕ Voiced epiglottal fricative	Affricates and double articulations
ʡ Epiglottal plosive	can be represented by two symbols
	joined by a tie bar if necessary.

DIACRITICS

◌ [◌]	Voiceless	<u>n</u> <u>d</u>	◌ [◌]	Breathy voiced	<u>b</u> <u>a</u>	◌ [◌]	Dental	<u>t</u> <u>d</u>
◌ [◌]	Voiced	<u>s</u> <u>t</u>	◌ [◌]	Creaky voiced	<u>b̥</u> <u>ḁ</u>	◌ [◌]	Apical	<u>t̪</u> <u>d̪</u>
◌ ^h	Aspirated	<u>t^h</u> <u>d^h</u>	◌ [◌]	Linguolabial	<u>t̼</u> <u>d̼</u>	◌ [◌]	Laminal	<u>t̟</u> <u>d̟</u>
◌ [◌]	More rounded	<u>ɔ̹</u>	◌ [◌]	Labialized	<u>t^w</u> <u>d^w</u>	◌ [◌]	Nasalized	<u>ẽ</u>
◌ [◌]	Less rounded	<u>ɔ̜</u>	◌ [◌]	Palatalized	<u>t^j</u> <u>d^j</u>	◌ [◌]	Nasal release	<u>dⁿ</u>
◌ ⁺	Advanced	<u>u⁺</u>	◌ [◌]	Velarized	<u>t^ʷ</u> <u>d^ʷ</u>	◌ [◌]	Lateral release	<u>d^l</u>
◌ [◌]	Retracted	<u>e[◌]</u>	◌ [◌]	Pharyngealized	<u>t^ʕ</u> <u>d^ʕ</u>	◌ [◌]	No audible release	<u>d[◌]</u>
◌ [◌]	Centralized	<u>ë</u>	◌ [◌]	Velarized or pharyngealized	<u>ɫ</u>			
◌ [◌]	Mid-centralized	<u>ẽ</u>	◌ [◌]	Raised	<u>e̥</u> (<u>ɹ̥</u> = voiced alveolar fricative)			
◌ [◌]	Syllabic	<u>n̩</u>	◌ [◌]	Lowered	<u>e̞</u> (<u>β̞</u> = voiced bilabial approximant)			
◌ [◌]	Non-syllabic	<u>e̯</u>	◌ [◌]	Advanced Tongue Root	<u>e̘</u>			
◌ [◌]	Rhoticity	<u>ə̃</u> <u>ɑ̃</u>	◌ [◌]	Retracted Tongue Root	<u>e̙</u>			

Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. $\grave{\eta}$

VOWELS

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

SUPRASEGMENTALS

	Primary stress	
	Secondary stress	
ː	Long	ː
ˑ	Half-long	ˑ
◌	Extra-short	◌
	Minor (foot) group	
	Major (intonation) group	
.	Syllable break	.i.ækt
◌	Linking (absence of a break)	

TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

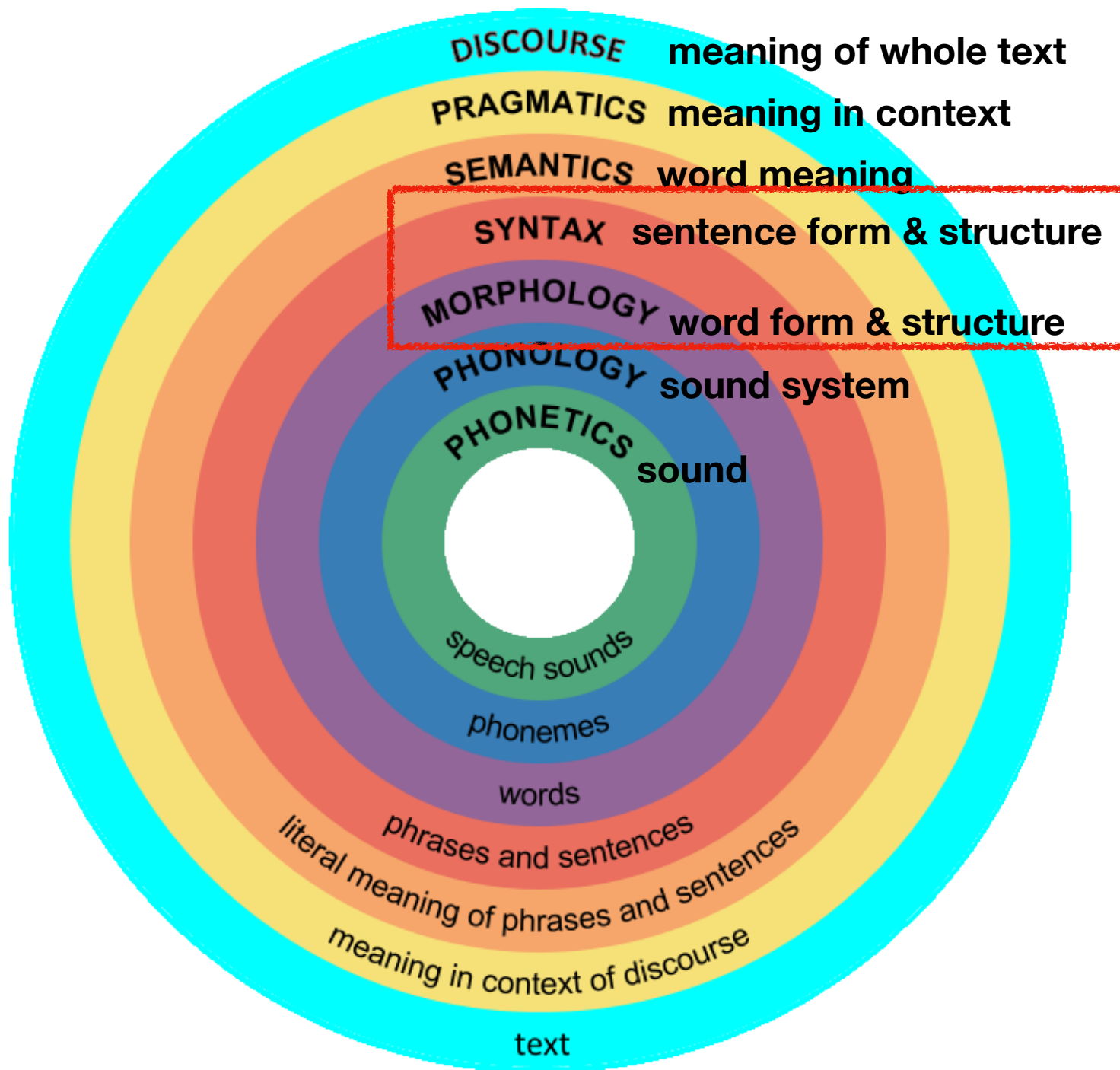
LEVEL		CONTOUR	
ě or	Extra high	ě or	Rising
é	High	ê	Falling
ē	Mid	ě	High rising
è	Low	ě	Low rising
ě	Extra low	ě	Rising-falling
↓ Downstep		↗	Global rise
↑ Upstep		↘	Global fall

- **Yeísmo**: /j/ voiced palatal fricative /j/ จย
- **Lleísmo** distingue entre la y /j/ de ‘poyo’ y la ll /ʎ/ de ‘pollo’: llave [ʎáβε], calle [káʎe], cepillo [θepíʎo].
voiced palatal lateral approximant /ʎ/ ย
- **Žeísmo**: /ʎ/ => /ʒ/ voiced postalveolar fricative /ʒ/ จิ จิยา จิยุ จิโย

Analysis of Form: Word & Sentence

- Morphology (=word analysis)
 - study of word formation
- Syntax (=sentence analysis)
 - study of word-combination to form phrase or sentence
 - study of sentence formation
 - rules = grammar

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
FORM	Morphology	Syntax		



Morphology

- how individual words are formed from smaller chunks of meaningful units called **morphemes**
- Morphology interacts in important ways with both **phonology** (bringing sounds together can cause them to change) and **syntax**, which needs to pay attention to the form of a word when it combines it with other words

cats

- **cat** = free morpheme
- **-s** = bound morpheme

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
FORM	Morphology	Syntax		

Morphology

- **Root** = a part that gives fundamental meaning of word
- **Inflectional morpheme** (หน่วยคำผัน, หน่วยคำวิภัตติปัจจัย)
 - bound morphemes that **change information of root**
 - boys: **-s** = plural
 - walked: **-ed** = past participle
 - niño: **-o** = masculine VS niña: **-a** = feminine
 - niños = **-o** masculine + **-s** = plural
- **Derivational morpheme** (หน่วยคำแปลง)
 - bound morphemes that **change lexical meaning or grammatical function**
 - antimissile: **anti-** = opposed to/ against
 - sadness: **-ness** adjective => noun

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
FORM	Morphology	Syntax		

Syntax

- the study of how phrases, clauses and sentences are **constructed and combined** in particular languages
- Writing a grammar requires defining **the rules** that govern the structure of the sentences of the language.
- Such rules involve both **the order of words**, and the form of words in their various possible positions.
- There are **common patterns** among even unrelated languages, and many linguists believe this is the result of **general principles** which apply to most, if not all, languages.

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
FORM	Morphology	Syntax		

Syntax

- For example, languages where the direct object generally follows the verb have a lot of things in common, in contrast to the things in common held by languages in which the direct object generally precedes the verb.
- ¿Compraste **el libro**? ‘*Did you buy **the book**?*’
- Sí, ya **lo** compré. ‘*Yes, I already bought **it**.*’
- (彼女は)**本**を買った ‘*(She) bought **book***’

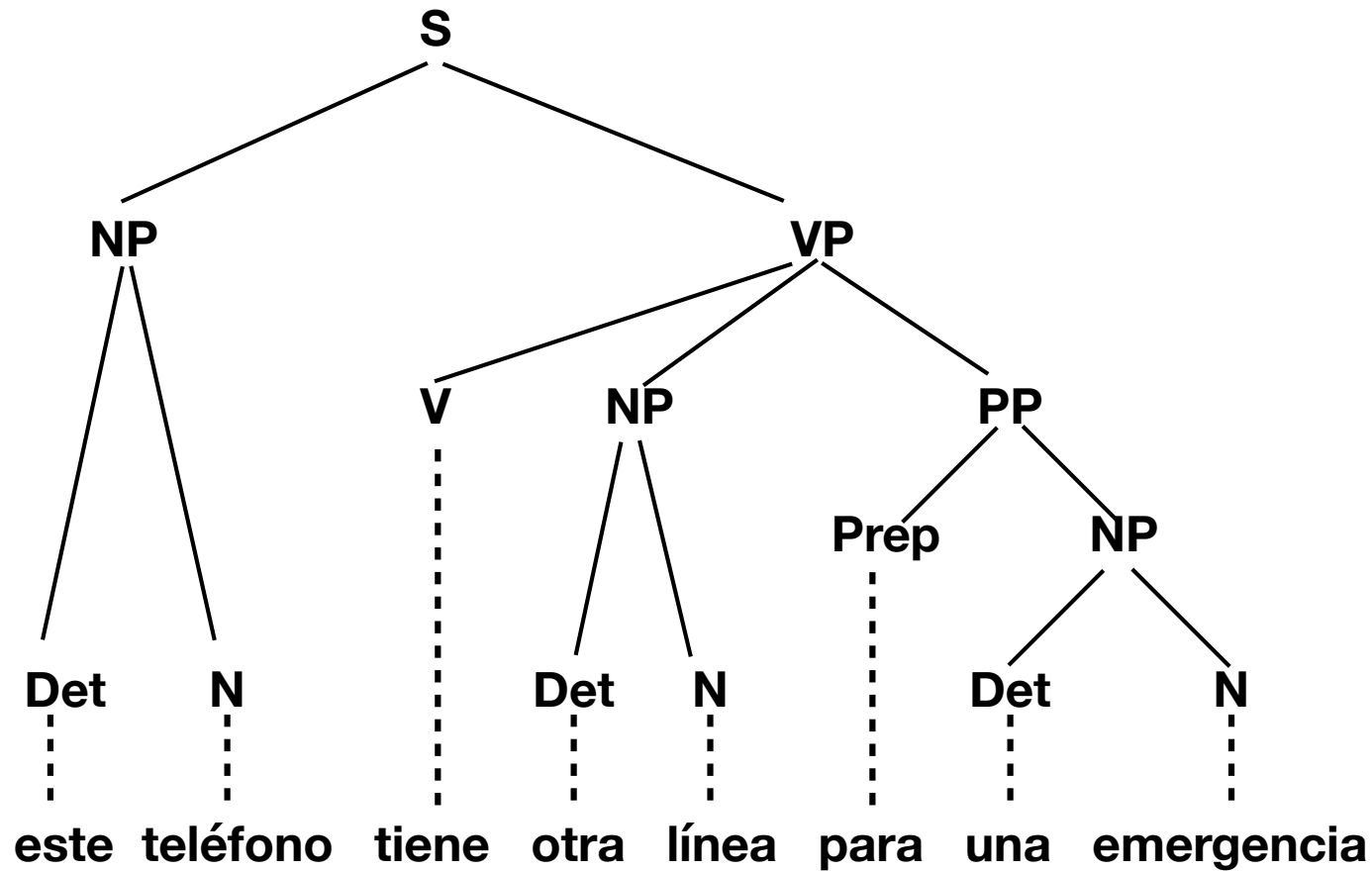
Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
FORM	Morphology	Syntax		

Syntax

- In Spanish **word-ordering**, adjectives can be placed both before and after the noun, but different sense:
 - **Pre-noun** = **Subjective** most commonly means based on the personal perspective or preferences of a person — the *subject* who's observing something.
 - **Post-noun** = **Objective** most commonly means not influenced by or based on a personal viewpoint — based on the analysis of an *object* of observation only.
- Un **gran** hombre (a worthy man)
- Un hombre **grande** (a tall man)

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
FORM	Morphology	Syntax		

Syntax



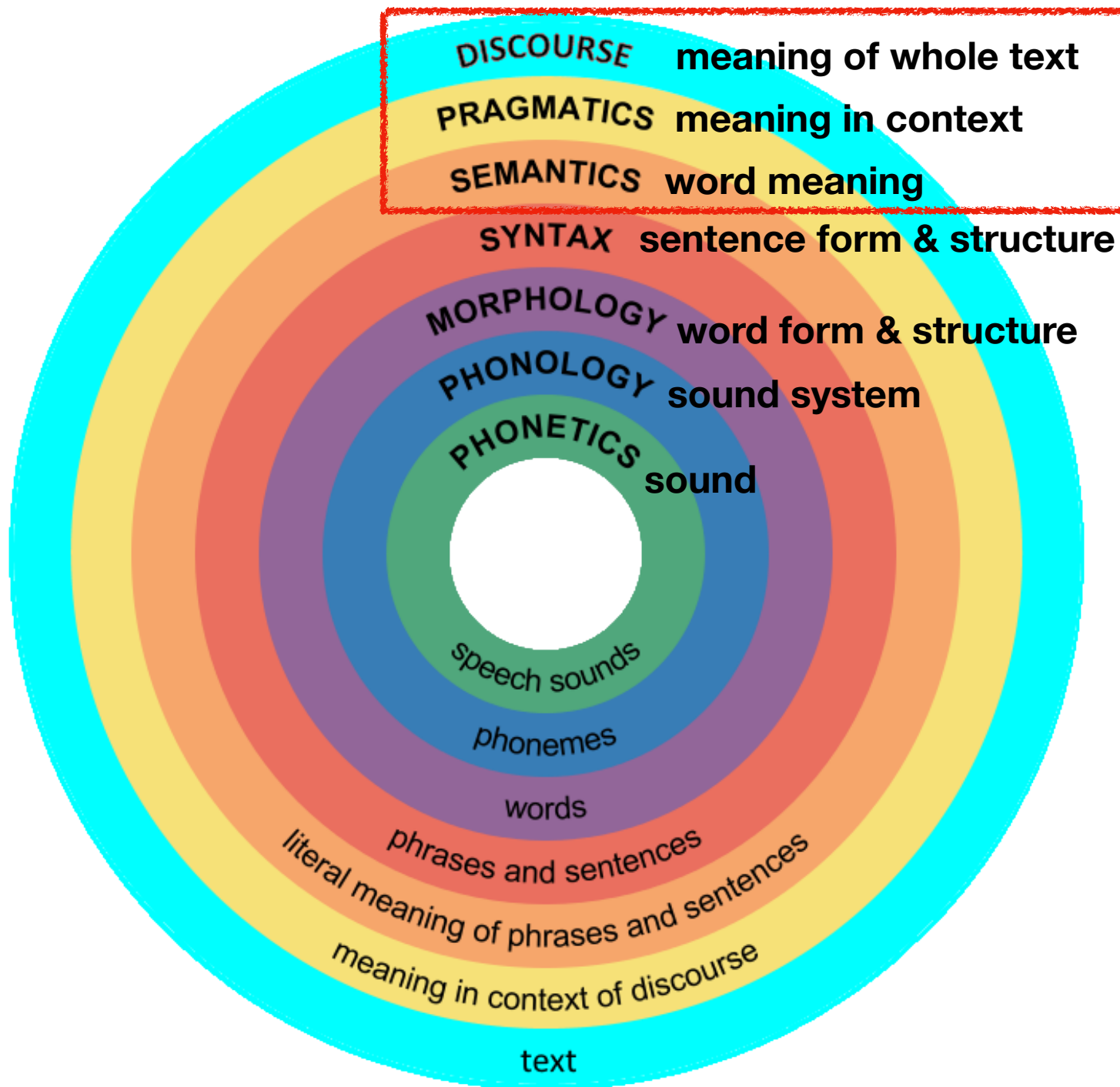
‘this telephone has another line for an emergency’

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
FORM	Morphology	Syntax		

Analysis of Meaning & Meaning in Context

- Semantics (=word/ lexical meaning)
- Pragmatics (=meaning in context)
- Discourse Analysis (=meaning of whole text)

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
MEANING	Semantics	Pragmatics	Discourse	



Semantics

- The study of **lexical meaning**
- It focuses on how these words and phrases **connect to the world**.
- And on the **relation** between words, phrases and other bits of language

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
MEANING	Semantics	Pragmatics	Discourse	

an omnivorous domesticated hoofed
mammal with sparse bristly hair and a flat
snout for rooting in the soil, kept for its meat.

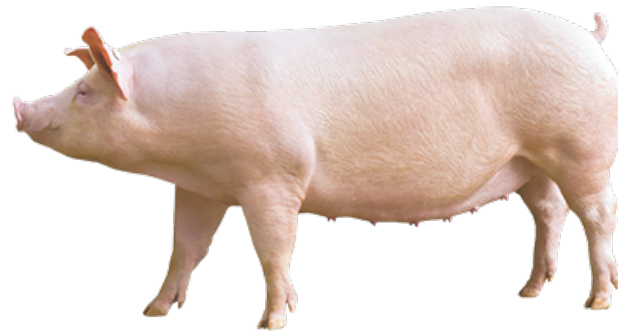
Referent

Form



Symbol

pig
el cerdo
豚 ぶた



Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
MEANING	Semantics	Pragmatics	Discourse	

Semantics

- **Referential meaning (Denotation)**
 - meaning found in dictionary
 - Pig = a domesticated hoofed mammal
- **Connotative meaning (Connotation)**
 - meaning affecting the emotion
 - You pig! = a greedy, dirty, or unpleasant person.

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
MEANING	Semantics	Pragmatics	Discourse	

Semantics

- Semantic Relations
 - **Homonymy** = unrelated senses of the same phonological word
 - **Polysemy** = related multiple senses of the same phonological word
 - **Synonymy** = similar meaning
 - **Antonymy** = opposite meaning
 - **Hyponymy** => hyponym = subordinate VS hypernym = superordinate
 - **Meronymy** = part-whole relation
 - **Member-collection** = a unit VS a word for collection of the units
 - **Portion-mass** = a mass noun VS a unit of measurement/ division

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
MEANING	Semantics	Pragmatics	Discourse	

Pragmatics

- The study of how speakers of a language use the language to communicate and accomplish what they want.
- Pragmatics looks more at **the relationship between speaker and listener** which allows assumptions to be made about the intended message, considering, for example, the way context contributes to meaning.
- A classic example is where someone is asked "Do you want some coffee?" Does the reply "Coffee will keep me awake" mean yes or no?
- It depends whether the person wants to stay awake - and the questioner will only understand the intended meaning if they know whether the person wants to stay awake.

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
MEANING	Semantics	Pragmatics	Discourse	

Pragmatics

- People mean more than what they say;
 - A: Why don't we go to the movies tonight?
 - B: I got an exam tomorrow.
- Sometimes what they mean is the opposite to what they say.
 - A: Can I have one more girlfriend?
 - B: Just try it!
- **Conversational Implicature**
- imply => implicature

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
MEANING	Semantics	Pragmatics	Discourse	

Discourse Analysis

- Focus on bigger chunks of language - texts, conversations, stories, speeches, etc.
- Different types of these use language differently, and there can even be differences in how a language is used based on the **genre**.
- For example, "Once upon a time" is an appropriate start to a fairy tale, but not to a news story on the evening news.
- **Discourse features** can also show important principles of organization such as which players in a story have key roles and which just have bit parts.

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
MEANING	Semantics	Pragmatics	Discourse	

Discourse Analysis

- **Additive Marker:** both..and..., neither...nor...
 - [++++] and [++++]
- **Alternative Marker:** ...or..., either...or...
 - [option A] or [option B]
- **Contrastive Marker:** ...but..., however..., nevertheless...
 - [++++] but [- - - -]
- **Causal Marker:** for..., so..., then..., therefore...
 - [cause] therefore [effect]

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
MEANING	Semantics	Pragmatics	Discourse	

Discourse Analysis

- I'm not insulting you. I'm just describing you.
- My teeth are brighter than your future.
- I envy people who haven't met you.
- Zombie eats the brain. So don't worry, you're safe!
- If I wanted to suicide, I would climb your ego and jump to your IQ.
- When your parents drop you off at school. They are arrested for littering.
- I'm sorry I hurt your feelings when I called you stupid. I really thought you already knew.

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
MEANING	Semantics	Pragmatics	Discourse	

Applied Linguistics

- Concerned with the role of language in people's life and problems
- To identify, investigate and offer solutions to language-related real-life problems
 - Language Learning
 - Translation
 - Lexicography
 - Speech Pathology
 - etc.

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
Lang Learning	Translation	Lexicography		

Language Learning

- **Syllabus Design**

- Native Speaker of English
- 'cabs' /z/ voiced fricative
- 'cats' /s/ voiceless fricative

- **Global Englishes**

- non-native speakers of English = 80%
- mutual intelligibility
- comprehension and production

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
Lang Learning	Translation	Lexicography		

Translation

- Translation is **to transfer meaning**, not only language
- Dealing with **discourse meaning**, not only ‘word’ or ‘sentence’.
- Also, dealing with cognitive mechanism, beyond language.

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
Lang Learning	Translation	Lexicography		

Translation

- I'm not insulting you. I'm just describing you.
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discourse meaning/ intention = sarcasm

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
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Three stages in the development of a translation equivalence

(1) Comprehension: to comprehend the source text

- **Decoding linguistic signs:** lexical meaning and grammar
- **Grasping meanings** (understanding meaning): discourse meaning/ intention of text

(2) Reformulation: leave language form, keep the concept in brain

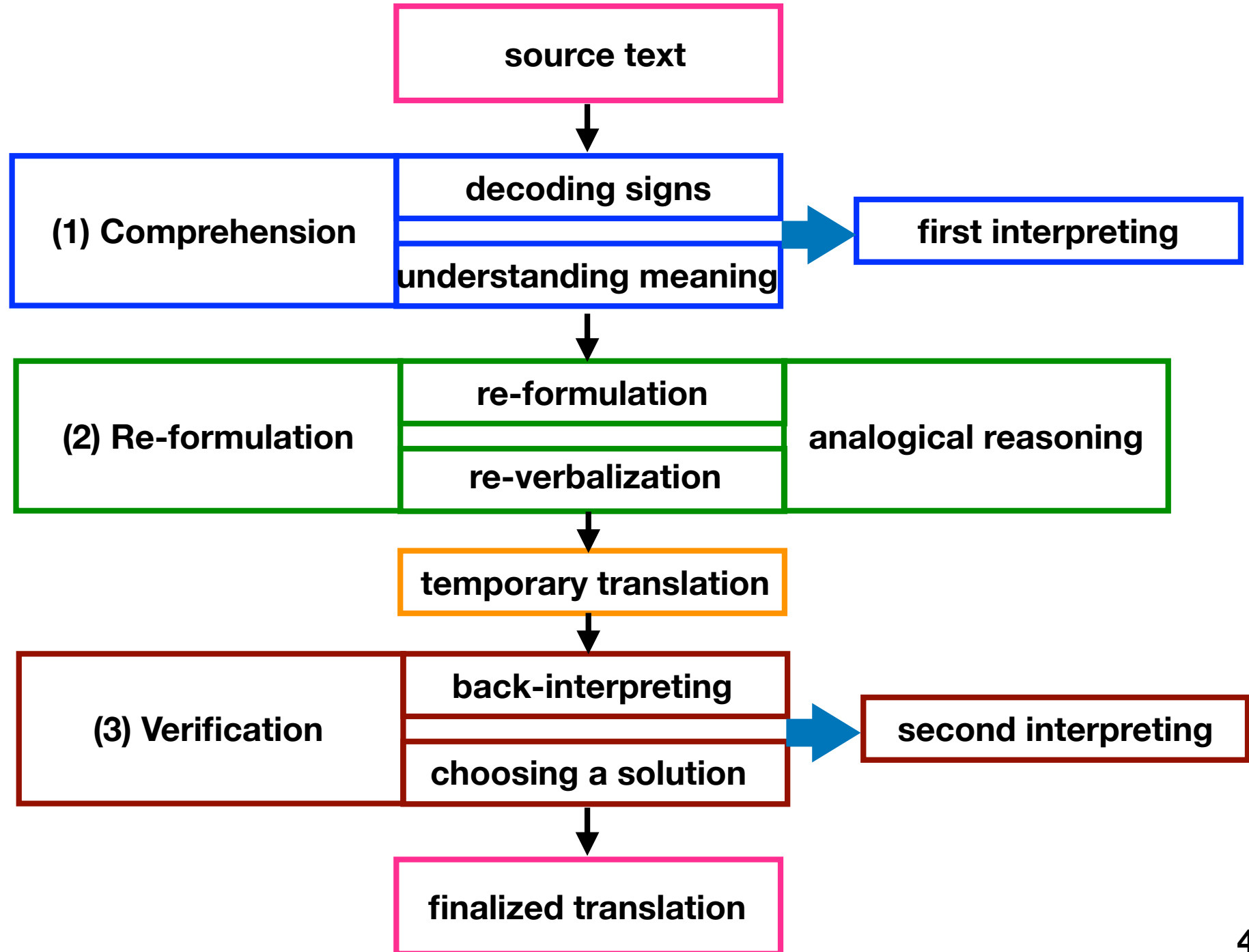
- **Analogical reasoning:** analogize source concept and target concept
- **Re-verbalisation** (re-wording concepts): find/ create new word for the analogized concept

(3) Verification: verify

- **Back-interpreting:** reconsider the temporary translation
- **Choosing a solution:** select the best version

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
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Interpretive Approach



Lexicography

- Dictionary-making
- **Semantics, Morphology, Syntax, and Phonetics** are applied

cat

From Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English

Related topics: [Pets](#), [Animals](#)

cat /kæt/ ●●● **S1** **W3** noun [countable] 🔊 🔊

1

a) a small animal with four legs that people often keep as a pet →

feline

tabby/ginger/tortoiseshell etc cat (=colours of cats)

🔊 a tom cat (=a male cat)

b) (also big cat) a large animal such as a lion or tiger

2 → let the cat out of the bag

3 → put/set the cat among the pigeons



Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
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mammal + long snout + acute sense of smell + non-retractable claws + barking, howling, or whining voice

Referent

Form



Symbol

‘DOG’

犬

「いぬ」



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Semantics: Analysis of Meaning

- Referential meaning [Denotation]
- Connotative meaning [Connotation]

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Referential meaning [Denotation]

- meaning that contains or is used as a reference => primary meaning/ literal meaning
- seen in dictionary
- strawberry = a kind of fruit

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Connotative meaning [Connotation]

- meaning that associates with emotion => implied meaning/ secondary meaning
- unseen in dictionary, but exist in daily usage
- strawberry = liar (*slang in Thai, deriving from /tɔː lɛː/ ‘liar’)

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To explain something through definition

- Inclusive feature
- Exclusive feature
- Encyclopaedic knowledge

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Inclusive feature

- what shares the same attribute
- CAT and DOG are **carnivorous mammal**

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Exclusive feature

- what differentiates from others
- CAT => short snout, and retractable claws, and a meowing, purring, or trilling voice; widely kept as a pet for catching mice
- DOG => long snout, and non-retractable claws, and a barking, howling, or whining voice; widely kept as a pet for protecting home's area

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Encyclopaedic knowledge

- additional information and/or world knowledge
- **CAT** => The origin of the English word 'cat', Old English catt, is thought to be the Late Latin word cattus, which was first used at the beginning of the 6th century. It was suggested that the word 'cattus' is derived from an Egyptian precursor of Coptic **ⲩⲁⲩ** šau, "tomcat", or its feminine form suffixed with -t. The Late Latin word may be derived from another Afro-Asiatic or Nilo-Saharan language. The Nubian word kaddîska "wildcat" and Nobiin kadîs are possible sources or cognates. The Nubian word may be a loan from Arabic قَطَّ qatṭ ~ قِطَّ qitṭ.
- **DOG** => One possibility of the origin of the English word 'dog' is Old English dox ("dark, swarthy") (compare frocga from frox).[4] Another proposal is that it derives from Proto-West Germanic *dugan ("to be suitable"), the origin of Old English dugan ("to be good, worthy, useful"), English dow, German taugen. The theory goes that it could have been an epithet for dogs, commonly used by children, meaning "good/useful animal."

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Principles of definition writing

- Inclusive feature + Exclusive feature + Encyclopaedic knowledge
- Clear and Concise: giving a lot of information clearly and in a few words; brief but comprehensive
- CAT = carnivorous mammal with short snout, and retractable claws, and a meowing, purring, or trilling voice; widely kept as a pet for catching mice, The origin of the English word 'cat', Old English catt, is thought to be the Late Latin word cattus.

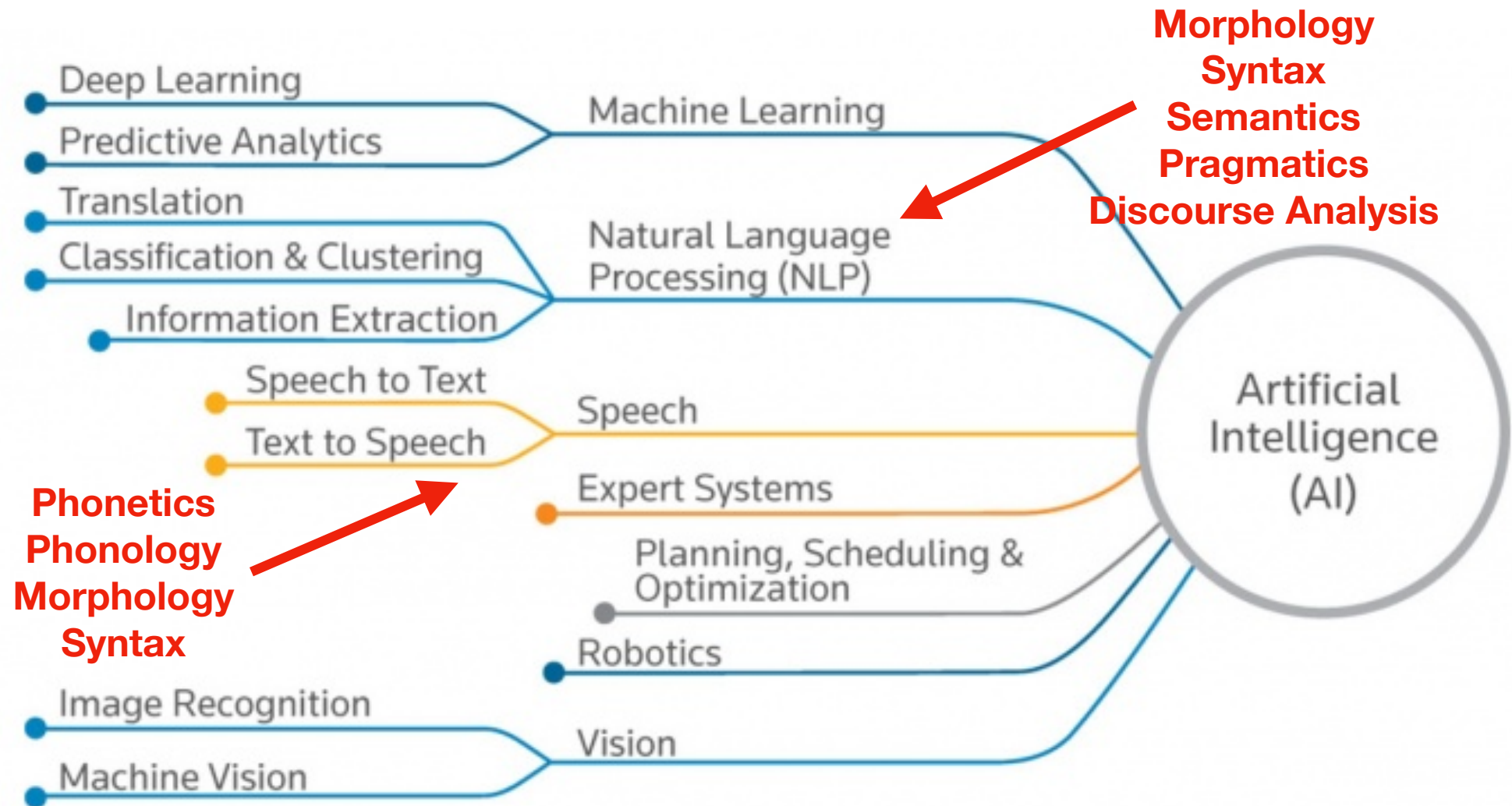
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Interdisciplinary

- To analyse linguistic phenomena through linguistic theories with others
 - Computational Linguistics (+Computer Science)
 - Cognitive Linguistics (+Cognitive Science)
 - Forensic Linguistics (+Forensics)
 - Psycholinguistics (+Psychology)
 - Sociolinguistics (+Sociology)
 - Anthropological linguistics (+Anthropology)

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Interdisciplinary



Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
			AI/NLP	

Conclusion

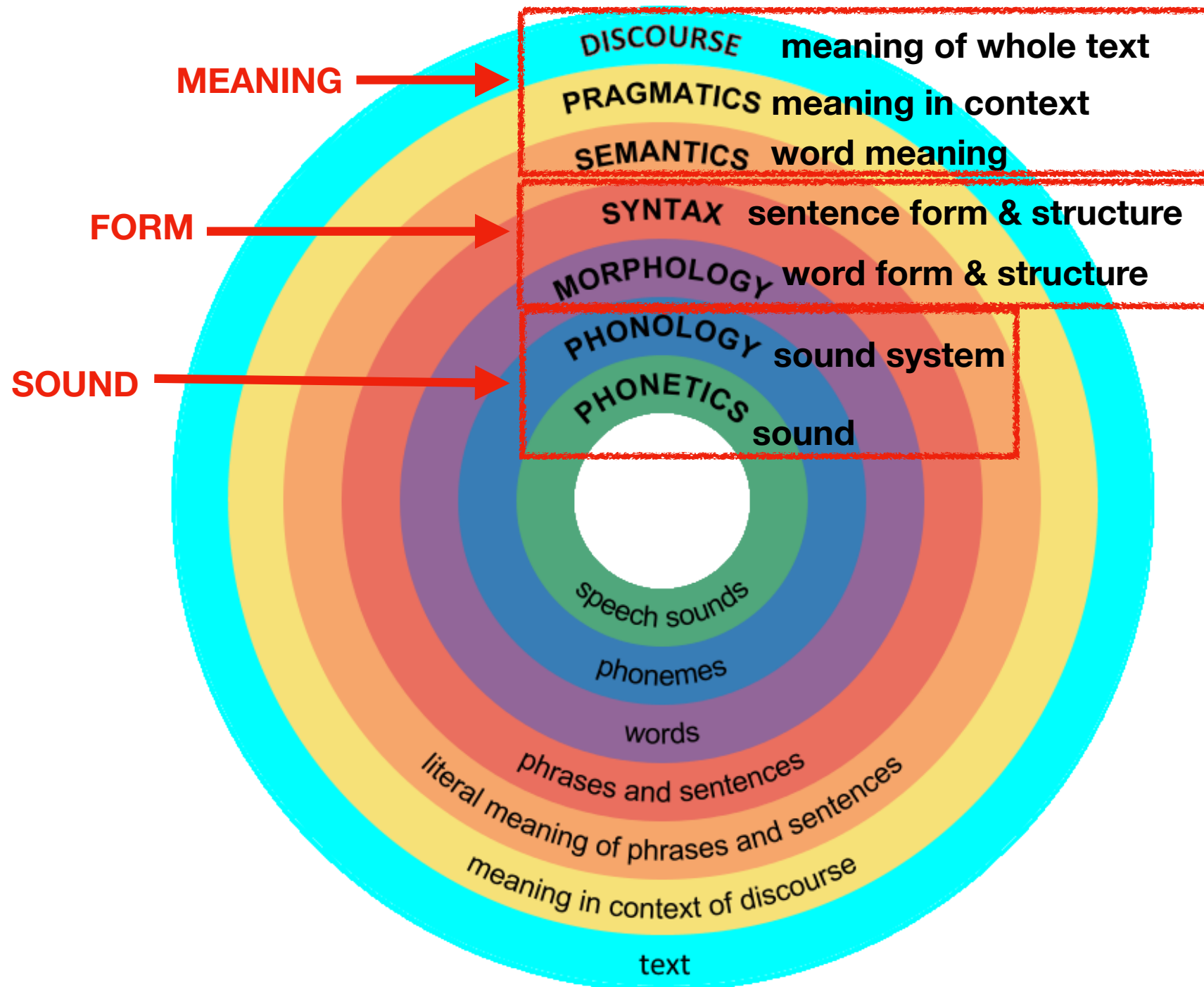
- **Language**
 - communication skills
- **Linguistics**
 - study of languages through scientific method
- **Paralinguistics**
 - outside of language system, but have some meaning in communication
 - non-verbal language

Introduction	Theoretical Ling	Applied Ling	Interdisciplinary	Conclusion
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Conclusion

- **Theoretical Linguistics** (Three Levels)
 - Analysis of Language **SOUND**
 - **Phonetics** (sound)
 - **Phonology** (sound system)
 - Analysis of Language **FORM**
 - **Morphology** (word formation)
 - **Syntax** (sentence formation: grammar)
 - Analysis of Language **MEANING**
 - **Semantics** (word meaning)
 - **Pragmatics** (meaning in context)
 - **Discourse** (meaning or intention of whole text)

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Conclusion

- **Applied Linguistics**
 - concerned with the role of language in people's life and problems
- **Interdisciplinary**
 - combined linguistics with other academic matters
- **Linguistics is essential but not the only feeder discipline**

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Q&A

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**“If you talk to a man in a language he understands,
that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his
language, that goes to his heart.”**

Nelson Mandela