

Linguistic World

A look at language and languages

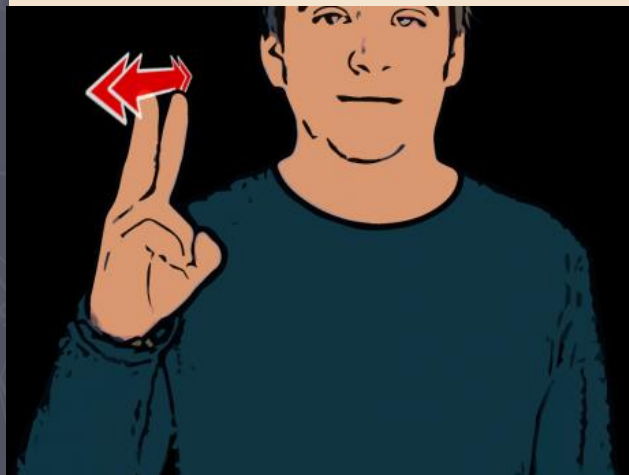
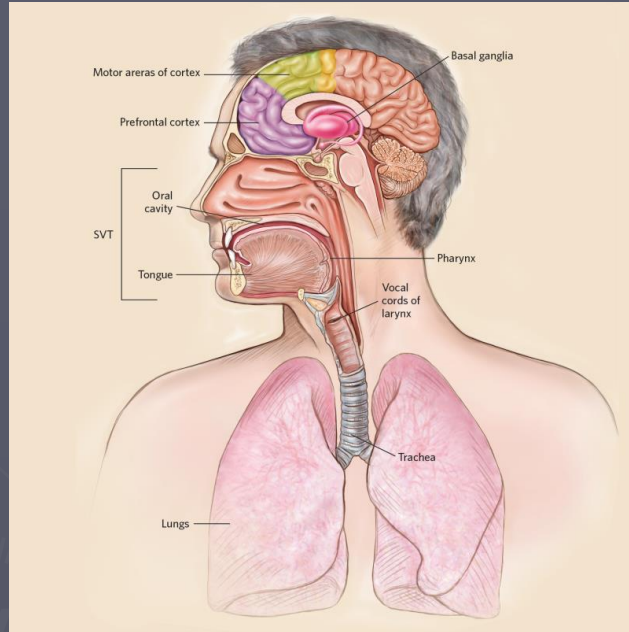
Andrew Currie

A look at language



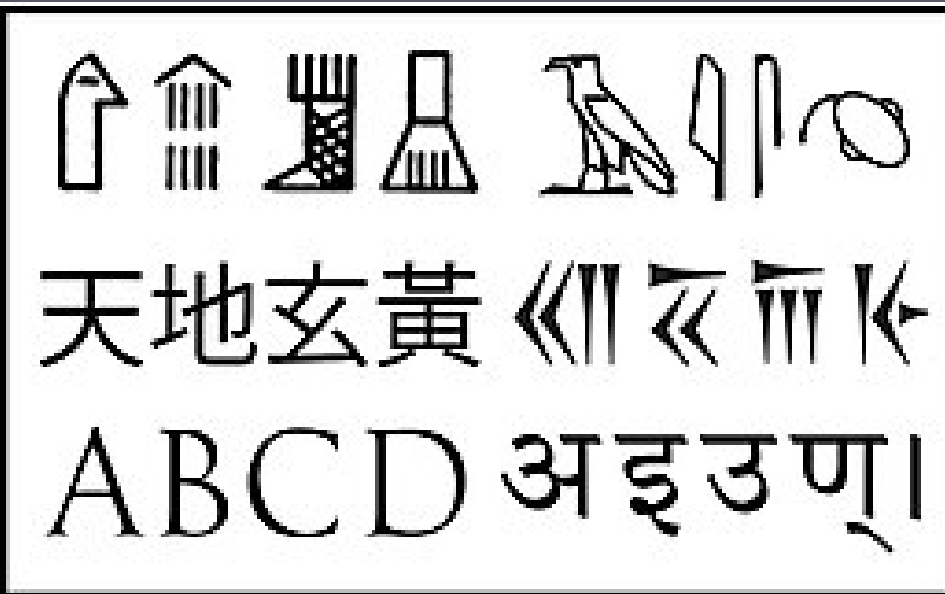
- ▶ A form of animal communication
- ▶ Uniquely human
- ▶ Used by ALL human communities
- ▶ Developed without conscious planning

Natural language



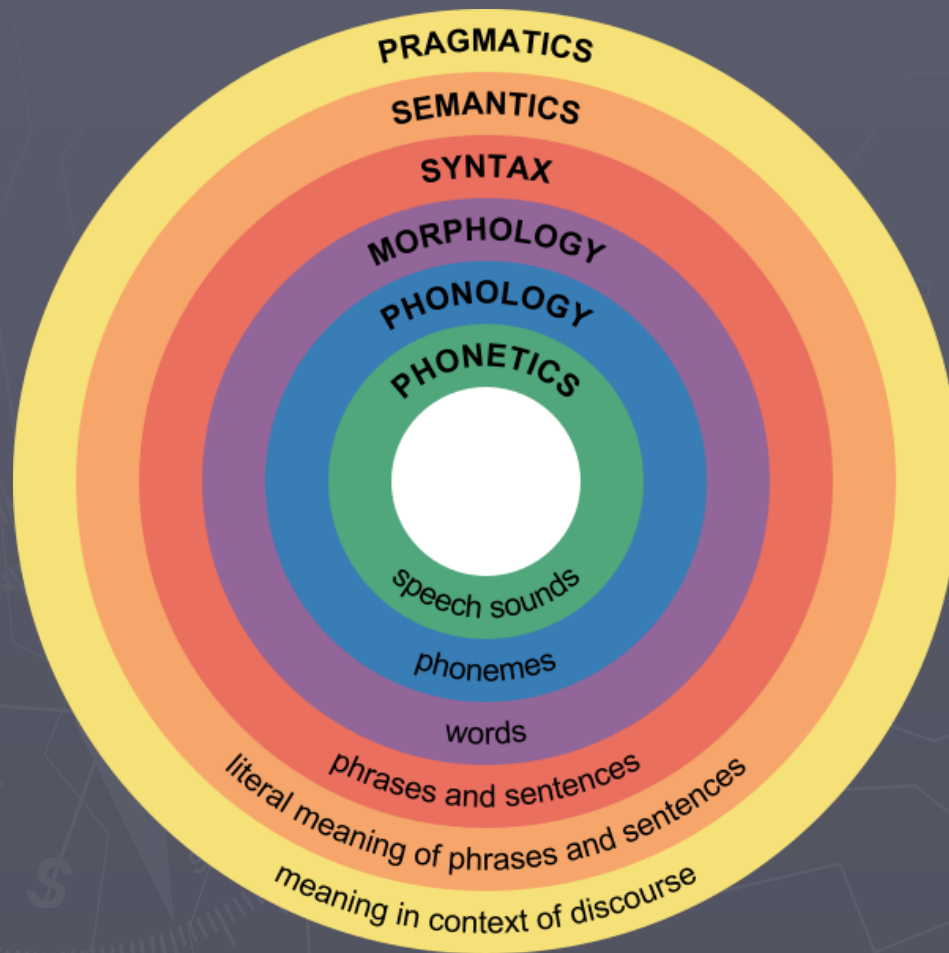
- ▶ Produced by using the human body
- ▶ For hundreds of thousands of years
- ▶ Sounds (or signs) combined to convey messages
- ▶ Comes in many different varieties

Written language



- ▶ Writing is a form of *technology*
- ▶ Originating about 5,000 years ago
- ▶ An inability to speak is VERY rare, but:
- ▶ Illiteracy stands at about 750,000,000
- ▶ Many languages never written down

A look at linguistics



- ▶ The scientific study of language
- ▶ Phonetics and phonology
- ▶ Morphology and syntax
- ▶ Semantics and pragmatics

International Phonetic Alphabet

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2020)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)										
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal
Plosive	p b			t d	c ɟ		k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n	ɳ		ɲ	ŋ		
Trill				r						
Tap or Flap										
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ						
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ			j	ɰ		
Lateral approximant				l			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
ʘ Bilabial	ɓ Bilabial	ɥ Ejective
ǀ Dental	ɗ Dental/alveolar	ɥ' Bilabial
ǃ (Postalveolar)	ɟ Palatal	ɥ' Dental/alveolar
ǂ Postalveolar	ɠ Velar	ɥ' Velar
ǁ Alveolar lateral	ʄ Uvular	ɥ' Alveolar fricative

OTHER SYMBOLS

ʌ Voiceless labial-velar fricative	ɕ ʑ Alveolo-palatal fricatives
ʋ Voiceless labial-velar approximant	ɹ Voiceless alveolar lateral flap
ɰ Voiceless labial-velar approximant	ʃ Strikethrough ʃ and X
ɰ Voiceless epiglottal fricative	Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.
ʕ Voiceless epiglottal fricative	
ʕ Epiglottal plosive	

DIACRITICS

Voiced	̥ ̜	Barred voiced	̥ ̜	Dental	̥ ̜
Voiced	̥ ̜	Creaky voiced	̥ ̜	Alveolar	̥ ̜
Aspirated	̥ ̜	Long-labial	̥ ̜	Lateral	̥ ̜
More rounded	̥ ̜	Labiodental	̥ ̜	Nasalized	̥ ̜
Less rounded	̥ ̜	Palatalized	̥ ̜	Nasal release	̥ ̜
Advanced	̥ ̜	Velarized	̥ ̜	Lateral release	̥ ̜
Retracted	̥ ̜	Pharyngealized	̥ ̜	No audible release	̥ ̜
Controlled	̥ ̜	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. ɰ̥

Typewriter: Double ALT, sometimes, escape symbols

In the beginning, God created the heaven and the Earth

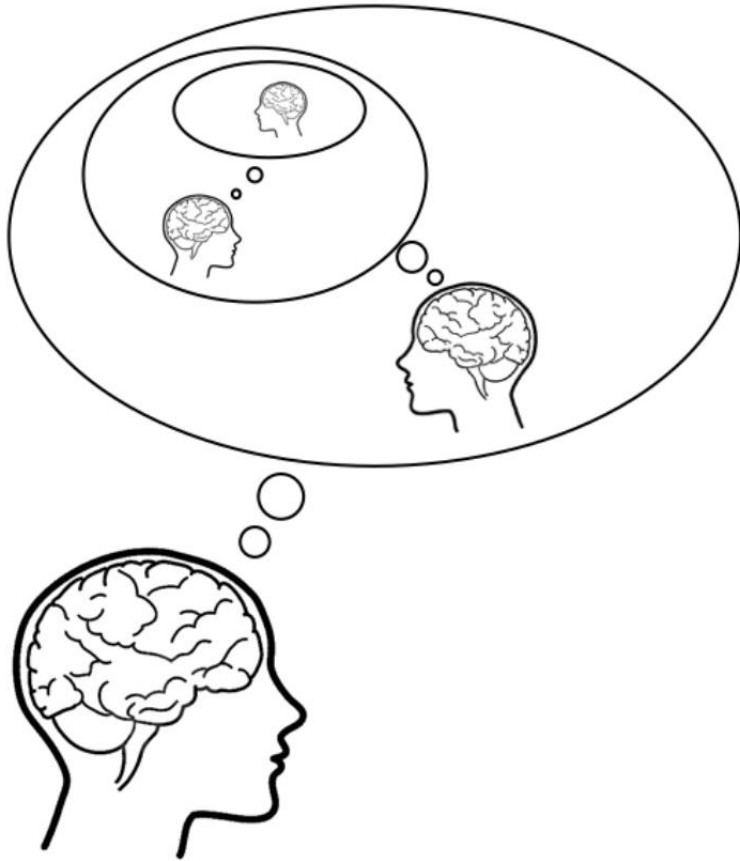
in ðə bɪ 'ɡɪnɪŋ, ɡɒd
kri() 'eɪtɪd ðə 'heɪvən
ænd ði ʒə

Grammar

subject	object	verb	subject	verb	object
⊙	○	→	⊙	→	○
I	bread	eat	I	eat	bread
verb	subject	object	verb	object	subject
→	⊙	○	→	○	⊙
eat	I	bread	eat	bread	I
object	verb	subject	object	subject	verb
○	→	⊙	○	⊙	→
bread	eat	I	bread	I	eat

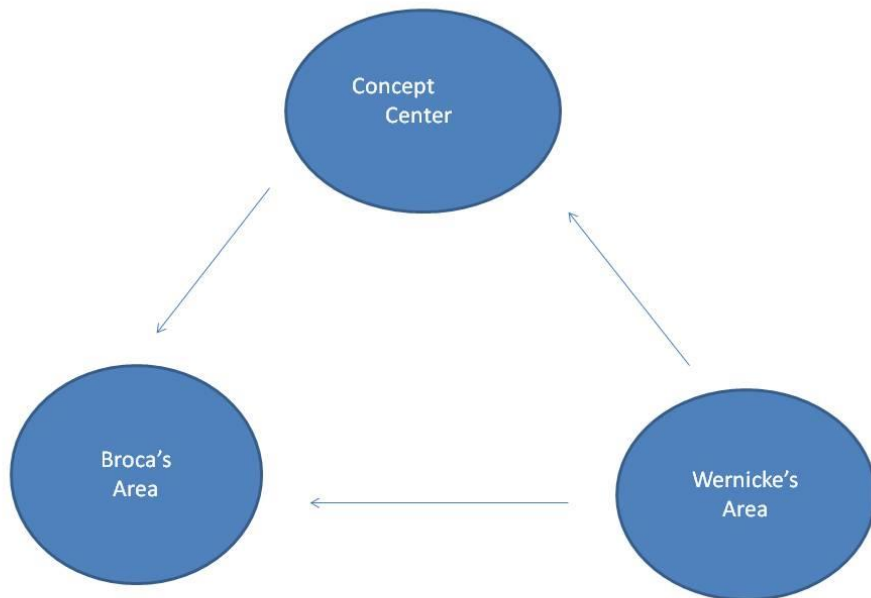
- ▶ Phonemes
- ▶ Morphemes
- ▶ Parts of Speech
- ▶ Word Order
- ▶ Clauses
- ▶ Sentences

Meaning and Context



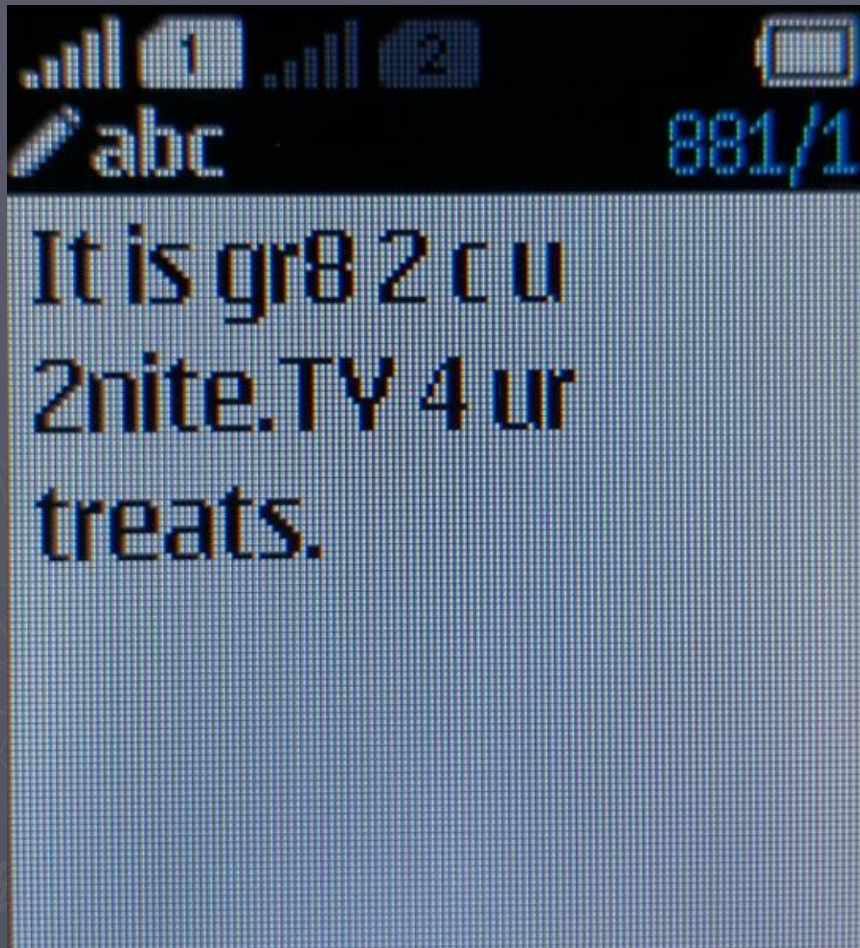
- ▶ Colorless green ideas sleep furiously
- ▶ Furiously green ideas sleep colorless
- ▶ A man-eating shark
A man eating shark
- ▶ She was right, so I was left

Psycholinguistics



- ▶ The psychology of language
- ▶ First language acquisition
- ▶ Second language acquisition
- ▶ Production and comprehension

Sociolinguistics



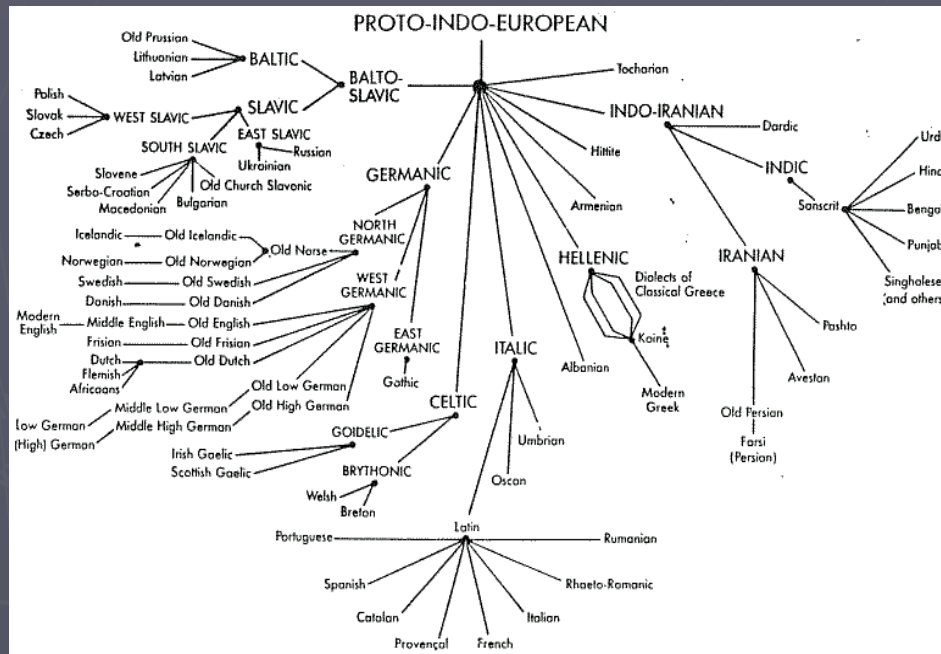
- ▶ The sociology of language
- ▶ Accent
- ▶ Register
- ▶ Prestige
- ▶ How's tricks your majesty?

Applied Linguistics



- ▶ Language policy
- ▶ Language planning
- ▶ Language teaching
- ▶ Language pathology
- ▶ Lexicography
- ▶ Literacy
- ▶ Multilingualism
- ▶ Translation

Historical Linguistics



- Family Trees
- Proto-languages
- Sound changes
- Etymology
- Cognates
- Loanwords
- Reconstruction