CONCEPT OF LANGUAGE SYSTEM AND LAYERS OF LANGUAGE

21-09-2020

The goal guides the activity of the system and serves as a factor combining elements into a system

Linguistics versus Applied Linguistics

CHECK YOURSELF!

Sorts of Linguistics

CHECK

YOURSELF!

Groups, families
and branches of languages

CHECK YOURSELF!

Wilhelm von Humboldt antinomies

antinomy [æn'tɪnəmɪ] (pl. antinomies)
is a contradiction between two beliefs or conclusions
that are in themselves reasonable; a paradox

Origin: late 16th cent. (in the sense 'a conflict
between two laws'): from Latin antinomia,
from Greek, from anti 'against' + nomos 'law.'

Wilhelm von Humboldt antinomies

Wilhelm von Humboldt singled out and highlighted a fistful of antinomies of Language

1.the antinomy of language and thought /thinking / idea or mental activity;

2.the antinomy of the arbitrariness of the sign and the motivation of the elements of the language;

3.the antinomy of the objective and the subjective in language;

Wilhelm von Humboldt antinomies

Wilhelm von Humboldt singled out and highlighted a fistful of antinomies of Language

4.the antinomy of language as an activity and as a product of activity,

5.the antinomy of stability and movement in the language,

6.the antinomy of the whole and the singular (a one-of-a-kind) in the language,

Wilhelm von Humboldt antinomies

Wilhelm von Humboldt singled out and highlighted a fistful of antinomies of Language

7. the antinomy of the individual and the collective in language,

8. the antinomy of language and speech,

9. the antinomy of understanding and not-understanding / misunderstanding

L??? LANGUAGE SYSTEM

A language is a structured system of communication.

Language, in a broader sense, is the method of communication that involves the use of – particularly human – languages.)))

L??? HMM… HUMAN LANGUAGES

The gorilla Koko reportedly used as many as 1000 words in American Sign Language, and understands 2000 words of spoken English.

Learn English competitively…)))

F/S LANGUAGE SYSTEM

Language is a <u>complex functional system</u> aimed at providing relationship and communication between people.

F/S LANGUAGE SYSTEM

Elements of a functional system are combined into an organizational whole *for a specific purpose.*

In order to achieve the goal, each element performs its own specified function.

L/L UNITS AND LEVELS OF LANGUAGE:

1.1. The Language System is a holistic entity, consisting of interdependent units and their relationships.

1.2. Language levels and language units.

1.3. The invariant-variant nature of language units.

1.4. Types of relations of language units of one level.

[ˌhaɪəˈrɑːkɪk((ə)l)li]

L/L | LANGUAGE SYSTEM

Certain groupings may be highlighted in the system elements. These are minor systems / or "subsystems".

Some systems are related hierarchically, i.e. based on a relationship of submission. Other systems operate in parallel.

L/L LANGUAGE SYSTEM

Each *subsystem* provides a particular result, without which it is impossible to complete the task of the linguistic system as a whole.

L/L LANGUAGE SYSTEM

The subsystems of the language include the system of phonemes, the system of morphemes and other subsystems with their own subsystems systems.

L/L THE CONCEPT OF SYSTEM AND LANGUAGE LAYERS / OR 'LEVELS'

Levels of language are actually subsystems of a common language system. Each is characterized by a combination of relatively homogeneous units and a set of rules, good for grouping them into various classes and subclasses.

THE CONCEPT OF SYSTEM AND LANGUAGE LAYERS / OR 'LEVELS

Culture	Language of Values
Communicative Event / Text / Discourse / Genre / Interaction construction	*Etic:* Real life episodes of communication. *Emic [ˈiːmɪk]:* Schemata of communication.
Syntactic	Schemes / Schemata of message construction
Lexical	Independent meaningful units
Morphological	Minimal (bound) signs / signification units
Phonological	Distinctive, differentiating and accumulative functions

E/E emic [ˈiːmɪk] versus etic [ˈɛtɪk]

Термины ввел лингвист К. Пайк (Kenneth Lee Pike) по аналогии с термином phonetic).

Kenneth Lee Pike (1912 –31-XII, 2000)

emic [ˈiːmɪk];   occurrence [əˈkʌr(ə)n(t)s]
etic [ˈɛtɪk]

E/E The invariant-variant nature of language units

"Emic units" (invariants) and "etic units" (variations, occurrences).

Relations of realization (representation, manifestation) between specific units (variations) and abstract schemata – invariants.

emic [ˈiːmɪk];   occurrence [əˈkʌr(ə)n(t)s]
etic [ˈɛtɪk]

E/E The invariant-variant nature of language units

Etic [ˈetik] 1. Relating to or denoting an approach to the study or description of a particular language or culture that is general, nonstructural, and objective in its perspective. Often contrasted with emic 2. Etics - study adopting this approach Origin: 1950s: abstracted from phonetic.

Study adopting this
approach is 'emics'

E/E emic [ˈiːmɪk]

emic [ˈiːmɪk] - describing a particular language or culture in terms of its internal elements and their functioning rather than in terms of any existing external scheme Often contrasted with *etic*.

Origin: 1950s: abstracted from such words as phonemic (see phoneme) and systemic.

E/E

etic [ˈɛtɪk]

etic [ˈɛtɪk] (adjective) — studying or describing a particular language or culture in a way that is general, non-structural, and objective in its perspective

Often contrasted with emic

Origin: 1950s: abstracted from phonetic

E/E etic [ˈɛtɪk]

etic "этический" - уровень, предполагающий описание языковых единиц с внешней, "абсолютной" точки зрения;
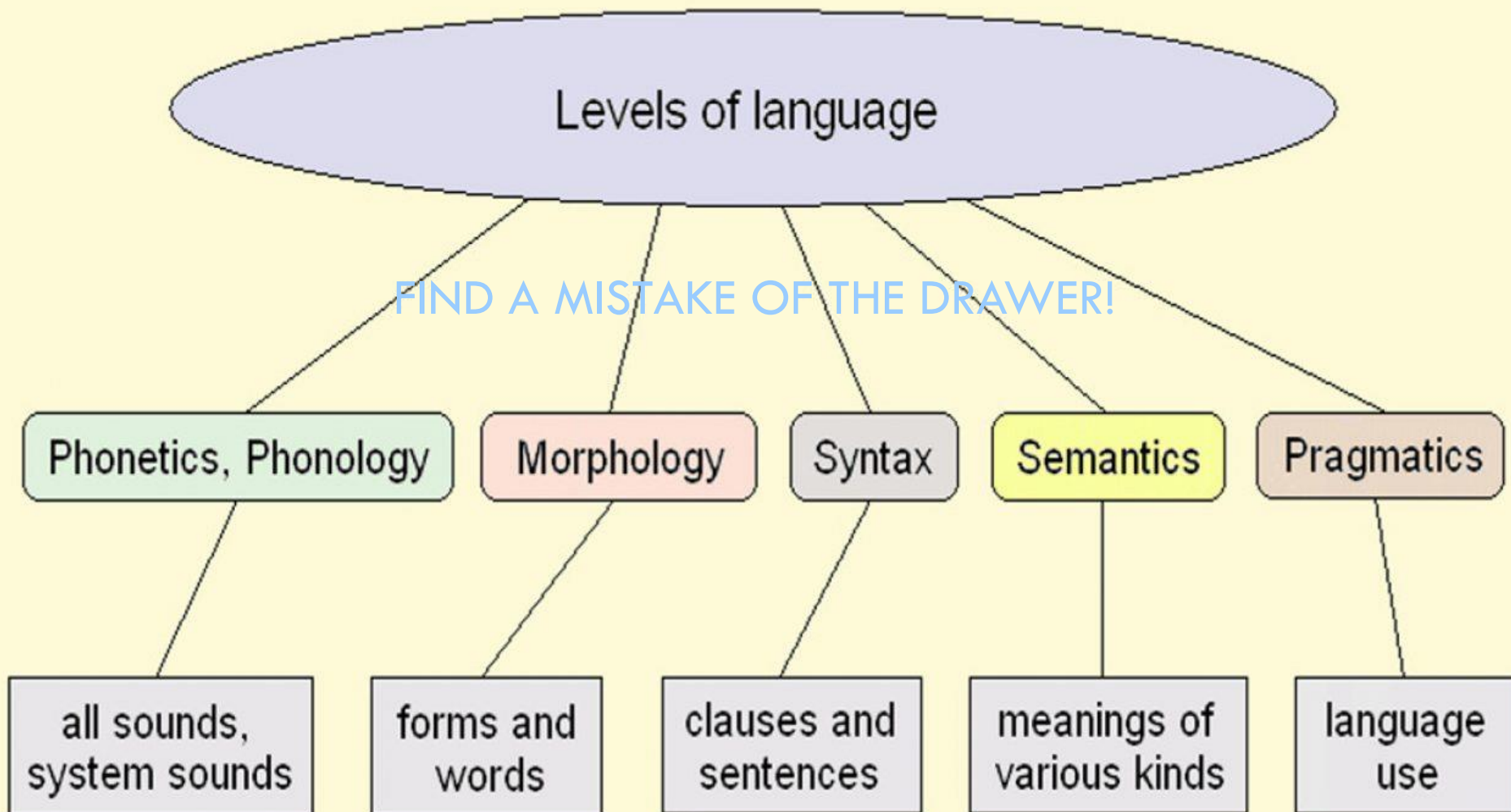
Study adopting this
approach is 'etics'

E/E

etic [ˈɛtɪk]

При этом в область зрения попадают все свойства языковой единицы, в том числе обусловленные спецификой материального субстрата языка, а также случайные и несущественные, нерелевантные для языковой системы, напр., звуковой фон;

Bottom-up approach to linguistic analysis

Levels of language

FIND A MISTAKE OF THE DRAWER!

Phonetics, Phonology — all sounds, system sounds

Morphology — forms and words

Syntax — clauses and sentences

Semantics — meanings of various kinds

Pragmatics — language use

Bottom-up approach to linguistic analysis

01

1) Phonetics, Phonology

This is the level of sounds. One must distinguish here the set of possible human sounds, which constitutes the area of phonetics proper, and the set of system sounds used in a given human language, which constitutes the area of   phonology.

Bottom-up approach to linguistic analysis

01

1) Phonetics, Phonology

"Most languages are transmitted by sounds and one of the most obvious differences between languages is that they sound different. The study of the sounds that human beings make in their languages is known as phonetics."

The Handbook ofApplied Linguistics / Edited by Alan Davies and Catherine Elder © 2004 by Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Minimal pairs method to elicit phonemes

01

1 the linguist choose two words of a given language, having different meaning but differing only by one sound, the rest being identical.
2 the linguist check that all words differing in these two same sounds have different meanings

Minimal pairs method to elicit phonemes

O1

3 the two sounds are declared to make a minimal pair and each sound is said to be, in this language (only) :

a phoneme (in naive theories of the phoneme, they are sounds)

a phone, i.e. one of the possible actuation of a phoneme (in more elaborate theories, phonemes are not sounds, but 'collections of sounds')

In the world of linguistics, you can find many definitions of phonemes. Linguists don't seem to worry about this variety. Actually when they start a new book, they just add a new definition, theirs.

Minimal pairs method to elicit phonemes

01

One can determine what are the phonemes of a particular language by comparing vocabulary in that language. If the two words differ by only one sound and have different meanings, then the two sounds which contrast are phonemes in that language.

For example, because "bit" and "beet" are different words in English, one can know that the short "i" and the "ee" sound are two phonemes of English. Such a pair of words is called a "minimal pair.".

Minimal pairs method to elicit phonemes

01

Another example is "bit" and "pit" which tell you that "b" and "p" are different phonemes in English.
One caution: spelling does not always reflect the sounds of a language accurately, and phonemes are determined in terms of sound; ignore spelling.

Minimal pairs method to elicit phonemes

K1 Between vowels, a single ㄹ is pronounced like a flapped *r*.

At the end of a syllable before a consonant or a pause, a ㄹ is pronounced like a light *l*.

ㄹㄹ, ㄴㄹ, ㄹㄴ are pronounced as a geminated light *l* (that is, as a double *l*).

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Minimal pairs method to elicit phonemes

K1 Any word beginning with a ㄹ is alien to Korean phonology, so Korean speakers deal with such a ㄹ in various ways. Most young people nowadays seem to pronounce such a ㄹ as an *l* sound, but older people and many rural people pronounced such a ㄹ as an *n* sound. So 라면 comes out as "namyeon" or "ramyeon" or even "lamyeon."

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Minimal pairs method to elicit phonemes

K1

1. When ㄹ is R [ɾ]

① At the start of a word

- 라면: ramyeon [ɾamjʌn]

- 라디오: radio [ɾadio]

② Between vowels

- 오락: orak [oɾak̚]

- 보리: bori [poɾi]

[ɾ] is the soft sound of T in "water" in American English.

Minimal pairs method to elicit phonemes

K1

2. When ㄹ is L **[l]**

① At the final of a word

- 일: il [il]

- 겨울: gyeoul [kjʌul]

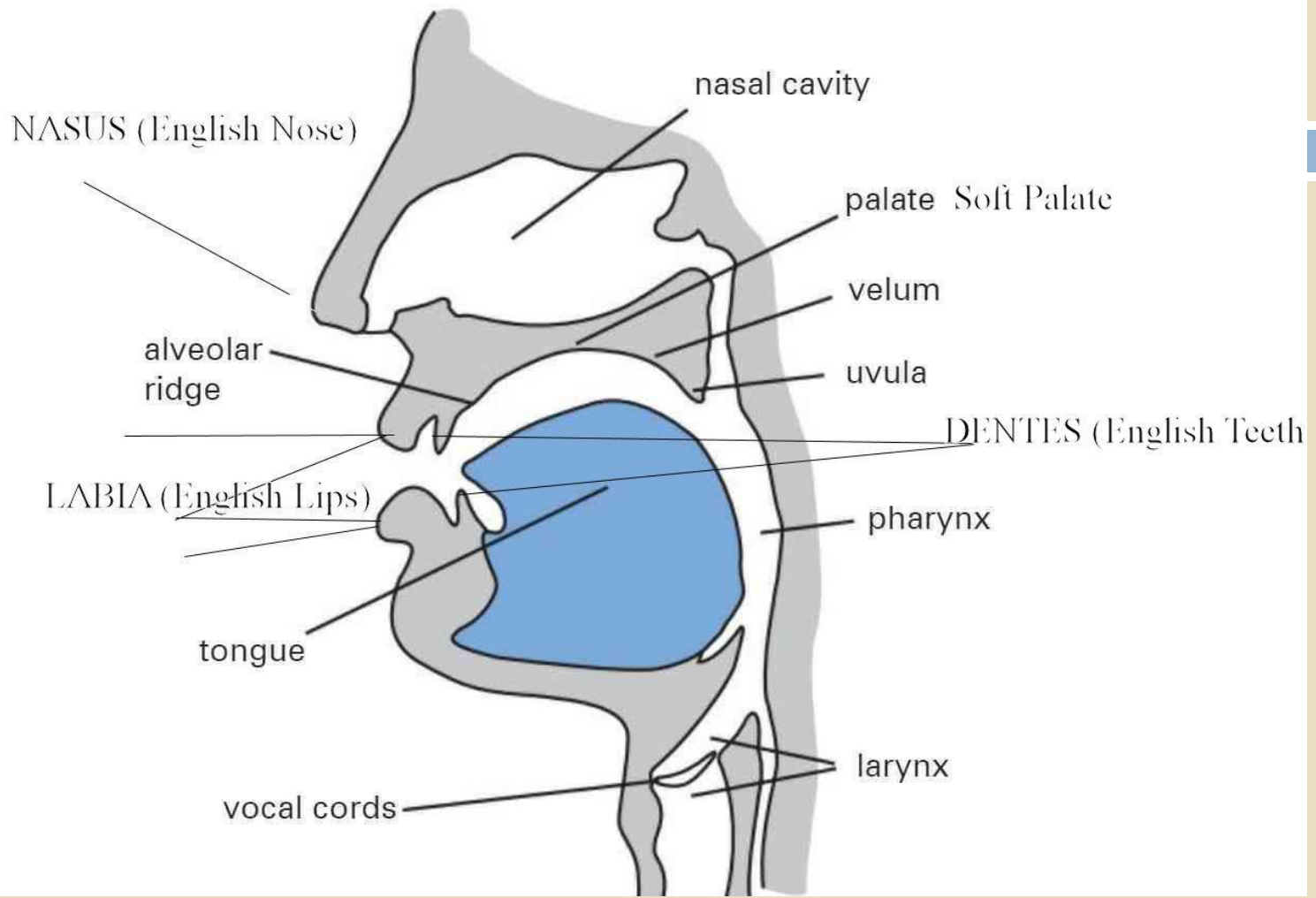② In front of a consonant

- 살구: salgu [salgu]

- 멸치: mueolchi [mjʌlchi]

③ When ㄴ meets ㄹ

- 신라: Sin+ra→Silla [shila]

This L sound is a little bit more backward than English L sound. In other words, pronunce L at the point of [ɾ].

Passive and active places of articulation:

(1) *Exo-labial;*

(2) *Endo-labial;*

(3) *Dental;*

(4) *Alveolar;*

(5) *Post-alveolar;*

(6) *Pre-palatal;*

(7) *Palatal;*

(8) *Velar;*

(9) *Uvular;*

(10) *Pharyngeal;* (11) *Glottal;*

(12) *Epiglottal;* (13) *Radical;* (14) *Postero-dorsal;* (15) *Antero-dorsal;* (16) *Laminal;*

(17) *Apical;* (18) *Sub-apical* or *sub-laminal.*
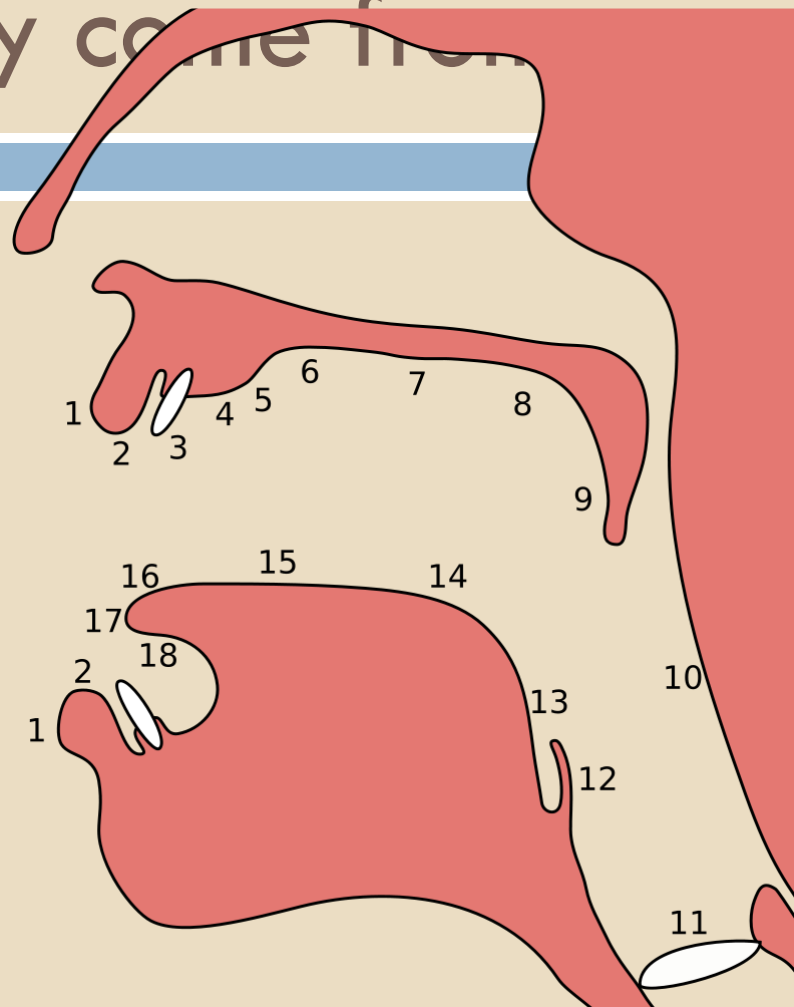
What Is The International Phonetic Alphabet?

☐ The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is an academic standard created by the International Phonetic Association.

☐ IPA is a phonetic notation system that uses a set of symbols to represent each distinct sound that exists in human spoken language.

☐ It encompasses all languages spoken on earth.

What Is The International Phonetic Alphabet?

☐ The system was created in 1886 and was last updated in 2005.

It consists of

107 letters,

52 diacritics, /ˌdaɪəˈkrɪtɪk/

and four prosodic marks.

Bottom-up approach to linguistic analysis

01 The extinct Ubykh language had the largest consonant inventory (more than any other known language) standing at 84 in total.
Pirahã language is claimed to have 10 to 12 phonemes (tones included)
Rotokas language is claimed to have 11 only.

Bottom-up approach to linguistic analysis

01

Taa /ˈtɑː/, also known as !Xóõ /ˈkoʊ/ (also spelled !Khong and !Xoon; Taa pronunciation: [ǃχ̃ɔ̃ːˀ]) is a Tuu language notable for its large number of phonemes, perhaps the largest in the world. It is also notable for having perhaps the heaviest functional load of click consonants, with one count finding that 82% of basic vocabulary items started with a click. Most speakers live in Botswana, but a few hundred live in Namibia. The Tuu languages are one of the three traditional language families that make up the Khoisan languages.

phonetics [fəˈnetɪks]

Phonetics is the general study of the characteristics of speech sounds.

Articulatory [ɑːˈtɪkjʊlət(ə)ri, ɑːˌtɪkjʊˈleɪt(ə)ri] phonetics is the study of how speech sounds are made / articulated.

Acoustic phonetics is the study of physical properties of speech as sound waves.

Auditory phonetics /perceptual phonetics is the study of the perception of [speech] sounds via the ear.

phonetics [fəˈnetɪks]

Functional phonetics
/=phonology!/ studies the functions of sounds in the language as a phonemes based system.

Phonetics is the general study of the characteristics of speech sounds.

Functional phonetics /=phonology!/ studies the functions of sounds in the language as a phonemes based system.

Bottom-up approach to linguistic analysis

01

Phonology [fəˈnɔlədʒɪ] is concerned with classifying the sounds of language and with saying how the subset used in a particular language is utilised, for instance what **distinctions** in meaning can be made on the basis of what sounds:
(e.g. [wɜːk] - [wɔːk]; [ˈbʌtə] – [ˈbɪtə] – [ˈbetə]; [klʌb] – [bʌlk]; [ˈprəugres] – [prəˈgres] etc.).

Bottom-up approach to linguistic analysis

01

prosody ['prɔsədɪ] studies try to explain how **melody** is used to create meaning.

■ the patterns of stress and intonation in a language;

■ the theory or study of these patterns, or the rules governing them

Bottom-up approach to linguistic analysis

2) Morphology

This is the level of words and endings, to put it in simplified terms. It is what one normally understands by grammar (along with syntax). The term morphology refers to the analysis of minimal forms in language which are, however, themselves comprised of sounds and which are used to construct words which have either a **grammatical** or a **lexical** function.

Bottom-up approach to linguistic analysis

3) Lexicology is concerned with the study of the lexicon from a formal point of view and is thus closely linked to (derivational) morphology.

Bottom-up approach to linguistic analysis

4) Syntax

This is the level of sentences. It is concerned with the meaning of words in combination with each other to form phrases or sentences. In particular it involves differences in meaning arrived at by changes in word order, the addition or subtraction of words from sentences or changes in the form of sentences. It furthermore deals with the relatedness of different sentence types and with the analysis of ambiguous sentences.

Bottom-up approach to linguistic analysis

Language typology attempts to classify languages according to high-order principles of morphology and syntax and to make sets of generalisations across different languages irrespective of their genetic affiliations, i.e. of what language family they belong to.

Bottom-up approach to linguistic analysis

Linguistic typology is a branch of linguistics that attempts to categorize languages based on similarities in structure (phonological inventories, grammatical constructions, word order, etc.)

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY

Isolating, Analytic, Synthetic, Agglutinative, and Fusional

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY

Isolating, Analytic, Synthetic, Agglutinative, and Fusional

Students'   Version

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY

T Analytic and Synthetic Languages

From the XIX century, all inflexional languages were divided into two big groups:

Synthetic Ukrainian, Russian, German, Polish, Czech, Byelorussian languages

and Analytic languages:

English, French, Bulgarian, Danish, Hindi languages belong to the second one.

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY

T Analytic and Synthetic Languages

The synthetic languages are the languages where the grammatical meaning expresses with the help of the **endings, affixes, alternations** (or simply the sound changing), **suppletion** (for example, in some Slavic languages there is imperfective and perfective form of words).

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY

T Analytic and Isolating Languages

❑ Isolating languages are "purely analytic" and allow no affixation (inflectional or derivational) at all.

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY

T Analytic and Isolating Languages

- ❑ A canonically analytic language is Mandarin Chinese. Note that properties such as "plural" and "past" comprise their own morphemes and their own words.

- ❑ [wɔ mӘn tan tçin lӘ]

- ❑ 1st PLR play piano PST

- ❑ 'we played the piano'

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY

T | Synthetic Languages

- ❑ Synthetic languages allow affixation such that words may (though are not required to) include two or more morphemes.

- ❑ These languages have bound morphemes, meaning they must be attached to another word (whereas analytic languages only have free morphemes).

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY

Synthetic Languages

❑ Synthetic languages include three subcategories:

❑ agglutinative, fusional, and polysynthetic.

T Agglutinative = "beads on a string"

- Agglutinative [əˈgluːtɪnətɪv] languages.
- 1: many word to morpheme ratio [ˈreɪʃɪəu];
- 1:1 morpheme to meaning ratio [ˈreɪʃɪəu];
- ni-na-soma (Swahili) [swɑːˈhiːlɪ]
- I-present-read = 'I am reading'
- ʊ-na-soma = 'you are reading,'
- ni-li-soma = 'I read,' etc.)

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY

T | Fusional languages /[ˈfjuːʒ(ə)n]

❑ Fusional languages may have morphemes that <u>combine multiple pieces of grammatical information</u>; that is, there is not a clear 1 to 1 relationship between grammatical information and morphemes.

❑ Latin "AM-O" = "I love"

❑ O=Present Indicative, Active. 1st person Singular (5 pieces of information per one)

T Fusional languages /[ˈfjuːʒ(ə)n]

For example, in Spanish:

- [ˈabl-o] 'I am speaking' -[o] suffix means 1 st person sng., present tense

- [ˈabl-a] 's/he is speaking' -[a] suffix means 3 rd person sng. present tense

- [abl-ˈo] 's/he spoke' -[ˈo] suffix <u>with stress</u> means 3 rd singular past tense

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY

T Polysynthetic [pɒlɪsɪnˈθetɪk] language

❑ polysynthetic languages may have words with multiple stems in a single word (which are not compounds). This may be achieved by incorporating the subject and object nouns into complex verb forms.

T Polysynthetic [pɒlɪsɪnˈθetɪk] language

- For example:

-     anin- ʃam-jɔ-te-n

- = he-catch-fish-nonpast-do

- = 'he is fish-catching'

- This is called noun incorporation, where the object 'fish' is incorporated in the verb 'catch.

T Polysynthetic [pɒlɪsɪnˈθetɪk] language

Some of the most extreme examples come from Eskimo languages such as West Greenlandic:

tusaa-nngit-su-usaar-tuaannar-sinnaa-nngi-vip-putit

= 'hear'-neg.-intrans.participle-'pretend'-'all the time'-'can'-neg.- 'really'-2 nd.sng.indicative

i.e. 'You simply cannot pretend not to be hearing all the time'

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY

T | Types of languages: Yes, but…

Languages often show elements of different morphological types.

If a language is hard to classify as one of the four main types, it may be considered "mixed."

The properties that distinguish these types may in fact be **gradient ['greɪdɪənt]** rather than **categorical [ˌkætə'gɔrɪk((ə)l)]**.

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY

T Types of languages: Yes, but…

How many morphemes can occur in a single word?

one   many (a dozen)

⇐——————————————————————————————⇒

analytical   agglutinative or
                                                              polysynthetic

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY

T Types of languages: Yes, but…

Are the morphemes easy to divide?

yes, easy to divide

no, hard to divide, morphemes contain multiple bits of grammatical information

⇐————————————————————⇒

agglutinative
(or possibly polysynthetic)

fusional or
polysynthetic

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY

T Types of languages: Yes, but…

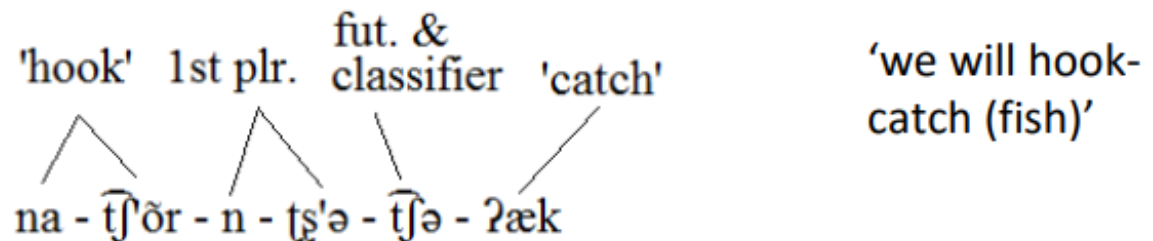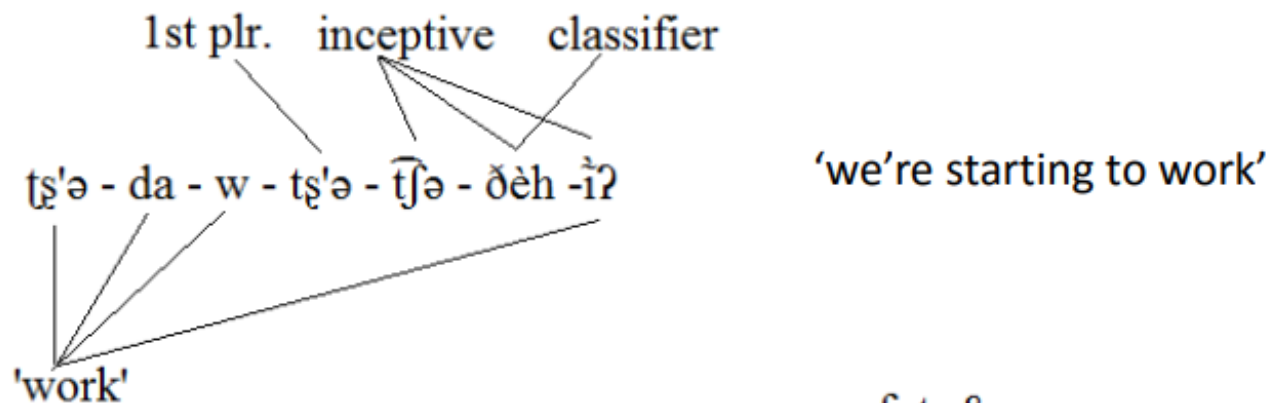Does the language allow words with multiple roots (such as noun incorporation)?

If yes, the language is likely polysynthetic!

T Categorize the language!

- Han (Athabascan)

1st plr.   inceptive   classifier

t̠ʂ'ə - da - w - t̠ʂ'ə - t͡ʃə - ðèh -ìʔ   'we're starting to work'

'work'

'hook'   1st plr.   fut. & classifier   'catch'   'we will hook-catch (fish)'

na - t͡ʃŏr - n - t̠ʂ'ə - t͡ʃə - ʔæk

T Categorize the language!

• Ancient Greek •

[lu-o:] 'I release' • release-1 st person singular present active indicative

[lu-e:] 'You should release' • release-2nd person singular present middle subjunctive

[lu:-etai] 'he is being released'

= release-3 rd person singular present passive indicative

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY

T Categorize the language!

Aztec [ˈazˌtek]

- [ni-ki-ta] = 'I see it' = I-it-see
- [ni-ki-ta-k] = 'I saw it' = I-it-see-past

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY

T Categorize the language!

English

A. 'The boy will play with the dog.'

B. 'John's cat eats mice.'

C. 'antidisestablishmentarianism'

Bottom-up approach to linguistic analysis

5) Semantics

This is the area of meaning. It might be thought that semantics is covered by the areas of morphology and syntax, but it is quickly seen that this level needs to be studied on its own to have a proper **perspective on meaning in language.**

Here one touches, however, on practically <u>every other level of language</u> as well as there exists lexical, grammatical, sentence and utterance meaning.

Bottom-up approach to linguistic analysis

**6) Pragmatics** The concern here is with the use of language in specific situations.
The *meaning of sentences* need not be the same in an abstract form and in practical use. In the latter case one speaks of utterance meaning. The area of pragmatics relies strongly for its analyses on the notion of speech act which is concerned with the actual performance of language. This involves the notion of **proposition** – roughly the content of a sentence – and (then?) the intent and effect of an utterance.

What is pragmatics?

Stages of utterance production and processing:
Invention; censorship; elocution; locution; illocution; per-locution.

Language in context; cultural values; shared knowledges; dialogue; negotiating meaning.
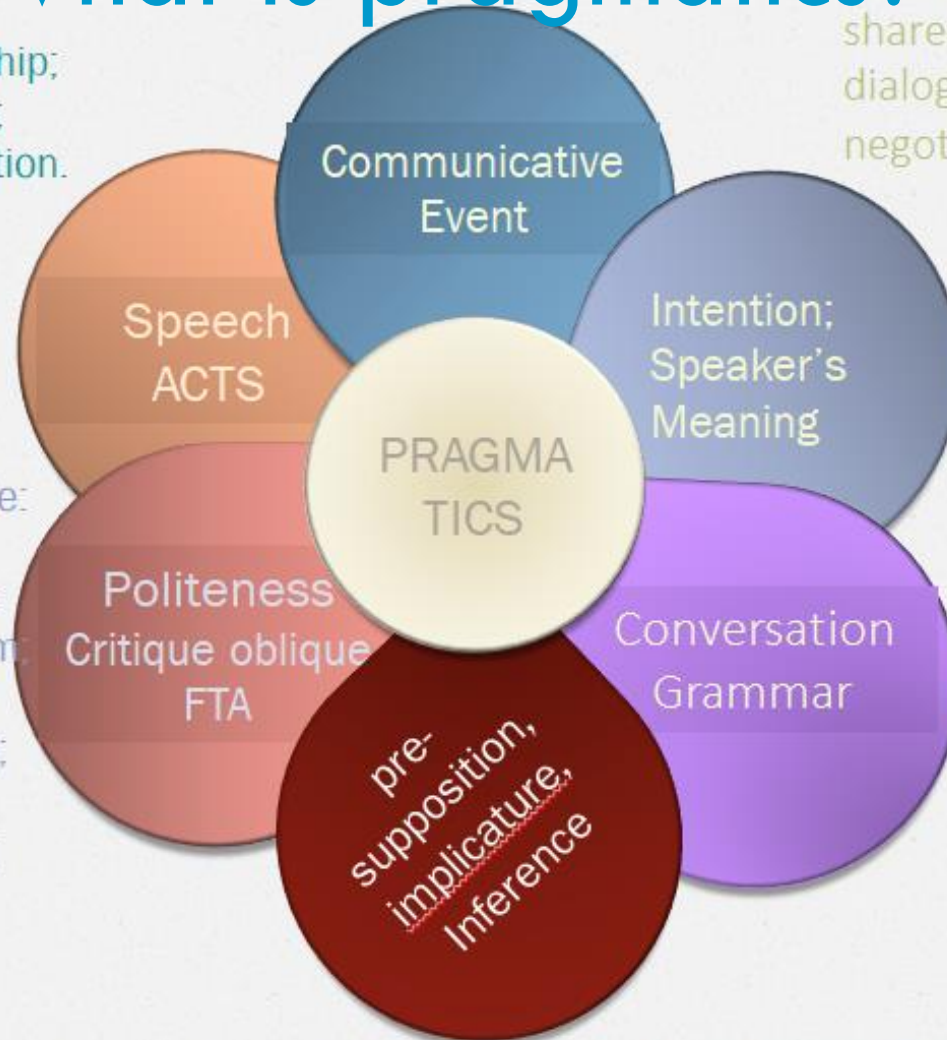
Geoffrey Leech Politeness principle:
1 The tact maxim;
2 The generosity maxim;
3 The approbation maxim;
4 The modesty maxim;
5 The agreement maxim;
6 The sympathy maxim.
Politeness; indirectness;
Speech tactics; FTA;
Positive and negative politeness etc.

Gricean Cooperative Principle;
Speakers statuses and roles;
Algorithms of Conversation;
small talk; turn-taking; strategic approach; speech rituals.

Communicative Event

Speech ACTS

PRAGMA TICS

Intention; Speaker's Meaning

Politeness Critique oblique FTA

pre-supposition, implicature, Inference

Conversation Grammar

Presupposition; implication; Inference; Implicature; Deduction rules;
Rhetoric structure; logical operations; knowledges; expectations; settings;

0 BASIC LANGUAGE LAYERS

1) phoneme – so-called one-sided units

2) morphemic - the smallest signs

3) lexical (verbal) - the word has a positional and syntactic independence.

4) syntactic (sentence level) – can perform a full-fledged meaningful utterance.

0 | BASIC LANGUAGE LAYERS

☐ -eme suffix

☐ Linguistics: forming nouns denoting linguistic units that are in systemic contrast with one other:

grapheme; phoneme; morpheme; lexeme

☐ Origin: abstracted from phoneme

1 BASIC LANGUAGE LAYERS

❑ The basic linguistic unit of the language *sound system* is called a phoneme.

❑ Phoneme is a minimal, contrastive sound unit that distinguishes one utterance from another.

1 BASIC LANGUAGE LAYERS

- Now a question like bolt from the blue… What about diphthongs [ˈdɪfθɔŋ]?
- Is there an alternative to phoneme?
- Are there syllabic languages or only syllabic writing systems?

[sɪˈlæbɪk ˈlæŋgwɪdʒɪz]

1 What about writing?

Grapheme

In linguistics, a grapheme is "the smallest functional unit of a writing system".
[Coulmas, F. (1996),

The Blackwell's Encyclopedia of Writing Systems.

Oxford: Blackwells, p.174].

PS Grapheme is not necessarilly a letter!

2 BASIC LANGUAGE LAYERS

❑ The basic unit of the meaning system is called a morpheme.

❑ Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a language.

2 WORD STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

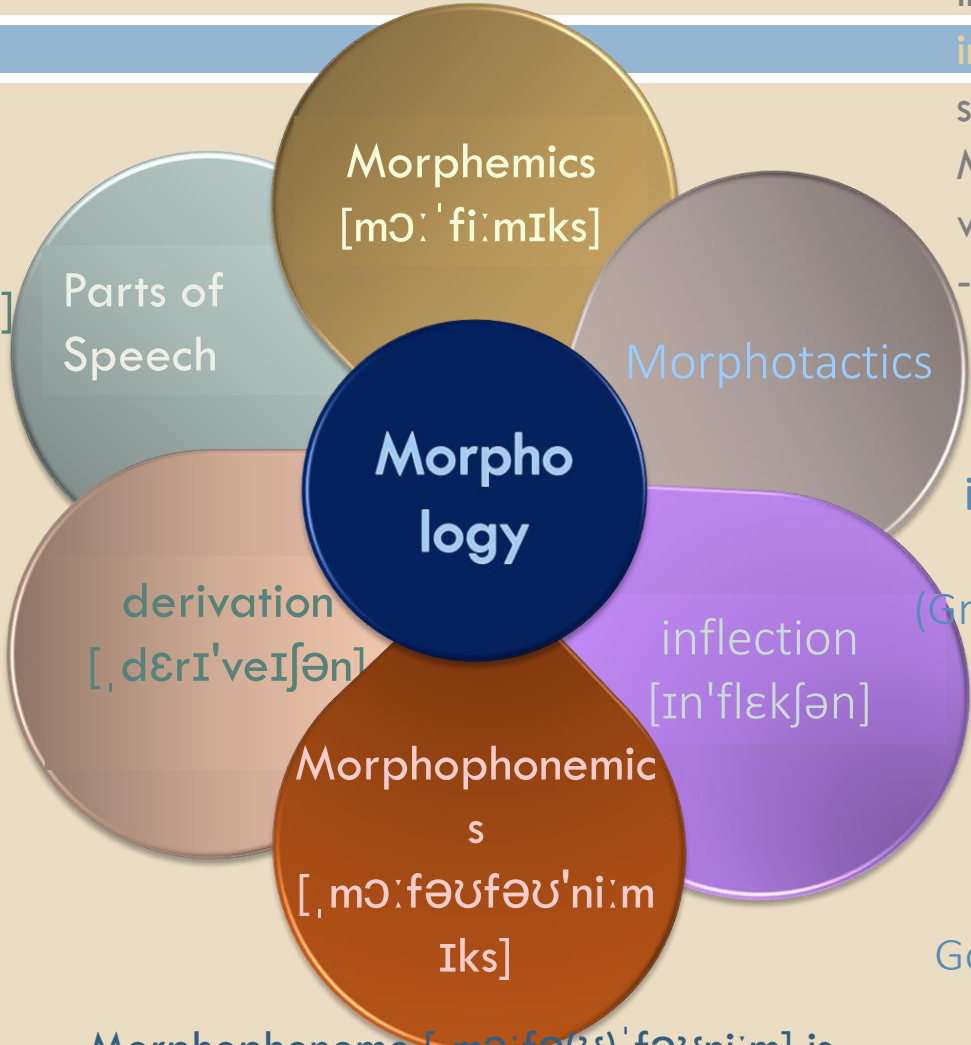The basic unit of the morphemic level is the morpheme defined as the smallest indivisible two-facet language unit.

There are two kinds (or levels) of approach to the study of word-structure: the one of morphemic analysis and the one of derivational or word-formation analysis.

English parts of speech are Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Article, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction.

Morphemics [mɔːˈfiːmɪks] is the study of word structure in terms of minimal meaningful units

Morphotactics: Base & affixes: Prefix, circumfix, inter-fix, simul-fix, infix, postfix, affix, supra-fix.
Make an English word with two details:
-er- and –sing-

Derivation [ˌdɛrɪˈveɪʃən] the act of deriving or state of being derived; the source, origin, or descent of something, such as a word
Root – stem – affix;

Morphemics [mɔːˈfiːmɪks]

Parts of Speech

Morphotactics

Morphology

derivation [ˌdɛrɪˈveɪʃən]

inflection [ɪnˈflɛkʃən]

Morphophonemics [ˌmɔːfəʊfəʊˈniːmɪks]

inflection [ɪnˈflɛkʃən] or inflexion (Grammar) a change in the form of a word,
Go- went –gone;
I am going;
You are going;
We are going….
Good - better – best…

Poor [puə] , poverty [ˈpovəti] - are the allomorphs of one morpheme /constitute the various allomorphs of a morpheme morpheme;

Morphophoneme [ˌmɔːfə(ʊ)ˈfəʊniːm] is the set of phonemes or sequences of phonemes that constitute the various allomorphs of a morpheme;

BASIC LANGUAGE LAYERS

❑ <u>Lexeme</u> [ˈlɛksiːm] can be represented in various word-forms /word — word-s/ and sometimes — in word variations: tomato BR [təˈmɑːtəu]; tomato AM [təmɑːtoʊ, AM -meɪ-]

❑ **word variations**:

garage [ˈgarɑː(d)ʒ, -ɪdʒ, gəˈrɑːʒ];

genre [ʒɔŋrə]; [ˈʒõrə, ˈ(d)ʒɒnrə];

tomato BR [təmɑːtoʊ, AM -meɪ-];

There are also allographs [ˈæləugrɑːf]:

AM gray [greɪ] = grey; BR grey [greɪ]

BASIC LANGUAGE LAYERS

- Lexeme [ˈlɛksiːm] is a basic lexical unit of a language consisting of one word or several words, the elements of which do not separately convey the meaning of the whole: GO – WENT – GONE
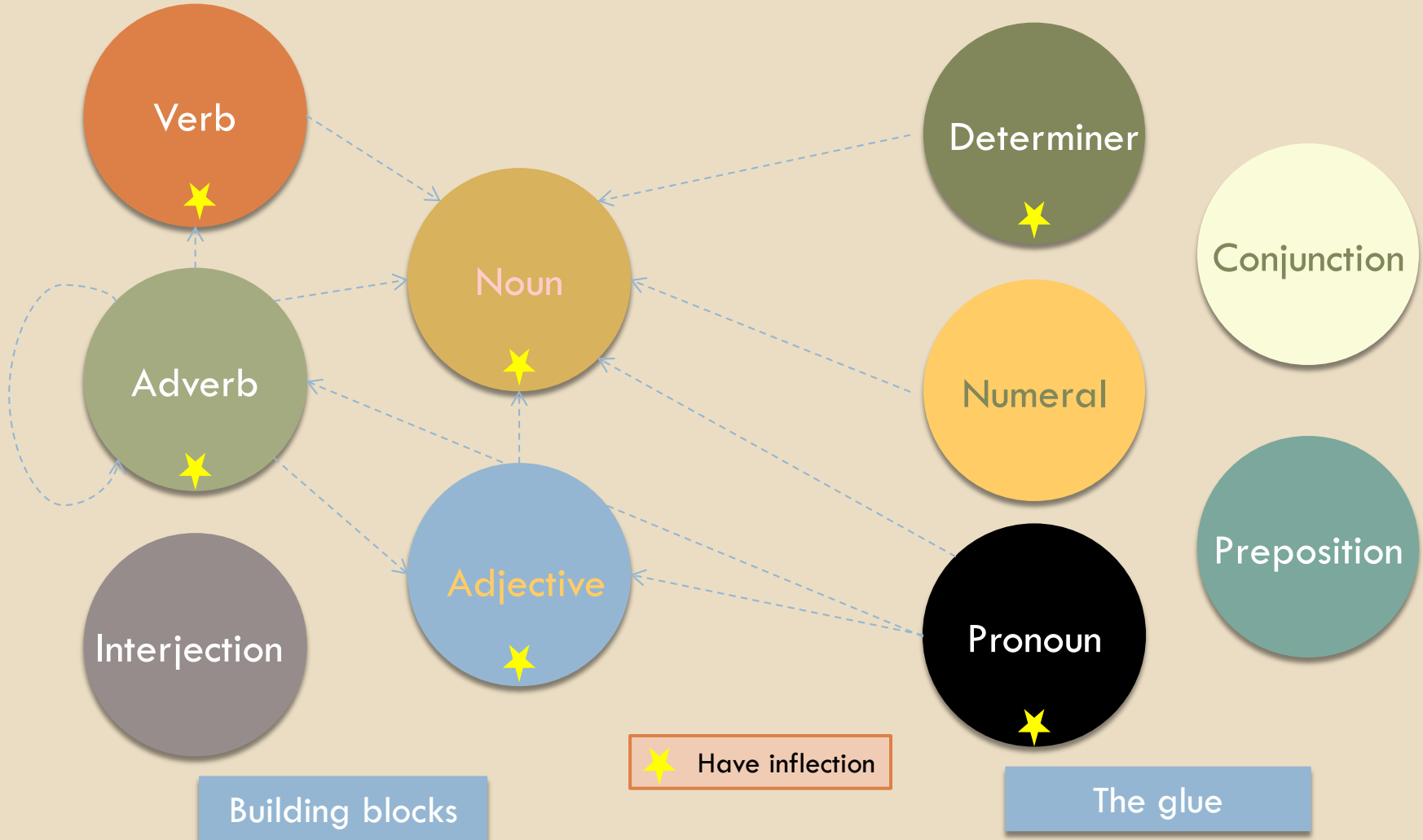- These three types present 3 allologs
- Origin: 1940s: from lexicon + -eme

Word classes & inflection

(content / lexical / autosemantic words)

(Function / structure words)

Verb ⭐

Determiner ⭐

Conjunction

Noun ⭐

Adverb ⭐

Numeral

Preposition

Interjection

Adjective ⭐

Pronoun ⭐

⭐ Have inflection

Building blocks

The glue

DIEU ET MON DROIT

How much English is English?

- Germanic
- Greek
- Latin
- French
- Derived from proper names
- Other
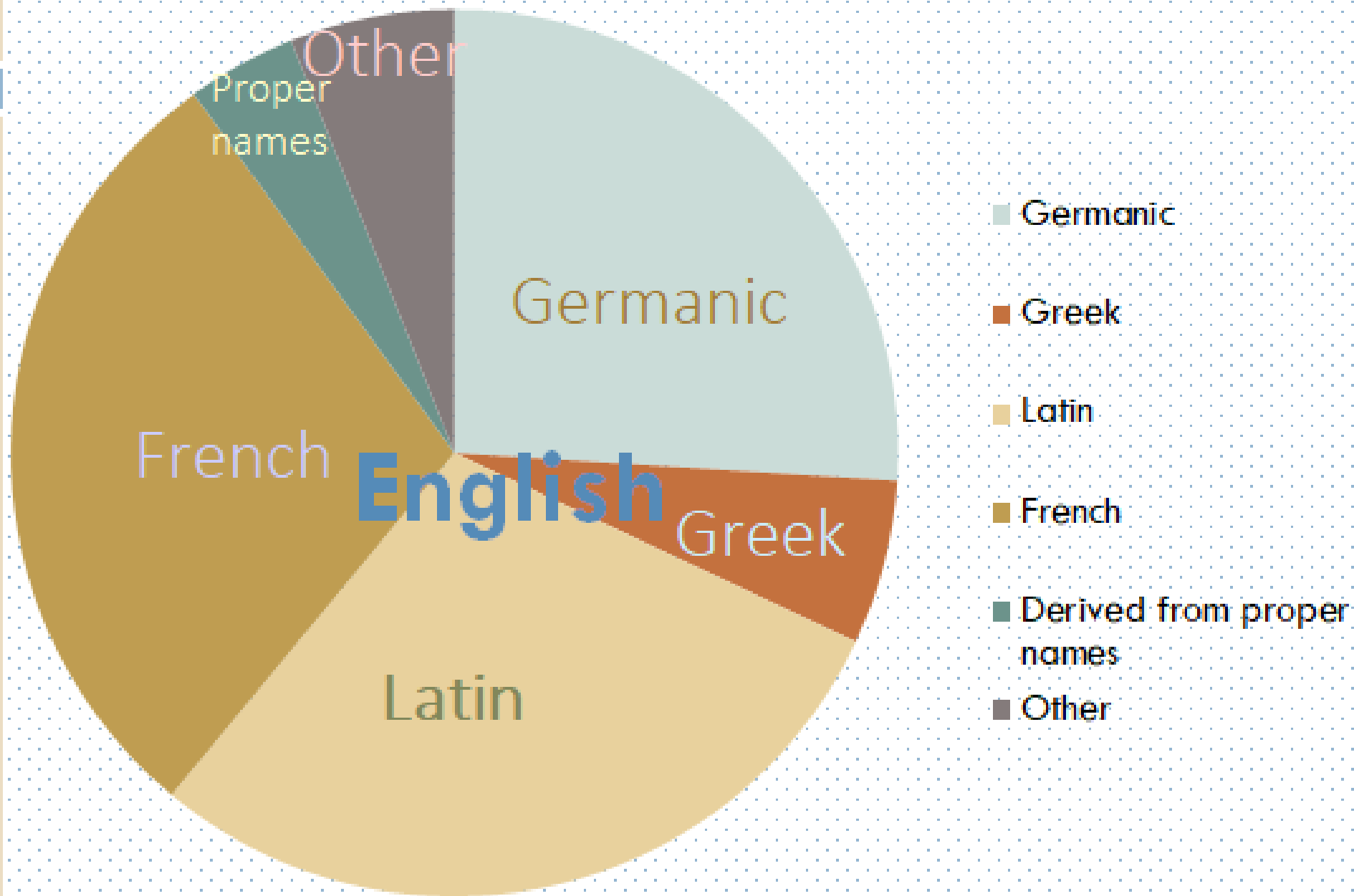
Syntax [ˈsIntɑeks]

When we concentrate on the structure and ordering of components within a sentence, we are studying the syntax of a language.

The word "syntax" comes originally from **Greek** and literally means "a putting together" or "arrangement."

Syntax [ˈsɪntæks]

When we set out to provide an analysis of the syntax of a language, we try to adhere to the "all and only" criterion. So we might do better with a rule stating that we put a preposition before a noun phrase (not just a noun).

Syntax ['sIntœks]

A noun phrase can consist of a proper noun (London), a pronoun (you) or a combination of an article (a, the)and a noun(tree, dog), so that the revised rule can produce these well-formed structures:

near London, with you, near a tree, with the dog.

Syntax [ˈsIntæks]

When we have an effective rule such as "a prepositional phrase in English consists of a preposition followed by a noun phrase," we can imagine an extremely large number of English phrases that could be produced using this rule.

Syntax [ˈsɪntæks]

This type of grammar should also be capable of revealing the basis of <u>two miraculous [mɪˈrækjuləs] phenome</u>na:

I.   first, how some superficially different sentences are closely related and,

II. second, how some superficially similar sentences are in fact different.

- That's funny what you say! …

- It isn't funny what you say! …

Syntax [ˈsɪntæks]

This type of grammar should also be capable of revealing the basis of <u>two miraculous [mɪˈrækjuləs] phenome</u>na:

I. first, how some superficially different sentences are closely related and,
II. second, how some superficially similar sentences are in fact different.

- That's funny what you say! …

- It isn't funny what you say! …

Syntactic Typological systems

Word order:

Subject–verb–object positioning

One set of types reflects the basic order of subject, verb, and direct object in sentences:

Object–subject–verb

Object–verb–subject

Subject–verb–object

Subject–object–verb

Verb–subject–object

Verb–object–subject

BASIC LANGUAGE LAYERS

4) syntactic (sentence level): sentence appears as an <u>abstract scheme</u>, the components of which are syntactic categories such as so named parts of sentence (Subject, Predicate, Object etc.).

S/P SYNTAGM AND PARADIGM

reflects Capability of a Linguistic Unit to enter into paradigmatic [ˌpærƏdIgˈmætIk] and syntagmatic [ˌsIntagˈmatIk] [sIntægˈmætIk] relationships only with units of the same language level – or level of language analysis.

paradigm [ˈpærədaɪm]

SYNTAGM AND PARADIGM

paradigmatic [parədɪgˈmatɪk] – of or denoting the relationship between a set of linguistic items that form mutually exclusive choices in particular syntactic roles.

Contrasted with syntagmatic

syntagm [ˈsIntam];
syntagma /sInˈtægmƏ/

S | SYNTAGM AND PARADIGM

syntagmatic [ˌsIntagˈmætIk] – of or denoting the relationship between two or more linguistic units used sequentially to make well-formed structures;

syntagm [ˈsIntam];
syntagma /sInˈtæɡmƏ/

SYNTAGM AND PARADIGM

syntagmatic [ˌsIntagˈmætIk] –

a linguistic unit consisting of a set of linguistic forms (phonemes, words, or phrases) that are in a sequential relationship to one another.

syntagm [ˈsɪntam];
syntagma /sɪnˈtægmə/

ðəlʌkibɔɪz

Voiced fricative   voiceless stop   diphthong

Syntactic analysis in morphology belongs to the subfield of morphotactics, treating stems and affixes prefixes, inter-fixes, an postfixes.

prefixes, root words, & suffixes

word	prefix & meaning		root & meaning		suffix & meaning	
independently	in	not, without	dependent	to rely on another	ly	characterized by
reliability	re	back, again	liable	responsible	ity	state of
rapidly	-	-	rapid	quickly	ly	characterized by
multitasked	multi	many	task	a piece of work to be done or undertaken	ed	forming the past participle of
disappeared	dis	the opposite of, not	appear	the way that something or someone looks	ed	forming the past participle
rider	-	-	ride	sit on and control the movement of	er	one who
impossible	im	not	possible	able to be done	ible	is, can be

prefix-A prefix is added to the beginning of a base or root word to change its

syntagm [ˈsIntam]

Syntactic structures
/ patterns of language

English admits presence of phone /ŋ/

in the ending

and in the middle of the word-forms,

but not in the beginning

(unlike Vietnamese[vIˌetnəˈmiːz]).

syntagm [ˈsIntam];
syntagma /sInˈtægmƏ/

TWO SYNTAGMS AND PARADIGMS

A. A cloud approached the hill.

B. The cloud approached a hill.

syntagm [ˈsIntam];
syntagma /sInˈtæɡmƏ/

A. Some people speak just because they have something to say.

B. Some people speak just because they have to say something.

syntagm [ˈsɪntam];
syntagma /sɪnˈtægmə/

S TWO SYNTAGMS AND PARADIGMS

A. **He stopped to smoke.**
B. He stopped smoking.

Utterances, sentences, and propositions

These three terms are used to describe different levels of language. The most concrete is utterance: an utterance is created by speaking (or writing) a piece of language. If I say "Thank you for your advice!", this is one utterance. If another person in the same room also says that, then we would be dealing with two utterances.

Utterances, sentences, and propositions

Sentences, on the other hand, are abstract grammatical elements obtained from utterances.
In other words, **sentences are abstracted, or generalized, from actual language use.**

Utterances, sentences, and propositions

One further step of abstraction is possible for special purposes: to identify **propositions**. Logicians discovered that certain elements of grammatical information in sentences were irrelevant; for example, the difference between active and passive sentences:

1.17 Caesar invaded Gaul.

1.18 Gaul was invaded by Caesar.

What is semantics?

Semantics is the study of meaning in language. It is a wide subject within the general study of language.

What is semantics?

The study of semantics includes the study of how meaning is constructed, interpreted, clarified, obscured, illustrated, simplified, negotiated, contradicted, and paraphrased.

What is semantics?

The noun semantics and the adjective semantic are derived from the Greek word semantikos ("significant").
In linguistics, semantics is the subfield that is devoted to the study of meaning, as borne on the syntactic levels of words, phrases, sentences, and sometimes larger units of discourse, generically referred to as texts linguistics – texts.

What is semantics?

Some important areas of semantic theory or related subjects include these:

- ✓ Symbol and referent;
- ✓ Conceptions of meaning;
- ✓ Words and lexemes;
- ✓ Denotation, connotation, implication;
- ✓ Pragmatics;
- ✓ Ambiguity;
- ✓ Metaphor, simile and symbol;
- ✓ Semantic fields etc.

What is semantics?

Some important **areas of semantic theory** or related subjects include these:

✓ Synonym, antonym and hyponym;

Collocation, fixed expression and idiom;

Semantic change and etymology;

✓ Polysemy;

✓ Homonymy, homophones and homographs

✓ Lexicology and lexicography

✓ Thesauruses, libraries and Web portals

✓ Epistemology

✓ Colour.

What is semantics?

Linguistic semantics deals with the conventional meaning conveyed by the use of words and sentences of a language

0 Qualitative upgrade of upper LL:

A move up the level of analysis leads to discovery of a new quality, previously not inherent in a linguistic unit on previous stage of analysis.

[ˌhaɪəˈrɑːkɪk((ə)l)]

Intr Intra-level groupings /subsystems

Intra-level groupings of language units (vowels consonants); (prefixes / suffixes, etc.) are not level-forming!

[ˌhaɪəˈrɑːkɪk((ə)l)]

0 Inter-level relations

For example, phonemes form classes and combinations in the speech chain only with phonemes, and so on.

0 | Inter-level relations

stick strictly to hierarchical type:

a) **consists of ...** (which is a step down)

b) is included in .... (concerning a step up)

0 Inter-level relations

Hierarchical relationships between units of different levels / layers reflect
a) relations of occurrence of a lower level unit in a higher level unit ;
b) capability of higher level unit to decompose into units of the neighboring lower level.

0 Inter-level relations

E.G. Phonemes enter the sound shells of morphemes, morphemes - into words, words in sentences, …
and vice versa: Sentences consist of…

[ˌhaɪəˈrɑːkɪk((ə)l)]

R High and low reproducibility

Performance and reproducibility properties of language units differ:

Text ⟷ sentence ⟷ word

⟷ morpheme ⟷ phoneme

[kəmˌpætəˈbɪlətɪ]

LC | LEVEL COMPATIBILITY

The main difference between units of different Layers of Language

is manifested in

the feature of level compatibility

[ˌhaɪəˈrɑːkɪk((ə)l)li]

LC | LEVEL COMPATIBILITY

In definite cases in the same sound form can match units of hierarchically different levels of the language.

Latin "I!" (English 'Go!')

cumulation [ˌkjuːmjəˈleɪʃ(ə)n]

Hierarchy of interpretation levels

In definite cases in the same sound form can match units of hierarchically different levels of the language.

Latin "I!" (English 'Go!')

C cumulation [ˌkjuːmjəˈleɪʃ(ə)n]

cumulative [ˈkjuːmjələtɪv]; [kjuˈmjʊlətɪv]

— ADJ increasing or increased in quantity, degree, or force by successive additions.

If a series of events have a cumulative effect, each event makes the effect greater.

Syn: joint , combined

[ˌhaɪəˈrɑːkɪk((ə)l)li]

H？ Language Layers Hierarchy is questioned in diachrony

Conventionality of separation "upper / lower level" is challenged in diachronic studies of language — a reverse historical course is observed: E.g. the development of morphemes based on lexical units.

D/S Synchrony and diachrony

Synchrony and diachrony are two different and complementary viewpoints in linguistic analysis.

[ˌhaɪəˈrɑːkɪk((ə)l)li]

D/S | Synchrony and diachrony

synchronic [sɪŋˈkrɒnɪk] -- concerned with something, especially a language, as it exists at one point in time synchronic linguistics

Origin: 1920s: from late Latin synchronus + -ic

D/S | Synchrony and diachrony

diachronic [ˌdʌɪəˈkrɒnɪk] concerned with the way in which something, especially language, has developed and evolved through time. Derivatives: diachroneity [/ˌdʌɪəkrəˈniːɪti, -ˈneɪɪti] noun diachronically adverb diachronistic [dʌɪˌakrəˈnɪstɪk] adjective diachrony [dʌɪˈakrəni] Origin: mid 19th cent.: from dia- 'through' + Greek khronos 'time' + -ic

D/S | Synchrony and diachrony

A synchronic approach (from Greek συν-"together" and χρόνος "time") considers a language at a moment in time without taking its history into account. Synchronic linguistics aims at describing a language at a specific point of time, usually the present.

Ferdinand de Saussure / [ˈfɜdɪnænd], [-d(ə)n-] soʊˈsjʊər/; French: /fɛʁdinɑ̃ də sosyʁ//1857 – 1913/
[ˈsɪŋkrəni] versus[daɪˈækrənɪ];

D/S Synchrony [ˈsɪŋkrəni] and diachrony

The concepts were theorized by the Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, professor of general linguistics in Geneva /dʒɪˈniːvə/ from 1896 to 1911, and appeared in writing in his posthumous Course in General Linguistics published in 1916.

[ˌhaɪəˈrɑːkɪk((ə)l)li]

D/S | **Synchrony and diachrony**

By contrast, a diachronic approach (from δια- "through" and χρόνος "time") considers the development and evolution of a language through history. Historical linguistics is typically a diachronic study.

D/S Synchrony and diachrony

In contrast with most of his predecessors, who focused on historical evolution of languages, Saussure emphasized the primacy of synchronic analysis of languages to understand their inner functioning, though never forgetting the importance of complementary diachrony.

[ˌhaɪəˈrɑːkɪk((ə)l)li]

L/L | Basic Language Levels

Basic language layers or levels:

phoneme, morphemic, lexico-semantic, syntactic levels.

[[ˌhaɪəˈrɑːkɪk((ə)l)li]]

L/L Basic language units

Basic language units:

sentences, words, minimal significant parts of words (morphemes), phonemes.

L/L Language Levels/Layers

Language level (subsystem of the general language system) as a set of relatively homogeneous units and the rules of grouping into classes.

[ˌhaɪəˈrɑːkɪ]

L/L Language Layers Hierarchy is questioned in diachrony

Language does not add up levels during the course of its development, but is divided into them!!!

DIFFERENT DEGREES OF COMPLEXITY

characterize the structure of units of different levels.

Functional difference of units of different levels can be viewed as their most important quality characteristic .

H Language Layers Hierarchy is questioned in diachrony

Take for example a complex syntactic whole, micro-text; period) - a segment of speech in the form of two or more sentences united by a common theme in the semantic frame / or block.

T/T The type–token distinction

The type–token distinction is the difference between naming <u>a class (type) of objects</u> and naming the individual instances (tokens) of that class.

The type–token distinction

Since each type may be exemplified by multiple tokens, there are generally more tokens than types of an object.

The type–token distinction

For example, the sentence "A rose is a rose is a rose" contains three word types, "a", "rose", and "is"; and eight word tokens of those types, "a", "rose", "is", "a", "rose", "is", "a", "rose".

The distinction is important in disciplines such as logic, linguistics, metalogic, typography, and computer programming.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND ATTENTION

Lecture ii REVIEW QUESTIONS

6. What can be viewed as the most important quality characteristic of different levels of language?

Lecture ii REVIEW QUESTIONS

7. Tell the difference between

Synchrony and Diachrony

Lecture ii REVIEW QUESTIONS

8. Explain the difference between **u**tterances, **s**entences, and **pr**opositions

9. Explain the term

cumulation [ˌkjuːmjəˈleɪʃ(ə)n]

Lecture ii REVIEW QUESTIONS

10. Explain the expression
"the sound shells of morphemes"

11. Explain the meaning of the saying "Language does not add up levels during the course of its development, but is divided into them.".

12. Try and explain shortly the difference between semantics and pragmatics

13. What is language level?
Could you provide a definition?

Lecture ii REVIEW QUESTIONS

14. AN EXTRA QUESTION

Where does the concept of word classes / parts of speech belong to?

Morphology?

Syntax?

Lexicology?

Semantics?

Use arguments to substantiate your idea!

EXTRA QUESTIONS – NOT L-BASED

I. Russian [ˈrʌʃən] belongs to the

a) East Germanic subbranch of the Germanic [ʤɜːˈmænɪk] branch of the Indo-European family of languages

b) Hellenic [hɛˈlɛnɪk, -ˈliːnɪk] branch of the Indo-European family of languages.

c) West Germanic subbranch of the Germanic [ʤɜːˈmænɪk] branch of the Indo-European family of languages

d) South Slavonic [sləˈvɔnɪk] languages of Slavonic sub-family of the Indo-European family of languages

e) East Slavonic [sləˈvɔnɪk] languages of Slavonic sub-family of the Indo-European family of languages.

f) Finno-Ugric [ˌfɪnəʊˈuːgrɪk, -ˈjuːgrɪk] subfamily of Uralic [jʊˈralɪk] language group

g) Celtic branch of the Indo-European family

II. Greek [griːk] belongs to the

    a)   Non-Indo-European languages

    b)   Anatolian branch of the Indo-European family of languages

    c)   East Germanic subbranch of the Germanic [ʤɜːˈmænɪk] branch of the Indo-European family of languages

    d)   Hellenic [hɛˈlɛnɪk, -ˈliːnɪk] branch of the Indo-European family of languages.

    e)   South Slavonic [slǝˈvɔnɪk] languages of Slavonic sub-family of the Indo-European family of languages

    f)   Celtic branch of the Indo-European family

PART TWO: Q3-03

III. The French [frentʃ] language belongs to the

a) Celtic branch of the Indo-European family

b) Indian [ˈɪndɪən] branch of the Indo-European family of languages

c) Romance [rəˈmæns ˌ ˈrəʊmæns] group of the Indo-European family of languages

d) West Germanic subbranch of the Germanic [ʤɜːˈmænɪk] branch of the Indo-European family of languages

e) South Slavonic [sləˈvɔnɪk] languages of Slavonic sub-family of the Indo-European family of languages

IV. Kalmuck [ˈkælmʌk] or Kalmyk [ˈkælmɪk] language belongs to the

a) Indian [ˈɪndɪən] branch of the Indo-European family of languages

b) Mongolic [mɒŋˈgɒlɪk] branch of the Altaic [alˈteɪɪk] family of languages (part of Eurasian macro-family)

c) South-West Iranian branch of the Indo-Iranian group of Indo-European family of languages

d) Turkic branch of the Altaic family

e) a language isolate [ˈaɪsəleɪt] to any other known living language

PART TWO: Q3-04

V. Hindi [ˈhɪndɪ] belongs to the

a) Semitic subfamily of the Afro-Asiatic family of languages

b) Indian [ˈɪndɪən] branch of the Indo-European family of languages

c) Indic [ˈɪndɪk] branch of the Indo-European family of languages

d) Hellenic [hɛˈlɛnɪk, -ˈliːnɪk] branch of the Indo-European family of languages.

e) South Slavonic [sləˈvɔnɪk] languages of Slavonic sub-family of the Indo-European family of languages

f) Celtic branch of the Indo-European family

VI. Yiddish [ˈjɪdɪʃ] belongs to the

a) Anatolian branch of the Indo-European family of languages

b) West Slavonic [sləˈvɔnɪk] languages of Slavonic sub-family of the Indo-European family of languages

c) language isolate [ˈaɪsəleɪt] to any other known living language

d) Semitic subfamily of the Afro-Asiatic family of languages

e) South-West Iranian branch of the Indo-Iranian group of Indo-European family of languages

f) West Germanic subbranch of the Germanic [branch of the Indo-European family of languages

VII. Hittite [ˈhɪtaɪt] language belongs to the

a)   Semitic subfamily of the Afro-Asiatic family of languages

b)   Anatolian branch of the Indo-European family of languages

c)   Indian [ˈɪndɪən] branch of the Indo-European family of languages

d)   language isolate [ˈaɪsəleɪt] to any other known living language

e)   Hellenic [hɛˈlɛnɪk, -ˈliːnɪk] branch of the Indo-European family of languages

THANK YOU!

And now I need your papers!!!