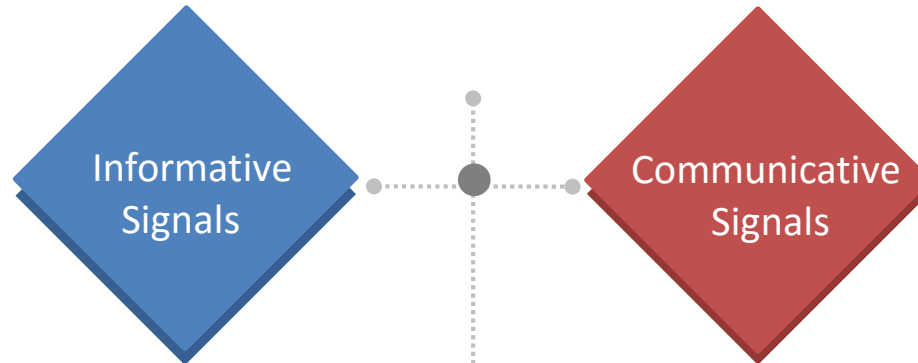


Introduction to Linguistics

مدخل إلى اللغويات



Communicative & Informative Signals



If someone is listening to you, he /she may be informed about you through a number of signals that you have not intentionally sent.

For example, he /she may note that you have a cold (you sneezed), that you are not at ease (you shifted around in your seat), that your are disorganized (non-matching socks).



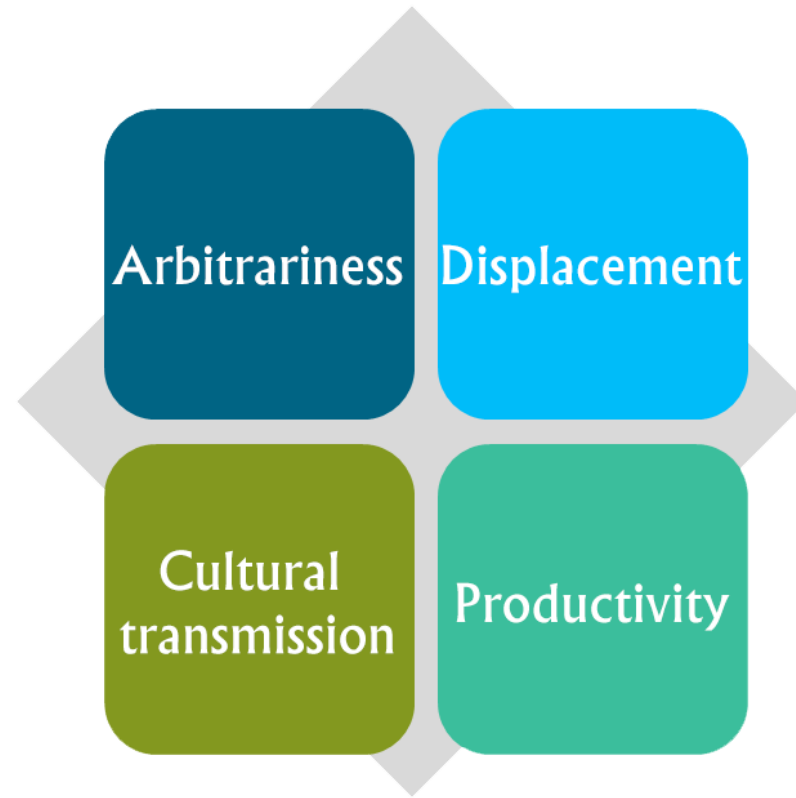
a cold = sneezed
not at ease = shifting around
disorganized = non-matching socks

If When you use language to tell this person, I'm one of the applicants for the vacant position of senior brain surgeon at the hospital, you are normally considered to be intentionally communicating something.

e.g.
-I'm sorry, I don't think I can make it to the meeting



Properties of Human Language



Displacement

- Animal communication is designed for the immediate place and time (**here and now**).
- Humans can use language to refer to the past, present and future (e.g. **last night, now, next week**).
- We can even talk about things and places whose existence we cannot be sure of or have never seen (e.g. **angels, fairies, Superman, heaven, hell**).



Arbitrariness

- Generally, there is no **'natural'** connection between a linguistic form and its meaning.
- **Dog** in English and **كلب** in Arabic
- **More details** • There are some words (**onomatopoeic**) in language with sounds that seem to 'echo' the sounds of objects or actions (**less arbitrary**).



n

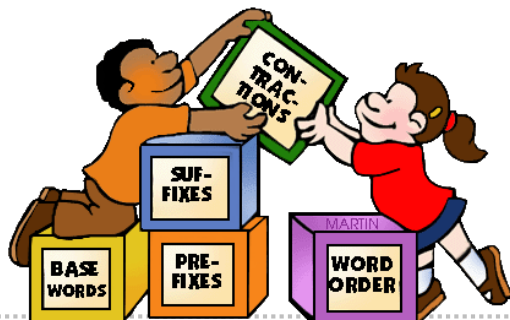
Productivity

Humans

- Humans are continually creating new expressions by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations.
- This property is described as productivity (or 'creativity' or 'open-endedness')
- The number of utterance in any human language is **infinite!**

animals

- They have a **limited** set of signals to choose from
- They **cannot** produce any new signals to describe **novel experiences**.



Cultural transmission

- The process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next is described as cultural transmission.
- We **inherit** physical features such as brown eyes and dark hair from our parents, **we do not inherit** their language
- We acquire a language in a culture with other speakers (**NOT** from parental genes).



quiz

A behavior used intentionally to provide information?

A-Informative signals B-Displacement C-Arbitrariness ✓D-Communicative signals

A property of language that allows users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment?

A-Cultural Transmission ✓B-Displacement C-Productivity D- Arbitrariness

A property of language that allows users to create new expressions

A-Cultural Transmission B-Displacement ✓C-Productivity D- Arbitrariness

The process whereby knowledge of a language is passed from one generation to the next

✓A-Cultural Transmission B-Displacement C-Productivity D- Arbitrariness

Humans Acquire a language in culture

✓From isolation B-Instinctively ✓C-With other speakers D- From parental genes

quiz

Animal communication is designed for the immediate place and time (here and now).

A-Informative signals ✓B-Displacement C-Arbitrariness D-Communicative signals

Generally, there is no 'natural' connection between a linguistic form and its meaning.

A-Cultural Transmission B-Displacement C-Productivity ✓D- Arbitrariness

The number of utterance in any human language is infinite!

A-Cultural Transmission B-Displacement ✓C-Productivity D- Arbitrariness

The aspect of the relationship between linguistic signs and objects in the world is described as ?

A-Informative signals B-Animal communication C-Duality ✓D- Arbitrariness

This process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next is described as cultural transmission.

✓A-Cultural Transmission B-Displacement C-Productivity D- Arbitrariness

The sounds of language

Voiced and voiceless sounds

Voiceless :(no vibration) SSSSS or FFFFF

Voiced:(vibration) ZZZZZ or VVVVV

Manner of articulation

- Stops
- Fricatives
- Affricates
- Nasals
- Liquids
- Glides



Phonetics

The general study of the characteristics of speech sounds.



Place of articulation

- Bilabial
- Labiodentals
- Dentals
- Alveolars
- Palatals
- Velars
- Glottals



PHONETICS

The general study of the characteristics of speech sounds.

Articulatory phonetics

The study of how speech sounds are made.



Sounds of Spoken English \neq **Letters** of Written English



Would you understand this?

Seagh \longrightarrow chef

How did the restaurant owner come up with this spelling?

Take the **1st sound** of the word 'sure'

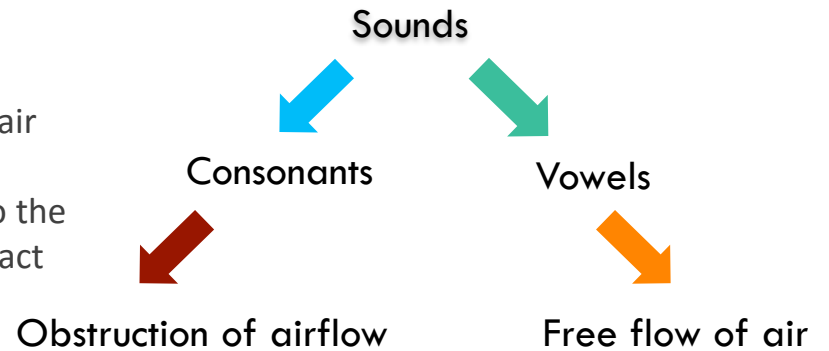
The **middle sound** of the word 'dead'

The **final sound** of the word 'laugh'

More details

Airstream mechanism

- All sounds are made with some movements of air
- The basic source of power is the lungs
- The air goes up the windpipe (trachea) and into the larynx and out of the body through the vocal tract (i.e. mouth or nose)





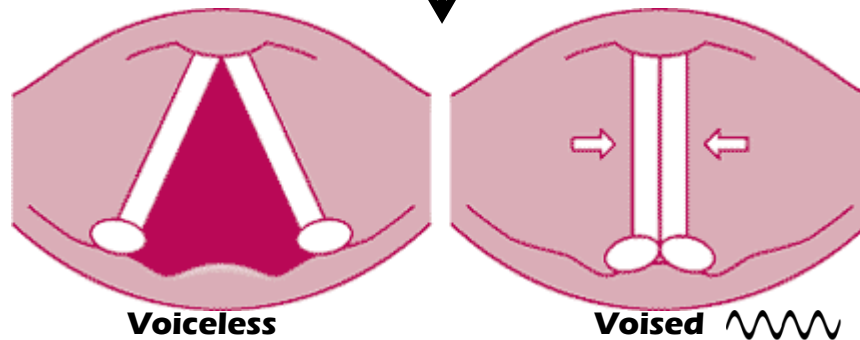
VOICED AND VOICELESS SOUNDS

Voiced

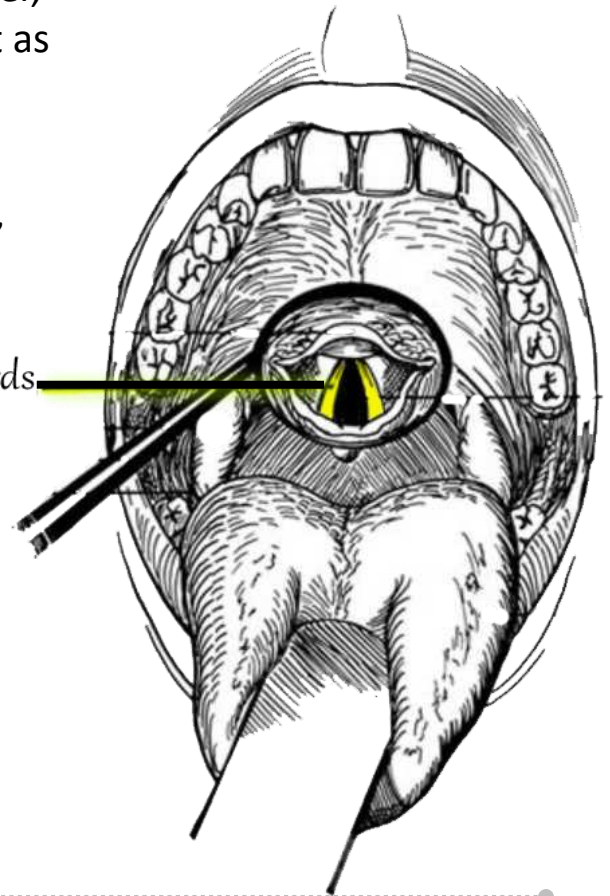
When the vocal cords (vocal folds) are drawn together, the air from the lungs repeatedly pushes them apart as it passes through. **ZZZZZ** or **VVVVV** (vibration)

Voiceless

When the vocal cords (vocal folds) are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded. **SSSSS** or **FFFFF** (no vibration)

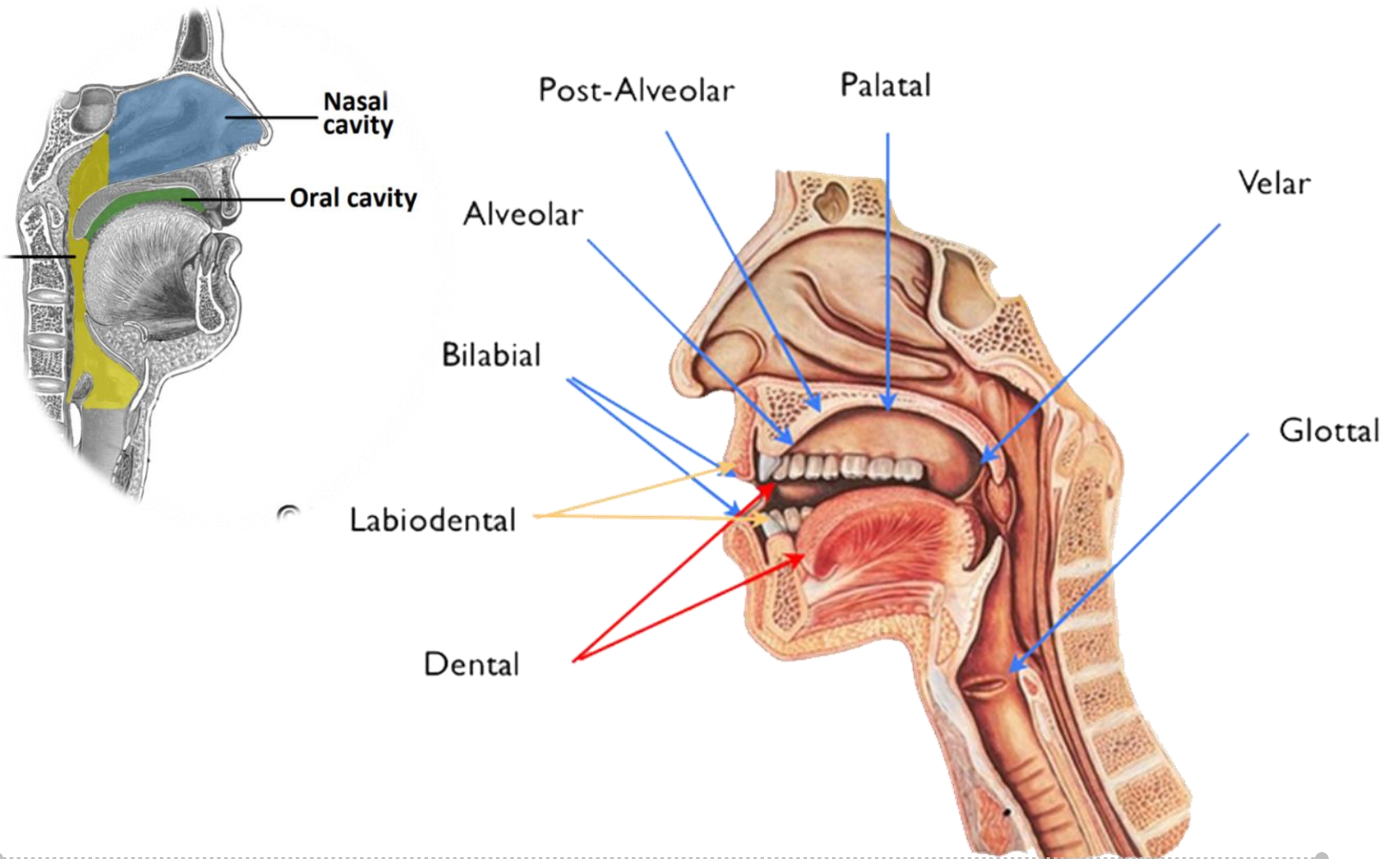


vocal cords





PLACE OF ARTICULATION

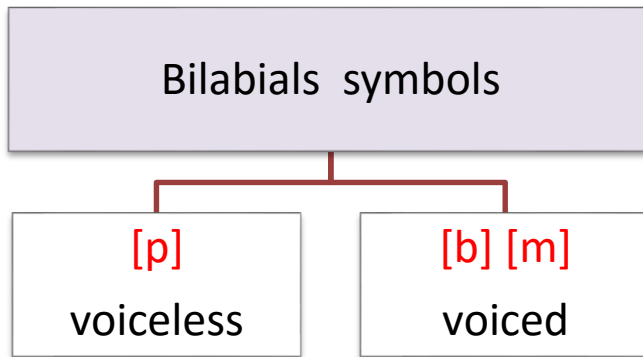




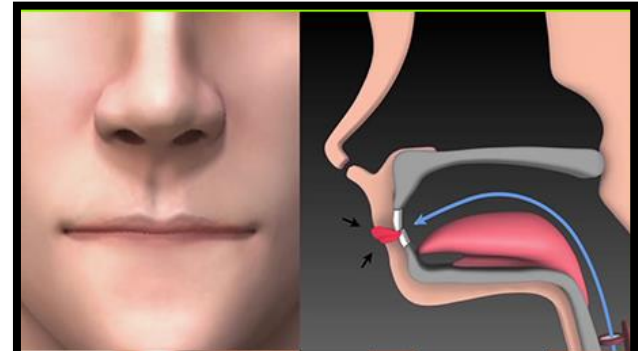
PLACE OF ARTICULATION

Bilabials

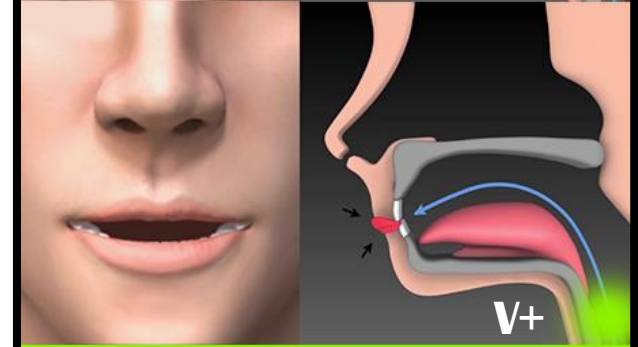
These are sounds formed using **both upper and lower lips**.



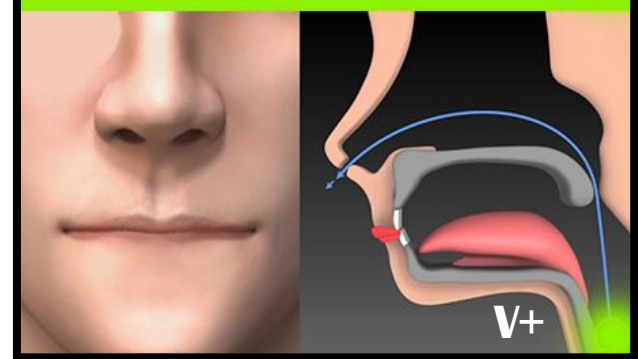
pat [p]



bat [b]



mat [m]



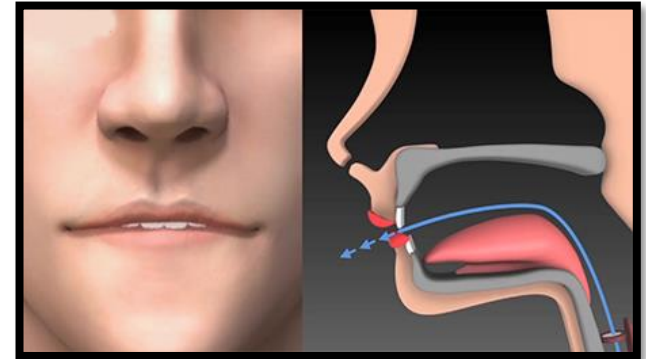
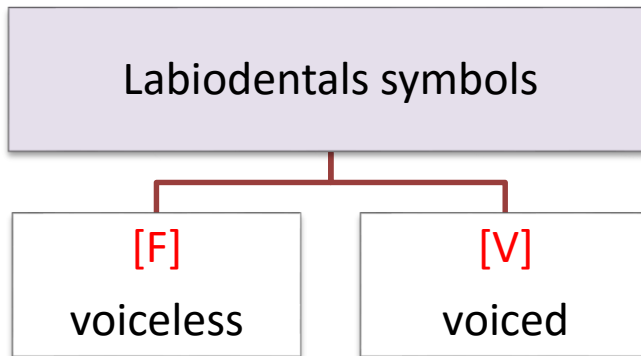


PLACE OF ARTICULATION

Labiodentals

These are sounds formed with **the upper teeth and the lower lip**

fat/ safe [f]

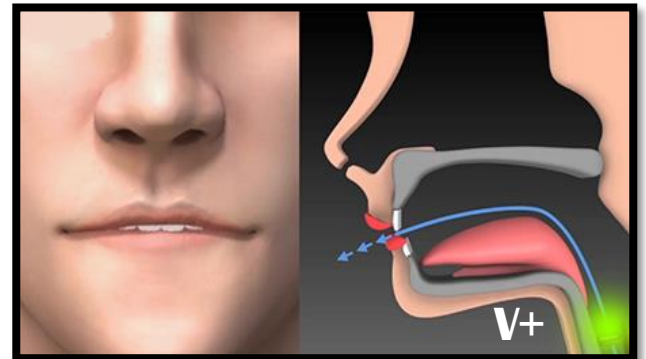


Q: How about... cough & photo?

A: Despite the spelling differences

cough/ photo → [f]

vat/ save [v]



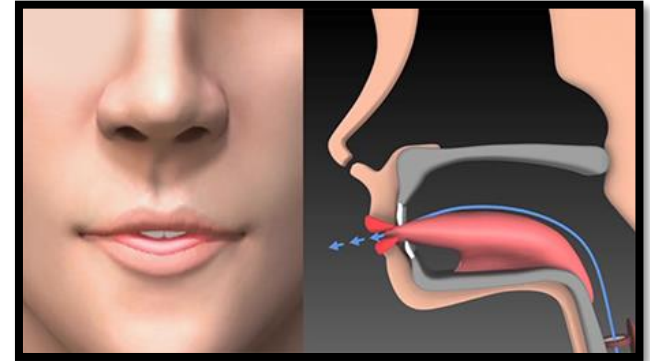
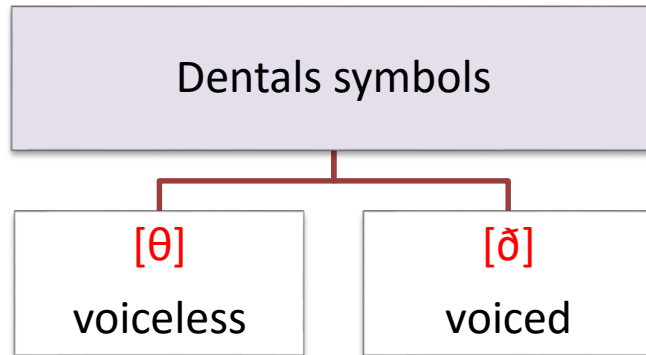


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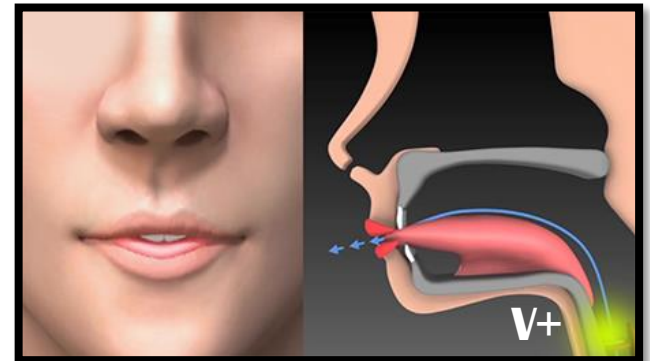
Dentals

These are sounds formed with **the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth.**

thin/ bath/ three/ teeth [θ]



the/ there/ then/ thus [ð]

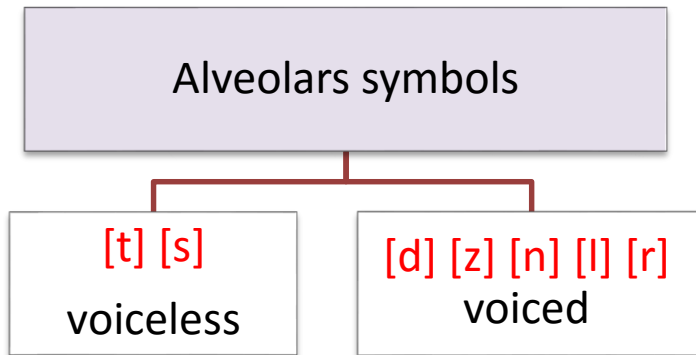




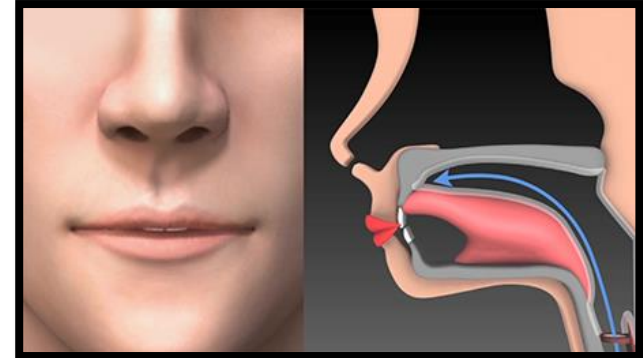
PLACE OF ARTICULATION

Alveolars

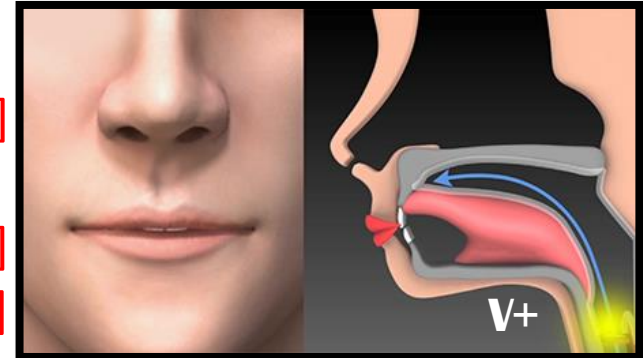
These are sounds formed with the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge.



top [t]
sit [s]

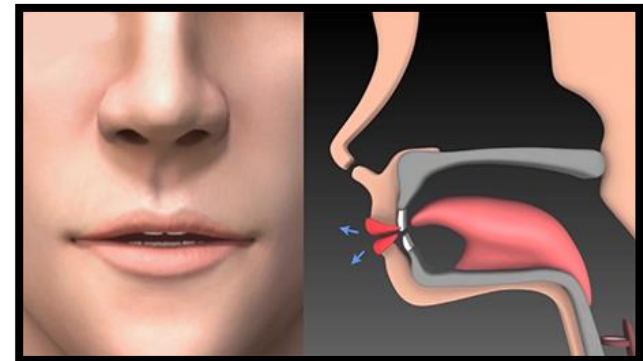
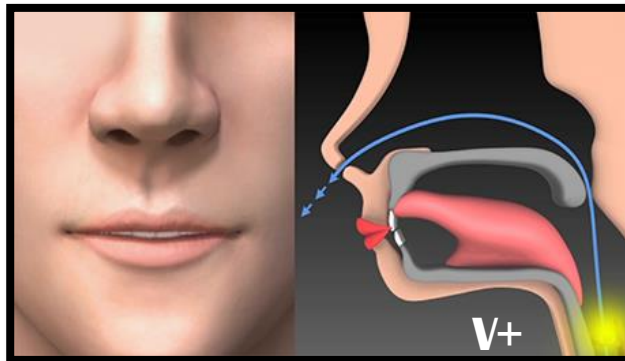


zoo [z]
lap [l]
dip [d]
right [r]



nut

[n]



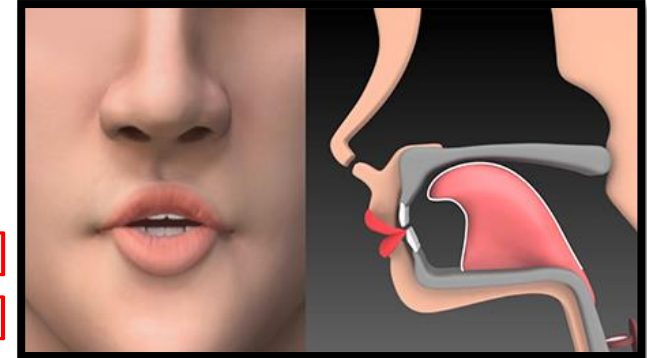


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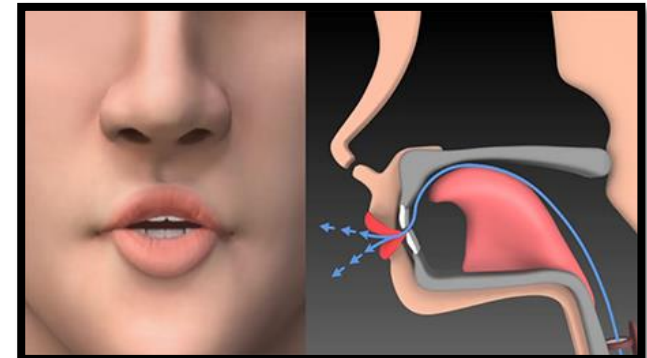
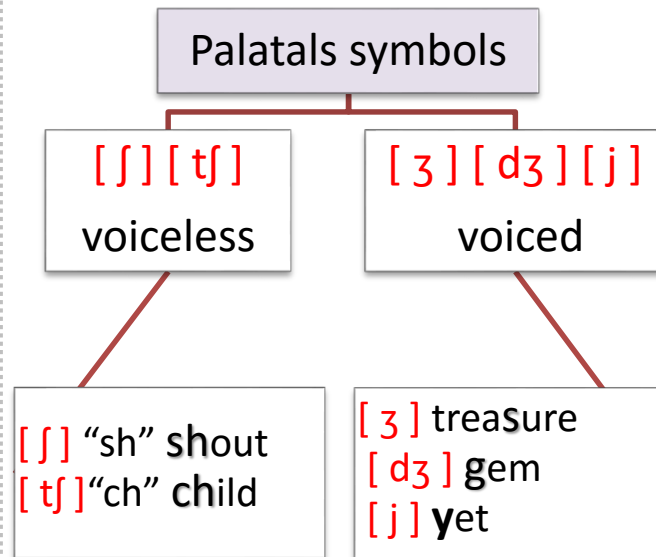
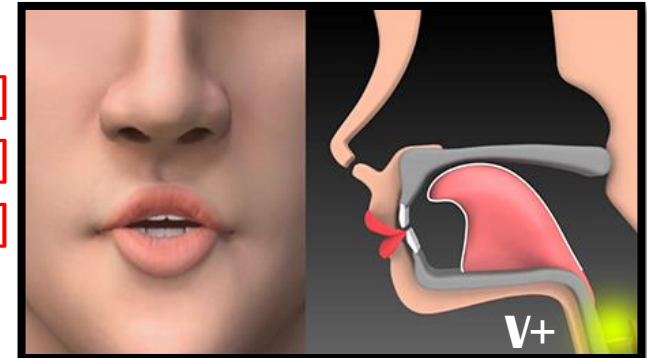
Palatals

These are sounds formed with **the tongue and the hard palate.**

Brush/sheep [ʃ]
chain/church [tʃ]



pleasure [ʒ]
judge [dʒ]
you [j]

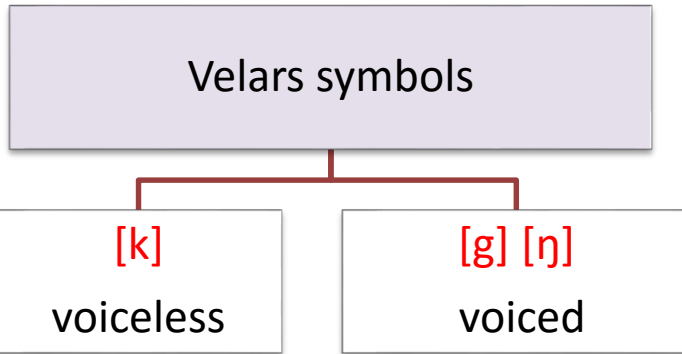




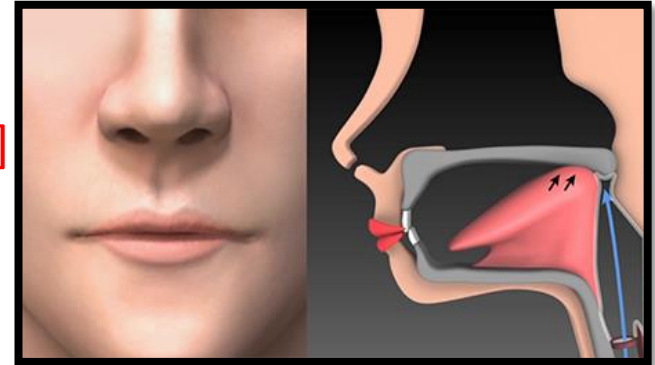
PLACE OF ARTICULATION

Velars

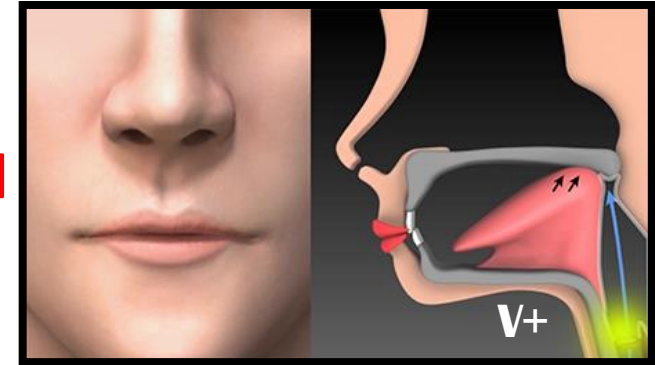
Sounds produced with the **back of the tongue against the velum** are called **velars**.



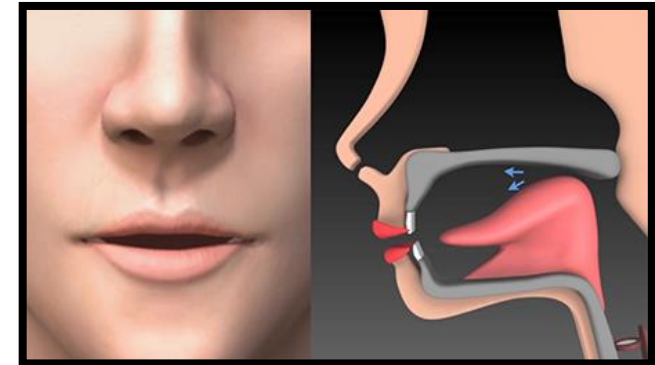
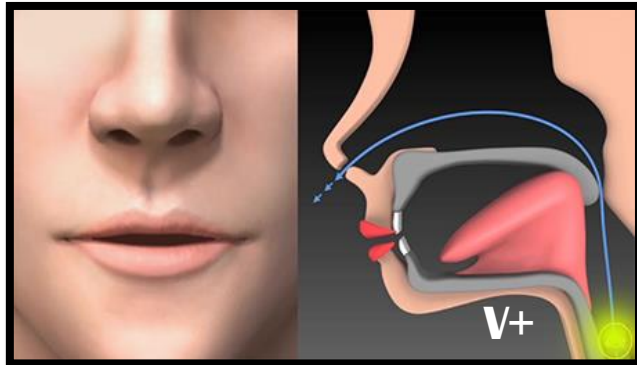
kill /cook [k]



go [g]
mug



sing [ŋ]





PLACE OF ARTICULATION

Glottals

There is one sound that is produced **without the active use of the tongue and other parts of the mouth.**

have/ house/ horse [h]

Glottals symbols

[h]

voiceless

