

Introduction to Linguistics

Lecture 1

Philology vs. Linguistics

- What is Philology?
 - The branch of knowledge that deals with the structure, historical development, and relationships of a language or languages.
 - Study of oral and written historical sources.
 - Humanistic study of historical linguistics.
 - Philologist?
 - A person who pursues this kind of study is known as a Philologist.
 - The word philology is an older, more traditional name for the academic discipline that is now generally known as “historical linguistics.
 - In British English, the word 'philology' denotes the historical study of language.

LINGUISTICS

- Linguistics is the scientific study of language.
- The word ‘Linguistics’ is derived from two Latin words ‘lingua’ and ‘istics’
- Meaning of ‘lingua’ is ‘tongue’ and ‘istics’ is, ‘knowledge’ or ‘science’.
- It has an important impact on diverse fields like, Sociology, Anthropology, Psychology, Philosophy, Computer Science, Speech science etc.

What is Linguistics tries to answer?

- What is Language?
 - How does language work?
 - It probes into various aspects of these problems, such as what do all languages have in common?
 - What range of variation is found among languages?
 - How does human language differ from animal communication?
 - How does a child learn to speak?
 - How does one write down and analyze an unwritten language?
 - Why do languages change?
 - What extent are social class differences reflected in language?
- And so on....

•One who studies linguistics systematically is called a linguist.

•A Linguist is one who studies language objectively, observes it scientifically, records facts about language and derives general principles from them.

•A Linguist tries to observe languages and describes them accurately.

•Finds generalizations within what has been described.

•Finally he draws conclusions about the general nature of human languages.

LINGUISTICS

- It investigates, how the language is constructed.
- How it varies through space.
- How it changes through time.
- How it is related to other languages, and
- How it is used.

POLYGLOT

- A person who knows several languages is called a polyglot.
- A Linguist is not necessarily a polyglot and a Polyglot may not be a linguist.

Linguistics as a science

Linguistics may be considered as a science.

Like any other branch of science it has a well defined subject matter called 'language'.

The approach as well as methodology of linguistics is scientific.

It studies language as a universal and recognizable part of human behavior.

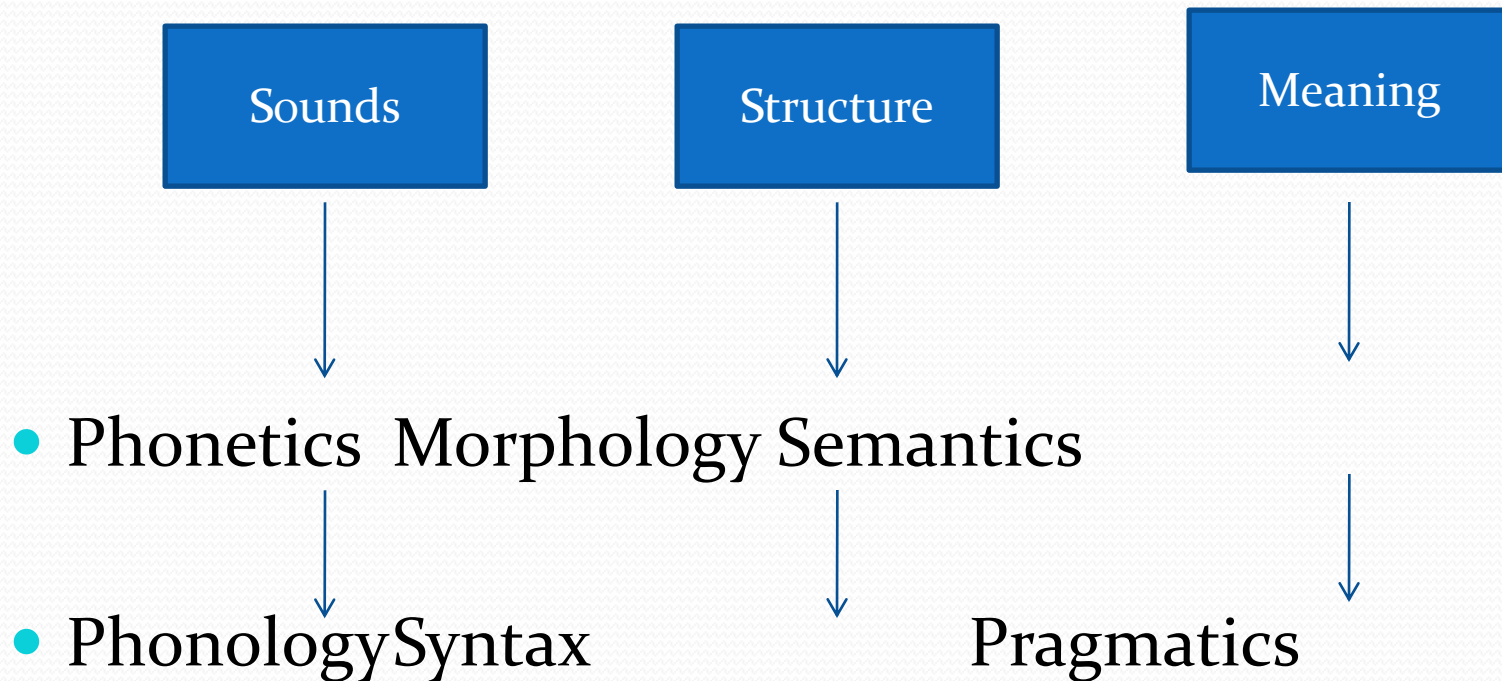
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- Like a scientist, the linguist observes his data, methods of observations various instruments like oscillograph, sound spectrograph, etc are used.
 - A linguist has his language lab also.
 - Like scientist, he analyses the features of language and categorizes them according to their similarities and differences.

MAIN BRANCHES OF LINGUISTICS

- PHONETICS
- PHONOLOGY
- MORPHOLOGY
- SYNTAX
- SEMANTICS
- PRAGMATICS

Three central Branches

- The field of linguistics is subdivided into three central Branches.



APPLIED BRANCHES OF LINGUISTICS

- Sociolinguistics
- Psycholinguistics
- Neuro linguistics
- Forensic linguistics
- Cognitive linguistics
- Computational linguistics

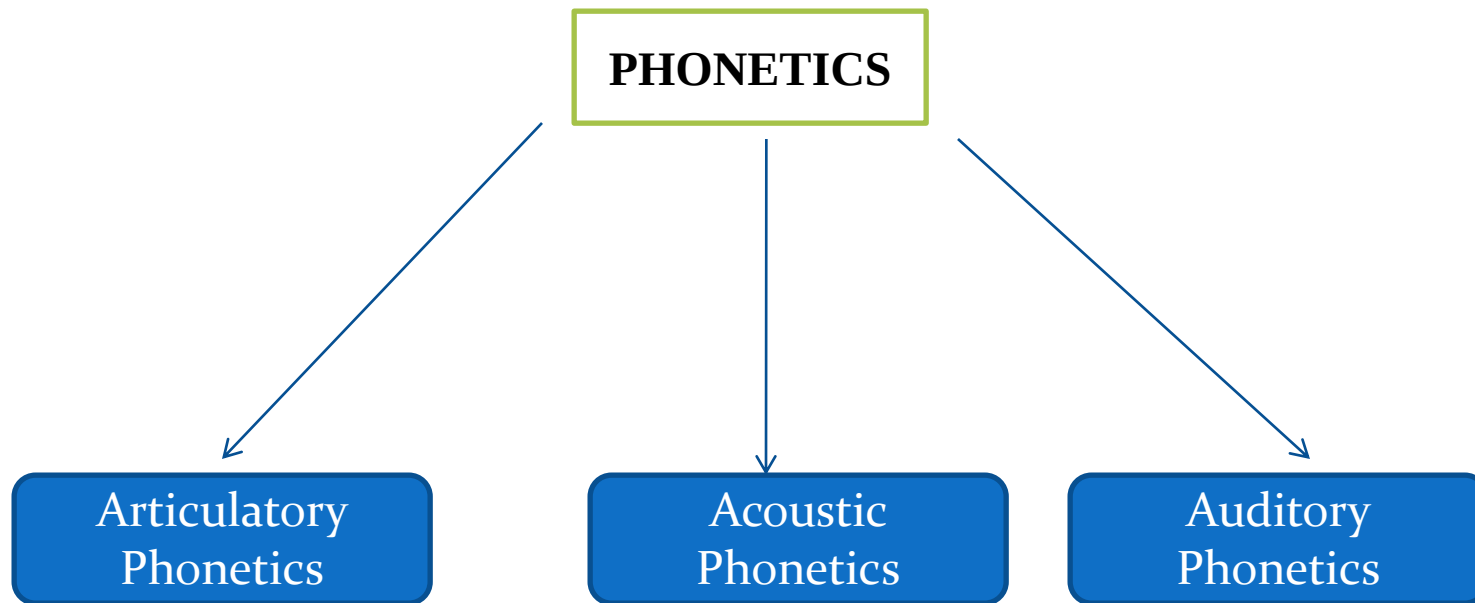
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- Clinical Linguistics
 - Eco Linguistics
 - Theo linguistics
 - Arial Linguistics
 - Bio linguistics
 - Anthropological Linguistics
 - etc



PHONETICS

PHONETICS

- PHONETICS- Branch of linguistics which deals with the study of speech sounds.
- The word 'Phonetics' is derived from the Greek word 'Phonetikos', which means 'Uttering Sounds'.
- In Phonetics, we study 'Articulation', 'Transmission' and 'Reception of speech sounds'. Phonetics can be classified into three.



Articulatory Phonetics- Is the branch of Phonetics which deals with the study of the way in which the speech sounds are articulated.

Acoustic Phonetics- Is the branch of Phonetics which deals with the study of physical properties of speech sounds (such as the frequency and amplitude) transmitted between mouth and ear, according to the principles of Acoustics.

Auditory Phonetics- Is the branch of Phonetics which deals with the study of reception and perception of speech sounds. Which means the perpetual response to speech sounds as mediated by ear, auditory nerves and brain.

PHONOLOGY

ЪНОИОГОЕУ

PHONOLOGY

- Branch of linguistics which deals with the study of system and patterning speech sounds. (Arrangement of basic sounds in a language is called sound pattern, ie, selection and organization of sounds in a particular language).
- Phoneme- A phoneme may be defined as the 'minimal (smallest), distinctive (contrastive) sound unit of a language.'

- For example: 'bat' and 'cat'

/bát/ Modern IPA

/bæt/ Traditional IPA

/'kæt/ IPA.

/kAt/ phonetic spelling.

- Initial sounds are /b/ and /c/or -/k/
- Medial sounds are /æ/ and /æ/
- Final sounds are /t/ and /t/
- Phonemic symbols are enclosed within slant lines. / /
- Must be remember that phonemes refer to sounds and never to spellings.

Minimal pairs

- A Minimal pair is a set of two words, which differ from each other in one sound.
- Eg: Beat /bi:t/
 - Seat /si:t/
 - Beat and seat constitute a minimal pair in English as they differ from each other in the initial consonant sounds.
- Bat /bæt/ and beat /bi:t/ -minimal pair in the medial vowel.
- Safe /seɪf/ and save /seɪv/ - minimal pair with a difference in their final sounds.

PHONE

- Phone a term used in Phonetics.
- Phone is defined as ‘the smallest perceptible discrete segments of sound’ in a stream of speech.
- Phone is an abstract unit and which is the physical realizations of Phonemes.
- Phones are represented with brackets []
- For example: [b], [k], [c]

ALLOPHONES

- The phonetic variants of a phonemes are referred to as Allophones.
- I.e, Allophones are the variants of the same phoneme.
- For example: 'top' and 'stop'

[ˈtɒp] IPA.

Sdóp - (Modern IPA)

stop – (Traditional IPA)

- In the word 'top' , /t/ is pronounced with a puff of air and it is called aspirated sound denoted by [t^h].
- In the word 'stop' , /t/ is pronounced with no puff of air and it is called Unaspirated sound denoted by [t]. So no two realization of the phoneme are the same.
- So [t^h] and [t] are allophones of the phoneme /t/.