LINGUISTICS

<u>Aspects:</u>
Morphology: study of internal structure of words, and how they can be analysed
Syntax: study of sentence structure
Semantics: study of meaning in human language
Pragmatics: meaning and use in/in relation to context
Phonetics & Phonology: study of sounds, sound contrasts and sound patterns

<u>Conceptual Framework:</u>
- Every language is enormously complex; each has evolved to meet the communicative needs of the communities that use them
- Every language is systematic; there are no languages without grammar
- Every language is systematic at different levels – i.e. Word structure, sentence structure, structure of meaning, sound structure
- Languages are diverse, but have shared/universal properties
- Speech is the primary manifestation of language, not writing
    - Lots of languages of the world don't exist in written form; writing is a recent development in human cognition
- Although children learn their first language, they cannot really be said to be taught it
- Linguistics is descriptive, not prescriptive – not about making rules, it is about how you *should* speak

<u>Design features of Natural Human Language:</u>
- *Arbitrariness* – meanings not predictable from forms & forms not predictable from meanings
- *Duality of patterning* – elements which themselves have no meaning combine into units which do have meaning
- *Discreteness* – Language occurs in continuous flow, production speech sound/gesture can very with every execution, but we process language in discrete units recognising words in sentences and sound elements in words
    - Discrete units in acoustic signal when we speak based on acoustic landmarks
- *Productivity* – Ability to produce (& understand) an infinite number of messages using a finite number of elements & principles for their organisation – no limit on number of things people can say
- *Displacement* – Ability to convey a message about things that are remote in space &/or time from where the conveyance of the message takes place
- *Stimulus free* – Utterance/message that will be produced cannot be predicted from knowledge of the contextual, linguistic or non-linguistic stimulus for the utterance/message
- *Cultural transmission* – Disposition to acquire language = inherited. Particular languages = learned. Conventions of particular language passed onto younger generation through exposure to language in use, and through interaction in the language

Morphology
Morpheme = smallest meaningful unit of language
Word = minimal FREE meaningful form
- Morphemes have to occur in particular order; word position is not fixed relative to another form
- Free – can stand alone as a word; Bound – cannot stand alone
- Relationship between morphemes & words:
    - Simple: One-to-one correspondence (1 word = 1 morpheme). Eg. Cat, dog
    - Complex: Word may consist of more than 1 morpheme Eg. un-happi-ness
- Structure complex words – usually: ROOT (gives primary meaning) + 1+ affixes

- o Affixes – contribute more abstract meaning, more difficult to define; supplementary information on word meaning – by definition a BOUND morpheme, bound to a base form
  - o Root – usually longer than affixes, major component of word meaning; usually able to be used as a free morpheme but not always

- Stem/Base = element to which an affix can be attached; has the principle meaning of the word in it

Morphological Processes – ways of forming words
1. Affixation – attaching affixes to a base
   a) Prefixes
   b) Suffixes
   c) Infixes – placed within the root
   d) Circumfixes – attach to both sides of the base

2. *Internal modification* – eg. sing, sang, sung; Hebrew – ganav, gonev (keeping shoresh)
3. *Subtractive morphemes* – taking parts of words away to create a related word
4. *Reduplication* – copying some part of the word to give a related word form
5. *Accentuation* – where you put the stress changes the meaning eg. import: noun vs verb
6. *Compounding* – a combination of 2 or more roots to give a related meaning that combines the meanings of those roots in some way eg. blackbird, lighthouse, football
7. *Less systematic processes:*
   a) Back formations – reanalysis of existing words to give new structure eg. hamburger → burger
   b) Blends – eg. brunch, motel, blog
   c) Acronyms – eg. scuba – self contained underwater breathing apparatus
   d) Shortenings- 'clipping' eg. sci, demo, pram, kindy

Morphemes of a language can have verb roots, subject affixes, object affixes, etc.

Lexeme = abstract linguistic entity – a 'mental dictionary entry' independent of the word-forms used to realise it in its particular linguistic contexts
- cat, cats, cat's – all variants of the same semantic category, used in different syntactic e/vs
- English: verbs - 5 word forms; count nouns - 3 verb forms (single, plural, possessive)

Types of morphology:

	Inflectional	*Derivational*
Purpose:	Produces variants of a single lexeme	Produces new lexemes
Obligation:	**Obligatory**: any word of that lexical category in that particular context must have the appropriate morphology	Not obligatory – not all words have the right structure for them & therefore can't all take derivational morphemes
Effect:	Produces the correct variant of the lexeme for the syntactic context	Often changes the lexical category of the word (eg. noun to verb or adjective)
Productivity:	"Productive" – has to be available to any word using	Not "productive" in the same way

	the inflectional forms available eg. for any new verb in the language you would be able to put it in the past tense (blogged)	-ness & -ful are productive can use derivational morphemes such as –ize to form nouns (obama-ize) but is easy to find nouns in the language with no corresponding verbal forms (cup-ize?) Easy to find adjectives without verbal forms: stupe-fy but happify? intelligentify?
Examples:	For tense, have to use noun in singular or plural form (plurality) Nouns must always be marked for a number (marked plural or unmarked single)	
	Inflectional morphology always goes "outside" derivational	

Zero morphemes: absence of an overt morpheme
- English – pragmatic opposition between use of overt suffix (one that is pronounced) vs. a zero suffix (ending with no substance to it but has meaning) i.e. unmarked nouns are singular
- In other languages, absence of a plural marker does not mean 'singular' so cannot talk about 'zero marking' in such cases – can have vagueness eg. as to number
- Can have in derivational morphology too: fax (n) vs. fax (v), similarly blog – no overt derivational morphology

Word structure
- Affixes may have to attach in a particular order eg. un- only attaches to adjectives and the sub-parts of verbs – not to nouns at all, ever. Eg. unsystematic = un+systematic not unsystem+atic

Lexical categories/Parts of speech
Lexical categories are based on syntax; they specify the distribution of words & morphology (what inflection & derivation it can take)
- Properties are language specific and won't have the same distributions in each language
→ nouns and verb categories are fairly robust cross-linguistically, others are not (eg. adjectives)
→ Distinct lexical categories have distinct grammatical inflection
→ Morpho-syntax & semantics: lexical categories are defined and realised syntactically and morphologically