Review

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Language as a tool
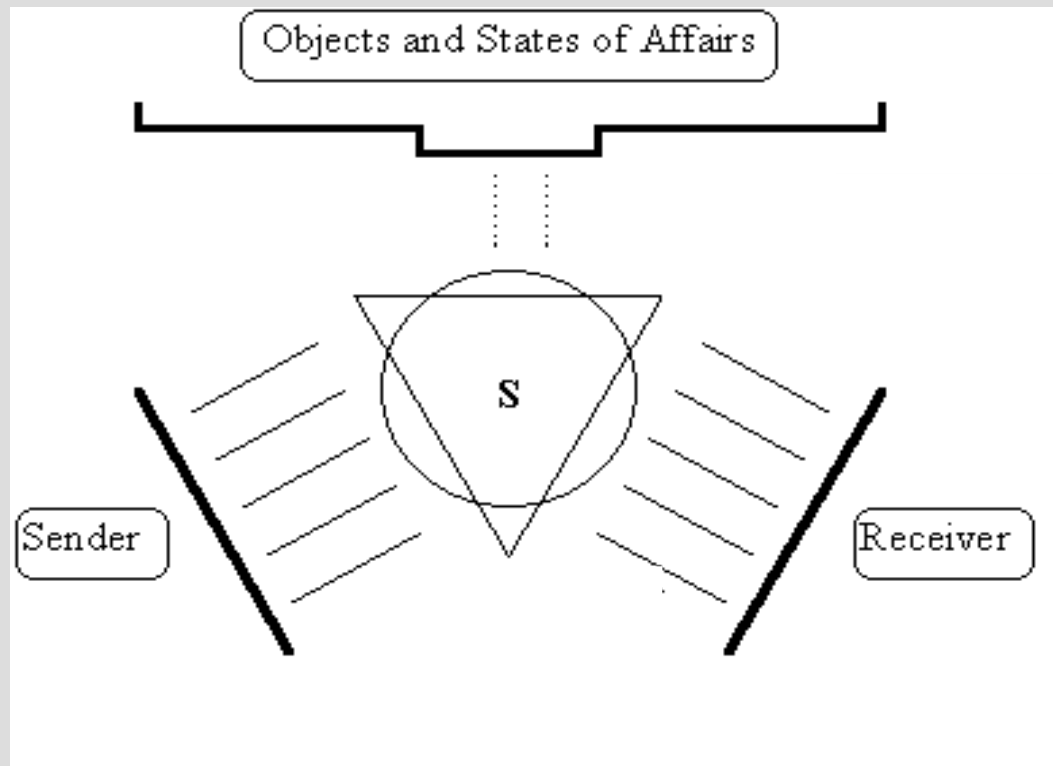
Karl Bühler (1934)
The organon model
of language

Language as a tool

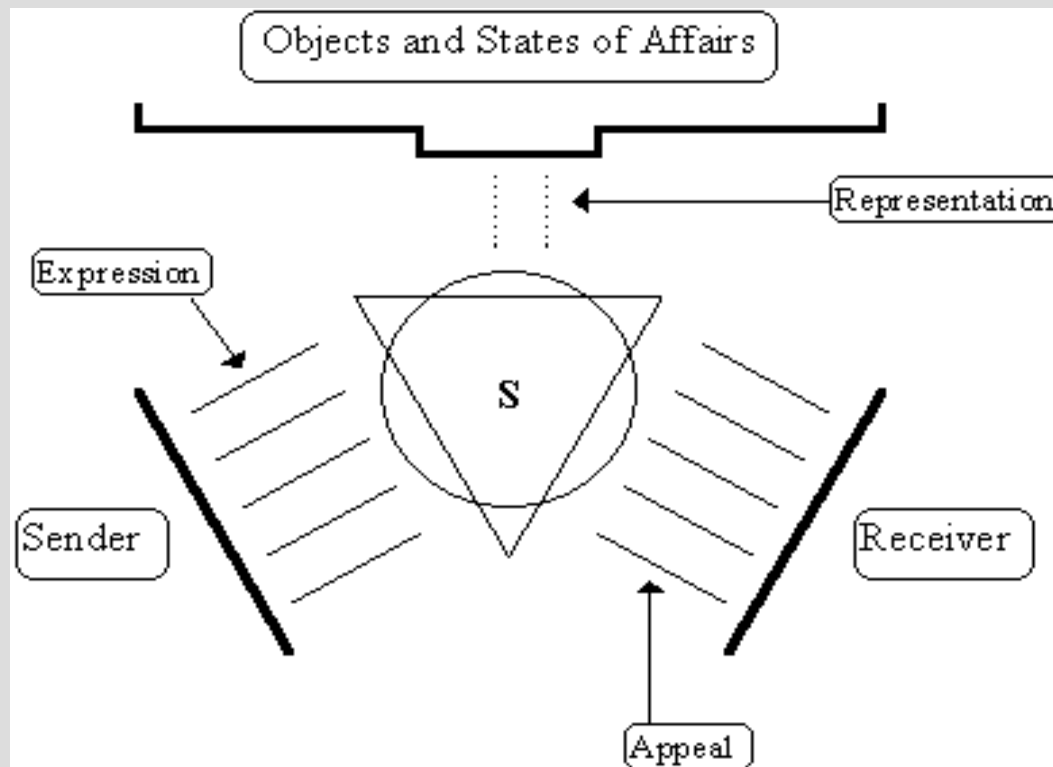---

The three basic functions of communication:

❑ Representation: Language is used to inform other people

❑ Appeal: Language is used to direct other people

❑ Expression: Language is used to express mental states

Language as a tool

Karl Bühler (1934)
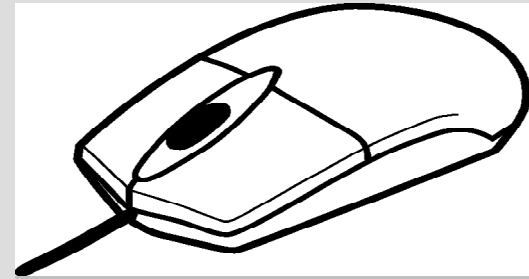The organon model
of language

Language is a system of signs

/maʊs/

[AE, BE]

/mɛʊs/

[Canadian E]

/maʊs/

Motivations for linguistic form

All languages have particular sentence types for:

- ❑ Statements
- ❑ Questions
- ❑ Requests/orders

(1) Er hat in Jena studiert.   (1) He studied in Jena.
(2) Gehst du dorthin?   (2) Will you go there?
(3) Schließen Sie bitte die Tür.   (3) Please close the door.

The structure of sentence types is arbitrary i.e. language-specific), but the existence of sentence types is motivated by general communicative functions of language.

Motivations for linguistic form

All languages have to indicate grammatical relations.

(1) The man saw the boy.
(2) The boy saw the man.

(3) Der Mann sah den Jungen.
(4) Der Junge sah den Mann.

(5) Den Mann sah der Junge.
(4) Den Jungen sah der Mann.

The linguistic device that is used to indicate grammatical relations is arbitrary, but the distinction between different grammatical relations is motivated by general functional considerations.

Sounds and sound systems

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Sounds and letters

knee   meet   boot
knife   cheap   who
knight   heat   duty

IPA-Symbols – International Phonetic Association

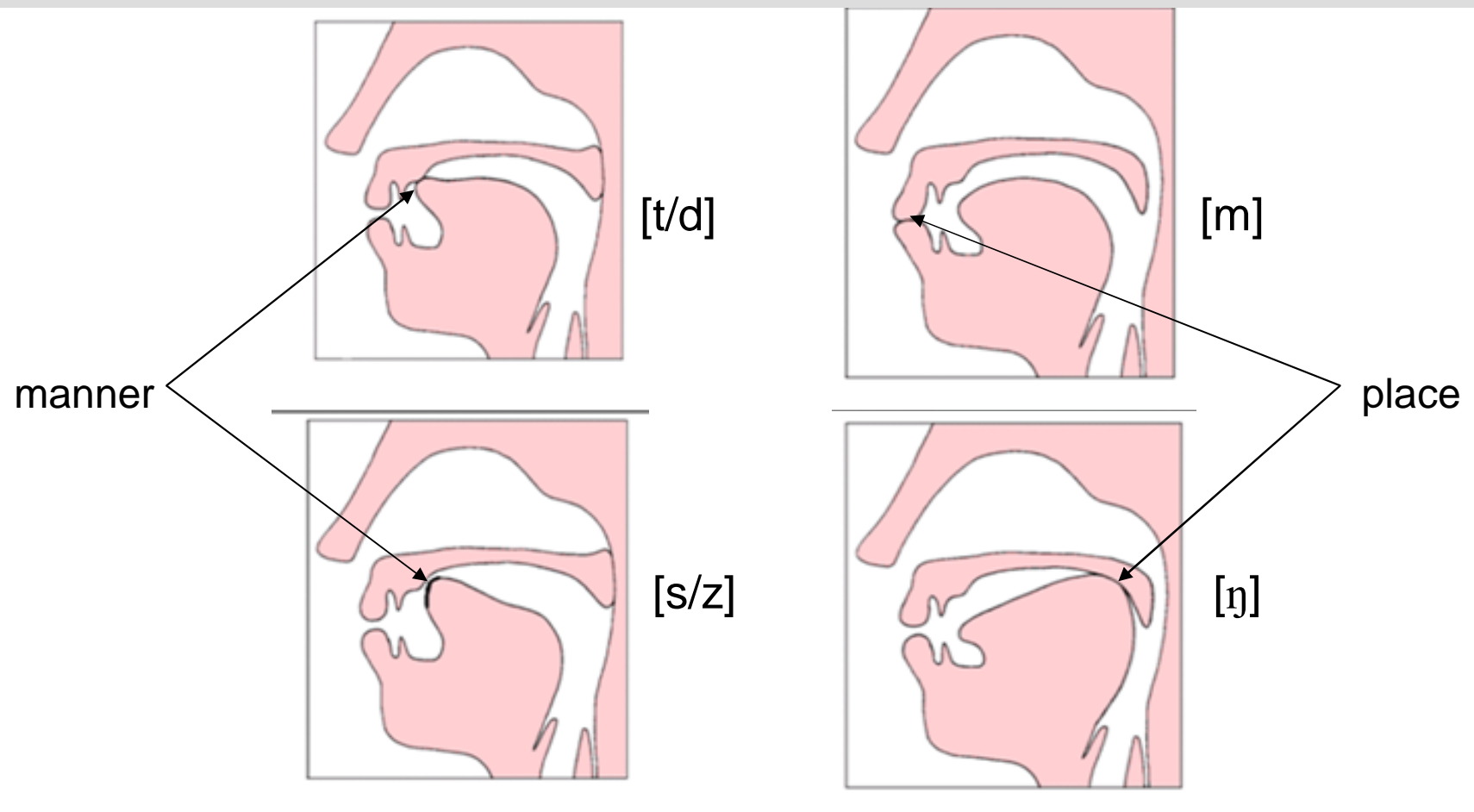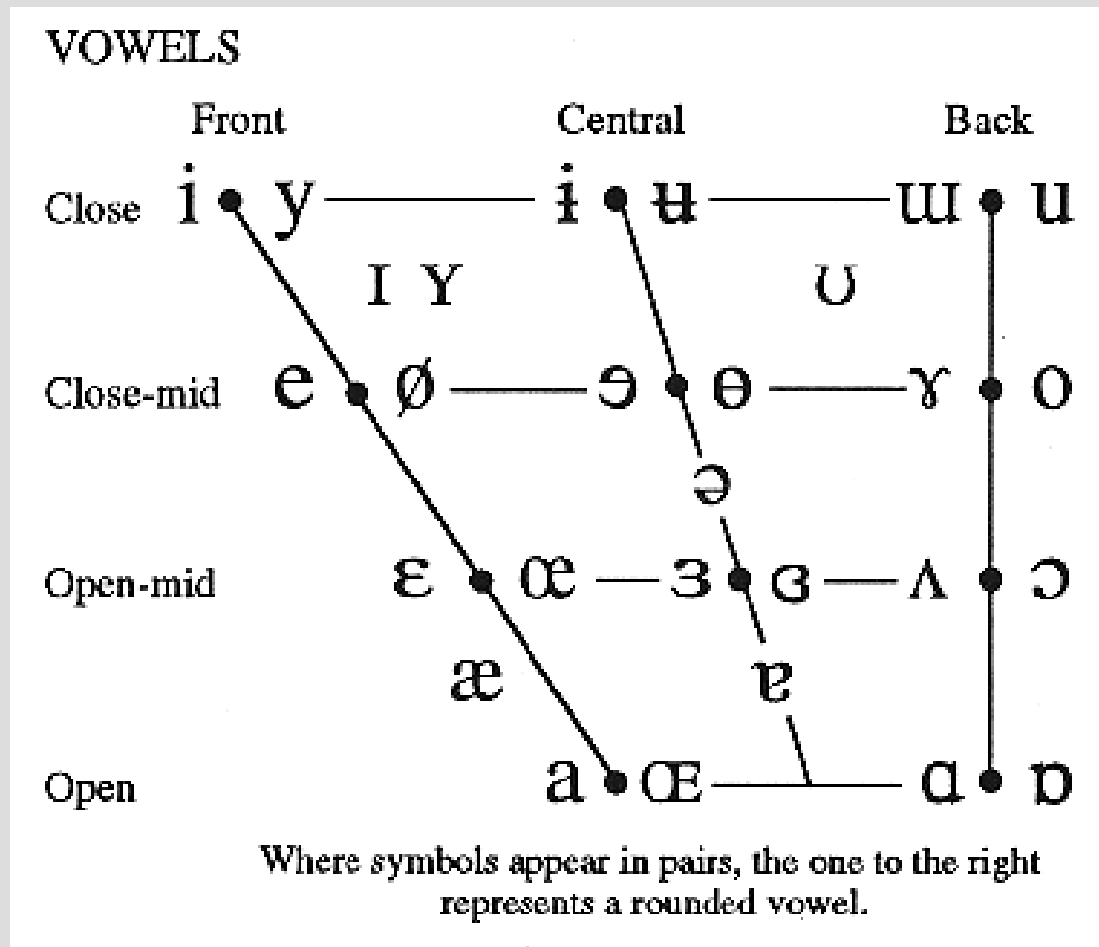| Vowel	Examples	Vowel	Examples
iː	*beat, see, people, believe*	ɔː	*taught, all, saw, door, brought*
ɪ	*bit, women, symbol, busy*	ʊ	*book, put, woman, would*
e	*bed, said, friend, Geoffrey*	**uː**	*soon, do, few, wound, suit*
æ	*bad, fat, lack*	ʌ	*cut, son, blood, country*
ɑː	*bath, last, aunt, clerk, heart*	ɜː	*bird, her, burn, word, journey*
ɒ	*stop, what, knowledge*	ə	*about, the, perhaps, figure*

Oral tract
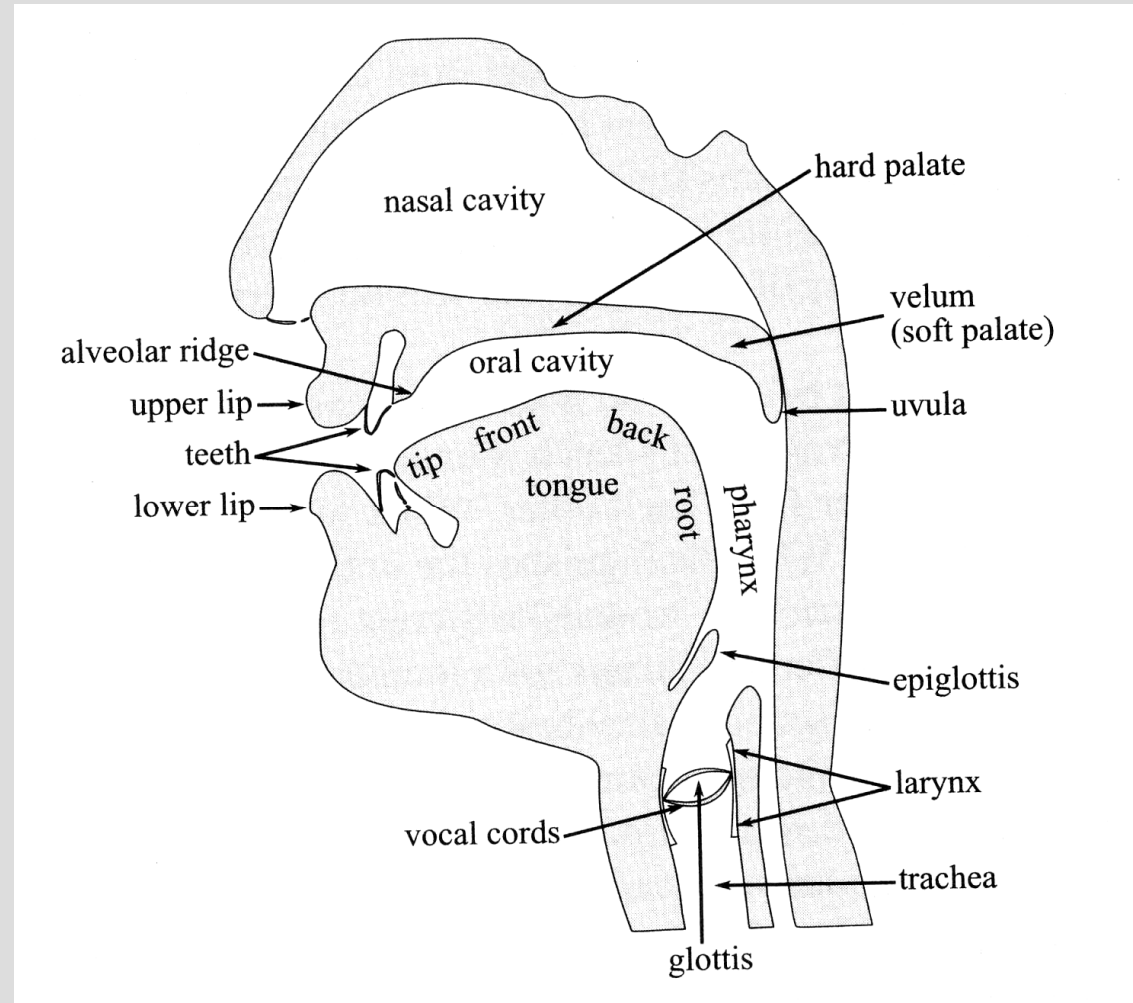
Oral tract

Consonants

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 1993)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k g	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	N		
Trill	B			r					R		
Tap or Flap				ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	L			

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

Vowels

VOWELS

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

[p]	**p**op, sto**p**	**P**ost, Galo**pp**
[b]	**b**ed, bom**b**	**B**ank, A**b**end
[t]	**t**ense, cu**t**	**t**ot, s**t**olpern
[d]	**d**isk, di**d**	**d**u, Hun**d**e
[k]	**c**old, ki**ck**	**k**alt, Blo**ck**
[g]	**g**o, gi**g**	**g**ehen, We**g**e
[f]	**f**inger, tou**gh**	**V**ogel, tie**f**
[v]	**v**ase, ha**v**e	**W**ein, **V**ase
[s]	**s**wim, kiss	**s**ex, Mu**ß**e, da**ss**
[z]	**z**oo, de**s**ire, ha**s**	**s**icher, Mu**s**e
[tʃ]	**ch**eap, ma**tch**	**Tsch**eche, Ma**tsch**
[dʒ]	**j**ump, gara**g**e	**J**alousie, **J**eans, Gara**g**e

[ʃ]	**sh**y, bu**sh**	**sch**ön, Bu**sch**
[ʒ]	vi**s**ion, gara**ge**	**J**alousie, **J**eans, Gara**g**e
[l]	**l**amp, bi**ll**	**l**aut, Ba**ll**
[r]	**r**at, fa**r**	**r**eif, Pete**r**
[θ]	**th**rough, too**th**	
[ð]	**th**at teeth	
[w]	**w**indow, **w**hat	
[ç]		**Ich**, Mil**ch**
[x]		Kra**ch**, Ba**ch**
[pf]		**Pf**erd, A**pf**el, Na**pf**
[ts]		**Z**eit, Klo**tz**

Phonology

Phonemes   /k/   /t/   /l/

Allophones   [k]   [c]   [t]   [tʰ]   [l]   [ɫ]

Minimal pairs   heat   beat
                     heat   hit
                     fan   van
                     tip   dip

Phonology

Are [x] and [ç] allophones of the same or of different phonemes?

[axt]	'eight'	[ɪç]	'I'
[bux]	'book'	[ɛçt]	'real'
[lɔx]	'hole'	[sprɪç]	'speak'
[hoːx]	'high'	[lɛçəln]	'to smile'
[fluxt]	'flight'	[riçən]	'to smell'
[laxən]	'to laugh'	[fɛçtən]	'to fence'