

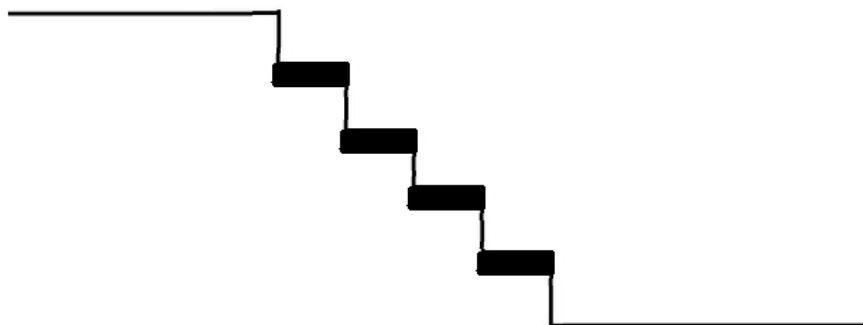
## 2–3 Language and linguistics; phonetics

### I Language and linguistics

- 1 Some statements about language – true or false?
  - You don't really know a language until you learn its written form.
  - Slang is the corruption of a language.
  - Languages spoken by people from primitive cultures tend to be more primitive than languages spoken in developed societies.
  - Children acquire a language without being taught in class, which suggests that this would be the most effective way of learning in the case of adults as well.
  - Some languages are more logical than others.
  - Some languages are easier to learn than others.
  - Children need to be educated in school in order to learn their native language properly.
  - Sentences like Eng. *You sing real good* or Hun. *Innák egy teát* are ungrammatical.
  - Sentences like Eng. *I'm go home* or Hun. *Haza fogni megyek* are ungrammatical.
  - Native speakers can normally tell whether a sentence is grammatical as well as the reason for ungrammaticality.
- 2 Language in two forms
  - E-language, performance
  - I-language, competence
- 3 Grammar
  - teaching grammar
  - the knowledge that people have about their language, i.e. its units and the rules for their combination
    - Universal Grammar (UG)
  - a linguistic description of the speaker's knowledge about their language
- 4
  - a. Linguistics as a science
  - b. Different approaches
    - synchronic point of view
    - diachronic point of view

- prescriptive approach to the investigation of language
- descriptive approach to the investigation of language

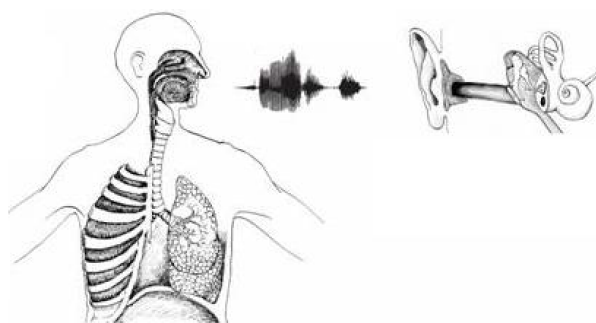
c. Branches of linguistics



- 4 What is not linguistics?
- prescriptive linguistics
  - orthography

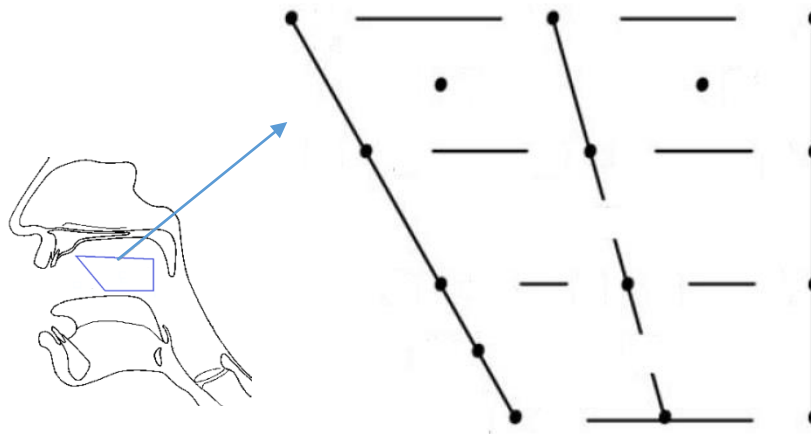
## II Phonetics

- 1 What is phonetics?
- 2 Branches of phonetics



- 3 Articulation of speech sounds
- a. What it looks like
- <http://soundsofspeech.uiowa.edu>
  - <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLKGCiuMS-nxoyh3I9dFG3kJyP4E9zAyXB>
- b. International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)
- <https://web.uvic.ca/ling/resources/ipa/charts/IPAlab/IPAlab.htm> (with audio recordings)

c. Articulation of vowels



d. Articulation of consonants

			Place of articulation								
			bilab.	labio-dent.	dent.	alv.	post-alv.	pal.	vel.	glot.	
Manner of articulation	obstr.	stops/plosives									
		fricatives									
		affricates									
son.	nasals										
	approx.	liquids									
		glides									

**Exercises (I)\***

- 1 Is the following statement true: being a linguist involves speaking a number of languages. Why?
- 2 Vowel harmony can be observed in several languages. Decide, based on the data below, whether the given language has rounding harmony, backness harmony or height harmony.
  - a. Turkish (I)

/kedi/ 'cat'	/kediler/ 'cats'
/dakika/ 'minute'	/dakikalar/ 'minutes'
/köprü/ 'bridge'	/köprüler/ 'bridges'
/balta/ 'ax'	/baltalar/ 'axes'
  - b. Turkish (II)

/jyz/ 'face-NOM'	/jyzyn/ 'face-GEN'
/ip/ 'rope-NOM'	/ipin/ 'rope-GEN'
/cöj/ 'village-NOM'	/cöjyn/ 'village-GEN'
/el/ 'hand-NOM'	/elin/ 'hand-GEN'
  - c. Kisa (Bantu)

/-rek-el-a/ 'set trap'
/-βis-il-a/ 'hide'
/-tsom-el-a/ 'pierce'
/-fu:ng-il-a/ 'lock'
- 3 The following assimilations take place in Hungarian: /si:npɔd/ → [si:mpɔd] 'stage;' /ke:kβɛ/ → [ke:gβɛ] 'in blue.' Can you identify these types of change?
- 4 Why do English speakers say [gúd bó:dɪg] instead of [gúd mó:nɪŋ] when they have a cold?
- 5 Which is more similar to [m]: [p] or [b]? Why?

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\* Some of the exercises are from From Varga (2010).

**Exercises (II)**

- 6 Which of the following sound pairs have the same place of articulation?
- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. <b>f</b> and <b>v</b> | e. <b>g</b> and <b>ʃ</b> |
| b. <b>s</b> and <b>p</b> | f. <b>t</b> and <b>l</b> |
| c. <b>ʤ</b> and <b>ʒ</b> | g. <b>m</b> and <b>ŋ</b> |
| d. <b>p</b> and <b>m</b> | h. <b>k</b> and <b>ŋ</b> |
- 7 Which of the following sound pairs have the same manner of articulation?
- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. <b>t</b> and <b>r</b> | e. <b>g</b> and <b>ʃ</b> |
| b. <b>m</b> and <b>ŋ</b> | f. <b>k</b> and <b>θ</b> |
| c. <b>f</b> and <b>ʒ</b> | g. <b>j</b> and <b>ʧ</b> |
| d. <b>j</b> and <b>w</b> | h. <b>ʒ</b> and <b>s</b> |
- 8 Find the odd one out. Explain your choice.
- |             |              |              |             |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. <b>p</b> | b. <b>t</b>  | c. <b>k</b>  | d. <b>f</b> |
| a. <b>t</b> | b. <b>s</b>  | c. <b>h</b>  | d. <b>l</b> |
| a. <b>d</b> | b. <b>j</b>  | c. <b>w</b>  | d. <b>r</b> |
| a. <b>g</b> | b. <b>z</b>  | c. <b>v</b>  | b. <b>k</b> |
| a. plosive  | b. nasal     | c. affricate | d. alveolar |
| a. dental   | b. fricative | c. velar     | d. alveolar |