

# Intro to Linguistics

## Tutorial 1

October 25, 2007

# Today's Agenda

- Organisation
- Homepage
- Revision of Lecture
  - Quiz
  - Homework

# Organisation

- Introduce yourself ;-)

# Organisation

- Requirements:
- BA: 3 credit points (portfolio + exam)
- MEd: 2 credit points (portfolio)

# Homepage

- Baukasten:

<http://www.homepage-baukasten.de>

# Homepage

- Index.html
- ftp client e.g. cyberduck
- Docs /cgi
- Copy into docs
- [wwwhomes.uni-bielfeld/benutzername](http://wwwhomes.uni-bielfeld/benutzername)

- `<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd"><html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">`  
`<head>`  
`<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8"/>`  
`<title>Catharine's Website'</title>`

</head>

- <body>
- <ul>
- <li style="display: inline;"><a href="index.html" title="home">Home</a></li>
- <li style="display: inline;"><a href="intro\_linguistics.html" title="intro">Intro</a></li>

- `<li style="display: inline;"><a href="talking_computers.html" title="intro">Talking Computers</a></li>`
- `<li style="display: inline;"><a href="colloquium.html" title="intro">Colloquium</a></li>`
- `</ul>`
- `<p>`
- ``
-

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- `</p>`

```
<ul style="clear: both;">
  <li><a href="intro_linguistics.html"
  title="Introduction To Linguistics">Introduction
  To Linguistics</a></li>
  <li><a href="talking_computers.html"
  title="Talking Computers">Talking
  Computers</a></li>
  <li><a href="colloquium.html"
  title="Colloquium">Colloquium</a></li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

# Quiz

- Where did the Celts originate?
- Name 3 Celtic town names in the area of modern Germany and give their meanings
- Where do the Celts live now?
- What is their significance for English studies?
  - Historically
  - Currently

# Quiz

- Where did the Celts originate?
- 8 th centure before Christ
- Upper- Rhine region(Basel - Karlsruhe)  
and upper Danube region.

# Quiz

- Name 3 Celtic town names in the area of modern Germany and give their meanings

# Quiz

- Where do the Celts live now?
- Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Bretagne

# Quiz

- What is their significance for English studies?
- Historically:
- Whitby (Abbey- Easter- Dracula)
- Manx, Irish, Welsh, Scottish

# Quiz

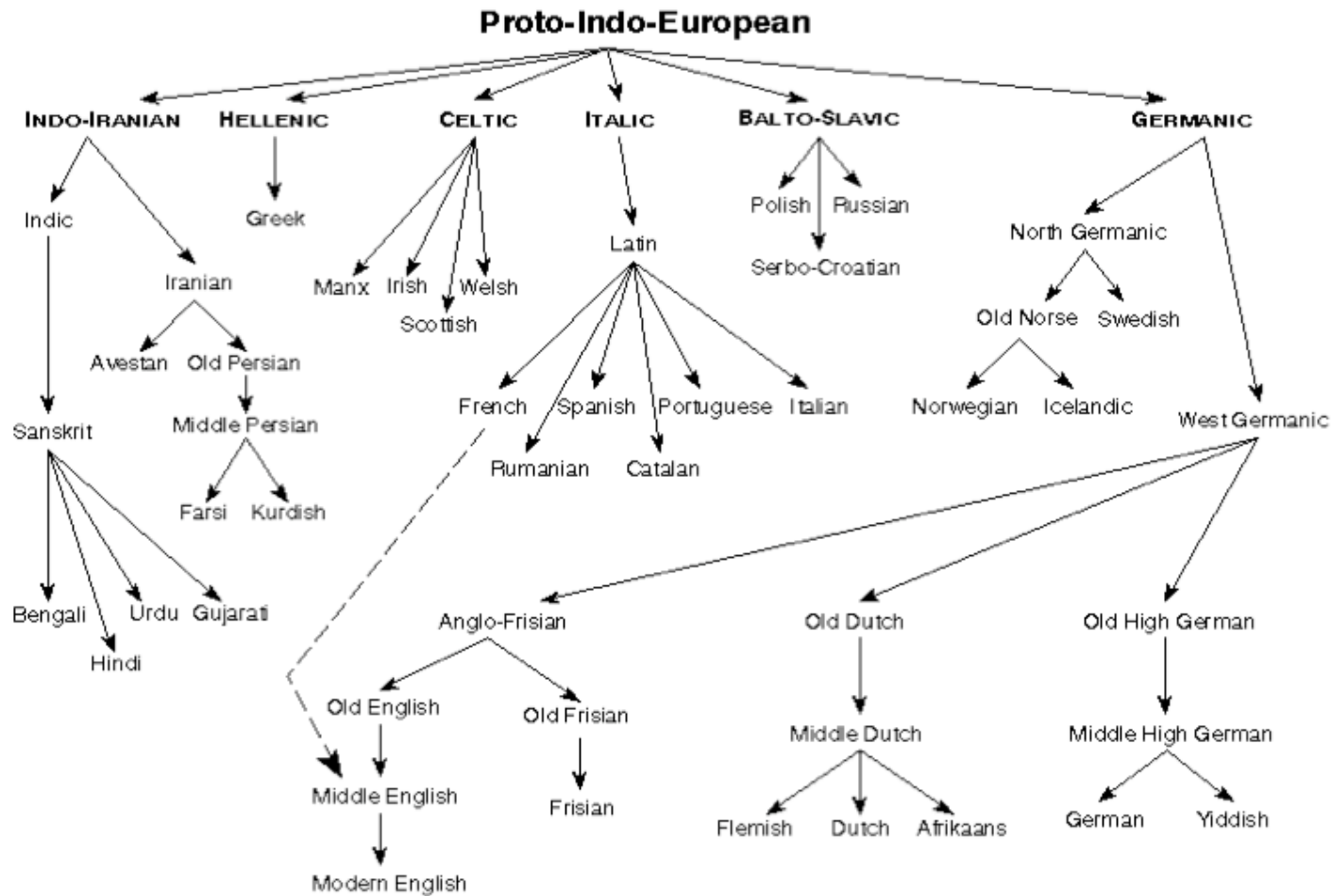
- What is their significance for English studies?
- Currently:
  - children learn Irish at school
  - Identification language/ culture /identity

# Homework

- Task: Prepare reports for discussion on What are the following, and how old are they ? -
- Indo-European
- Proto-Germanic
- Old English
- Middle English
- Early Modern English
- Provide examples of similar words in each of these
- What are the main differences between English and German?

# Homework

- Indo European:  
The **Indo-European languages** comprise a family of several hundred related languages and dialects [1], including most of the major languages of Europe, the northern Indian subcontinent (South Asia), the Iranian plateau (Southwest Asia), and much of Central Asia.



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# Homework

- Indo-European (*Indo* refers to the Indian subcontinent) has the largest numbers of speakers of the recognised families of languages in the world today, with its languages spoken by approximately three billion native speakers.[\[2\]](#)

# Homework

- Proto-Germanic
- **Proto-Germanic** (or **Common Germanic**) is the hypothetical common ancestor (proto-language) of all the Germanic languages, which include, among others, modern English, Dutch, German and Swedish. The Proto-Germanic language is not directly attested by any surviving texts, but has been reconstructed using the comparative method.

# Old English

- **Old English** (also called **Anglo-Saxon**[\[1\]](#), *Englisc* by its speakers) is an early form of the [English language](#) that was spoken in parts of what are now [England](#) and southern [Scotland](#) between the [mid-fifth century](#) and the [mid-twelfth century](#). It is a [West Germanic language](#) and is closely related to [Old Frisian](#).

# Middle English

- **Middle English** is the name given by [historical linguistics](#) to the diverse forms of the [English language](#) spoken between the [Norman invasion](#) of 1066 and the mid-to-late 15th century, when the [Chancery Standard](#), a form of [London](#)-based English, began to become widespread, a process aided by the introduction of the [printing press](#) into [England](#) by [William Caxton](#) in the 1470s, and slightly later by [Richard Pynson](#).

# Homework

- By this time the Northumbrian dialect spoken in south east Scotland was developing into the Scots language. The language of England as spoken after this time, up to 1650, is known as Early Modern English.

# The History of the English Vocabulary

- Sound change → Grimm's Law
  - Deaspiration (fogus – beech, Buche)
    - bh dh gh
    - b d g
  - Devoicing (decem – ten)
    - b d g (voiced)
    - p t k (voiceless)
  - Fricatisation (pitár, pater-father, Vater)
    - p t k
    - f θ h

# Aspiration

- Aspiration → “the strong burst of air that accompanies the release of some obstruents. To feel or see the difference between aspirated and unaspirated sounds, one can put a hand or a lit candle in front of his or her mouth, and say *tore* and then *store*. One should either feel a puff of air or see a flicker of the candle flame with *tore* that one does not get with *store*. In English, the *t* should be aspirated in *tore* and unaspirated in *store*,” e.g. /p/, /t/, /k/, etc. ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aspiration\\_%28phonetics%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aspiration_%28phonetics%29)).

# Obstruent

- Obstruent → “In phonetics, articulation may be divided into two large classes, obstruents and sonorants. An obstruent is a consonant sound formed by obstructing outward airflow, causing increased air pressure in the vocal tract. Obstruents are subdivided into stops [e.g. /p/, /t/, /k/], fricatives [e.g. /f/, /s/, /z/], and affricates [e.g. /tʃ/ and /dʒ/. Obstruents are prototypically voiceless, though voiced obstruents are common. This contrasts with sonorants, which are rarely voiceless”  
(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Obstruent>).

# Fricative

- Fricatives → “(or spirants) are consonants produced by forcing air through a narrow channel made by placing two articulators close together. These are the lower lip against the upper teeth in the case of /f/ or against the soft palate in the case of German /χ/ in the word Bach. This turbulent airflow is called frication” (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fricative>).

# Voicing

- Voicing → “voice or voicing is one of the three major parameters used to describe a sound, along with place of articulation and manner of articulation”. Sounds can be either voiceless (unvoiced) or voiced. “A voiced sound is one in which the vocal cords vibrate, and a voiceless sound is one in which they do not”, e.g. /s/ (voiceless) and /z/ (voiced) (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voiceless>).

# IPA

## IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) Chart: English Consonants

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

Figure 2: English consonants, their manner and place of articulation (English are indicated by a blue line above).

- Great Vowel Shift
  - **make** /ʌ/ → /eɪ/ (HGSS machen /k/ → /χ/)
  - **break** /e/ → /eɪ/ (HGSS brechen /k/ → /χ/)
  - **mouse** /ʊ/ → /aʊ/ (die Maus)
  - **mice** /ɪ/ → /aɪ/ → /oɪ/ (die Mäuse)
  - **boat** /o/ → RP /əʊ/ / Gen. Am. /ou/ (das Boot)

- Semantic change
  - Generalization, e.g. Schürze
  - Specialization, i.e. meanings became specialized in different directions, e.g. Schürze → skirt and shirt
  - Metaphor, e.g. a hidden meaning of any word, e.g. in poetry

- Sound change → High German Sound Shift
  - Obstruents
  - p:      pf      f      (North Germany: pf → f  
Pferd, Pflanze)
  - t:      ts      s      (Zeit→tide, Zaun→town,  
zehn→ten)
  - k:      k(χ)    ç/χ    (ich /ç/ vs. ach /χ/)

# References

- <http://www.altmuehlnet.de/gemeinden/boehmfeld/dorf/kelten/k-history.htm> (last visted: 22.10.2007)
- <http://wwwhomes.uni-bielefeld.de/mmas/IntroductiontoLinguisticsTutorial.html> (last visited: 25.10.2007)
- <http://www.wikipedia.org> (last visited: 22.10.2007)
- <http://wwwhomes.uni-bielefeld.de/~gibbon/index.html> (last visited: 25.10.2007)