

# CONTENTS

<i>Symbols used in this book</i>	xv
<i>Preface</i>	xvii
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xix
<b>PART 1 'USING LANGUAGE TO EXPOSE LANGUAGE': SETTING THE SCENE</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Chapter 1 What is language?</b>	<b>3</b>
1.0 Introduction	3
1.1 Hockett's design features of language	4
1.2 Signs	6
1.3 Arbitrariness of signs	7
1.4 Language modalities	9
1.5 'Infinite use of finite means': rules and paradigms	11
1.6 Prescriptive and descriptive approaches	13
1.7 The ideal and the real	15
1.8 Language in its social context	16
1.9 Language across time	17
Further reading	19
Exercises/discussion points	19
Research project	20
<b>Chapter 2 What linguists do</b>	<b>22</b>
2.0 Introduction	22
2.1 Everyone should know about language	22
2.2 Linguistics at work	23
Linguists in the legal system	24
Linguists in education	25
Linguists and communication	27
Linguists in the field	28
Linguists in advertising and marketing	29
Linguists in health sciences	30
Linguists in business and professional services	32
Linguists in the film industry	34
Linguists in computing and technology	35
2.3 Some final remarks	36
Further reading	36
Exercises/discussion points	37
Research project	38
<b>Chapter 3 Ways to study language</b>	<b>39</b>
3.0 Introduction	39
3.1 Sources of linguistic data	40
Corpora	40



	Observational data, including participant observation and case studies	42
	Interview data, questionnaires and focus groups	45
	Experimental data	48
3.2	Uses of linguistic data	49
	Quantitative analysis	49
	Qualitative analysis	50
3.3	Ethics in linguistics	51
	Human research ethics	51
	Power, representation and authorship	53
	Relationships and research partnerships	53
	Further reading	54
	Exercises/discussion points	55
	Research project	57
<b>PART 2</b>	<b>'IN THE BEGINNING WAS THE WORD': WORDS, WORD STRUCTURE, AND MEANING</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Chapter 4</b>	<b>What's in a word?</b>	<b>61</b>
4.0	Introduction	61
4.1	Defining a word	61
	Three facets of wordhood	62
4.2	Lexical versus grammatical words	65
4.3	Formulaic expressions (or lexical chunks)	65
4.4	Magical words: names	66
4.5	Lexical addition	69
	Acronyms	70
	Shortenings	71
	Compounding	71
	Affixation	73
	Backformation	74
	Blends	75
	Conversion	76
	Commonisation	76
	Reduplication	77
	Borrowing	78
4.6	Word mortality	81
	Further reading	82
	Exercises/discussion points	83
	Research project	84
<b>Chapter 5</b>	<b>Morphology: the structure of words</b>	<b>86</b>
5.0	Introduction	86
5.1	Word, lexemes and morphemes	86
5.2	Roots, stems and affixes	88



5.3	Inflection and derivation	92
	Paradigms	94
5.4	Morphs and allomorphs	98
5.5	Lexical and grammatical morphemes	100
5.6	Word classes/parts of speech	103
	Nouns	103
	Verbs	104
	Adjectives and adverbs	106
5.7	More morphological processes	107
	Modification	108
	Suppletion	109
5.8	Productive morphemes	110
	Further reading	110
	Exercises/discussion points	111
	Research project	115
<b>Chapter 6</b>	<b>Semantics: the meaning of words</b>	<b>116</b>
6.0	Introduction	116
6.1	The meaning of meaning	116
6.2	Meaning properties: ambiguity and anomaly	118
6.3	Lexical relations – all those ‘nyms’	119
	Synonymy	120
	Antonymy	120
	Homonymy	121
	Polysemy	122
	Hyponymy	123
6.4	Meaning components	123
	Natural semantic metalanguage	124
6.5	Meaning and context	124
	‘You shall know a word by the company it keeps’: collocation	126
	Idioms: special examples of collocation	127
6.6	Metonymy and metaphor	128
6.7	Semantic change – types of meaning shifts	129
	Broadening	130
	Narrowing	130
	Shifting	131
	Changing values: elevation and deterioration	131
	Why words shift their meanings	132
6.8	Slips of the ear and brain	134
6.9	Phonesthemes	135
	Further reading	136
	Exercises/discussion points	137
	Research project	138



<b>PART 3</b>	<b>'THE DEEP GROOVES OF LANGUAGE': SOUNDS AND GRAMMAR</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Chapter 7</b>	<b>Phonetics</b>	<b>143</b>
7.0	Introduction	143
7.1	Articulatory phonetics and the vocal tract	143
7.2	Consonants	144
	Voicing	145
	Manner of articulation	145
	Stops	146
	Fricatives	146
	Affricates	147
	Approximants	147
	The International Phonetic Alphabet	149
7.3	Vowels	150
	The basics	151
	Australian and New Zealand English	152
	Other languages	153
	Diphthongs	154
7.4	Uncomfortable relations – the written and spoken word	155
	Sounds to symbols	155
7.5	Prosody	156
	Syllables	157
	Pitch and intonation	158
	Tone	159
	Paralinguistic features	160
7.6	Unpacking the parts	161
	Phonetics and sound symbolism	162
7.7	Acoustic phonetics	163
	Visualising sound	163
	Acoustic analysis – how it's used	165
	Forensic phonetics	165
	Sociophonetics	166
	Sound change	166
	Further reading	168
	Exercises/discussion points	168
	Research project	170
<b>Chapter 8</b>	<b>Phonology: the sound system</b>	<b>171</b>
8.0	Introduction	171
8.1	Phonemes, phones – and allophones	171
	Why bother with allophones and phonemes?	173
8.2	Sounds in connected speech – phonological processes	175
	Changes that alter syllable structure: deletion, addition and reordering of sounds	176
	Processes that involve the modification of sounds	178
8.3	Determining phonemes	181



	Minimal pairs	181
	Complementary distribution	183
	So-called free variation	189
	Phonetic similarity	190
8.4	Distinctive features and natural classes	193
8.5	The pronunciation of morphemes – morphs and allomorphs	194
8.6	Prosodic phonology	196
	Syllable structure	196
	Phonotactic constraints	198
	Prosodic features	199
	Further reading	201
	Exercises/discussion points	201
	Research project	203
<b>Chapter 9</b>	<b>Syntax: the structure of sentences</b>	<b>205</b>
9.0	Introduction	205
9.1	Grammaticality	205
9.2	The basic clause	206
9.3	Sentence types (simple, coordinate, complex)	209
9.4	Constituency and phrases	211
9.5	Categories and functions	214
9.6	Grammatical relations and semantic roles	216
	Syntactic ambiguity	219
9.7	Phrase structure rules	220
	Recursion	222
9.8	Word order types	224
9.9	Transitivity	225
	The subject	226
	The object	227
	Direct and indirect objects	227
	Predicative complements	228
	Adjuncts	228
9.10	Clause types	229
9.11	Some final thoughts	230
	Further reading	231
	Exercises/discussion points	231
	Research project	234
<b>PART 4</b>	<b>'LANGUAGE IS A SOCIAL FACT': VARIATION AND CHANGE</b>	<b>235</b>
<b>Chapter 10</b>	<b>Variation and identity</b>	<b>237</b>
10.0	Introduction	237
10.1	'The chaos of a living speech'	237



10.2	Languages, dialects, accents – and standards	240
	When do dialects become languages?	242
10.3	User-related differences: regional variation	243
	Case study: regional variation in Australian English	245
	Case study: regional variation in Auslan	246
10.4	User-related differences: social variation	247
	Case study: age-related variation	248
10.5	User-related differences: situational variation	250
10.6	Style – what makes individuals and groups distinctive?	252
	Slanguage and swearing	255
10.7	Online identities	258
10.8	An end on't – the 'chaos of a living speech' is not so chaotic	260
	Further reading	260
	Exercises/discussion points	261
	Research project	262
<b>Chapter 11</b>	<b>Structure across time</b>	<b>263</b>
11.0	Introduction	263
11.1	The 'what' of change: phonology	264
	Old sounds drop out – deletion	264
	New sounds appear – epenthesis	265
	Existing sounds are modified – assimilation, dissimilation and metathesis	266
	Phonetic versus phonological change	269
11.2	The 'what' of change: grammar	270
	Change in morphology – morphological types	271
	Change in morphology – analogy	273
	Change in syntax – word order types	274
	Change in syntax – creating grammar	275
11.3	The 'how' of change	277
	All changes occur in a social context	277
	Changes proceed gradually through the system	279
11.4	The 'why' of change	280
	Physiological factors – simplicity	280
	Social factors – the speech community	281
	Frequency factors – the effects of repetition	282
11.5	Language families and establishing a genetic relationship	283
	How to confirm genetic relationships	284
	How do language families arise?	285
	Mapping change as trees and waves	287
11.6	Attitudes to change	288
	Further reading	289
	Exercises/discussion points	290
	Research project	292
<b>Chapter 12</b>	<b>Languages and cultures in contact</b>	<b>293</b>
12.0	Introduction	293



12.1	Types of contact between languages	294
	The outcomes of language contact	296
12.2	Language maintenance	296
	Diglossia	296
	Code-switching	298
	Structural borrowing	299
	Areal linguistics	300
12.3	Language shift	301
	Language maintenance and reclamation	303
	Factors contributing to language shift	305
12.4	The creation of new languages	307
	Pidgin languages	307
	Creoles	308
	New mixed languages	310
12.5	Language choice and linguistic accommodation	311
12.6	Translation and interpreting	313
	Further reading	316
	Exercises/discussion points	316
	Research project	318
<b>PART 5</b>	<b>'LANGUAGE THAT ROLLS UP ITS SLEEVES': LANGUAGE AT WORK</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>Chapter 13</b>	<b>Language and text</b>	<b>321</b>
13.0	Introduction	321
13.1	Information packaging	321
	Given information comes before new	322
	Topic comes before comment	324
	Principle of front focus	325
13.2	Special discourse strategies	326
	Passives – creating new subjects	327
	Existentials (or there-constructions)	327
	Extraposition	328
	Cleft constructions	328
	Fronting	329
	Dislocation	330
13.3	Cohesion	331
	Reflexive pronouns	332
	Deixis – 'pointing words'	334
13.4	Different types of communication	335
	Conversations	337
	Expressing support	340
	Turn-taking	340
	Narrative structures	341
	Cultural aspects of narratives	343
13.5	Ethnography of communication	346
	Further reading	348



Exercises/discussion points	348
Research project	351
<b>Chapter 14 Language and interaction</b>	<b>352</b>
14.0 Introduction	352
14.1 Some preliminary observations	352
14.2 Context – linguistic and situational	354
14.3 The force of words	357
14.4 The Cooperative Principle	358
Maxim of Quantity	359
Maxim of Quality	360
Maxim of Relation	360
Maxim of Manner	361
14.5 Extracting meaning from talk	362
Contravening maxims	363
Presuppositions	364
Inferencing	364
Implicature	365
14.6 (Im)politeness	366
Face	367
Social distance	368
Relative power	368
Ranking impositions	368
14.7 Cross-cultural pragmatics	369
Silence across cultures	370
When insults aren't insults – the 'Banter Principle'	371
14.8 Discourse analysis	372
Further reading	373
Exercises/discussion points	374
Research project	375
<b>Chapter 15 Language and social values</b>	<b>376</b>
15.0 Introduction	376
15.1 Linguistic prejudice and stereotyping	377
15.2 The identity functions of language	379
15.3 Verbal hygiene – doctrines of correctness and linguistic purism	381
Style guides	384
Good grammar	384
Political correctness	385
Language and gender	386
15.4 Prescription, competence and social inclusion	387
Educational implications of non-standard variation	389
15.5 Language planning	390
Language planning – who decides?	391



Graphisation	392
Modernisation	394
Standardisation	394
<b>15.6 Language and nation</b>	<b>395</b>
Ideologies of national language planning	396
<b>15.7 The monolingual mindset</b>	<b>397</b>
Further reading	398
Exercises/discussion points	399
Research project	401
<b>PART 6 'LANGUAGE IS THE DRESS OF THOUGHT': LANGUAGE, MIND AND WORLD</b>	<b>403</b>
<b>Chapter 16 Language, the mind and the brain</b>	<b>405</b>
16.0 Introduction	405
16.1 Language, culture and the mind	405
16.2 How language maps onto the brain	410
16.3 Ways of learning about language and the brain	412
Behavioural methods of psycholinguistic research	412
Neuroimaging techniques	414
16.4 Models of language processing	415
16.5 Language production	417
Error analysis	417
Lexical retrieval	418
16.6 Comprehending words	419
16.7 Comprehending sentences	421
16.8 The bilingual brain	421
16.9 Language disability	423
Developmental disability	424
Acquired disability	426
Further reading	427
Exercises/discussion points	427
Research project	429
<b>Chapter 17 Language acquisition</b>	<b>430</b>
17.0 Introduction	430
17.1 Approaches to language acquisition research	430
17.2 Language acquisition pathways	431
A note about 'input'	432
The critical period hypothesis	434
17.3 Acquisition of phonology	435
The 'fis phenomenon'	436
17.4 Acquisition of vocabulary	437
17.5 Acquisition of grammar	438
The one-word stage	440
The two-word stage	440



Telegraphic speech and beyond	441
17.6 Other things you need to know to be a user of language	443
Acquiring honorifics in Japanese	444
17.7 Development of literacy	446
Exploration of a literate identity	446
Exploration of text features	446
Early reading	446
Reading for meaning	447
Independent reading	447
Developing writing	447
17.8 Second-language acquisition	447
Developmental patterns in second-language acquisition	448
The impact of the first language in second-language acquisition	449
Success factors in second-language acquisition	450
17.9 Growing up bilingual	450
Acquisition of phonology	451
Acquisition of vocabulary	451
Acquisition of grammar	451
Language awareness and differentiation	451
The benefits of growing up bilingual	453
Further reading	453
Exercises/discussion points	454
Research project	456
<b>Chapter 18 Computational linguistics</b>	<b>457</b>
18.0 Introduction	457
18.1 How does HAL understand what is said?	457
Speech recognition	458
Syntactic and semantic analysis	459
18.2 How does HAL say anything?	462
18.3 Machine translation	464
18.4 Corpus linguistics	466
18.5 Techniques from genetics	469
18.6 Conclusion	470
Further reading	470
Exercises/discussion points	471
Research project	472
<b>References</b>	<b>473</b>
<b>Index</b>	<b>486</b>