

= Linguistics =

- onomatopoeia ⇒ Gevredaki seslerden t̃k̃l̃ñd̃ olan kelimeler.
- Displacement ⇒ Human can refer to past and future, this property of human lang. is displacement. Gevredaki, gelecekteki olmayacak şeyden konuşabilme yeteneği.
- Arbitrariness ⇒ aspect of relationship between linguistic signs and objects.
- Productivity ⇒ (open-endedness) ⇒ Number of utterances in any human lang. is infinite.
- Duality ⇒ bin, i'yi kullarak birçok kelime üretilebilir, bin - nib gibi. Individual sounds.
- Phonetics ⇒ study of characteristics of speech sounds, human speech sounds.
 - articulatory phonetics ⇒ study of how speech sounds are made, articulated.
 - acoustic phonetics ⇒ deals with physical properties of language sounds waves in the air.
 - auditory phonetics ⇒ deals with perception, via the ear, of speech sound.

→ Place of articulation

Bilabials, Labiodentals, Dentals, Alveolars, Palatals, Velars, Glottals.

Name of orth	Bilabials		Labiodentals		Dental		Alveolar		Palatal		Velar		Glottal	
	-v	+v	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
Stop	p	b					t	d			k	g		
Fricatives			f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ				h
Affricates									tʃ	dʒ				
Nasals		m						n				ŋ		
Liquids								l						
Glides		w								j				

θ → Th ↓ Three	ð → d ↓ The	ʃ → ʒ ↓ shout	t → d ↓ treasure	tʃ → ʒ ↓ child church	dʒ → ʒ ↓ joke judge	j → y ↓ yet
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Place of articulation

? ⇒ Glottal stop ⇒ itki ses orasındaki belkieme onl. oh oh

floor ⇒ butter 'i' budder diye okunak.

Front vowels ⇒
 i → key
 I → woman
 E → bed
 æ → wrap

Back vowels
 u → boo, move
 ʊ → book
 ɔ → born
 a → Bob, cot, swan

Central vowels
 ə → above
 ʌ → blood

Vowels ⇒ Sesli Harfler

	front	Central	Back
High	i		u
	I		ʊ
mid	e	ə	o
	E	ʌ	ɔ
low	æ	a	ɑ

→ Diphthongs ⇒ combination of two vowel sounds.

- ai → ~~may~~ → home
- au → ~~house~~ → show → ə
- oi → boy, noise
- ei → eight
- wedge → ʌ

Alveolar ⇒ t d s z n l r = t d s z n l r unlar

→ Phonology: the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds.

→ allows us to distinguish meaning in the actual physical sounds we say.

- Phonemes → single-stable sound. Her harf bir fonem.
- Phones → phonetic units.

→ when we have a set of phones, all of which are versions of one phoneme = allophone tilde (~)

→ allophone t'nin farklı şekillerde kullanılması.

• minimal pair → tek bir sesin farklı olması. → fan-van
 bot-bet
 site-side }
 • minimal set → fat-fit, fat, fate → minimal set
 big-pig-rig-fig → minimal set

→ consonant cluster → (st) → stop - post. black, bread
 → onset cluster → stress, split } tone sessiz harf

⇒ coarticulation effects ⇐

• Assimilation (Benzesme)
I have to go.
f to

I can go. → ken
• Elision (Düşme)

friendship → frenzɪp
dixər. prisoner → prɪzənər.

→ Word formation

• Etymology → the study of the origin and history of a word - kök bilgisi

• Coinage → uydurma. - invention of totally new terms.
aspirin, nylon, verline, zipper → markaların ortak o birinin isimlerine örnek

• eponyms → new words based on the name of a person or place are called eponyms.
- sandwich → Earl of Sandwich.
- fahrenheit → Gabriel Fahrenheit.

• Borrowing → taking words from other language.
yogurt (Turkish)
tycoon (Japanese)

TU, market, supermarket

- loan translation → direct translation of elements, (colloc) skyscraper
sık delen

• compounding → Birleştirme.
 - bookcase, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, wallpaper.
 - compound adjectives → good-looking, low-paid, fast food, full-time job.
 • Blending - the combination of two separate forms to produce single one.
 smoke - and - fog = smog,
 breakfast - lunch = brunch
 teleprinter / exchange = telex.

• Clipping (Kırpma)

focsimile = fax
gasoline = gas
advertisement = ad
influenza = flu

• hyponyms → Bir kavramın eşitlikte olduğu yollar.
 movie (moving pictures) movie
 telly (television) telly
 bookie (band markers) bookie

• Back-formation

→ one type word is reduced to another type of word.

(noun) television → televise (verb)

donation → donate

emotion → emote

waiter → work

• Conversion (depression) - category change, functional shift.

kellimenin isimren fill alone kulanımları gibi.

bottle → we bottled the home-brew last night.

print out (verb) → printout (noun)

want to be → wannabe

see through, stand up → see through material, stand-up comedian.

• Acronyms

CD → compact disk

VCR → video cassette recorder

NATO, NASA, UNESCO, laser, radar

abbreviation → kısaltma ama yet bir kelime olmasın. Sn. gibi

• Derivation (Türeme)

prefix, suffix, infix

→ morphology → the study of forms

• Morphemes → anlamlı her ek ve kelime, a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function.

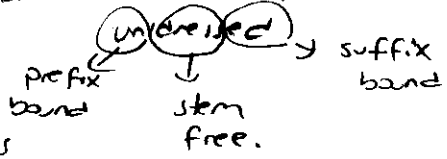
(reppened) → 3 tone morpheme var.

free morpheme → can stand by themselves as a single word. → open, tour.

bound morpheme → can not normally stand alone. re, ist, ed, s

→ all affixes are bound morpheme.

(stem) → kök



Content words

• Lexical morphemes → open class of words, → carry the content of message.

non-base, long, yellow.

• functional morphemes → and, but, because, on, near, we never add new functional morphemes to language. closed class of words.

• Derivational morphemes → kelimenin anlamını değiştirir.

good → goodness → derivational morpheme.

care → careful

→ ish, ly, ment, re, pre, m/s, ex, co, un...

• inflexional morpheme → indicate aspects of grammatical function of word.

show → plural singular

past - present

comparative, possessive.

Jim (s) two sisters (s)
 one likes (s), laughing (ing)
 The other liked (ed)
 has been (en)
 louder (er), quieter (er)

inflexional morpheme

→ Morphological Description
 morphemes → free — lexical — (child) → content words,
 → bound — functional — (and)
 → derivational (re, ness)
 → inflectional (’s, ed)

sheep
 sheep

→ Morphs
 cats → two morphs — cat + -s

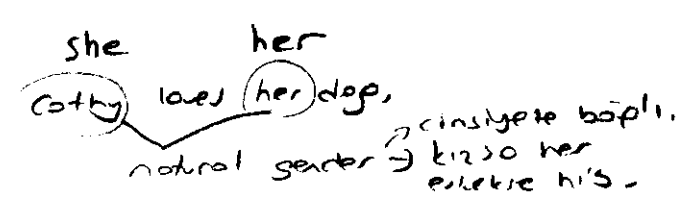
→ Allomorphy
 bir kelimeyi farklı yollarla ek ile ve zero morph → sheepden gibi.
 → all versions of one morpheme.
 → mesela past tense'in allomorphs'ları birçok kelimeye düşüyor, walked, go down

→ Grammar
 • Traditional Grammar
 - Bir cümledeki kelimeleri isim - sıfat - zarf diye ayırmak.

→ Agreement
 Cathy loves her dog.
 burada agreement vardır. Özne yüklem uyumu.

agreement da number, person, tense, voice, ve gender'a bakılır.

- number: singular or plural
- person: second person, third person.
- tense: zaman uyumu.
- voice: işi yapan, isten, ettiklenen.
- gender: agreement "Cathy and her" = Cathy loves her dog.



→ Grammatical Gender
 → cinsiyete bağlı değil, diğer dillerde var, Almanca'da der das always gibi.

→ Prescriptive approach
 - proper use of English.
 - You must not split an infinitive.

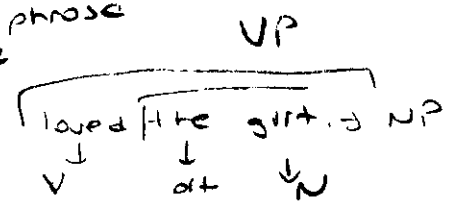
→ Descriptive approach
 - not according to some view of how it should be used. günlük kullanım

→ Structural analysis
 The ... makes a lot of noise. → cümlede baş yere birçok kelime gelebilir.

→ Constituent analysis
 → küçük parçalardan bütün oluşturmak.

→ Labeled and bracketed sentences

- Art → article
- N → noun
- NP → noun phrase
- V → verb
- VP → verb phrase
- S → sentence



→ Syntax ←

→ Deep and Surface structure. keep use it! onlari cilmasi.

Tom broke the window
The window was broken by Tom } ikisi arasindaki fark Surface structure.

→ structural ambiguity

- Anna bumped into a man with an umbrella → structural ambiguity.
adama semsilyelemi Urdu. yoku semsilyeladame mi Urdu.

Small boys and girls = small girls or all girls.

→ Recursion

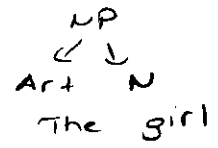
uzun cümle kurma.

sonu yok.

- John believed that Cathy knew that Mary helped George → there is no end.

→ a sentence can have another sentence inside it.

→ Tree diagrams



→ Symbols used in syntactic analysis

NP { Art N good boy
 Pro you
 PN Age

NP - noun phrase
VP - verb phrase
Ad - adj
Pro - pronoun - it, you

→ Mary, George
PW - proper noun
Prep - preposition
PP - prepositional phrase.

NP → Art N - Pro - PN

VP → V NP (Adv)

PP → prep NP

→ movement rule

auxiliary verbs can, could, will, would,

You will help Mary, → movement rule,
~~will~~ you help Mary

→ Complement phrases

that is a complementizer. (C)

- John believed that Cathy knew that Mary helped George.

↳ complementizer

→ Semantics ←

• meaning

→ conceptual meaning, covers essential components of meaning that are covered by the literal use of words. Sözlükte olan anlam.

needle → thin, sharp, steel, instrument.

→ associative meaning ikisiye qoprisim yapar yshu,

needle → pain, illness, blood, ... kistahn ikisiye dep'sin.

• semantic features

address → the hamburger ate the boy → yopi dep'is onlari yan'is,

animate dep'il → bari animu di'illatere o'ynok demek.

→ Semantic Roles

• Agent → İşi yapan

• theme (Patient): kendisine birşey yapılan, isten etkilenen,

^{agent} The boy kicked the ^{theme} ball.

The boy cut himself → The boy is agent and himself is theme.

• Instrument → agent'in işi yaparken kullandığı şey. → araç

The boy cut the rope with an old razor.

Instrument

• experiences: Duyguları yapar. (İş, oluşt bildirmeyen şeyleri yapar.)

The boy feels sad.

• Location: nerede gerçekleştiği. on the table

• source: geldiği yer → from Ankara

• goal: hedef. → to Istanbul

→ Lexical relations → semantic description.

• synonymy → eş anlamlı

• antonymy → zıt anlamlı

binary ← gradable antonyms → big/small - comparative yapılabilir.
non-gradable antonyms (complementary pairs) karşıt yapılır.

Bir kelimenin dümsüz hali - zıtını belirtir,

My grandmother isn't alive → npon → she is dead . married / single
true / false.

→ reversives: enter / exit, lengthen / shorten, pack / unpack
converse antonyms → sıcak - one → home olma / sıcaklık

• hyponymy → Tümden gelim, bütünden genele.

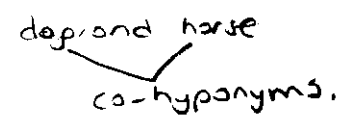
animal → dog, cat

→ A rose is hyponym of flower.

flower → rose

vegetable → carrot

→ horse is hyponym of animal.
cockroach is a hyponym of insect. } Superordinate.



• Prototype → otla pelen ilk örnek.

- our interpretation of word meaning.

• Homophones → yazılışları farklı okunmaları aynı

- meat / meet, flour / flower, pall / pole, right / write, to / too / two.

• Homonyms → aynı kelimenin farklı anlamlara gelmesi.

race (contest of speed) - race (ethnic group.) like -

• Polysemy → yon anlamlı,

→ Bir kelimenin birçok farklı anlam kullanılması.

foot of a person, of a bed, of a mountain. - fore, get, run, head...

• metonymy → iş - iş ilişkisi

bottle - water

parça → meronym

can - juice

car - wheels

house - roof.

• collocation
frequently occurring together words.

→ corpus linguistic → large collection of texts stored as database in computer.

⇒ Pragmatics + context.

- the study of what speakers mean or "speaker meaning".
- invisible meaning.

• Context

→ co-text (linguistic context) → bir kelimenin co-text içinde anlamı olmaz. Yani diğer kelimeler olmadan "bank" kelimesinin hangi anlamı geldiğini anlayamayız.

→ physical context ise time and place'e bağlıdır.

• Deixis → context'e bağlıdır.

→ it, you, here, tomorrow gibi kelimeler.

→ context olmadan neyi ifade ettiklerini anlayamayız.

→ person deixis → (it, this, there, him, them, those) one person deixis.

→ spatial deixis → yer belirten = here, there, near...

→ temporal deixis → zaman belirten = (now, then, last week.)

• Reference

- a speaker uses language to enable listener to identify something.
- kimi, neyi refer ettiğine bakılır.

→ Inference

- can you locate your Chomsky? dersen burada Chomsky'nin yazdığı kitap kastediliyor.

- Jennifer is wearing Colin Klein.

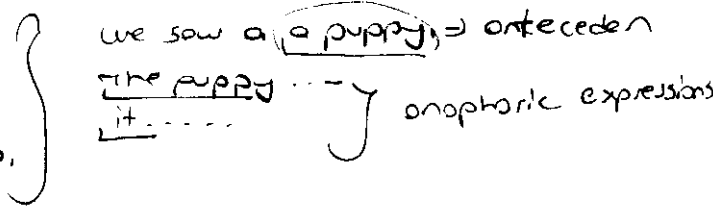
→ Anaphora

→ Bir kişi deyişmeden bahsediyoruz. Örneğin yeine, it, he, the cat, the man diye kelimeler kullanıyoruz.

→ Anaphora = referring back.

→ The first mentioned is antecedent.

→ the second and others are anaphoric expressions.



→ we found a house to rent, but the kitchen was very small.

↳ Burada inference var, çünkü eğer bir ev varsa bunun mutfakıda vardır.

↳ Burada inference dinleyenin anlamıdır.

→ Presupposition

→ what a speaker assumes is known by a listener is presupposition.

→ Birisi sana "your brother is waiting outside" dediğinde anlıyoruz ki sen bir erkek kardeşin sahipsin.

→ when did you stop smoking → there is two presupposition = you used to smoke and you no longer do so.

⇒ Speech acts

→ actions such as requesting, commanding, questioning, informing.

→ I'll be there at six ⇒ promising

→ direct speech act → Bilmediğim bir şey hakkında soru sorarak,

- can you ride a bicycle?

→ indirect speech act → Bir soruyu bir rica yerine kullanmak gibi.

- can you pass the salt? Burada tuz isteniyor, becerisini soruyor, rica de bulunuyor.

• Politeness

- showing awareness.

- if you say something that represents a threat to another person's self image that's face-threatening act.

- Give me that paper! you behave as if you have more social power,

- face-saving act ise town tersi ikibar olmak,

→ Negative face → free from imposition, → olumsuz olmak

→ positive face → to be a member of the group, → yardımcı olmak, beraber hareket etmek.

⇒ Discourse Analysis

- the study of language in texts and conversation,

• cohesion

- ties and connections that exist within text, - zaman, tense, kişi, cümlelerin tutarlı olması,

- cümle içi ilişkilerin birbirine tutarlı olması,

- cohesive ties = cümle içi ilişki = father, he - he - he ... gibi tutarlı ifadeler,

• coherence

- everything fitting together well

- cümle içi ilişkilerin anlamlı olarak tutarlı olması

⇒ Conversation analysis

• Turn taking → konuşma esnasında kişinin sıra gelmesi.

filled pauses = em, er, you know.

⇒ The co-operative principle

• The quantity maxim → as informative as is required, but not more or less than is required. Gerekli bilgi alınmalı. Yetersiz de alınmalı

• The quality maxim → doğru olmalı, Don't say which you lack adequate evidence.

- The relation maxim → Be relevant, alakalı olmalı.

- The manner maxim → Be clear, brief, orderly = kısaca ve düzenli olmalı.

→ pledges (emin olmadığınız şeyler için),

→ stylediplomit şeyden tam emin olmadığınızı belirtir,

As far as I know ...

now, correct me if I'm wrong ...

I am not absolutely sure, I ...

→ Implicatures

- implying something that is not said.

- Are you coming to the party tonight?

- I see you got an exam tomorrow. → Gelmeyeceğini söylemiyor ama cümleden anlaşılıyor.

→ Background knowledge

- John was on his way to school last Friday. → John muhtemelen bir sıpracı olduğunu biliyoruz.

→ Schemas and scripts

- conventional knowledge structure in memory is schema,
- supermarket denince -> alimiza spermatactin landekilein, koto sibi'aylein gelmesi.
- script ise eylemlerle dokar => going to movie sibi, playlan sralonismn oklimizo gelmesi

⇒ Language and the brain

neurolinguistics => the study of relationship between language and brain.

→ Language areas in the brain

- Broca's area - "anterior speech cortex" & left
- Broca yapilan basan, konusma basulupuno yol acor, => production of speech,
- Wernicke's area - posterior speech cortex = Broca yapilan haricte oltay
- speech comprehension difficulties, akari. right. anlemede gikilde
- motor cortex → controls movement of muscles
- arcuate fasciculus → form a crucial connection between Wernicke's and Broca's areas.

→ The localization view

- The word is heard and comprehended via Wernicke's area,
- This signal is transferred via the arcuate fasciculus to Broca's area.
- signal then is sent to part of motor cortex to articulate the word.

→ The tip of the tongue phenomenon.

→ Dillim ucu da "sbi" :))

- we know the word, but it just won't come to the surface.

Smolapropisms → secont, seytet, sexton deriz And esli sextant 'din, Döprü kelimeye yakin sayla oklimizo gelir one döpünü bilonayiz.

→ slips of tongue = Sponeerisms → harflerin yerini deşik sbyleiz.

- make a long story short denek instead of "make a long story short."
- black boxes instead of black boxes,

→ slips of the ear → great ape → gray tape dymok =>

great ape instead of gray tape. → dymok

→ Aphasia → lang. disorders

→ suffer from different types of language disorders.

- Broca's aphasia - production 'da sorun - anlolu yovs eksik
- reduced amount of speech, slow after effortful speech.
- omission of functional morphemes (articles, prepositions) and inflections (-s, no article, no inflections)
- Post tense - ed...) gramatical markers are missing.
- comprehension is better than production.

• Wernicke's aphasia - comprehension - dymoda sorunlar.

→ auditory comprehension difficulties, fluent org anlousiz, yoniz kelmeler.

→ very fluent speech, often difficult to make sense of,

→ difficulty in finding the correct word - anomia → ubng :))

- conduction aphasia → pauses, hesitations.
- damage to arcuate fasciculus left, reading problems
- mispronounce words ^{yo'lik kloft}
- they are fluent, but disrupted rhythm because of pauses and hesitations.
- reading difficulties.
- injury to the left hemisphere.

→ Dichotic listening

- anything on the left side is processed in the right hemisphere.
- sɔp kɔlətəndə dyson, soldən əs dyson sɔl tɔrɔfə gɔndɛsɪr.
- words and phrase structures in rapid sequence done with left brain.
- identifying more general structures in language done with right brain.

→ The critical period

- sensitive period - during childhood.
- critical period for first language lasts from birth until puberty.

→ first language acquisition

- Acquisition
- in order to speak a language, a child must be able to hear that language.
- interaction olmalı ki öğrensin.
- Input → language samples.
- caregiver speech → corvula konusmodili = oh, goody, now Daddy push cho choo? = child directed speech = motherese. ⇒ exaggerated intonation, extra loudness and a slower tempo with longer pauses.

→ The acquisition schedule

- ① Cooing and babbling 0-4
 - The earliest use of speech-like sounds is cooing. = vowel like sounds (i)-(u)
 - By four months, |k| |g|
 - by the time they are five months old, they can hear difference between |i| and |a|
 - 6-8 aylar sonra babbling başlar, ⇒ ba-ba- ga-ga.
 - 10 aylar sonra complex syllable combinations (ma-da-pa-ba).

- ② The one-word stage 12-18 (holophrastic)
 - 12 and 18 ayları arasında → begin to produce variety of recognizable single word utterances. ⇒ milk-cookie, cat-cup.
 - holophrastic ⇒ a single form functioning as a phrase or sentence = what is that?

- ③ The two word stage (18-20 aylık)
 - baby chair, mommy eat, cat bad.

- ④ Telegraphic speech (2, 2.5 yası)
 - multiple word speech,
 - this shoe all wet, cat drink milk, daddy go bye-bye,
 - get the word correct order,
 - 3 yaşından sonra bir yetiştirme yokuşu konuşabiliyor.

=> The acquisition process

• Developing morphology

=> The first to appear is -ing form.

- plural -s

overgeneralization = balls - foots, mans, irregular post
passive 's

to be -> copulae
article
~~went, come~~
- bare ed
irregular - sono regular

-s on third person.
auxiliary be - he is coming

ing
copulae
went
schritte
to be
article
-ed
- 3. pers S
- auxiliary verb

• Developing syntax

=> forming questions

1. stage: where kitty?
where horse go?

} add a whi-form to beginning of the expression,

Doggie?
sit chair? } rise in intonation.

2. stage: what book name?
you want eat?

3. stage: can I have a piece?
will you help me?

Did I caught it?
How that opened?
why kitty can't stand up?

=> forming negatives

1. stage: No or not at the beginning

- no mitter
- not a teddy bear
- no fall
- no sit there.

2. stage: don't and can't appear, in front of verb,

- He no bite you
- I don't want it
- you can't dance
- That not touch

3. stage: I didn't caught it
He not taking it.
This not ice cream (isn't yes, no)
she won't let go.

• Developing semantics

=> overextension -> overextend meaning of a word on the basis of similarities of shape, sound and size.

-> ball is extended to all kinds of round objects,
-> bace bieli sonna senelli bprenijor, nap - animal

⇒ Second language acquisition

→ Birnek bpanya'da Japon öğrencilerinin İngiltere sınıfında öğrenip, İngilizce = EFL = foreign language,

→ Japon öğrenciler İngiltere İngilizce öğreniyorsa = ESL = second language,

→ Acquisition and learning

→ Acquisition etkileşimin olduğu ortamdır olur = "baskılarından öğrenilir,

→ Learning daha genel bir dğtür,

→ 2. dil 10 ile 18 yaşları arasında dokayı öğreniliyor.

→ Affective factors

- unwillingness, embarrassment

- emotional reaction or affect may also be caused by dil textbooks, unpleasant classroom surroundings = öğrenci bazı faktörlerden dolayı kendini öğrenmeye

kapatır, = negative feelings or experiences.

→ The grammar - translation method.

- vocabulary lists

- sets of grammar rules

- memorization

- written language

- leaves students quite ignorant of how language might be used in everyday conversation

The audiolingual method

- spoken language

- systematic presentation of structures

- drills

- fluent use of a language

- habit formation

- oral drills

Communicative approaches

- asking for things

- communicative experiences

→ focus on learner

• Transfer

- some errors may be due to transfer, (crosslinguistic influence)

- Transfer = using expressions from L1 when performing L2.

- Positive transfer: iki dilde de aynı kural vardır,

- Negative transfer: Ana dil ile L2'de farklı olan bir kural kullanmak,

• Interlanguage

- ne kendi dilinde, ne yabancı dilinde olmayan bir kural kullanmak,

- fossilization → seem not be progressing, 2. dili öğrenirken 1. dildeki kuralın unutulmaya başlanması.

• Motivation

- Instrumental motivation → they want to learn L2 in order to achieve some other goal. - complete school graduation.

- Integrative motivation → learn L2 for social purposes, in order to take part in social life of that community using that language and to become an accepted member of that community.

→ Input and output

- Input is language that the learner is exposed to - Marit kolonon dili

- foreigner talk → L2'yi anlyocapı sekilde kullanmak.
How are you getting on in your studies? yerine
English class, you like it? demek.

- Negotiated input → requests for clarification → L2'de yanisi dizelemek
ialn kullanilan tekrar, ya da dogruyu bilmelekin karsi tarafın yanilendirme
cümleleri

→ Communicative competence

→ General ability to use language accurately.

→ Grammatical competence → accurate use of words and structures. Grammatical
competence only, not provide ability to produce L2.

→ Sociolinguistic competence → use appropriate language
- can I have some water? ile - Give me some water! arındaki farkı
anlamak,

→ Strategic competence → organize a message effectively → birneptin inglizce de
bir kelimeyi bilmezsin ve onu farklı ifadelerle açıklayabilirsin, = communi-
cation strategy kullanıp oluruz bu birlekte.

- ability to overcome potential communication problems in interaction,

→ applied linguistics → connections with fields such as anthropology, neurology, etc.

⇒ Gestures and Sign languages

→ Gestures → mostly used while speaking,

→ Sign → used instead of speaking,

→ Emblems → Signals - shush (= keep quiet) - depend on social knowledge,
örneğin iki parmağın kalkık olması = zafar isareti gibi = victory.

→ Types of Gestures

- Iconics are gestures that seem to be reflection of meaning of what is said
- I'm looking for a small box 'derken elimize haraya bir kutu çizmek,

- Deictics → (pointing) - to point things while talking,

- Beats → short, quick movements of hands or fingers, - to emphasize parts of
what is being said,

→ Types of sign language

- alternative sign language = system of hand signals developed by speakers for
limited communication in a specific context where speech can not be used.

- Bunların örneği dili vardırı ama bazı durumlarda sign lang. kullanılır.

- Primary sign language = is the first language of a group of people who don't
use spoken language = deaf communities. Dilsizler için isaret dili = hearsplunk!
farklıdır.

→ Oralism

→ Students practice English speech sounds and develop lip-reading skills,

→ Öğrencilerin isaret dilini çevrelemede kendi dilinin etkilemesi,

→ Signed English

→ producing signs

→ Sözcük konuları arasında kolaylık sağlar,

→ Signed language kiteni fransızca bili,

→ The structure of signs

- shape → binerin elin şekli, parmanın şekli
- orientation → palm up rather than palm down.
- location → place of articulation. hareketin yönü, yeri,
- movement → hareketin yöresi, yöresi,
- prime → faces
- finger-spelling → system of hand configurations which is used to represent the letters of alphabet.

⇒ Writing

not acquired, has to be learned by conscious effort,

- the earliest writing = cuneiform, ^{civilization} 5,000 years ago.

→ Pictograms → represent particular images - picture writing. ^{herkes onlar için aynıdır.} \Rightarrow $\frac{1}{1}$ for sun.

- everyone should use a similar form to convey a roughly similar meaning.

- There must be a relationship between symbol and its interpretation.

→ Ideograms → moving from something visible to something conceptual.

- The more picture like forms are pictograms

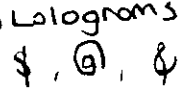
- The more abstract derived forms are ideograms.

They don't represent words or sounds in a particular language.



→ cıbi ifadeler her yerde aynı anlamı taşır.

→ Logograms → Eger şekil isteğe bağlı yapılıyorsa,



→ Rebus writing → using existing symbols to represent sounds.

Örnek → eye sesi için bu logogram kullanılıyor yada bu pictogram " gözom 'I' derken de bunu kullanmak. isimiz seslere bakmak.

→ Crosseye +

→ I need to speak to you tonight → nd 2 spk 2 u 2 nite

→ Syllabic writing

- ba → sesi bir syllable.
- There are no syllabic writing system in use today.
H (no), E (so) gibi...

→ Alphabetic writing

Arabic and Hebrew dilinde var.

A = alpha			
B = beta			
Egyptian	Phoenician	Greek	Roman
		A	A

→ English orthography

orthography = spelling
Örnek p'nin bir sesin şekli var
chompagne = ch
ocean = ce
delicious = ci
nation = ti

"ph" (two letters used for single sound) = digraph
"light" da k'nin okunması = silent letter.

ph = f → digraph.

⇒ Language history and Change

→ family trees

- There are actually 6,912 languages in the world.

Indo-European



Germanic

- Danish
- English
- German
- Swedish

→ Cognates

→ connections between different language.

→ farklı dillerde aynı kökenli kelimeler.

→ English

mother

father

friend

German

Mutter

Vater

Freund

} common ancestor

→ Comparative reconstruction

to reconstruct what must have been the original form in the common ancestral lang.

→ eğer 3 kelime "p" ile, bir kelime "b" ile başlıyorsa orijinali "p'dir, = buna

da majority principle denir.

→ The most natural development principle →

vin + uin → uinnest - son ses gider
 muta → mudo → sessiz, sessiz olur
 ripo → rivo → stop fricative olur
 rizu → ris → sessiz sesli olur.

→ The history of English

* Old English

- fifth century.
- mann (man)
- wif (woman) gibi.
- angel, candle, church, school, priest, martyr, bishop gibi sözcükler bu dönemden gelir.

* Middle English

- arrival of the Norman french in England.
- in the late fourteenth century.
- Chaucer and Shakespeare
- influences from outside such as borrowed words from Norman french = external change.
- internal change = don't seem to be caused by outside factors.

* Sound Changes

sound loss → Some sounds disappeared from pronunciation of certain words.

metathesis → sound change - (reversal) in position of two sounds in a word.

o action → ask kibrít → kirbit

o frist → first

epenthesis → addition of a sound to middle of a word.

em'tis → empty

spinel → spindle

timr → timber

timr - timber.

→ pronunciation olarak da bokabiliriz = parenthesis'e
→ bir şeyi something'in something okunması
film'in filum okunması.

→ prothesis → ingilizce'de yok,

- addition of a sound to the beginning of a word.
schola - escuela
spiritus → espíritu

→ syntactic change
- modern English 'de "not gone" vardı artık yok,
- zamanla değişimler oldu.

→ semantic change
- broadening → hold day = a religious feast anlamı tasırken anlam genişledi ve holiday olarak kaldı. daha genel bir anlam oldu.
- narrowing → hund → herhangi bir köpek için kullanılırdı ama artık bir tür için kullanılıyor - Genelden özel oldu.
- diachronic variation in language - historical perspective of change through time
- synchronic → variation in terms of differences within one language in different places and among different groups of the same time.

⇒ Language and regional variation

→ standard language → Dilin bir yönüne (kellime ve yapısına) diktat çekme.
• Accent → şive - pronunciation that identify where an individual is from.
• Dialect → features of grammar and vocabulary as well as pronunciation, - kelimelerde, gramer yapısında farklılık oluyor ama aynı şeyi anlatıyor.
→ Dialectology = distinguish between two different dialects of the same language.
• Regional dialects → Bir bölgenin farklı bölgelerindeki dialect.

→ isoglosses → bir bölgenin farklı yerlerinde insanların bir term için farklı kelime kullanması. Bu iki bölge arasında dişsiye isogloss oluyor.
→ Bir topluluğun paper bag yerine paper sack kullanması.
→ bidialectal → iki farklı dialectin olduğu bölgenin ortasındaki kişilerin iki dialect'de kullanması.

→ Bilingualism → iki dilin konuşulduğu toplum,
→ Diglossia → Bir bölgede, okula farklı, günlük hayatta farklı ifadeler kullanılır.
→ Pidgins → contact language - originally had no native speakers,
- developed for some practical purpose such as trading - bir amaç için kullanılır ama bu kişiler birbirlerinin ana dilini bilmez,
two books (tu buk)
→ Eğer pidgin bir toplumun kendi dili (first language) olursa buna creole denir.
- creolization → bir dilin pidgin olmaktan çıkıp creole olma süreci.

⇒ Language and social variation

Social dialects → concerned with speakers in towns and cities.
- working class speech,
- sociolect → upper-middle-class speech diye ayırmak,
- I ain't finished yet'in working class'da kullanılması = sociolect,
- Konuşmadaki farklılıklarda = education and occupation'in etkisi var,
→ social marker (bazı sesler) hangi grupta olduğunu gösterir. (upper, middle.)
→ ting - veya ng diye okunması = social marker,
→ drinking yerine drinkin okunması = working class'da olduğunu gösteriyor.

⇒ speech style ⇒ formal or informal uses,
style shifting ⇒ change from informal to formal, or formal to informal. (9)

Prestige ⇒ konuşmayı değerlendiren yönü,

- overt prestige ⇒ direction of a form that is more frequent in speech.
- cover prestige ⇒ Bir grupun speech style'ini değiştirmemesi, kendi stillerinden vazgeçmemesi.

Speech accommodation ⇒ audience design - dinleyicinin etkisi var,
stillimizi karşısındaki konuşurumuz kişiye göre değiştirmek.

- Convergence ⇒ reduce social distance, use forms that are similar to those used by person we're talking to.
- konuşma stillimizi karşısındaki kişimize yakın tutmak, oramizdeki sosyal uzaklığı, farklılığı ortadan kaldırmak.

• Divergence ⇒ use to emphasize social distance between speakers.

- konuşma stillimizi karşımızdakinden farklı tutmak.
- Register ⇒ Belli bir konuyla alakalı stil ⇒ appropriate in a specific context.

- among lawyers
- in church, ...

Jargon ⇒ special technical vocabulary associated with specific area.
örnek tıbbi terimler.

• Slang ⇒ used among those who are outside = colloquial speech = argo.

- used among youngsters with special interests.
- Taboo terms ⇒ people avoid for reasons related to religion, politeness and prohibited behaviour. = swear words.

⇒ African American English
⇒ known as Black English - Ebonics

⇒ vernacular = a kind of social dialect spoken by lower-status group

⇒ The sounds of a vernacular

- left, hand 'dek' gibi son ik' harfi sessiz olan kelime gibi okunur,
lef han

⇒ The grammar of vernacular

- He don't know nothing ⇒ double negative construction var.
- to be 'in' kullanılması ⇒ You crazy, she working now.
- 'is yerine be kullanıyorlar ⇒ she be workin' now.

⇒ Language and culture

⇒ culture ⇒ all ideas and assumptions,

- Bir dilde okulların olmasıyla da aynı insan veya herhangi bir şeyin o kültürde yer alması lazım.
- örnek pasifik'te ot yek a. fından otı kullanan bir kelime de yok.

⇒ categories ⇒

a category is a group with certain features.

- Bütün köpek sesini almaya rağmen, hepsine köpek diyeriz.

⇒ kinship terms ⇒ people who are members of same family.

- brother, mother, grandmother.

⇒ Time concepts ⇒ week, weekend ⇒ kas gün aldıklarını biliyoruz.

⇒ Linguistic relativity ⇒ sadece konuşuyor, konuşurumuzun değişiyoruz.

⇒ The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis

- Native American ile European language'ın farklı olduğunu savunuyorlar.

