

Foreword	iii
Table of Contents	v
Chapter 1 Phonetics & Phonology	1
1 General Phonetics and Phonology	1
1.1 Language and Linguistics	1
1.2 Phonetics as a Linguistic Discipline	2
1.3 Production of Speech	3
1.4 Classification of Sounds	9
1.5 Fundamentals of Phonology	10
2 History of Phonetics and Phonology in the Field of English Studies	14
2.1 Phonetic Research	14
2.2 Phonological research	17
2.3 Advances in Phonological Theory and Schools of Phonology	19
3 20 th Century English Phonetics and Phonology	22
3.1 Pronunciation of Present-Day English	22
3.2 Notation	22
4 The Subsystem of English Vocalic Phonemes	26
4.1 Articulation, Acoustics and Perception of Vowels	26
4.2 Phonetic Description of English Monophthongs	30
4.3 Phonetic Description of English Diphthongs	31
4.4 Phonological Interpretation of English Diphthongs	34
5 The Subsystem of English Consonantal Phonemes	35
5.1 Classification of English Consonants	35
5.2 Phonological Interpretation of English Consonants	37
5.3 Characteristics of English Consonant Groups	38
6 Connected Speech	45
6.1 Basic Units in Speech Continuum	45
6.2 Speech Modulation	46
7 Economy of Articulatory Effort	56
7.1 Assimilation	56
7.2 Assibilation	57
7.3 Affrication	57
7.4 Elision	57
7.5 Liaison	58
References	59

Chapter 2 Morphology	61
1 Place of morphology	61
2 Status of 'word'	62
2.1 Attempts at defining a 'word'	62
2.2 'Word' as a semantic entity	63
2.3 'Word' as a phonological unit	64
2.4 'Word' as a syntactic unit	65
2.5 Two senses of 'word' as a linguistic term	66
3 An alternative: Morpheme	67
3.1 A new concept of grammar	67
3.2 Morpheme identification	68
3.3 Morpheme properties	69
3.4 Morphemic recurrence	70
3.5 Morpheme irregularities: morphologically conditioned allomorphs	73
4 Morpheme combination and patterning	76
4.1 Ways of morpheme arrangement	77
4.2 Morphemic models	78
4.3 Hockett's "privileges of occurrence"	79
5 Morphology – derivational and inflectional	80
5.1 Morphology as a sub-branch of linguistics	80
5.2 Morphology as paradigmatics and/or morphemics	82
5.3 Morphology and the issues of concord and government	82
5.4 Inflectional and derivational morphemes	83
6 Notes on grammatical categories	88
6.1 Explaining the term 'category'	88
6.2 Morpheme distribution	88
6.3 Defining some of the respective categories	89
References	92
Chapter 3 Word-Formation	93
1 Place and scope of word-formation	93
1.1 Place of word-formation within the system of linguistics	93
1.2 Scope of word-formation	97
2 Word-formation processes	99
2.1 Compounding	99
2.2 Affixation	105
2.3 Conversion	107
2.4 Back-formation	109
2.5 Blending	110
2.6 Shortening of complex words	111
2.7 Reduplication	112
3 Word-formation theories	112
3.1 Structuralist school	112

3.2 Transformationalist hypothesis	113
3.3 Lexicalist hypothesis	115
4 Some fundamental notions	116
4.1 Lexicalization	116
4.2 Productivity	118
4.3 Blocking	121
4.4 Actual and potential words	123
4.5 Headedness	124
4.6 Level-ordering theories	126
References	128
Chapter 4 Lexical semantics	133
1 Lexicology as a branch of linguistics	133
1.1 Lexicology vs. lexicography, vocabulary vs. grammar	133
1.2 Main issues in lexicology	134
2 Extra-linguistic reality and concepts	135
2.1 Amorphous vs. discrete	135
2.2 Segmentation and organization	136
2.3 Different categorizations	136
3 Word	137
3.1 Word definition	137
3.2 Phonological and orthographic words	138
3.3 Word in English and in synthetic languages	138
4 Lexeme (lexical unit), phraseme	138
4.1 Word vs. lexeme, phraseme	138
4.2 Lexeme vs. lexical unit	139
5 Meaning, denotation, sense, signification, referent	140
5.1 Lexeme as a linguistic sign	140
5.2 Conceptual and other values	140
5.3 Lexeme as microsystem and microstructure	140
5.4 Meaning vs. sense	141
5.5 Designation	141
5.6 Referent	142
6 Components of meaning, componential analysis	142
6.1 Denotation	142
6.2 Connotation	142
6.3 Relational features	143
6.4 Inferential meaning	144
6.5 Hierarchy of semes, binary opposition	144
6.6 Componential analysis	144
7 Paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, collocation	146
7.1 Paradigmatic relation	146
7.2 Syntagmatic relations	147

7.3 Inclusion, scale, shift of meaning, causative relation	148
8 Motivation and arbitrariness	149
8.1 Language sign models: Ogden - Richards, Saussure	149
8.2 Iconic sign	150
9 Semasiological approach	150
9.1 Polysemy	150
9.2 Homonymy	151
10 Onomasiological approach	153
10.1 Synonymy	153
10.2 Antonymy	155
10.3 Hyponymy, hyperonymy	157
11 Lexicon as a system	158
11.1 Contribution of structuralism	158
11.2 Balance in the system	159
12 Semantic fields	160
12.1 Field as a network	160
12.2 System and subsystems	161
12.3 Samples of lexical fields	161
12.4 Lexical configurations	163
12.5 Part-whole relation	164
12.6 Asymmetry and gaps	165
13 Change of meaning	167
13.1 Types of change	167
13.2 Change from the aspect of logic	167
13.3 Transfer of meaning	169
14 Approach to changes from the aspect of motivation	171
14.1 Change due to change in reality	171
14.2 Change due to a conflict in the system	171
14.3 Folk etymology	171
15 Proper names	172
16 Total word stock	173
References	174
Chapter 5 Syntax	177
1 Syntax in the concept of the Prague school and in British grammar	177
1.1 Introduction	177
1.2 Domestic tradition	177
1.3 Basic syntactic concepts	180
1.4 Multiple sentence	186
1.5 Concluding remarks	194
2 The international scene	196
2.1 Introduction	196

2.2 The Transformational Generative Grammar of N. Chomsky	198
2.3 Lexical Functional Grammar	214
2.4 Optimality Theory	219
2.5 Concluding remarks	223
3 English Syntax in Functional Generative Description	225
3.1. Dependency syntax in underlying structure	225
3.2. Classifying the valency slots	227
3.3. Examples of simplified valency frames	232
3.4. An asymmetry between meaning and content	233
3.5. Complex sentence	234
3.6. Relationships between meaning and other levels	235
3.7. Dependency and coordination	239
3.8 Language acquisition	241
4 Topic-focus articulation (information structure) of the sentence	242
4.1 General and historical overview	242
4.2 Recent accounts	247
4.3 Topic and focus in a description based on syntactic dependency	247
5 Syntax and semantics	259
References	265
Chapter 6 Pragmatics	271
1 Preliminaries: general framework	271
1.1 Pragmatics: its scope in the past and present	272
1.2 Definitions of pragmatics	274
1.3 Subcategorization of pragmatics	276
1.4 Status of pragmatics	279
2 Core topics in pragmatics	280
2.1 The analysis of an invisible meaning	280
2.2 Presuppositions and entailments: their nature and types	282
2.3 Implicatures and inferences	286
2.4 Speech act theory	289
2.5 Cooperative principle (Conversational implicature)	296
3 Tracing pragmatic perspective	305
3.1 Deixis	306
3.2 Hedging	306
4. Concluding remarks	308
References	310
Recommended literature	313
Author index	319
Subject index	323