THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSION

What kind of explanation of language as fubctional system can we have?

- ✓ A language structure-based
- ✓ A deductive one
- ✓ A Society-based
- ✓ A Sign-based
- ✓ A Code-based

THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSION

Ferdinand de Saussure /1857-1913/ admits the Signification function of linguistic sign to play a key role in language construction.

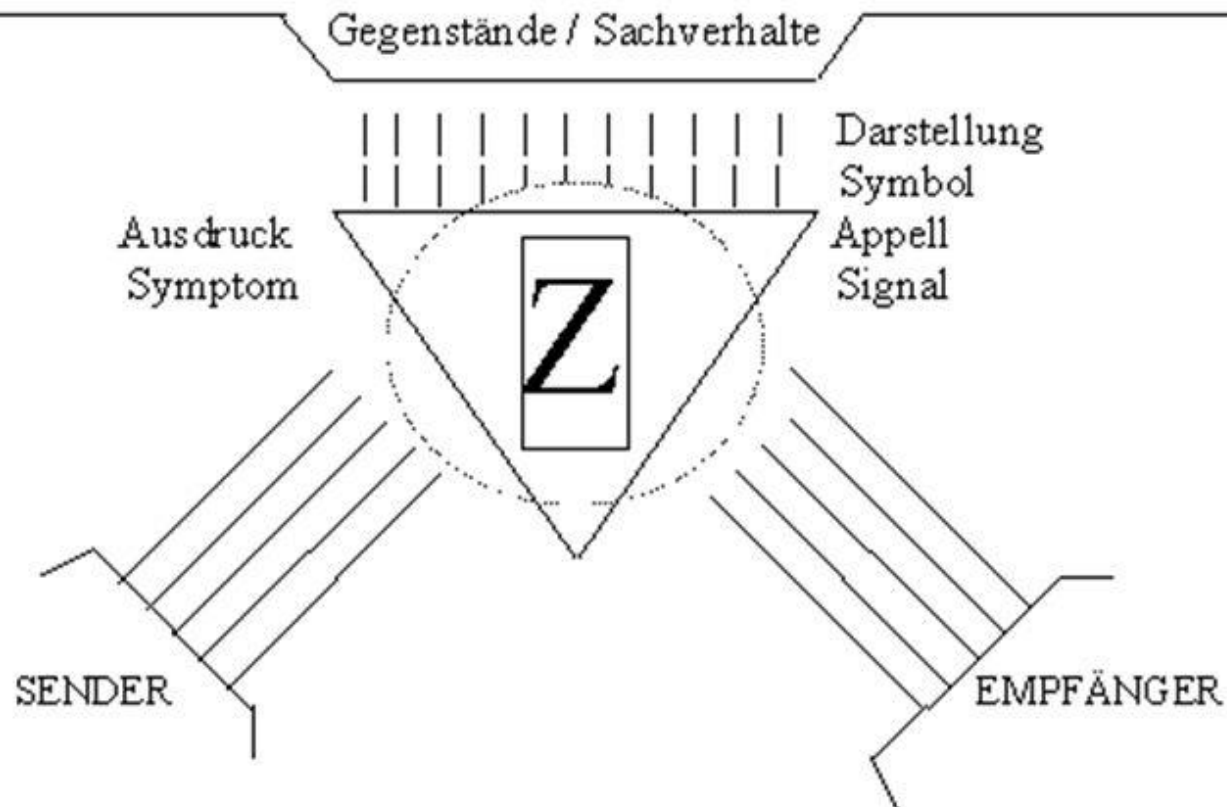# THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSION

One of the most famous and influential opponents of Saussurean standpoint on linguistic system is Wilhelm von Humboldt /1767-1835/.

WHICH IS MORE IMPORTANT FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE – COGNITIVE OR COMMUNICATIVE?

"DIE SPRACHE IST DAS BILDENDE ORGAN DES GEDANKENS"

Humboldt, W. von (1988). Schriften zur Sprachphilosophie (6. Auflage). Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft: Darmstadt. S. 426.

Bühlers Organonmodell

Organonmodell aus: KARL BÜHLER, Sprachtheorie. Jena, 1934, S. 28. Ungekürzter Neudruck 1982. G. Fischer (UTB) Stuttgart.

THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSION
KARL LUDWIG BÜHLER /1879 - 1963/

Three functions of language:

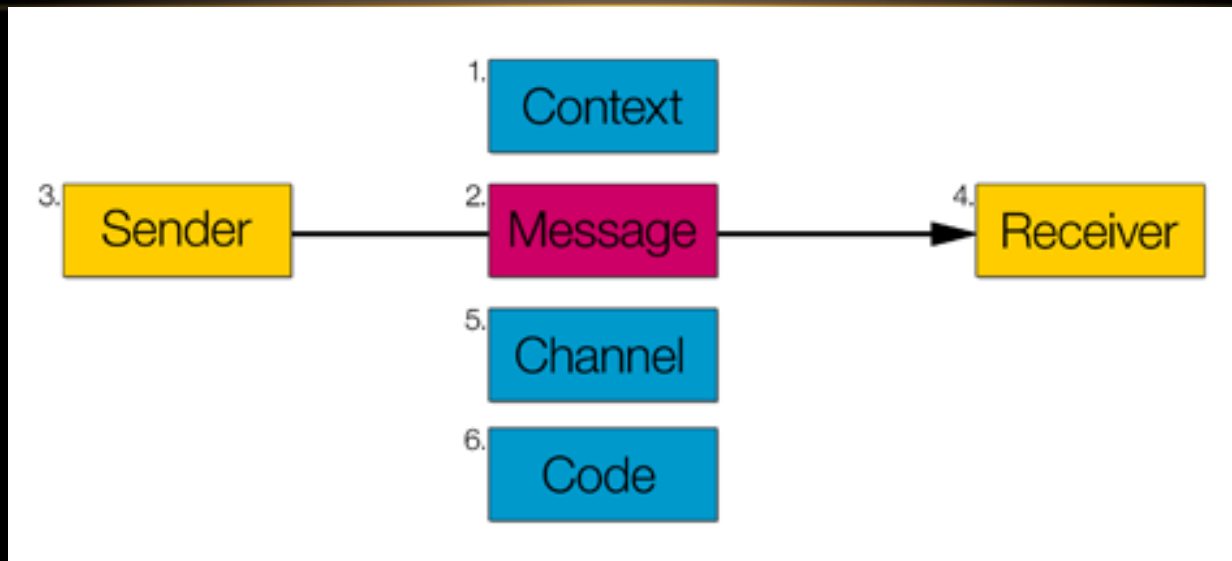I –function (Expression-function)
Thou –function (Appeal-function)
Id / it –function (Representation-function)

THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSION

Influenced by the Organon-Model by Karl Bühler and other sources of linguistic research, Roman Jakobson /1896 – 1982/ distinguishes six communication functions, each associated with a dimension or factor of the communication process.

By Roman Jakobson /1896 – 1982/

THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSION

THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSION

Target factor and function no.	TARGET FACTOR	SOURCE FACTOR	FUNCTION
1	Context	Message	Referential
2	Message	Message	Poetic
3	Addresser	Message	Emotive
4	Addressee	Message	Conative
5	Contact	Message	Phatic
6	Code	Message	Metalingual

THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSION

TARGET FACTOR	SAMPLE	FUNCTION
Context	"London is the capital of UK"	Referential
Message	*And the stars never rise* *but I feel the bright eyes* *Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;*	Poetic
Addresser	"Yummy!"	Expressive / Emotive?
Addressee	"Keep calm and learn Linguistics"	Conative
Contact	"Hello?"	Phatic
Code	"What do you mean by 'quark'?"; "Is English a Romanic [rə'mænɪk] or Germanic. [ʤɜː'mænɪk] language?"	Metalingual

THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSION

One of the six functions is always the dominant function in a text and usually related to the type of text.

THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSION

Meanwhile the communication function is always there. And it is the supra-function of language in action.

1. THE REFERENTIAL FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

AM |ˌrefəˈrenʃəl|; *BR* |ˌrɛfəˈrɛnʃ(ə)l| means relating to a referent, in particular having the external world rather than a text or language as a referent; implies Focus on context.

1. THE REFERENTIAL FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

Reference or _Bedeutung_, Frege's term for that which an expression designates.

2. THE POETIC FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

Reference or *Bedeutung*, Frege's term for that which an expression designates.

There was an iciness, a sinking,
a sickening of the heart –

[iːs'θetɪk] / poetic [pəu'etɪk]

2. The AESTHETIC / POETIC FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

And the silken sad uncertain rustling
of each purple curtain
Thrilled me – filled me with …

3. THE EXPRESSIVE FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

expressive [ɪk'spresɪv] function of speech clearly indicates their feelings or intentions of the speaker.

4. THE CONATIVE FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

"where language is being used to influence others, we have a conative function"

4. THE CONATIVE FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

conative [ˈkɒnətɪv] - an adjective, denoting a word or structure that expresses attempted action as opposed to action itself.

4. THE CONATIVE FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

The conative function is frequently carried by commands, prohibitions, requests, permissions, advice, invitations, etc.

4. THE CONATIVE FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

The conative function is generally friendly with referential function, but unlike the latter it cannot be analyzed in terms of truth value.

4. THE CONATIVE FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

Roman Jakobson says that unlike declarative sentences, imperatives (linked to the conative function) cannot be tested for their truth value.

['fætɪk]

5. THE PHATIC FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

is conceived as denoting or relating to language used for general purposes of social interaction, rather than to convey specific information or ask questions.

['fætɪk]

5. THE PHATIC FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

Phatic speech (especially of conversational phrases) is viewed as used to establish social contact and to express sociability rather than specific meaning

5. THE PHATIC ['FÆTɪK] FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

Utterances such as 'Hello', 'How are you?' and 'Nice morning, isn't it?' are phatic.
PS. Phatic ['fætɪk] etymology: from Greek phat(os) spoken + '-ic'.

5. THE PHATIC ['FÆTɪK] FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

Phatic speech is used to attract attention, establish a contact and manage it. So such phrases as "See you later!" are essentially no less phatic than "Hello, I am glad to see you".

6. THE METALINGUAL FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

Any metalanguage is language or symbols used when language itself is being discussed or examined.

6. THE METALINGUAL FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

This one is often used for checking code working. In logic and linguistics, a metalanguage is a language used to make statements about statements in another language.

6. THE METALINGUAL FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

Metalanguage is any natural or artificial language by means of which another language is described. In the most general sense, the meta-language is a language for describing some or any language. Described language is called target language.

6. THE METALINGUAL FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

Meta-language is the **language** teachers and learners use to talk about language, learning and teaching. E.G. Words and phrases such as 'verb', 'noun', 'present perfect continuous', 'phrasal verb' and 'reported speech' are all examples of common classroom **meta-language**.

THE LIST OF KEY FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSION

1. referential (: contextual information)

2. aesthetic/poetic (: self-reflection)

3. emotive (: self-expression)

THE LIST OF KEY FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSION

4. conative (: vocative or imperative addressing of receiver)
5. phatic (: checking channel working)
6. metalingual (: checking code working)

More readings on

THE LIST OF KEY FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSION

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THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSION: UBIQUITY OF DEIXIS

deixis [ˈdeɪksɪs, ˈdʌɪksɪs]
deals with things like point of view, status, role, interpersonal distance, patterns of relationship.

THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSION: UBIQUITY OF DEIXIS

deixis [ˈdeɪksɪs, ˈdʌɪksɪs]
comes from Greek verb deiknunai 'to show';
literally 'demonstrative force, reference'.
Implies the use of deictic words, forms, or
expressions (see also shifters).

ubiquity
[juːˈbɪkwətɪ]

THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSION: UBIQUITY OF DEIXIS

"*I* signifies "the person who is uttering the present instance of the discourse containing *I*."
Émile Benveniste

THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSION: UBIQUITY OF DEIXIS

"by introducing the situation of "address," we obtain a symmetrical definition for *you* as "the individual spoken to in the present instance of discourse containing the linguistic instance of *you*."   Émile Benveniste

Émile Benveniste (French: [bɛ̃venist])

/1902-1976/

This is a topic for student's presentation.

THE LINGUISTIC SIGN DISCUSSION

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

TOPICS FOR ANALYTICAL ESSAYS

01. Human language versus animal languages.

02. Reference versus denotation.

03. Saussure's concept of language versus that of Humboldt.

04. The concept of Sign in Saussurean linguistics and in Glossematics.

05. Structuralism versus formalism in linguistics.

06. Alternative classifications of nonverbal semiotics.

07. Grimm's law and Verner's Law.

08. Semantics versus Pragmatics.

TOPICS FOR ANALYTICAL ESSAYS

09. Alternative Generative Grammar models by Chomsky.
10. Arbitrariness of linguistic signs versus non-arbitrariness.
11. Indexical signs in nature and shifters in language.
12. Morphological versus phonological analysis of word-form.
13. Commutation method versus minimal pairs analysis.
14. Diachronic versus synchronic linguistics.
15. Syntagmatic versus paradigmatic analysis of English sentence.
16. Ideographic versus logographic writing.
17. Speech versus language.
18. Language versus dialect.

TOPICS FOR ANALYTICAL ESSAYS

19. Emic versus etic units of language

20. Types and tokens in phonological description of language.

Every demand for the essay (structure, sources, research-based analysis, good examples, good English, sound logic) should be fulfilled completely!

Тематики аналитического эссе в одной учебной группе не должны повторяться.

Эссе должно быть написано строго по требованиям и на хорошем английском языке. Указание источников (англ. References) в конце работы абсолютно обязательно.

TOPICS FOR ANALYTICAL ESSAYS

Ссылка на источник в тексте при цитировании и при пересказе обязательна [Yule 2018: 17; Saussure 1916: 5]. Все цитаты заключаются в кавычки. Работы с оригинальностью текста ниже 75% не оцениваются.