



# **Semantics & Pragmatics SoSe 2023**

## Lecture 1: Organization & Introduction

25/04/2023, Christian Bentz



---

# Overview

## Section 1: Organization

- Format: Offline Teaching
- Course Credits
- Schedule
- Tutorials
- Moodle
- Learning Strategy

## Section 2: Literature

## Section 3: Introduction

- Form and Meaning
- Meaning as Reference
- Combinatoriality and Compositionality
- Three Levels of Meaning

## References



---

# Section 1: Organization



---

# Offline Teaching

- ▶ Due to University of Tübingen regulations, we have to go back to offline teaching.

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



## Course Credits

- ▶ Exam on **Thursday 27th July 2023: 6 ECTS**
- ▶ Written exam **in person**.
- ▶ Handing in (and passing) 5 Tutorial Exercise Sheets (see details below): **3 ECTS**
- ▶ **Master students in ISCL**: if you need only 6 ECTS for the Semantics and Pragmatics course, then you don't need to hand in exercise sheets.

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References

### Retake Exam

We plan to offer a retake exam for students who failed and who were sick on the day of the original exam. The exact date can only be given once the main exam was marked and students received their marks. It will be roughly at the end of September/beginning of October.



# Schedule (2023)

25/04/2023	<b>Lecture 1</b>	Organization & Introduction
27/04/2023	<b>Lecture 2</b>	Information Theory I
02/05/2023	<b>Lecture 3</b>	Information Theory II
04/05/2023	<b>Lecture 4</b>	Formal Semantics I: Propositional Logic
09/05/2023	<b>Lecture 5</b>	Formal Semantics II: Predicate Logic
11/05/2023	<b>Lecture 6</b>	Formal Semantics III: Second-Order Logic
16/05/2023	<b>Lecture 7</b>	Formal Semantics IV: Type Theory
18/05/2023		<b>Ascension Day (Christi Himmelfahrt)</b>
23/05/2023	<b>Lecture 8</b>	Formal Semantics V: Lambda Calculus
25/05/2023	<b>Lecture 9</b>	Summary: Formal Semantics
		<b>Pentecost Holidays (Pfingstferien)</b>
06/06/2023	<b>Lecture 10</b>	Further Topics in Semantics: Modality
08/06/2023		<b>Corpus Christi (Fronleichnam)</b>
13/06/2023	<b>Lecture 11</b>	Further Topics in Semantics: Evidentiality

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



## Schedule (2022)

15/06/2023	<b>Lecture 12</b>	Applications & Current Research
20/06/2023	<b>Lecture 13</b>	Introduction Pragmatics
22/06/2023	<b>Lecture 14</b>	Discourse Representation Theory I
27/06/2023	<b>Lecture 15</b>	Discourse Representation Theory II
29/06/2023		No Lecture
04/07/2023	<b>Lecture 16</b>	Implicatures
06/07/2023	<b>Lecture 17</b>	Presupposition
11/07/2023	<b>Lecture 18</b>	Speech Acts
13/07/2023		<b>Mock Exam</b>
18/07/2023	<b>Lecture 19</b>	Summary: Pragmatics
20/07/2023	<b>Lecture 20</b>	Cross-Linguistic Diversity in Pragmatics
25/07/2023	<b>Lecture 21</b>	Pragmatic Universals
27/07/2023		<b>Exam</b>

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



# Tutorials

Tutorial 1: Alla Kutkina, [alla.kutkina@student.uni-tuebingen.de](mailto:alla.kutkina@student.uni-tuebingen.de)

Tutorial 2: Fanyi Meng, [fanyi.meng@student.uni-tuebingen.de](mailto:fanyi.meng@student.uni-tuebingen.de)

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8-10					
10-12					
12-14	Tutorial 2		Tutorial 2		Tutorial 1
14-16					
16-18			Tutorial 1		

Tutorial 1 (Wed): Room 035 (Brechtbau/Neuphilologicum)

Tutorial 1 (Fri): Room 035 (Brechtbau/Neuphilologicum)

Tutorial 2 (Mon): Room 035 (Brechtbau/Neuphilologicum)

Tutorial 2 (Wed): Room 035 (Brechtbau/Neuphilologicum)

Note: you need to go to **only one tutorial (2 SWS)**, so you can choose one of these four options.

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References





## Exercise Sheets

- ▶ You have to **pass five** exercise sheets to get your 3 ECTS points for the tutorial.
- ▶ In order to pass, you have to work on **all exercises**.
- ▶ You can **choose** which exercise sheets to hand in or not.
- ▶ Exercise sheets will go online **after the thursday lectures** for the following tutorial week.
- ▶ You have to send them via email to your tutor **by midnight on the directly following saturday**, in order to get your pass/fail for this exercise sheet.
- ▶ The **format for exercise sheet solutions** can be either handwritten and scanned, or in some kind of text editor (but please convert to pdf).

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



# Tutorials

Week 1: 01/05-05/05/2023

Week 2: 08/05-12/05/2023

Week 3: 15/05-19/05/2023

Week 4: 22/05-26/05/2023

Week 5: 05/06-09/06/2023

Week 6: 12/06-16/06/2023

Week 7: 19/06-23/06/2023

Week 8: 26/06-30/07/2023

Week 9: 03/07-07/07/2023

Week 10: 10/07-14/07/2023

Week 11: 17/07-21/07/2023

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References

## Notes:

- ▶ Tutorial **Week 11** will be used for discussing the Mock Exam.



# Moodle

Please go to moodle and sign up for one of the tutorials. Tutorial choice will be open between **today 14:00** and **coming Sunday 30th April 23:59**.

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References

The screenshot shows a Moodle course page for 'Semantics and Pragmatics'. The browser address bar displays the URL: <https://moodle.zdv.uni-tuebingen.de/course/view.php?id=2518#section-0>. The page header includes the Moodle logo and 'moodle Uni Tübingen' with a language dropdown set to 'Deutsch (de)'. The user's name 'Christian Bentz' is visible in the top right. The course title 'Semantics and Pragmatics' is centered, with a breadcrumb trail: 'Startseite / Meine Kurse / Sommersemester 2022 / 5 - Philosophische Fakultät / Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft / Computerlinguistik / General Linguistics / Semantics and Pragmatics'. A 'Bearbeiten ausschalten' button is in the top right. Below the title, there are two activity blocks: 'Ankündigungen' and 'Tutorial Choice'. The 'Tutorial Choice' block has a sub-section 'Als erledigt kennzeichnen'. Below these is a 'Zoom links' section with two entries. The first entry is for 'Semantics and Pragmatics, Tuesday Lectures' with a time of 12:00 PM and a Zoom link: <https://zoom.us/j/98516741197?pwd=NUFVMU9nM0grSUXGeUFoL0NNVGHZQT09>. The second entry is for 'Semantics and Pragmatics, Thursday Lectures' with a time of 12:00 PM and a Zoom link: <https://zoom.us/j/95122710249?pwd=VmxRWEFFeFY5QXZzS5GhLYzd1bTU2dz09>. Each activity block has a 'Bearbeiten' button with a dropdown arrow. At the bottom of each section, there is a '+ Aktivität oder Material anlegen' button.



# Learning Strategy

- ▶ Attend the lecture.
- ▶ Go through the lecture slides again.
- ▶ Do the exercises before the tutorial.
- ▶ Join the tutorial.

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



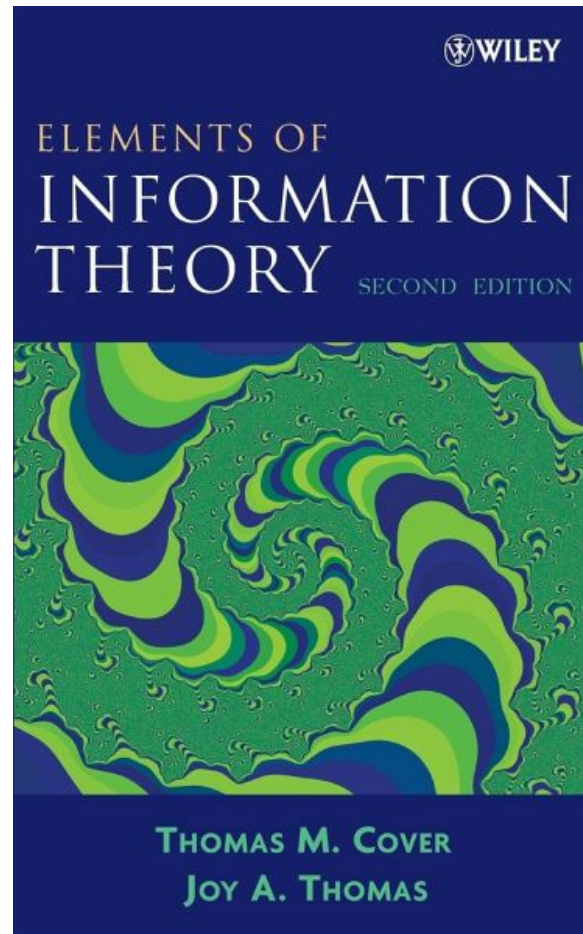
---

## **Section 2: Literature**



# Information Theory

Cover, Thomas M. & Thomas, Joy A. (2006). *Elements of Information Theory*. New Jersey: Wiley & Sons.



Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



# Information Theory

Reprinted with corrections from *The Bell System Technical Journal*,  
Vol. 27, pp. 379–423, 623–656, July, October, 1948.

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References

## A Mathematical Theory of Communication

By C. E. SHANNON

### INTRODUCTION

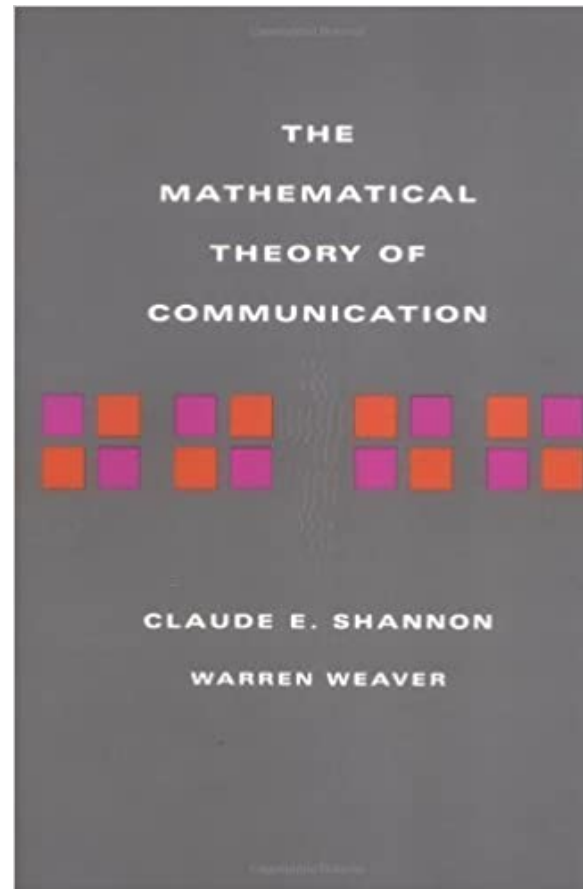
THE recent development of various methods of modulation such as PCM and PPM which exchange bandwidth for signal-to-noise ratio has intensified the interest in a general theory of communication. A basis for such a theory is contained in the important papers of Nyquist<sup>1</sup> and Hartley<sup>2</sup> on this subject. In the present paper we will extend the theory to include a number of new factors, in particular the effect of noise in the channel, and the savings possible due to the statistical structure of the original message and due to the nature of the final destination of the information.

The fundamental problem of communication is that of reproducing at one point either exactly or approximately a message selected at another point. Frequently the messages have *meaning*; that is they refer to or are correlated according to some system with certain physical or conceptual entities. These semantic aspects of communication are irrelevant to the engineering problem. The significant aspect is that the actual message is one *selected from a set* of possible messages. The system must be designed to operate for each possible selection, not just the one which will actually be chosen since this is unknown at the time of design.



# Information Theory

Shannon, Claude E. & Weaver, Warren (1949). *The mathematical theory of communication*. Chicago: University of Illinois Press.



Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

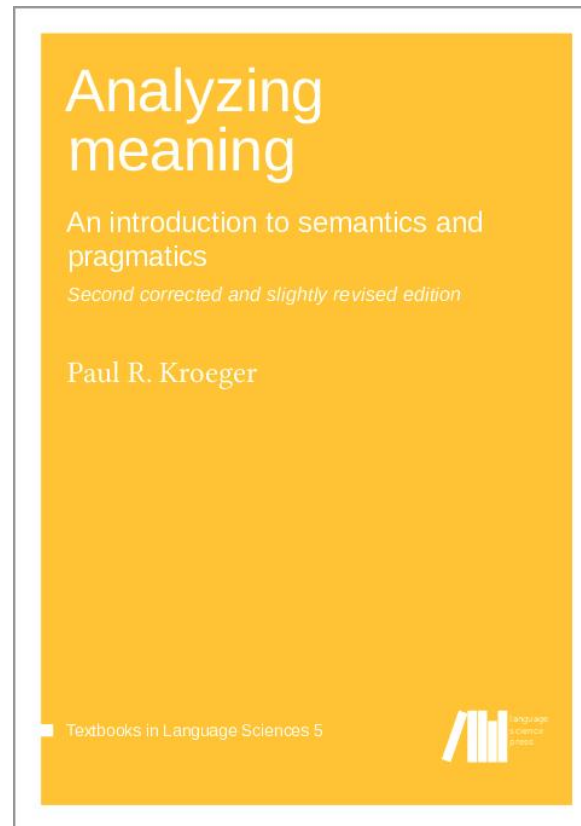
References





# Semantics

Kroeger, Paul (2019). *Analyzing meaning: An introduction to semantics and pragmatics. Second corrected and slightly revised edition.* (Textbooks in Language Sciences 5). Berlin: Language Science Press.



Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

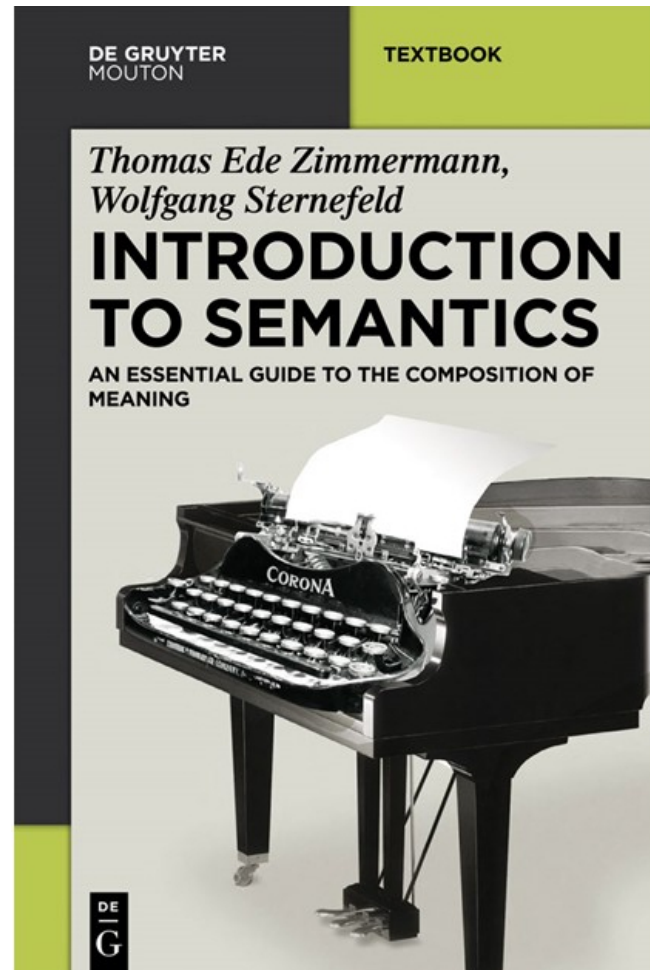
References

download at: <http://langsci-press.org/catalog/book/231>



# Formal Semantics

Zimmermann, Thomas E. & Sternefeld, Wolfgang (2013). *Introduction to Semantics. An essential guide to the composition of meaning*. Berlin/Boston: Mouton De Gruyter.



Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

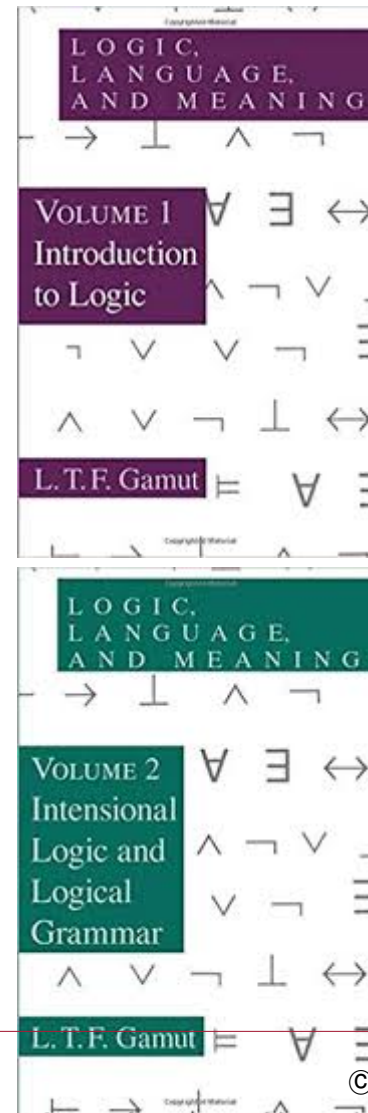
Section 3:  
Introduction

References



## Formal Semantics

- ▶ Gamut, L.T.F (1991). *Logic, Language, and Meaning. Volume 1: Introduction to Logic*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- ▶ Gamut, L.T.F (1991). *Logic, Language, and Meaning. Volume 2: Intensional Logic and Logical Grammar*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.



Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



## Further Introductions

- ▶ Dowty, David R., Wall, Robert E. & Peters, Stanley (1981). *Introduction to Montague semantics*. Dordrecht/Boston/London: D. Reidel Publishing Company.
- ▶ Ferreira, Marcelo (2019). *Curso de semântica formal* (Textbooks in Language Sciences 6). Berlin: Language Science Press.
- ▶ Heim, Irene & Kratzer, Angelika (2008). *Semantics in Generative Grammar*. Malden/Oxford/Carlton: Blackwell Publishing.
- ▶ Kearns, Kate (2011). *Semantics*. New York/London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- ▶ Roussarie, Laurent (2017). *Sémantique formelle. Volume 1: Introduction à la grammaire de Montague* (Textbooks in Language Sciences 4). Berlin: Language Science Press.

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



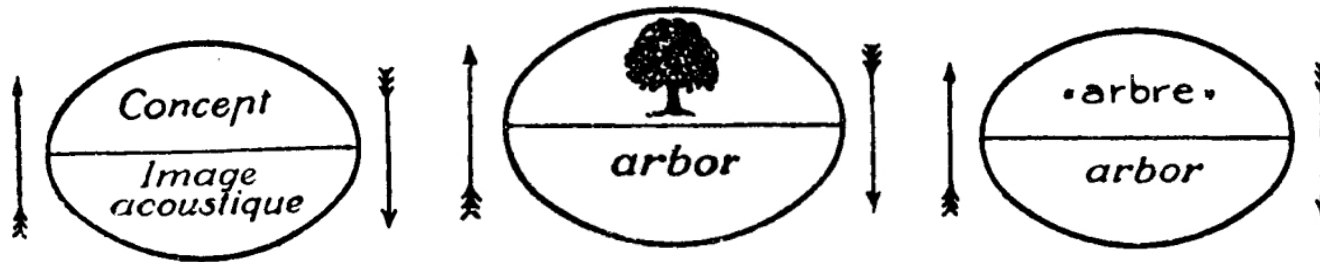
---

## Section 3: Introduction



# The Roots

“Signifié et signifiant” at three levels:



Level 1: Abstract Relation

Level 2: Concrete Mapping (Denotation)

Level 3: Metalanguage (Translation)

Saussure (1916/1995). *Cours de linguistique générale*, p. 99.

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



## Two Fundamental Problems

**Reference:** How does the mapping between form and meaning work? Does it work at all?

tree



**Compositionality:** How are complex utterances built from smaller units? Are they built from smaller units at all?

apple + tree



Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



---

## Reference





## Meaning as Reference

“[...] we will think about how speakers use language to talk about the world. **Referring** to a particular individual, e.g. by using expressions such as *Abraham Lincoln* or *my father*, is one important way in which we talk about the world.”

“Philosophers have found it hard to agree on a precise **definition for reference**, but intuitively we are talking about the speaker’s use of words to “point to” something in the world; that is, to direct the hearer’s attention to something, or to enable the hearer to identify something.”

Kroeger (2019). *Analyzing meaning*, p. 15 and page 17 respectively.

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

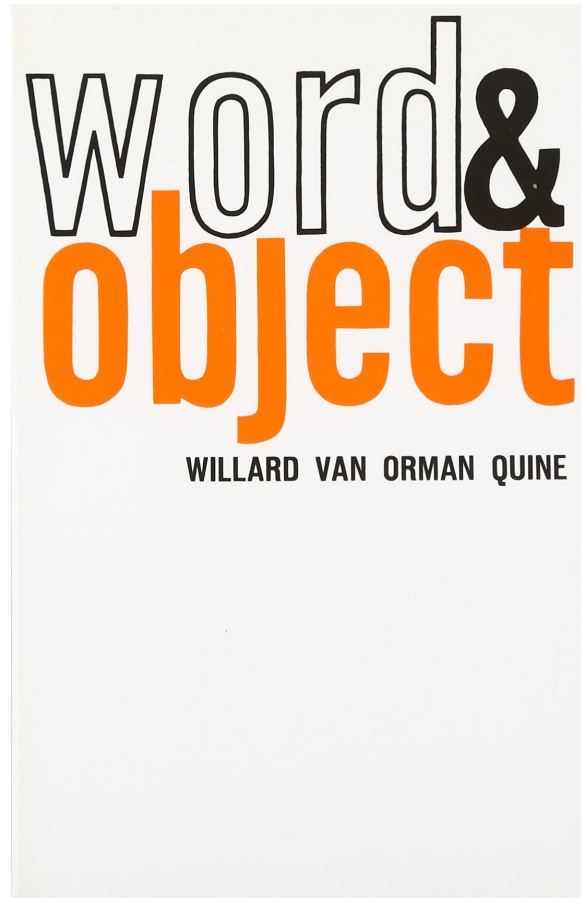
References



## Meaning as Reference

“What is relevant rather to our purposes is *radical translation*, i.e., translation of the language of a hitherto untouched people [...] The utterances first and most surely translated in such a case are ones keyed to present events that are conspicuous to the linguist and his informant. A rabbit scurries by, the native says ‘Gavagai’, and the linguist notes down the sentence ‘Rabbit’ or ‘Lo, a rabbit’) as tentative translation, subject to testing in further cases.”

Quine (1960). *Word and object*, p. 28.



Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

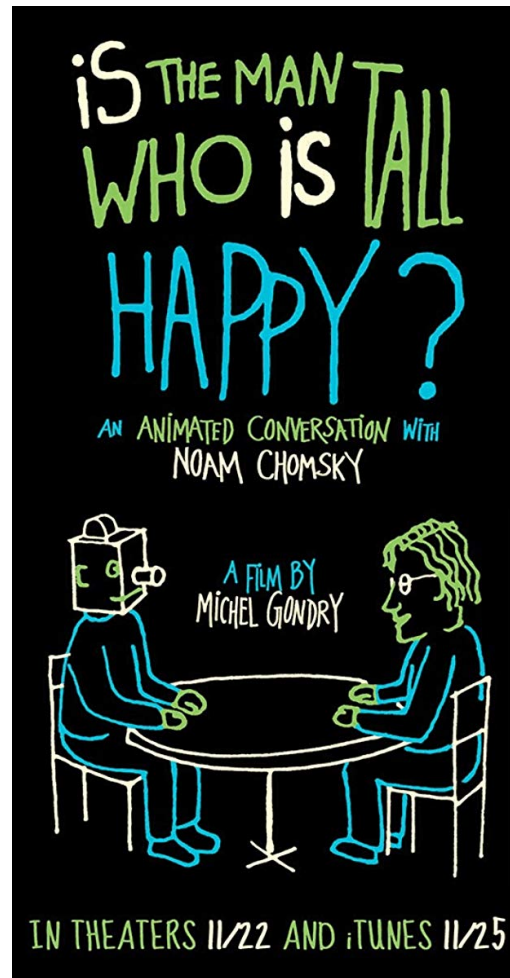
References



## Against Reference: Words as Mental Representations

“It’s just a classic error that runs right through philosophy and psychology and linguistics right up to the moment. That’s the idea that words... say, meaning-bearing elements, like, say, “tree” or “person” or, you know, “John Smith” or anything... pick out something in the extramental world, something that a physicist could identify so that if I have a word... say, “cow”... it refers to something, and a, you know, scientist knowing nothing about my brain could figure out what counts as a cow. That’s just not true.”

Noam Chomsky



Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



## Semiotic Triangle (Triangle of Reference/Meaning)

“**Semiotics** is the study of the relationship between **signs and their meanings**. In this book we are interested in the relationship between forms and meanings in certain kinds of symbolic systems, namely human languages. The diagram is a way of illustrating how speakers use language to describe things, events, and situations in the world.”

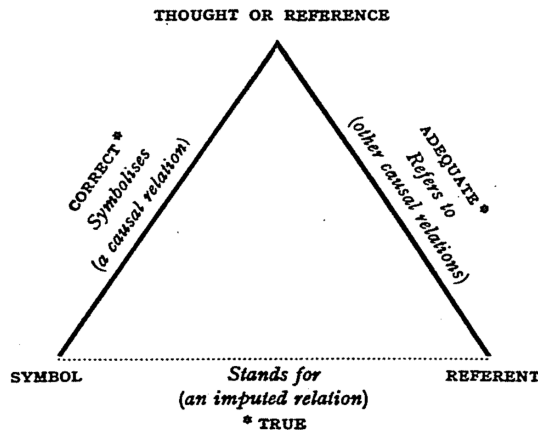
Kroeger (2019). *Analyzing meaning*, p. 16.

Section 1:  
Organization

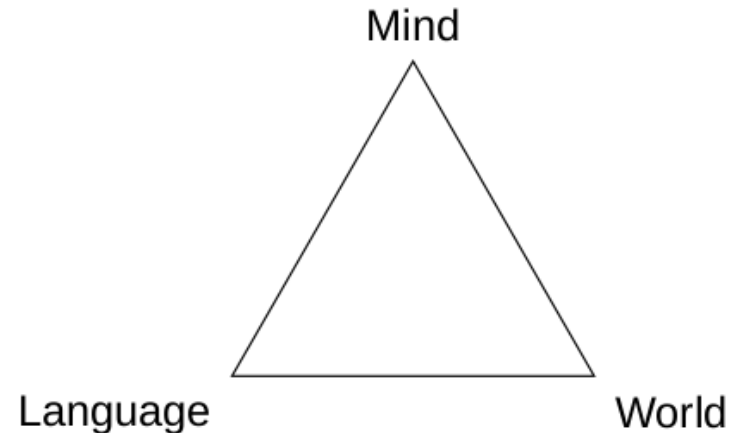
Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



Ogden & Richards (1923).  
*The meaning of meaning*, p. 11.



Kroeger (2019). *Analyzing meaning*, p. 16.



# Denotational vs. Cognitive Semantics

“The basic approach we adopt in this book focuses on the link between linguistic expressions and the world. This approach is often referred to as **denotational semantics** [...] An important alternative approach, **cognitive semantics**, focuses on the link between linguistic expressions and mental representations.”

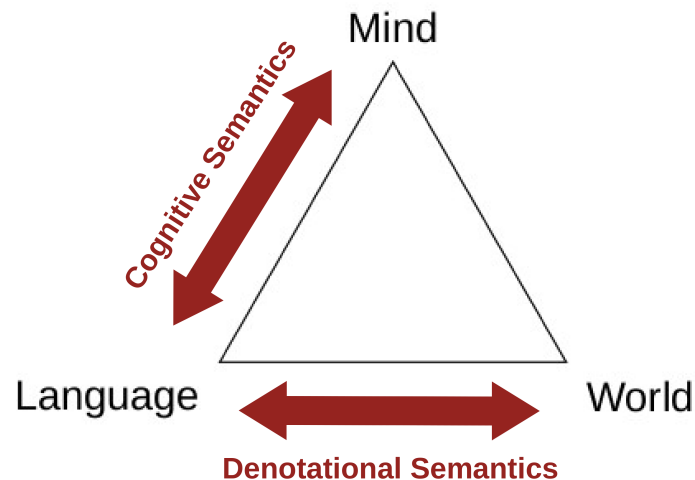
Kroeger (2019). Analyzing meaning, p. 17.

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References





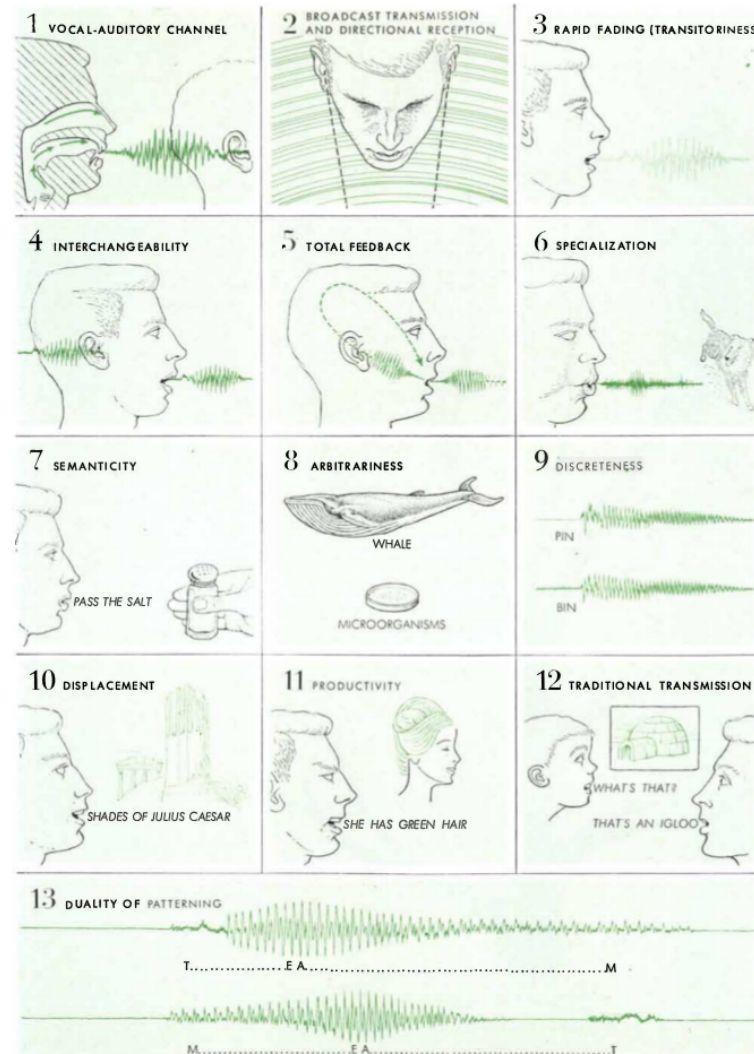
# **Combinatoriality and Compositionality**



# The Design Features of Human Language

“A set of 13 design-features is presented in the illustration on the opposite page. There is solid empirical justification for the belief that all the languages of the world share every one of them.”

Hockett (1960). The origin of speech, p. 90.



Section 1:  
Organization

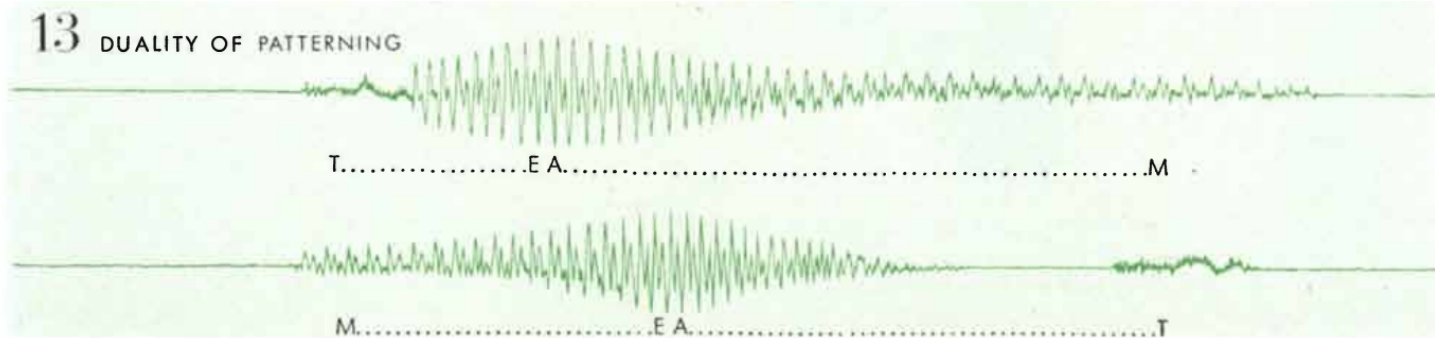
Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



## Duality of Patterning



Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References

“The **meaningful** elements in any language [...] constitute an enormous stock. Yet they are represented by small arrangements of a relatively very small stock of distinguishable sounds which are themselves wholly **meaningless.**”

Hockett (1960). The origin of speech, p. 90.

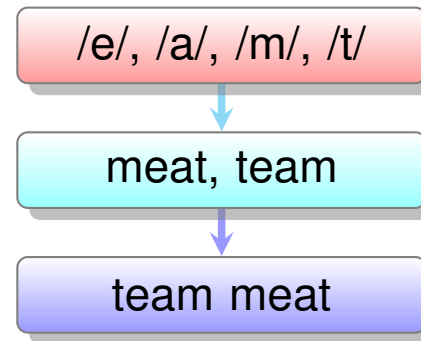




## Duality of Patterning

“Language is structured on at least two levels (Hockett, 1960). On one level, a small number of **meaningless building blocks** (phonemes, or parts of syllables for instance) are combined into an **unlimited set of utterances** (words and morphemes). This is known as **combinatorial structure**. On the other level, meaningful building blocks (words and morphemes) are combined into **larger meaningful utterances** (phrases and sentences). This is known as **compositional structure**.”

Little et al. (2017), p. 1.



Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

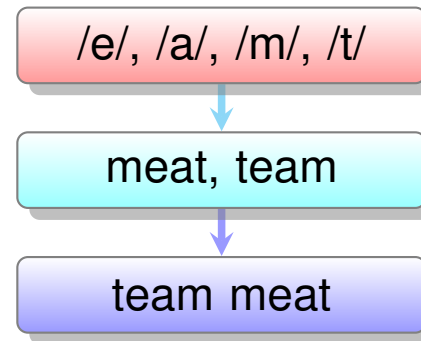
References



## Duality of Patterning

“Language is structured on at least two levels (Hockett, 1960). On one level, a small number of **meaningless building blocks** (phonemes, or parts of syllables for instance) are combined into an **unlimited set of utterances** (words and morphemes). This is known as **combinatorial structure**. On the other level, meaningful building blocks (words and morphemes) are combined into **larger meaningful utterances** (phrases and sentences). This is known as **compositional structure**.”

Little et al. (2017), p. 1.

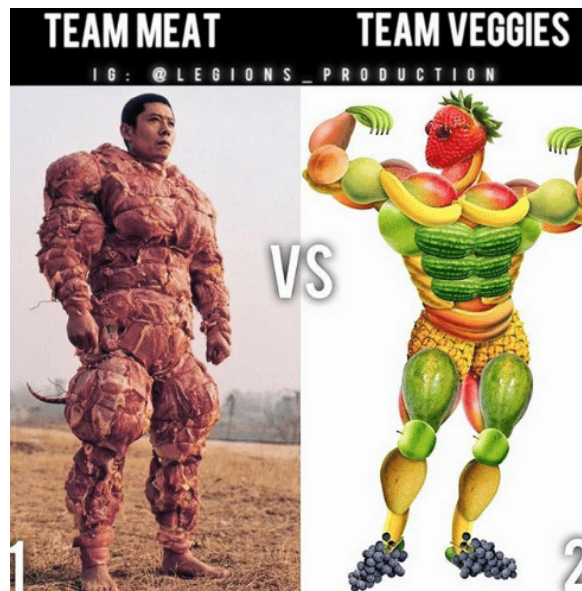


Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References

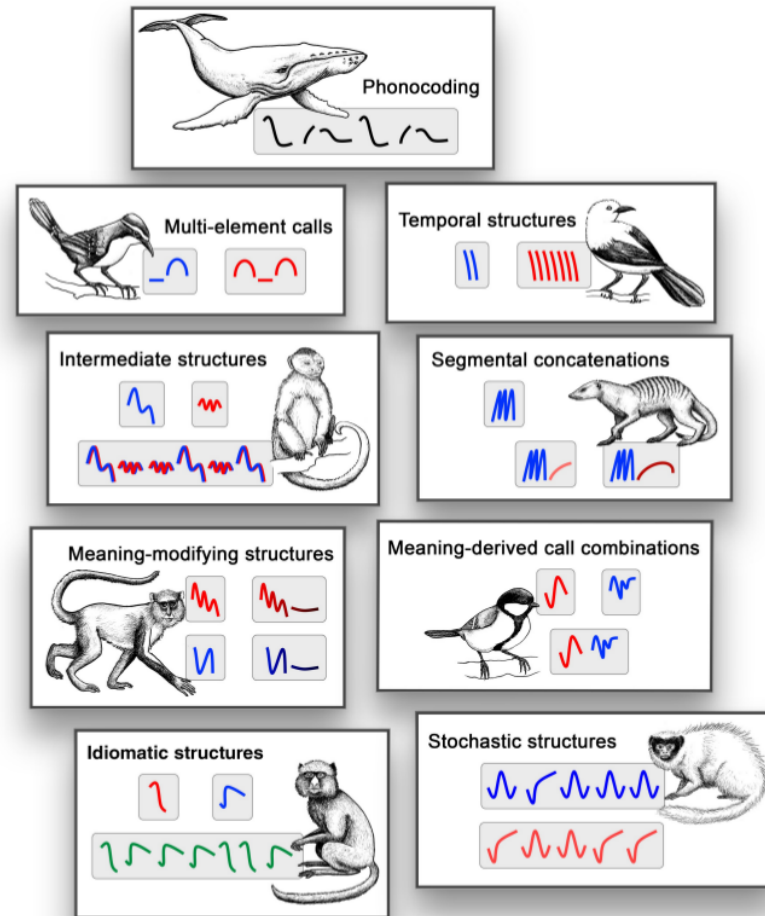


# Combinatoriality in Animal Communication

“Graphical illustration of combinatorial structures in nonhuman vocal systems. Shapes distinguish sound elements, colors distinguish meaning (black indicates absence of functional- or context-specific meaning).”

- ▶ **Phonocoding:** combination of meaningless elements into sequence that lacks functional- or context-specific meaning (e.g., whales, songbirds).
- ▶ **Multi-element calls:** combination and reuse of meaningless elements to generate context-specific/functionally meaningful calls (e.g., chestnut-crowned babblers).
- ▶ **Temporal structures:** meaning-differentiating temporal variation (e.g., number of element repetitions) within a string of repeated sounds (e.g., pied babblers, Mexican free-tailed bats).
- ▶ **Intermediate structures:** combination of meaningful calls into sequence reflecting intermediate stages experienced by the caller (e.g., wedge-capped capuchins, gorillas).
- ▶ **Segmental concatenations:** concatenation of invariable, stand-alone segment (generally identity-encoding) with variable, bound segment (generally motivation/behavior-encoding) (e.g., banded mongooses, Diana monkeys).
- ▶ **Meaning-modifying structures:** combination of individually meaningful (variable) call with (invariable) meaning-modifying affix (e.g., Campbell's monkeys).
- ▶ etc.

Engesser & Townsend (2018).



Section 1:  
Organization

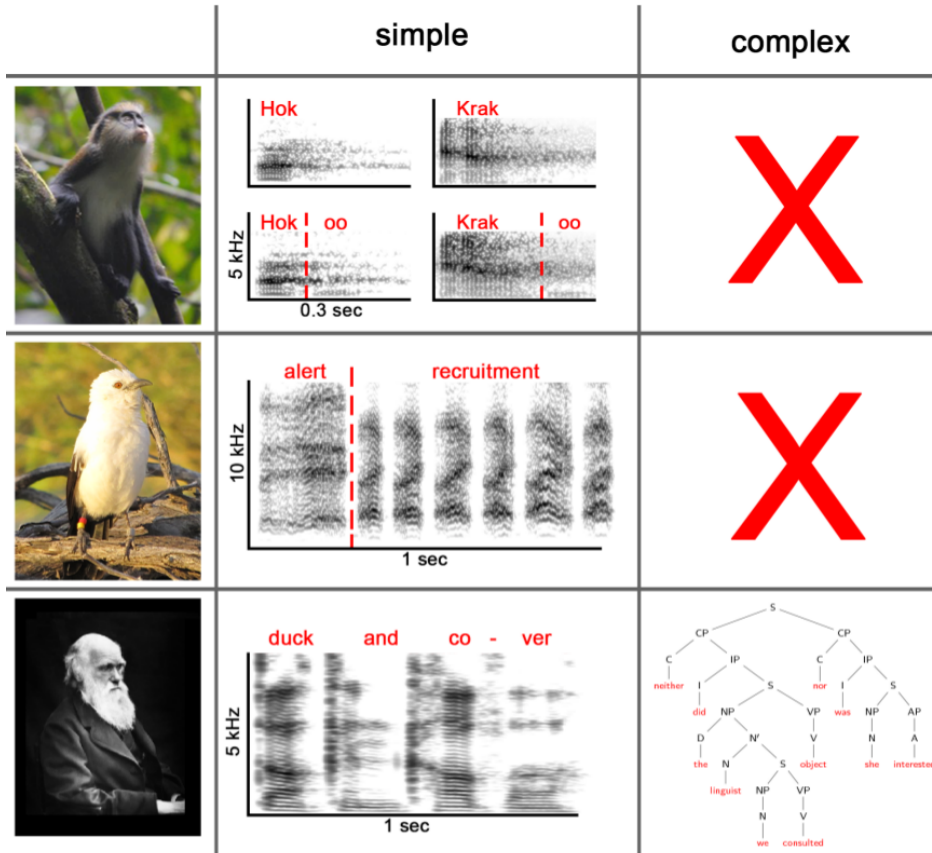
Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References

# Compositionality in Animal Communication

- ▶ a) **Compositionality in primates:** Male Campbell's monkeys produce 'krak' alarms (to leopards) and 'hok' alarms (to eagles), but both calls can also be merged with an '-oo' suffix to generate 'krak-oo' (to a range of disturbances) and 'hok-oo' (to non-ground disturbances) [...]
- ▶ b) **Compositionality in birds:** Pied babblers produce 'alert' calls in response to unexpected but low-urgency threats and 'recruitment' calls when recruiting conspecifics to new foraging sites. When encountering a terrestrial threat that requires recruiting group members (in the form of mobbing), pied babblers combine the two calls into a larger structure, and playback experiments have indicated that receivers process the call combination compositionally by linking the meaning of the independent parts.
- ▶ c) **Compositionality in humans:** humans are capable of producing both simple, nonhierarchical compositions (e.g., 'Duck and cover!') and complex hierarchical compositions and dependencies.



Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References

Townsend et al. (2018), p. 4.



# Human Language

Amharic (amh, Afro-Asiatic)

- (1) zaf-u                                      təlləq' nāw<sup>1</sup>  
tree.NOM.SG-DEF big      be.N.3SG  
“The tree is big.”  
BIG(t)<sup>2</sup>

Two words might be productively combined (*zaf-u təlləq'*) to yield a new meaning. *Compositionality* is a hallmark of human language (and other communication systems) as it enables the *infinite use of finite means*.

---

<sup>1</sup>Amharic is normally written in Ge'ez script. This is a transliteration into Latin script based on Leslau (1995).

<sup>2</sup>This is the predicate logic notation in Kroeger (2019)

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



## Problem: Compounds

(2) 笔记本 电 脑  
bǐ jì běn diàn nǎo

writing.brush record root/basis electricity brain<sup>3</sup>

“?”

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References

---

<sup>3</sup>This was glossed using <https://www.mdbg.net>.



## Problem: Compounds

- (4) 笔记本 电 脑  
bǐ jì běn diàn nǎo  
writing.brush record root/basis electricity brain<sup>3</sup>  
“?”
- (5) 笔记本 电脑  
bǐjìběn diànnǎo  
notebook computer  
“laptop”

The combination of single meaning bearing elements to larger meaning bearing chunks is often not straightforward. Especially across different languages this is a difficult task for learners (both human and machine).

<sup>3</sup>This was glossed using <https://www.mdbg.net>.

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



## Problem: Idioms

- (6) Kim ha-t                      de-n                      Wald vor                      lauter  
kim have-PRS.3SG ART-ACC.SG forest because.of all.the  
Bäum-en      nicht ge-seh-en  
tree\ -DAT.PL not    PTCP-see-PTCP  
literal translation: “Kim hasn’t seen the forest because of all the  
trees.”  
actual meaning: Kim was so concerned with the details that s/he  
didn’t see the overall picture.

In the case of idioms (e.g. *kicking the bucket*), the intended meaning of the sentence is not a *linear combinatorial* derivation of its parts. Rather, a complex meaning is assigned to the whole phrase.

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References





## Three “levels” of meaning

1. **Word meaning:** Meaning assigned to individual words.  
Example: *kick*; *bucket*
2. **Sentence meaning:** Meaning derived via combination of word meanings (compositional). “The term **sentence meaning** refers to the semantic content of the sentence: the meaning which derives from the words themselves, regardless of context.”  
Example: KICK(j,b), literally “John kicks the bucket.”
3. **Utterance meaning** (“speaker” meaning): “The term **utterance meaning** refers to the semantic content plus any pragmatic meaning created by the specific way in which the sentence gets used.” Another definition is: “The totality of what the speaker intends to convey by making an utterance.”  
Example: *John dies*.

Kroeger (2019). *Analyzing meaning*, p.5.

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



## Three “levels” of meaning

Teochew (Southern Min Chinese, Sino-Tibetan)

(7) Lw chya? pa bɔy?  
you eat full not.yet  
“Have you already eaten?”

**Sentence meaning:** “Have you already eaten or not?”, i.e. a request for information.

**Utterance meaning:** Greeting like “hello” or “how are you” in English.

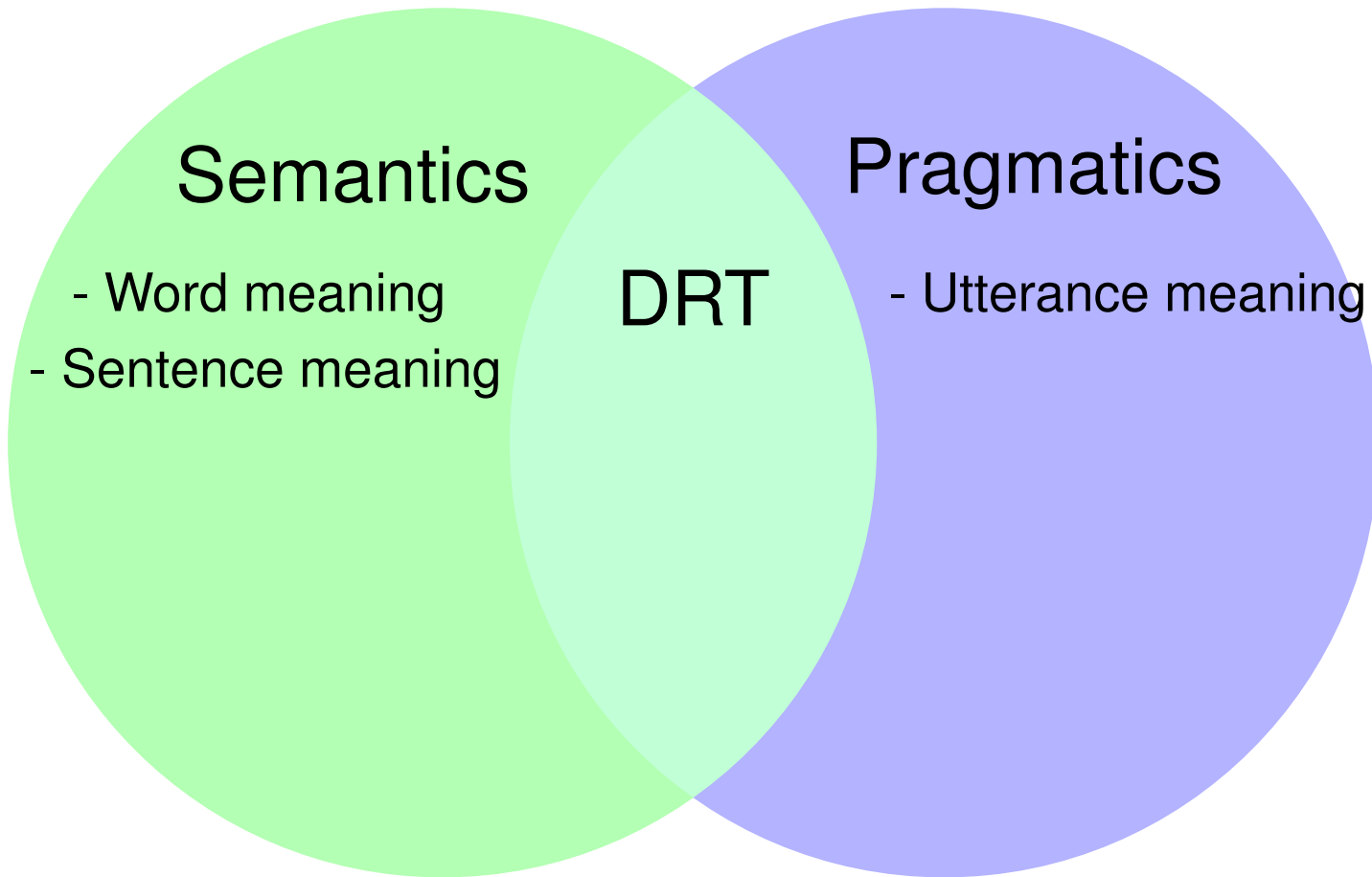
Kroeger (2019). Analyzing meaning, p. 5-6.

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References

DRT: Discourse Representation Theory



# Summary

Every syntactic, semantic and pragmatic theory (or all combined) have to deal in some way with

1. the **compositionality** of meaning and form,
2. the **mapping** between meaning and form.

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



---

## References



## References

Hockett, Charles F. (1960). The origin of speech. *Scientific American*, Vol. 203, No. 3, pp. 88-97.

Leslau, Wolf (1995). *Reference grammar of Amharic*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

Little, Hannah, Eryilmaz, Kerem, & De Boer, Bart (2017). Signal dimensionality and the emergence of combinatorial structure. *Cognition*, No. 168, p. 1-15.

de Saussure, Ferdinand (1995). *Cours de linguistique générale*. Publié par Charles Bailly et Albert Sechehaye avec la collaboration de Albert Riedlinger. Édition critique préparé par Tullio de Mauro. Paris: Payot.

Townsend, S. W., Engesser, S., Stoll, S., Zuberbühler, K., Bickel, B. (2018). Compositionality in animals and humans. *PLOS Biology*.  
Ogden, C. K., & Richards, I. A. (1923). *The meaning of meaning*. Orlando, Florida: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

Quine, Willard van Orman (1960). *Word and object*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press.

de Saussure, Ferdinand (1995). *Cours de linguistique générale*. Publié par Charles Bailly et Albert Sechehaye avec la collaboration de Albert Riedlinger. Édition critique préparé par Tullio de Mauro. Paris: Payot.

Section 1:  
Organization

Section 2:  
Literature

Section 3:  
Introduction

References



# Thank You.

## Contact:

Faculty of Philosophy

General Linguistics

Dr. Christian Bentz

SFS Wilhelmstraße 19-23, Room 1.15

[chris@christianbentz.de](mailto:chris@christianbentz.de)

Office hours:

During term: Wednesdays 10-11am

Out of term: arrange via e-mail