"The way that human beings think, certainly the way that I *think, is in terms of stories. Now what is a story? A story, if it so please you, is a metaphor."* – Gregory Bateson

"Since in human speech, different sounds have different meaning, to study the coordination of certain sounds with certain meanings is to study language." – Leonard Bloomfield

(1)   **Onomatopoeia**:   *bow-wow*, *arf-arf*, (Fr) *gnaf-gnaf*
     (words referring   *cock-a-doodle-doo*, (Sp) *kikerikiki*
     to sounds only: *boom*, *splat*, *ping*
     Iconic)   (Fr) *péter*, *vesser*

(2)   **Examples of Phonesthemes:**   *snuff, snout, snicker*   'nose'
     (Firth 1935)   *flitter, flicker, flutter*   'rapid movement'
     glisten, glance, glare   'reflection'
     snack, *flood*, *glum*   (Counter-examples)

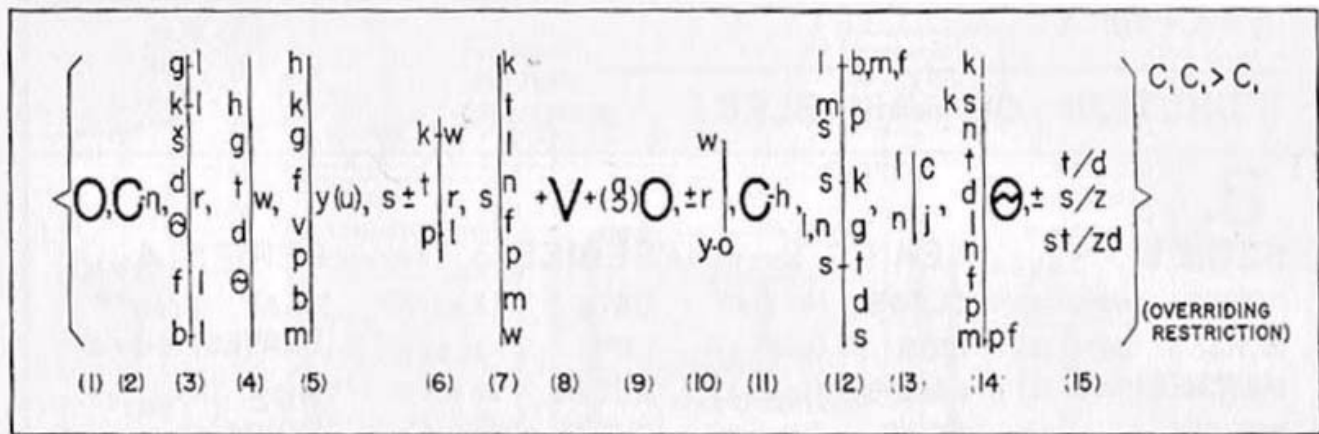**(3)**   *sting* :   Assonance *st-*   Rime *-ɪŋ*.

Figure 12. Structural formula of the monosyllabic word in English (standard mid-western American). The formula can be simplified by special symbols for certain groups of letters, but this simplification would make it harder to explain. The simplest possible formula for a monosyllabic word is C + V, and some languages actually conform to this. Polynesian has the next most simple formula, O, C + V. Contrast this with the intricacy of English word structure, as shown above.

(Whorf 1956)

(4)   **Unstressed suffixes appearing in Simplex Words:**
     /-əɹ, -li, -əl, -ən, -ət, -i, -əs, -ək, -əm, -əd, -o, -əŋ, -ə, -əʃ, -əb, -əns, -əz /

(5)   **Included Simplex Words:**   *see, saw, bare, bear, friend, blank, blanket, man*
     Excluded Simplex Words: *Bill, Rudi, sees, seeing, seen, friendly, men*

(6)   Phonesthemes Form A Classifier System.

(7)   **Examples of Japanese Noun Classifiers** (*hon* '1-D';   *mai* '2-D';   *ko* '3-D'):

ni-hon no enpitsu	*ni-mai no kami*	*ni-ko no ringo*
2-CL of pencil	2-CL of paper	2-CL of apple
'two pencils'	'two sheets of paper'	'two apples'

ni-hon no nasu	*ni-ko no nasu*
2-CL of eggplant	2-CL of eggplant
'two [long thin] eggplants'	'two [round] eggplants'

(8)   **Semantic categories typically expressed in Classifier Systems worldwide:**

- **Dimensionality**
  - 1-Dimensional
  - 2-Dimensional
  - 3-Dimensional
  - Paths and Combinations
- **Animacy**
  - Plant
  - Animal
  - Human
  - Body parts (particularly of humans)
- **Material State**
  - Solid / Fluid
  - Concave / Convex
  - Rigid / Flexible
  - (Degree of) Angularity and Connectedness
  - Extended / Limited

(9)   **Distinctions among types of 'meaning' of a word**
(determined for Listener and Speaker, independently):

a) *Lexical or Conventional Meaning:* the understanding(s) that Listeners might arrive at, or the interpretation(s) Speakers might come to expect, by means of looking the word up in a dictionary;

b) *Conversational Meaning:* the understanding(s) (or expected interpretation(s)) that might be arrived at by calculating (what (the Speaker might expect that) the Listener might think) the intentions of the Speaker of the word are, <u>in the given circumstances</u>; and

c) *Associational Meaning:* the understanding(s) (or expected interpretation(s)) that might be arrived at by free association with any and all other words that the word might be related to (using any sense of *relation* that one pleases, specifically including phonetic relations).

(10)   **Selected short subjects:**

a) Assonances: **st-, br-, bl-, pr-**

a) Rimes: **-ap, -ɔl, -əb, -əmp, -əŋk -ɪp**