# 24.93 "The search for meaning" 

Kai von Fintel

https://kvf.me/fyd

## Lecture 5/11

## True writing

Symbols represent elements of language rather than directly representing things in the world. True writing is

## GLOTTOGRAPHIC!

## Writing systems often contain some ideographs

5 - five, fünf, cinque, etc.
\$ - dollars

## Types of true writing systems



## The Rebus Principle

- A picture conjures up a word.
- It then can stand for words that sound the same.
- Additional signs may give clues.


## Nunberg's Elvis example




## Cuneiform

| Proto-cuneiform |
| :---: |
| c.3000 BC |


| Early cuneiform |
| :---: |
| c. 2400 BC |


| Late (Neo-Assyrian) |
| :---: |
| cuneiform |
| c.700 BC | | Transcription and |
| :---: |
| meaning |


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## Skipping a lot of history \& geekery

## Two further topics

- trade-offs
- the effects of literacy on oral culture


## Distance between speech stream and script

- "Chinese": same script for different languages
- English: plus morphophonemicity


## English orthography is morphophonemic

The second " $c$ " in these words represents three different sounds:

- electric
- electrician
- electricity


## Compare German orthography

- elektrisch
- Elektriker
- Elektrizität


## Trisyllabic laxing

insane - insanity
grave - gravity
serene - serenity
divine - divinity
virtuoso - virtuosity
contrite - contrition

## Etymological spelling

- dette -> debt
- doute -> doubt
- receite -> receipt
- samon -> salmon


## How phonetic is a script?



## Languages and scripts

Chinese and English aren't the only cases where one writing system is used for more than one language (or at least wildly different dialects).

## Scripts adjusted for new languages

| Developed for... | Used for... |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sumerian | Akkadian <br> Hittite |
| Chinese | Japanese <br> Korean <br> Vietnamese (formerly) |
| Arabic | Persian <br> Urdu <br> Turkish (formerly) |
| Hebrew | Yiddish <br> Ladino |
| Latin | English <br> and hundreds more |

## Same language, different scripts

| One language... | Different scripts... |
| :--- | :--- |
| Hindi | Devanagari |
| Urdu | Arabic |
| Serbian | Cyrillic <br> Croatian <br> Latin |
| Turkish (pre-1928) | Arabic |
| Turkish (post-1928) | Latin |
| Vietnamese (pre-1910) | Chinese |
| Vietnamese (post-1910) | Latin |
| South Korean (less and less) | Chinese plus hangul alphabet |
| North Korean (post-1949) | Pure hangul alphabet |
| Egyptian <br> Coptic (Late Egyptian) | Hieroglyphs <br> Coptic alphabet (from Greek) |

## What effects does literacy have?



## Two bible translations

- In the beginning God created heaven and earth. And the earth was void and empty, and darkness was upon the face of the deep; and the spirit of God moved over the waters.
- In the beginning, when God created the heavens and the earth, the earth was a formless wasteland, and darkness covered the abyss, while a mighty wind swept over the waters.


## As early as Hammurabi's Code of Lawlike

If after the sheep and goats come up from the common irrigated area when the pennants announcing the termination of pastuuring are wound around the main city gate the shepherd releases the sheep and goats into a field the shepherd shall guard the field.
(Middle Babylonian, 1800 BC)

## As early as Hammurabi's Code of Lawlike

[ If [ after the sheep and goats come up from the common irrigated area [ when the pennants [ announcing the termination of pasturing ] are wound around the main city gate ]] the shepherd releases the sheep and goats into a field ] the shepherd shall guard the field. ] (Middle Babylonian, 1800 BC)

Finally ...

## Want to be famous?

| Name of script | Where found | Earliest known | Script known? | Language Inown? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Proto-Elamite | Iran/raq | c. 3000 BC | Partially | No |
| Indus | Pakistan/N.W. India | c. 2500 в | No | * |
| 'Pseudohieroglyphic' | Byblos (Lebanon) | 2nd mill. BC | No | No |
| Linear A | Crete | 18th cent. BC | Partially | No |
| Phaistos Disc | Phaistos (Crete) | 18th cent. BC | No | No |
| Etruscan | N. Italy | 8th cent. bc | Yes | No |
| Olmec | Meso-America | c. 900 BC | Partially | No |
| Zapotec | Meso-America | c. 600 BC | Partially | Partially |
| Meroitic | Meroe (Sudan) | c. 200 BC | Yes | No |
| Isthmian | Meso-America | C. AD 150 | * | * |
| Rongorongo | Easter Island | pre-19th cent. AD | No | Partially |

13. In this table of the major undeciphered scripts, an asterisk * indicates cases in which there is no scholarly consensus on the nature of the script and/or its underlying language

From my trip to Crete



## THE PHAISTOS DISC

The enigmatic inscribed clay Phaistos Disc takes pride of place in the history of Cretan scripts. It bears forty-five pictorial signs, arranged in different combinations into sixty-one groups, separated by incised lines, presumably representing words. The signs were stamped in a spiral configuration on both sides of the disc by seals on soft clay.
Experts have not yet come to any definitive conclusions regarding the contents of the inscription and its relationship to Cretan scripts. The repetition of certain combinations of signs provides the most persuasive evidence that the inscription is a hymn or a text of magic character. Early 17 th century $B C$.

Unearthing Crete’s Minoan past on Mt Psiloritis


Archaeologists working on the small Zominthos plateau in the foothills of Mount Psiloritis on Crete discovered a tablet inscribed in Linear A - a writing system used by the ancient Minoans from around 1800 to 1450 BCE - in what was once an archive of a building complex, during this season's excavations. The tablet was used for accounting purposes.
[Culture Ministry via ANA-MPA]

## Possible topics

- language surrogates (whistling, talking drums, ...)
- animal communication
- language \& thought
- language \& society
- swearing, cursing
- AMA

