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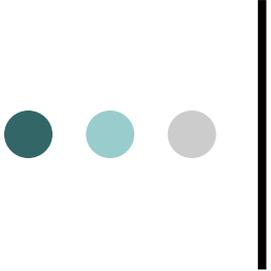




Linguistics

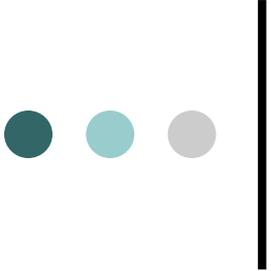
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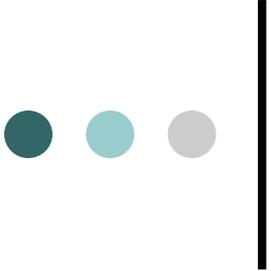
Course Details: Linguistics L1539

- This course grants 9 credits.
- The course lasts approximately 6 weeks, for a total of 54 class hours.
- Classes will be held on
 - Tuesday 8.30-10.00 (Room PAO A1)
 - Thursday 8.30-10.00 (Room PAO C2)
 - Friday 12.00-13.30 (Room PAO C2)



Reading List

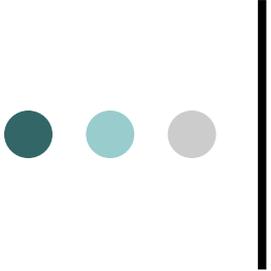
- Main textbook: Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams – *Introduction to Language* (11th ed.).
- Further readings will be announced soon and made available on Moodle.



What you will learn

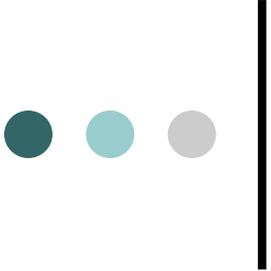
The main aims of the course are to:

- Provide an introduction to language and linguistic analysis
- Introduce a critical approach to the study of language
- Develop your analytical skills



What you will learn to do

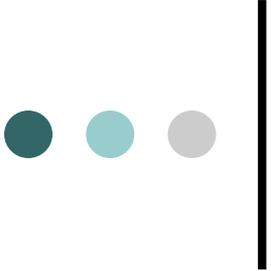
- use IPA to transcribe familiar languages.
- model phonological alternations by devising phonological rules.
- understand and manipulate simple phrase-structure rules.
- apply your new problem solving skills to new issues both within and without the language sciences.



What you will (also) learn

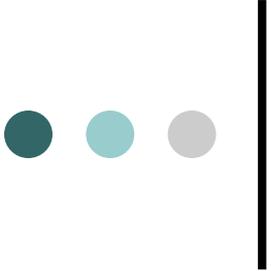
You will learn about the current debates regarding...

- language and society,
- first and second language acquisition,
- writing systems,
- language technologies.



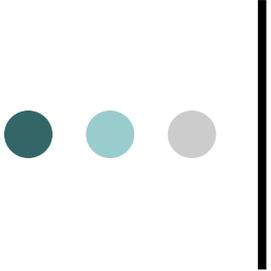
How you will be assessed

- You will be assessed throughout the course by two mock tests, that will help you review the contents of the course.
- The final test will have the same format and similar contents as the mock tests.
- **Only** the final test counts towards the final grade: the mock tests are only a warm up!



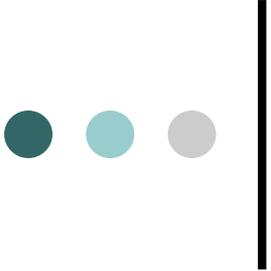
What is a Linguist?

- ❑ grammar Nazi
- ❑ polyglot
- ❑ scientist who applies the scientific method to questions about the nature and function of language.



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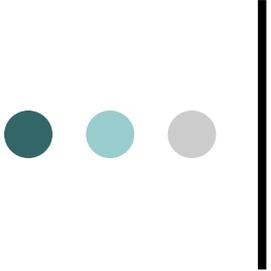
What is a Linguist?

Linguists conduct formal studies of speech sounds, grammatical structures, and meaning across all the world's languages.

They investigate the history of and changes within language families and how language is acquired when we are infants.

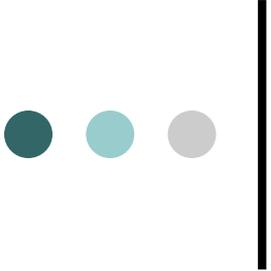
Linguists examine the relationship between written and spoken language as well as the underlying neural structures that enable us to use language.

<https://www.linguisticsociety.org/resource/science-linguistics>



What is Linguistics?

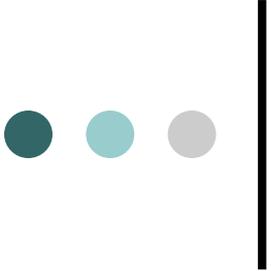
- Linguistics is the scientific study of language.
- Linguistics is the science of language.



The Sub-Fields of Linguistics

The field of Linguistics is comprised of several sub-fields.

Most professional linguists become specialists in one or more of these sub-fields.



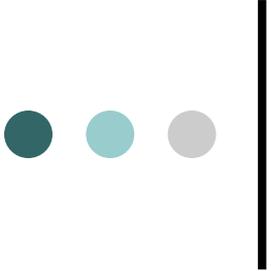
The Sub-Fields of Linguistics

Someone who studies...

- Phonetics
- Phonology
- Morphology
- Syntax
- Semantics

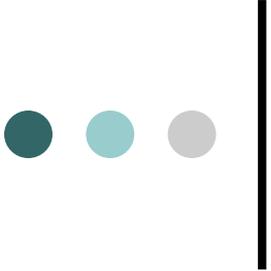
is a...

- *Phonetician*
- *Phonologist*
- *Morphologist*
- *Syntactician*
- *Semanticist*



Phonetics

The study of speech sounds. Phoneticians study both the production of speech sounds by the human speech organs (articulatory phonetics) and the properties of the sounds themselves (acoustic phonetics).

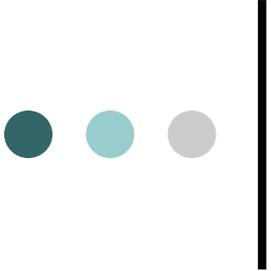


Phonology

The study of language sound systems. Phonologists are concerned with questions such as:

What sounds contrast in one language but not another

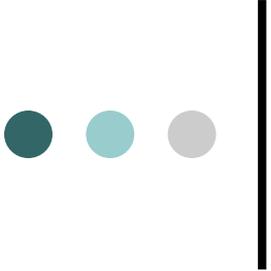
What sounds of a language can or cannot occur one after the other?



Morphology

The study of the internal construction of words. Languages vary widely in the degree to which words can be analyzed into word elements, or morphemes. In English there are numerous examples, such as “replacement,” which is composed of **re-**, “**place**,” and **-ment**, and “walked,” from the elements “**walk**” and **-ed**.

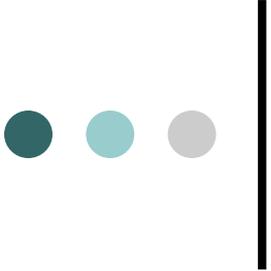
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/morphology-linguistics>



Syntax

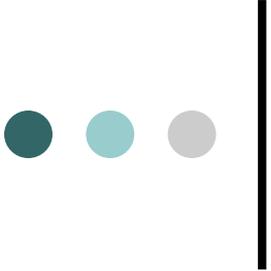
Syntax, the arrangement of words in sentences, clauses, and phrases, and the study of the formation of sentences and the relationship of their component parts.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/syntax>



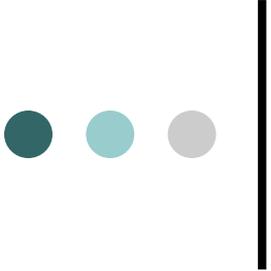
Semantics

Semantics, also called semiotics, semology, or semasiology, the philosophical and scientific study of meaning in natural and artificial languages.



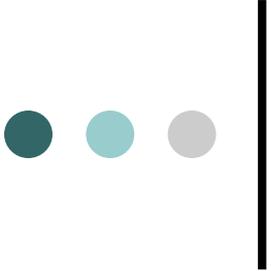
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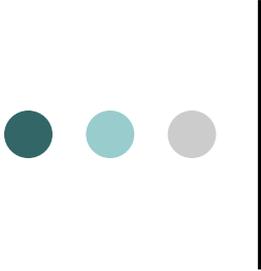
Linguistics as a multidisciplinary field

Many of the questions linguists pose overlap with fields in the life sciences, social sciences, and humanities, thus making linguistics a multidisciplinary field.



...other sub-fields

- Historical linguistics
- Dialectology
- Sociolinguistics
- Psycholinguistics
- Neurolinguistics
- Computational linguistics



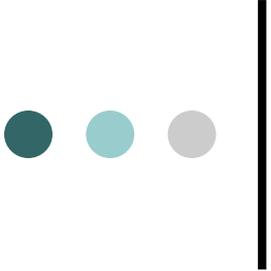
Historical linguistics

(also called Diachronic linguistics)

The branch of linguistics concerned with the reconstruction of earlier stages of languages.

The study of how languages change over time, addressing such questions as why modern English is different from Old English or what it means to say that English and German are “more closely related” to each other than English and French.

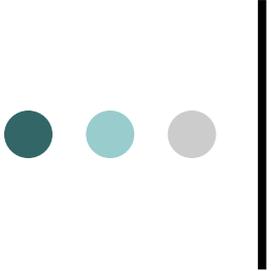
<https://linguistics.ucla.edu/undergraduate/what-is-linguistics/>
<https://www.britannica.com/science/historical-linguistics>



Dialectology

Dialectology, the study of dialects. Variation most commonly occurs as a result of relative geographic or social isolation and may affect vocabulary, grammar, or pronunciation. Such work on the geographic patterns of linguistic variation is also known as linguistic geography.

<https://www.britannica.com/science/dialectology>



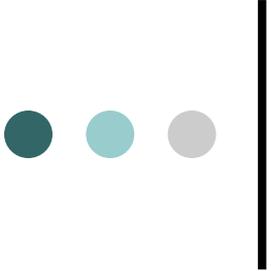
Sociolinguistics

The study of how language is used in society, addressing such questions as what makes some dialects more “prestigious” than others, or what happens when two languages come together in “bilingual” communities.

The discipline concerns itself with the part language plays in maintaining the social roles in a community.

<https://www.britannica.com/science/sociolinguistics>

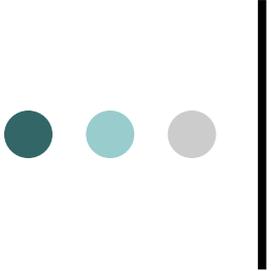
<https://linguistics.ucla.edu/undergraduate/what-is-linguistics/>



Psycholinguistics

The study of psychological aspects of language. Experiments investigating such topics as short-term and long-term memory, perceptual strategies, and speech perception based on linguistic models are part of this discipline. Most work in psycholinguistics has been done on the learning of language by children.

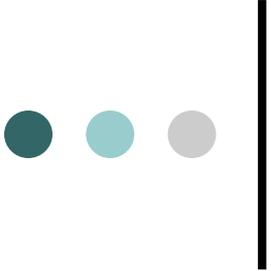
<https://www.britannica.com/science/psycholinguistics>



Neurolinguistics

The study of the neurological mechanisms underlying the storage and processing of language. It has been fairly satisfactorily determined that the language centre is in the left hemisphere of the brain in right-handed people. One kind of research carried on in this field is the study of aphasia

<https://www.britannica.com/science/neurolinguistics>



Computational linguistics

Language analysis that makes use of electronic digital computers. Computational analysis is most frequently applied to the handling of basic language data—e.g., making concordances and counting frequencies of sounds, words, and word elements—although numerous other types of linguistic analysis can be performed by computers.

<https://www.britannica.com/science/computational-linguistics>