

AXMEDOVA SARVINOZ HIKMATOVMA

Umumiy tilshunoslik fanidan
GENERAL LINGUISTICS



O'QUV QO'LLANMA

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AXMEDOVA SARVINOZ HIKMATOVMA

Umumiy tilshunoslik fanidan
GENERAL LINGUISTICS

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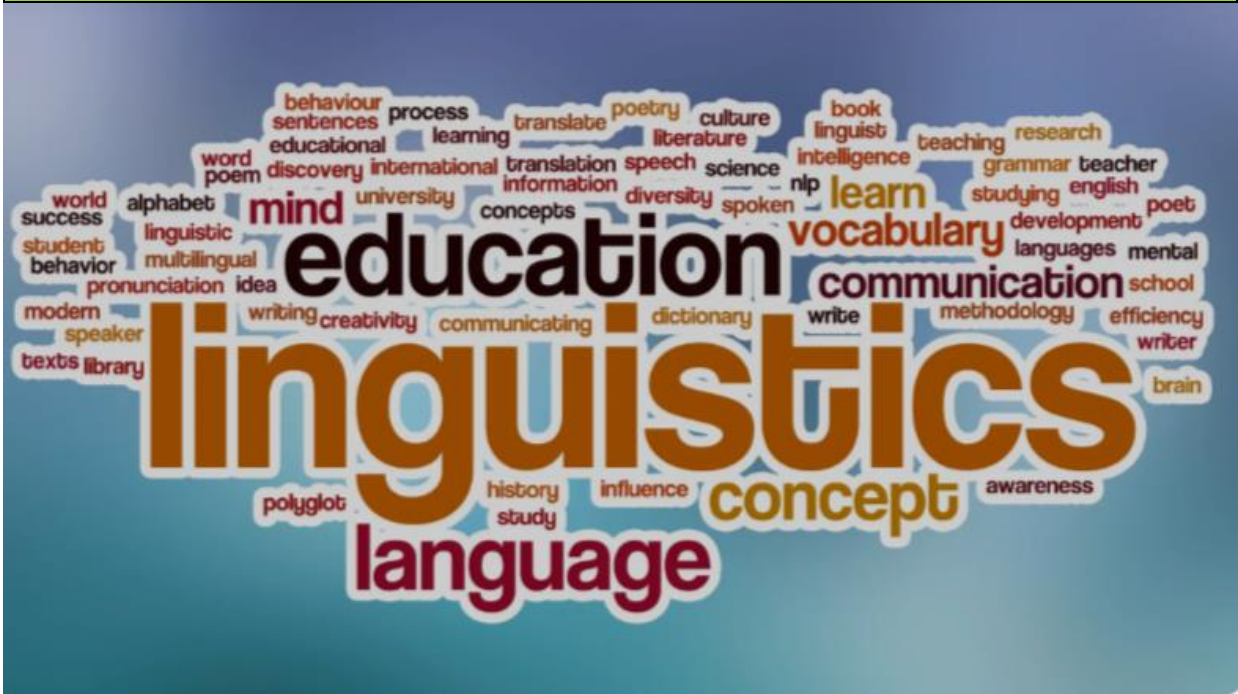
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TOPIC 1. HISTORY OF LINGUISTICS. ANCIENT INDIAN, CHINESE, GREEK, ROMAN LINGUISTICS.



The history of linguistics comprises centuries and includes contributions from various ancient cultures like Indian, Chinese, Greek, and Roman.

1. Ancient Indian Linguistics

Ancient Indian linguistics is primarily represented by the Sanskrit grammatical tradition, which is one of the oldest systematic approaches to language. The key milestones in this tradition are:

- **Pāṇini (circa 4th century BCE):** The most significant figure in ancient Indian linguistics is **Pāṇini**, who is regarded as the father of Sanskrit grammar. His work, *Ashtadhyayi*, systematically describes the rules of Sanskrit grammar in over 4,000 sutras (concise rules). Pāṇini's grammar is notable for its precision, focus on phonology, morphology, and syntax, and its use of a metalanguage (the use of formalized rules to describe language). The

text is highly influential and has been studied for centuries in India and beyond.

- **Key Concepts:**
 - Phonology (the study of sounds)
 - Morphology (the study of word structure)
 - Syntax (sentence structure)
 - Derivation and inflection of words
 - The concept of a "morphophonemic" system, where sounds are treated as units of meaning and form.
- **Kātyāyana and Patañjali:** After Pāṇini, **Kātyāyana** and **Patañjali** further developed his grammatical system. **Patañjali's Mahābhāṣya** (5th century BCE) is a major commentary on Pāṇini's work and elaborates on linguistic and philosophical issues.
 - Pāṇini's grammar laid the foundation for **Prākṛit** languages and helped in understanding the structure of classical Sanskrit.
- **Other Contributions:**
 - **Vyākaraṇa** is the branch of Sanskrit grammar that discusses linguistic analysis.
 - The **Mīmāṃsā school** (related to Vedic texts) examined the role of language in interpreting sacred texts, exploring how meaning and syntax interact.

2. Ancient Chinese Linguistics

In ancient China, language and linguistics were often linked to philosophy, particularly in the context of written Chinese characters and the philosophical texts. Major contributions include:

- **Zhou Dynasty (1046–256 BCE):** During this period, the Chinese writing system evolved, with a focus on characters and their meanings rather than phonetic elements. The earliest Chinese linguistics revolved around the study of **etymology** (the origins and meanings of characters) and **phonology** (the study of sounds).
- **Xun Zi (circa 310–230 BCE):** **Xun Zi**, a Confucian philosopher, wrote about language in his treatises, discussing how words are used to represent concepts and how language helps convey meaning in society. He emphasized the idea that language is a social construct, linked to the norms and values of a society.
- **Lü Shi Chun Qiu (circa 239 BCE):** This text, attributed to the philosopher Lü Buwei, contains early ideas about the standardization of language, especially in relation to the written word and its regional variations. The text includes discussions on the meaning and structure of words.
- **Linguistic Concepts:**
 - **Xunzi's Views on Language:** Xunzi also stressed the role of language in organizing human affairs and reflecting societal norms. He distinguished between the formal use of language (e.g., in rituals) and its informal use.
 - **The Theory of the "Five Classics":** Classical Chinese texts such as the *Shijing* (Book of Songs) and *Yijing* (Book of Changes) often served as primary sources of linguistic analysis. The study of these texts gave rise to the development of **Philology** in China.

3. Ancient Greek Linguistics

Greek thinkers made some of the earliest contributions to the study of language from a more philosophical and analytical perspective. Some key figures include:

- **Plato (427–347 BCE):** Plato's works, especially in *Cratylus*, engage deeply with the nature of language. He explored whether names (words) are

inherently connected to their objects or whether they are arbitrary. His discussion set the stage for later debates on the philosophy of language.

- **Aristotle (384–322 BCE):** Aristotle's work on language was more focused on logic and rhetoric, rather than on grammar per se. However, his contributions to **sylogism** and reasoning (categorizing language) influenced later linguistic and logical theories.
- **Stoics (3rd century BCE):** The Stoics developed a theory of language that included a sophisticated understanding of grammar and logic. They proposed that words have a **direct relationship** with the objects they represent, and they began to distinguish between different types of signs and meanings, laying the groundwork for semiotics.
- **Dionysius Thrax (circa 100 BCE):** **Dionysius Thrax** wrote the first known formal grammar of Greek, *Techne Grammatike*, where he classified words into parts of speech, laying down the foundations for grammatical analysis in Western linguistics. His work is considered one of the first comprehensive grammars of any language.

4. Ancient Roman Linguistics

The Romans inherited much of their linguistic ideas from the Greeks, but they also made important contributions, particularly in the fields of **grammar**, **rhetoric**, and **philology**. Key figures include:

- **Varro (116–27 BCE):** **Marcus Terentius Varro** wrote a comprehensive work called *De Lingua Latina*, in which he analyzed the structure of Latin and its origins. He laid down the foundations for Latin grammar and vocabulary study and discussed the differences between spoken and written language.
- **Cicero (106–43 BCE):** **Cicero**, a renowned Roman statesman and philosopher, made contributions to rhetoric, which is closely tied to the study

of language. His writings on the art of persuasion and eloquence influenced both linguistics and philosophy.

- **Quintilian (35–100 CE):** **Quintilian** was a Roman rhetorician who wrote *Institutio Oratoria*, a work that examined the education of orators. His discussions on the relationship between language, communication, and education laid important foundations for later linguistic theory.
- **Priscian (circa 500 CE):** **Priscian**, a grammarian, wrote an influential Latin grammar text, *Institutiones Grammaticae*, which organized and codified Latin grammatical rules for future generations.

Ancient linguistic traditions in India, China, Greece, and Rome made foundational contributions to the field of linguistics. Each culture's approach to language and grammar was shaped by its unique philosophical, cultural, and intellectual concerns. While the Indian tradition (particularly Pāṇini's work) focused on systematic grammatical structures and language analysis, Chinese linguistics was more concerned with the meaning and social use of language. Greek thinkers, notably Plato and Aristotle, engaged with the philosophical aspects of language, while Roman scholars like Varro and Cicero were deeply involved in the development of rhetoric and grammar. These traditions laid the groundwork for later linguistic studies that would evolve into modern linguistics.

Self-control questions:

- * What are the characteristics of ancient Indian Linguistics?
- * How has the theories about a language changed over time?
- * What are the key differences among Indian, Chinese, Roman and Gre linguistics?

Task 1. Fill in the Blank: Fill in the blank with the correct words.

1. The ancient Indian scholar ___ is known for his work on Sanskrit grammar.
2. ___ linguistics focused on the study of classical texts and phonetics.
3. Greek philosophers like ___ and Aristotle made significant contributions to linguistic theory.
4. Roman linguist ___ expanded upon Greek linguistic studies in the context of Latin.
5. The study of phonetics was a key element in ___ linguistics.

Word bank: Aristotle, Varro, Chinese, Panini, Greek

Task 2. Choose the correct answer from the choices for each question.

1. Which of the following civilizations is known for its early development of grammatical frameworks?
 - a) Roman
 - b) Indian
 - c) Greek
 - d) Chinese
2. In ancient Greece, who among the following was a prominent figure in linguistic philosophy?
 - a) Confucius
 - b) Cicero
 - c) Plato
 - d) Panini
3. The study of which language was central to ancient Indian linguistics?
 - a) Latin

- b) Mandarin
 - c) Greek
 - d) Sanskrit
4. Which Roman scholar is known for adapting Greek linguistic studies to Latin?
- a) Quintilian
 - b) Panini
 - c) Confucius
 - d) Aristotle
5. In ancient Chinese linguistics, scholars were particularly interested in the study of:
- a) Syntax
 - b) Phonetics
 - c) Morphology
 - d) Semantics

Task 3. Answer the following questions in complete sentences:

1. Describe the significance of Panini's work in the history of linguistics.

2. How did Greek philosophers contribute to the field of linguistics?

3. Explain the influence of Greek linguistic theories on Roman scholars.

Task 4. Watch the video through QR code and answer the questions below:



1. Describe the significance of writing systems in the development of linguistics during Antiquity.
2. How did the Hindu tradition contribute to the field of linguistics, particularly in relation to the study of Sanskrit?
3. Explain the differences between the views of the Stoics and the Alexandrians regarding the nature of language.
4. What were some of the major contributions of ancient Greek philosophers to the field of linguistics?
5. In what ways did Roman scholars build upon Greek linguistic theories, and what were their primary areas of focus?
6. Discuss the impact of Arabic linguistics during the Islamic Golden Age on the broader field of linguistics.
7. What are some of the challenges and limitations that ancient Greek scholars faced in their study of language?

Answer Key:

1. The significance of writing systems in the development of linguistics during Antiquity lies in their role in the first reflections upon language and the

creation of different writing systems, which were established to analyze linguistic issues.

2. The Hindu tradition contributed to linguistics by developing a body of knowledge around Sanskrit grammar, emphasizing the need for correct verbal performance for religious texts, which led to the creation of grammatical rules.
3. The Stoics viewed language as a system based on convention, while the Alexandrians believed it to be systematic and regular by nature, leading to opposing views about the relationship between words and meaning.
4. Ancient Greek philosophers significantly contributed to linguistics by distinguishing between parts of speech, exploring the origin of language, and emphasizing philosophical inquiry into its nature and development.
5. Roman scholars focused on rhetoric and grammar, using Greek models to analyze Latin, particularly in morphology and parts of speech, while largely ignoring syntax.
6. Arabic linguists during the Islamic Golden Age made significant strides in phonetics, morphology, and syntax, influenced later studies, and emphasized the sacred nature of the Arabic language as it was enshrined in the Quran.
7. Ancient Greek scholars faced limitations in their study of language as they primarily focused on their own language, leading to assumptions that all languages were structured similarly to Greek, which was not accurate.

History of Linguistics Jeopardy

| | Ancient Indian | Chinese Linguistics | Greek Linguistics | Roman Linguistics |
|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 500 | | | | |

| | Ancient Indian | Chinese Linguistics | Greek Linguistics | Roman Linguistics |
|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 400 | | | | |
| 300 | | | | |
| 200 | | | | |
| 100 | | | | |

Questions:

Ancient Indian (AI)

- **100:** What is the name of the ancient Indian grammatical treatise authored by Panini?

Answer: What is the "Ashtadhyayi"?

- **200:** In which ancient Indian text is the concept of "Sanskrit phonetics" discussed?

Answer: What is the "Varadaraja's Prakrit Grammar"?

- **300:** Which ancient Indian philosopher is known for his contributions to the theory of language and meaning?

Answer: Who is "Bhartrhari"?

- **400:** How did the ancient Indians classify nouns and verbs in their linguistics?

Answer: What is "by their inflection and usage"?

- **500:** What is the significance of the "Natyashastra" in the study of ancient Indian linguistics?

Answer: What is its comprehensive analysis of language in drama and performance?

Chinese Linguistics (CL)

- **100:** What is the primary writing system used in ancient China?
Answer: What is "Chinese characters"?
- **200:** Which ancient Chinese philosopher contributed significantly to the study of language and ethics?
Answer: Who is "Confucius"?
- **300:** What is the term for the tonal nature of the Chinese language that affects meaning?
Answer: What is "tonal language"?
- **400:** In ancient Chinese linguistics, what was the significance of "rhyme" in poetry?
Answer: What is its role in phonetics and aesthetic value?
- **500:** How did the "Eight Principles of Yong" influence Chinese calligraphy and linguistics?
Answer: What are they foundational strokes for writing characters?

Greek Linguistics (GL)

- **100:** Who is considered the father of modern linguistics due to his work in Greek grammar?
Answer: Who is "Dionysius Thrax"?
- **200:** What was the primary focus of the "Stoics" in their study of language?
Answer: What is the relationship between language and logic?
- **300:** What did the Greeks contribute to the understanding of syntax?
Answer: What is the analysis of sentence structure and parts of speech?
- **400:** Which Greek philosopher's dialogues often explored the nature of language and meaning?
Answer: Who is "Plato"?

- **500:** How did the concept of "etymology" develop in ancient Greek linguistics?

Answer: What is the study of the origin and history of words?

Roman Linguistics (RL)

- **100:** Which Roman author wrote "De Lingua Latina," a significant work on Latin grammar?

Answer: Who is "Varro"?

- **200:** What was the Roman contribution to the understanding of "syntax" in linguistics?

Answer: What is the establishment of grammatical rules for sentence construction?

- **300:** How did Cicero influence the Latin language and its rhetoric?

Answer: What is his use of language to enhance persuasive speech?

- **400:** What role did "the Roman Empire" play in the spread of Latin and its dialects?

Answer: What is the unification of diverse cultures and languages?

- **500:** How did Roman linguists differentiate between "colloquial" and "literary" Latin?

Answer: What is through the analysis of spoken versus written forms?

TEST

Check your knowledge.

1. Which ancient civilization is credited with developing the first known linguistic tradition?

- a. Greek
- b. Roman
- c. Chinese
- d. Indian

2. The Sanskrit grammarian Pāṇini is famous for his work on:

- a. Phonetics
- b. Syntax
- c. Semantics
- d. Morphology

3. In ancient Chinese linguistics, which philosopher is known for his work on the rectification of names?

- a. Laozi
- b. Mencius
- c. Confucius
- d. Xunzi

4. The Greek philosophical tradition that heavily influenced early Western linguistics was:

- a. Epicureanism
- b. Stoicism
- c. Skepticism
- d. Platonism

5. Which Roman scholar wrote "De Lingua Latina," an important work on Latin grammar and etymology?

- a. Cicero
- b. Quintilian
- c. Varro
- d. Priscian

6. The Indian linguistic tradition primarily focused on the analysis of which language?

- a. Pali
- b. Sanskrit

- c. Tamil
- d. Hindi

7. In ancient Chinese linguistics, the study of characters is known as:

- a. Hanzi
- b. Pinyin
- c. Xiaoxue
- d. Liushu

8. The Greek term "etymology" originally referred to:

- a. The study of sentence structure
- b. The analysis of word meanings
- c. The investigation of true meanings of words
- d. The classification of parts of speech

9. Which ancient civilization developed a phonetic writing system called Linear B?

- a. Egyptian
- b. Mycenaean Greek
- c. Phoenician
- d. Sumerian

10. The Roman grammarian Aelius Donatus is best known for his work on:

- a. Rhetorical devices
- b. Latin verb conjugations
- c. Comparative linguistics
- d. Phonological changes

TOPIC 2. EUROPEAN AND ARABIC LINGUISTICS IN THE MIDDLE AGES. THE DEVELOPMENT OF LINGUISTICS

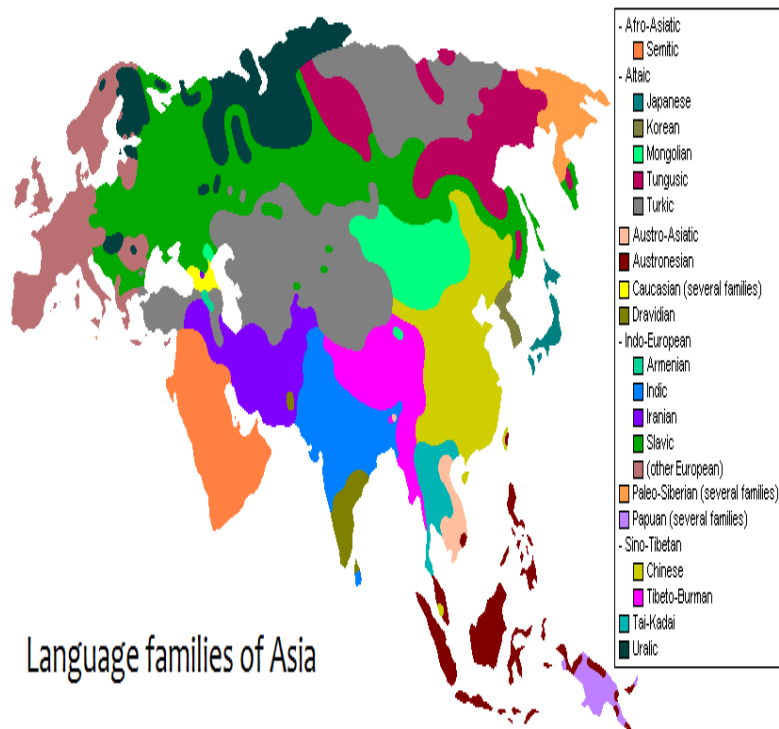
KEYWORDS:

Linguistics of the Middle Ages

European Linguistics

Arabic Linguistics

Linguistics in



In the medieval period, European linguistics was strongly influenced by religious scholarship, particularly in the context of the **Christian Church**. Latin was the dominant language of scholarship, the Church, and intellectual life in Europe during the Middle Ages. However, this period also saw the early stages of vernacular languages evolving, the rise of **philology**, and attempts to understand the structure of language.

- **The Role of Latin:** Latin, as the liturgical and scholarly language, remained the dominant language in Europe during the Middle Ages. Its study was integral to education, especially within the monasteries and later universities. Grammatical studies of Latin were primarily focused on preserving the language and understanding its nuances.
- **Early Scholasticism:** The medieval intellectual movement known as **Scholasticism** (circa 1100–1700) dealt with the logical analysis of language,

particularly in terms of theological discourse. Philosophers such as **Peter Abelard (1079–1142)** made significant contributions to the understanding of **meaning** and **reference** in language. Abelard's approach focused on the relationship between words and concepts, laying the groundwork for later medieval logic and semantics.

- **The Development of Vernacular Languages:** With the rise of vernacular languages in literature, **medieval linguists** began to investigate the phonology and grammar of the emerging European languages. **The "Tremor Dei" (Trembling of God)** theory, a linguistic attempt to explain the changes in language, was one such example of early attempts to understand language change.
- **The Renaissance and Revival of Classical Studies:** The 12th and 13th centuries saw a revival of interest in the **Classical Greek and Latin** works, which led to the development of **philology**. **Medieval grammarians** such as **Isidore of Seville (circa 560–636 CE)** and **Eriugena (circa 800–877)** helped to preserve knowledge of classical languages and contributed to the study of Latin and Greek grammar.

Arabic Linguistics in the Middle Ages

Arabic linguistics during the Middle Ages was a major intellectual endeavor and an influential force in the development of global linguistics. The Arab world, especially during the **Islamic Golden Age** (8th–14th century), made substantial contributions to the field of linguistics, blending language with religious, philosophical, and scientific pursuits.

- **Arabic Grammar and Syntax:** The study of Arabic grammar began with the emergence of **Qur'anic studies**. The Qur'an was regarded as the model of the Arabic language, and scholars worked to preserve its purity and understand

its structure. **Al-Khalil ibn Ahmad al-Farahidi (718–791 CE)** is considered one of the founding figures in Arabic linguistics. He is credited with establishing the first **systematic Arabic grammar**, which focused on phonetics, morphology, and syntax.

- **Key Contributions:**

- Al-Farahidi also created the **Arabic diacritical system** for vowel markings (which were later used to aid reading the Qur'an).
- **Sibawayh (circa 760–793 CE)** was another foundational figure. His book *Al-Kitab* is a comprehensive treatise on Arabic grammar, considered one of the most important works in Arabic linguistics. It introduced methods of parsing sentences, identifying grammatical categories, and determining sentence structure.
- **Linguistic and Philosophical Theories:** Arab scholars also developed complex philosophical theories about the nature of language and meaning. **Al-Jahiz (circa 776–868 CE)**, for example, explored language as a reflection of **cultural practices** and its use in different contexts. His work showed the deep connection between language, environment, and society.
- **Lexicography:** The compilation of Arabic dictionaries also became a significant intellectual activity in the Islamic world. **Al-Mubarrad (826–898 CE)** and **Al-Zamakhshari (1075–1144 CE)**, for example, wrote important works on Arabic lexicography, outlining the meanings and etymologies of words.
- **The Role of Arabic Linguistics in the Islamic World:** Arabic linguistics played a vital role in not only understanding the language of the Qur'an but also in explaining the teachings of Islam and engaging with **logic** and

rhetoric. The study of **syntax**, **phonology**, and **morphology** in Arabic became foundational for other fields, including philosophy, theology, and literature.

The Development of Linguistics in Central Asia

Central Asia, as a crossroads of major cultures, played an important role in the development of linguistic thought. It was influenced by both **Persian**, **Arabic**, and **Turkic** traditions, blending these linguistic and intellectual currents into unique contributions.

- **The Persian Tradition:** Persian-speaking scholars, especially in the **Abbasid Caliphate** (8th–13th centuries) and **Samanid** period, contributed significantly to linguistics in Central Asia. Persian works on language, such as the **Zoroastrian Avesta** and later, **classical Persian literature**, required linguistic analysis. Scholars worked on the grammatical structure of Persian and its relationship to other Indo-European languages.
- **Turkic Linguistics:** With the spread of Turkic-speaking empires such as the **Seljuks** and **Mongols**, linguistic work began on Turkic languages. Central Asia was home to **Turkic philology** and the documentation of Turkic dialects, a process that expanded during the **Mongol Empire** (13th–14th centuries). **Mahmud al-Kashgari** (1029–1101) is one of the most notable linguists from Central Asia, known for his work *Divanü Lügati't-Türk*, an early comprehensive dictionary of Turkic languages. It not only documented vocabulary but also explored the grammar and phonology of the Turkic dialects.
- **Influence of Arabic Grammar on Central Asian Scholars:** The spread of **Islam** to Central Asia brought with it the Arabic language and its grammatical studies. Islamic scholars in Central Asia, such as **Al-Biruni (973–1048 CE)**

and **Ferdowsi**, continued the Arabic grammatical tradition and applied it to their own linguistic context. Al-Biruni, in particular, worked on comparative linguistics and the relationships between languages such as Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, and Turkic.

- **Sanskrit and Persian Influence:** Central Asia also saw significant interaction between **Sanskrit** and **Persian** speakers due to the movement of **Indian scholars** and traders. Scholars in Central Asia began working on understanding and documenting the relationship between **Indo-Iranian languages** and **Indo-Aryan** languages, leading to developments in **historical linguistics**.
- **Timurid Renaissance and Linguistics:** During the **Timurid Renaissance** (14th–15th centuries), scholars in Central Asia made further contributions to linguistic theory, especially in the realm of **rhetoric** and **literary linguistics**. The works of **Ulugh Beg** (1394–1449), a Timurid ruler and scholar, also contributed to the study of mathematical and linguistic sciences. His library in **Samarkand** became a center for linguistic and scientific scholarship.

The Middle Ages saw significant developments in both **European and Arabic linguistics**, with the European focus largely on Latin, medieval philosophy, and the emerging vernaculars. Meanwhile, Arabic linguistics was characterized by the development of **grammar**, **lexicography**, and **theoretical discussions** on the nature of language. In **Central Asia**, the interaction between Persian, Arabic, and Turkic

Self-control questions:

- * What are some of the major milestones in the development of linguistics as a field?
- * How has the understanding of language changed over time?
- * What are the key differences between ancient and modern approaches to linguistics?

languages, along with the influence of **Sanskrit**, enriched the linguistic landscape. The blending of these traditions laid the foundation for modern developments in linguistics and philology.

Task1. Answer the following questions in complete sentences:

1. * What are the major branches of linguistics (e.g., phonetics, syntax, semantics), and how did they develop?
2. * How has linguistics influenced other fields like psychology, anthropology, and computer science?

* Who were some of the most influential figures in the history of linguistics, and what were their key contributions?

Exercise 1: Timeline of Milestones

* Task: Create a timeline of major milestones in the history of linguistics. Include key figures, schools of thought, influential works, and major discoveries or breakthroughs.

* Tips:

- * Start with the ancient period (e.g., Panini, Alexandrian School).
- * Move through the Renaissance, Enlightenment, and 19th century (e.g., Bopp, Grimm, Whitney).
- * Cover the 20th century (e.g., Saussure, Chomsky, Labov).
- * Highlight connections and influences between different periods and individuals.

Task 2: Compare and contrast the approaches of two prominent linguists from different periods:

* Option 1: Panini and Ferdinand de Saussure (ancient vs. modern structuralism)

* Option 2: Noam Chomsky and William Labov (generative linguistics vs. sociolinguistics)

* Option 3: Choose any other pairing that interests you!

* Focus on:

* Their core beliefs about language and its nature

* Their methods of analysis (e.g., descriptive, comparative, generative)

* Their key contributions to the field

* The historical context that influenced their work

Task 3: Choose a major development in the history of linguistics (e.g., the rise of structuralism, the emergence of generative linguistics, the development of sociolinguistics) and:

* Explain its significance: What did it change about the way linguistics was understood and studied?

* Analyze its limitations: Were there any flaws or blind spots in this approach?

* Consider its lasting impact: How did it influence the direction of subsequent research in linguistics?

Task 4: Choose a contemporary linguistic phenomenon (e.g., the influence of technology on language, the rise of new dialects, the impact of globalization on languages) and:

* Apply the methods or theories of a historical figure: How would someone like Panini, Saussure, or Chomsky approach this phenomenon?

* Analyze the potential insights: What perspectives might they offer? Would they recognize similar patterns or structures?

* Reflect on the enduring relevance of historical linguistic thought: What does this exercise tell us about the value of historical perspectives in understanding language?

Task 5: Research and present a topic related to the history of linguistics.

Some options include:

- * A biography of a significant figure (e.g., Panini, Saussure, Chomsky)
- * A deep dive into a specific school of thought (e.g., structuralism, generative linguistics)
- * An analysis of a key linguistic debate (e.g., the nature of language acquisition, the role of social factors in language change)
- * A presentation on the influence of linguistics on other fields (e.g., psychology, anthropology, computer science)

Task 6. Watch the video and answer the questions.



1. What is one of the main languages mentioned that shares similarities with Portuguese?

- a. Chinese
- b. Hindi
- c. Japanese
- d. Swahili

2. How many languages are still in existence today according to the video?
 - a. Over 3,000
 - b. Over 5,000
 - c. Over 7,100
 - d. Over 10,000
3. Which culture is noted as significantly influencing the spread of the Proto-Indo-European language?
 - a. The Roman Empire
 - b. The Yamnaya culture
 - c. The Celtic tribes
 - d. The Byzantine Empire
4. What term describes the languages that developed from a single original language?
 - a. Dialects
 - b. Variants
 - c. Daughter languages
 - d. Loan words
5. Which of the following words were commonly used by the Yamnaya people, as mentioned in the video?
 - a. Write
 - b. Love
 - c. Dance
 - d. Sing
6. What language replaced Classical Greek as the spoken language after the fall of Constantinople?
 - a. Ancient Greek
 - b. Demotic Greek
 - c. Koine Greek

d. Doric Greek

7. The Roman Republic helped spread which language across the Mediterranean?

a. Greek

b. Latin

c. Celtic

d. Germanic

Tests

1. Who is considered the father of Indian linguistics?

a. Panini

b. Confucius

c. Aristotle

d. Cicero

2. Which ancient Chinese philosopher is known for his work on language and meaning?

a. Laozi

b. Mozi

c. Confucius

d. Xunzi

3. Who wrote the famous work "Cratylus", discussing the relationship between language and reality in ancient Greece?

a. Socrates

b. Plato

c. Aristotle

d. Heraclitus

4. Which Roman scholar is known for his treatise on the origins of language, suggesting that it was divine in nature?

a. Seneca

b. Pliny the Elder

c. Lucretius

d. Varro

5. In ancient Roman linguistics, who is credited with creating the concept of the "word" as the smallest unit of meaning?

a. Quintilian

b. Priscian

c. Isidore of Seville

d. Aelius Donatus

Answer Key

1. a. Panini

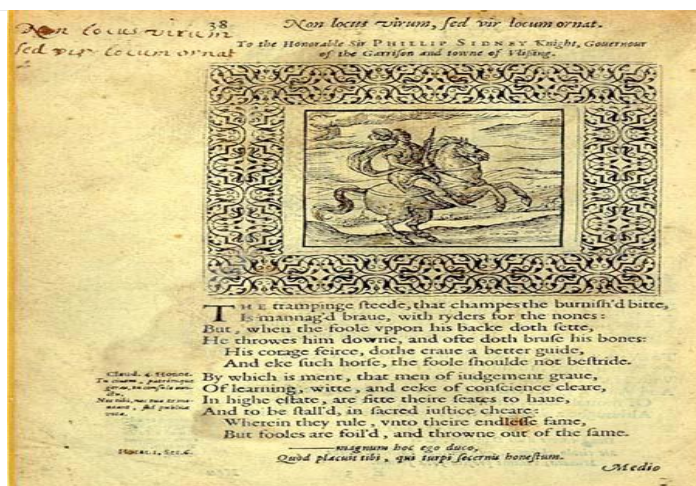
2. d. Xunzi

3. c. Aristotle

4. d. Varro

5. b. Priscian

TOPIC 3. Linguistics in the Renaissance period. Emergence of General rational grammar



During the Renaissance period, which spanned roughly from the 14th to the 17th century, there was a great resurgence of interest in learning, knowledge, and the arts. This period saw significant advancements in various fields, including linguistics. Linguistics is the study of language and its structure, including the way

it changes over time and how it is used in communication. One of the key developments in linguistics during the Renaissance was the emergence of General Rational Grammar.

What is General Rational Grammar?

General Rational Grammar was a linguistic theory developed during the Renaissance that aimed to establish a set of rules for understanding language and communication. This theory sought to provide a systematic framework for analyzing the structure of language, including its grammar, syntax, and semantics. Scholars during this period were interested in uncovering the universal principles that governed all languages, leading to the formulation of General Rational Grammar.

Key Figures in Renaissance Linguistics

Several prominent figures made significant contributions to the field of linguistics during the Renaissance. One such figure was Desiderius Erasmus, a Dutch humanist and scholar known for his work on language and communication. Erasmus emphasized the importance of clear and precise language use, advocating for the study of classical languages such as Latin and Greek.

Another key figure in Renaissance linguistics was Giovanni Pico della Mirandola, an Italian philosopher who explored the connections between language, thought, and reality. Pico believed that language played a crucial role in shaping human understanding and perception of the world.

The Influence of General Rational Grammar

The emergence of General Rational Grammar had a profound impact on the study of language during the Renaissance. This theory laid the foundation for modern linguistic analysis and provided scholars with a framework for understanding the

structures and patterns inherent in all languages. By applying the principles of General Rational Grammar, linguists were able to uncover the underlying rules that govern language use and communication.

One of the key insights that emerged from General Rational Grammar was the recognition of the role of grammar in shaping language and thought. Scholars during the Renaissance began to explore the connections between language, logic, and cognition, leading to new perspectives on the nature of communication and meaning.

In conclusion, the Renaissance period was a time of great intellectual and cultural flourishing, marked by significant advancements in various fields, including linguistics. The emergence of General Rational Grammar represented a crucial development in the study of language, providing scholars with a systematic framework for analyzing language structures and patterns. Through the contributions of figures such as Erasmus and Pico della Mirandola, Renaissance linguistics paved the way for modern linguistic analysis and our understanding of language and communication. During the Renaissance period, there was a significant emergence of General Rational Grammar, a linguistic theory focused on understanding language structure and function in a logical and systematic way.

Exercises

Task 1. Fill in the Blank: Fill in the blank with the correct words.

1. General Rational Grammar aimed to explain the rules governing language ____.
2. Linguists during the Renaissance were interested in analyzing the ____ of different languages.
3. The study of morphology in General Rational Grammar explored how words are ____.

4. Syntax in language refers to the arrangement of words to create _____ sentences.
5. Renaissance linguists believed that language was a reflection of _____ thought.

Word Bank: syntax, structure, systematic, logical, underlying

Task 2. Choose the correct answer from the choices for each question.

1. What did General Rational Grammar seek to explain?
 - A) Vocabulary
 - B) Language rules
 - C) Punctuation
2. Morphology in General Rational Grammar focuses on the study of:
 - A) Sentence structure
 - B) Word origins
 - C) Word forms
3. Syntax refers to the arrangement of:
 - A) Letters
 - B) Numbers
 - C) Words
4. Linguists during the Renaissance were primarily interested in:
 - A) Math
 - B) Linguistics
 - C) History
5. Language was believed to reflect _____ thought according to Renaissance linguists.
 - A) Illogical
 - B) Rational
 - C) Chaotic

Task 3. Answer the following questions in complete sentences:

1. How did General Rational Grammar differ from earlier linguistic theories?
2. Explain the significance of morphology in understanding language structure.
3. Why do you think the Renaissance period was a time of great interest in studying language?

Task 4. Watch the video and answer the questions.



1. What period is considered the beginning of modern history?
 - a. The Middle Ages
 - b. The Renaissance
 - c. The Enlightenment
 - d. The Industrial Revolution
2. Which city played a pivotal role in the dissemination of knowledge during the Renaissance?
 - a. Rome
 - b. Paris
 - c. Constantinople
 - d. Athens
3. What was highlighted as the language of God during the Renaissance?
 - a. Greek
 - b. Latin
 - c. Arabic
 - d. Hebrew

4. Which university contributed significantly to the study of Arabic and Hebrew?

- a. University of Oxford
- b. University of Paris
- c. University of Berlin
- d. University of Cambridge

5. The Renaissance saw a shift in linguistic studies towards which type of languages?

- a. Only Indo-European languages
- b. Only ancient languages
- c. Non Indo-European languages
- d. Only modern languages

6. Which language attracted significant attention due to evangelization efforts?

- a. Arabic
- b. Latin
- c. Chinese
- d. Spanish

7. What development in linguistics was influenced by the studies during the Renaissance?

- a. Phonetic symbols
- b. Grammar rules
- c. Literary styles
- d. Dialectology

Linguistics in the Renaissance Period: Jeopardy Review Game

| | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| Emergence of General Rational Grammar | What is general rational grammar? | Who is considered the father of modern linguistics? | What are the key principles of rational grammar? | How did rational grammar differ from traditional grammar? | Describe the impact of rational grammar on modern linguistics. |
| Influential Figures | Who was Francesco Petrarca? | Name a key figure in Renaissance linguistics. | What contributions did Giovanni Battista Vico make to linguistics? | Discuss the role of Descartes in linguistics. | How did the works of Erasmus influence linguistic thought? |
| Linguistic Theories | What is the significance of syntax during the Renaissance? | Explain the concept of "universal grammar." | How did Renaissance scholars view language? | What role did rhetoric play in Renaissance linguistics? | Analyze the shift from prescriptive to descriptive grammar in the Renaissance. |
| Cultural Context | How did the Renaissance affect language studies? | What was the impact of the printing press on language? | How did humanism influence linguistics? | Discuss the relationship between linguistics and philosophy in the Renaissance. | In what ways did the Renaissance contribute to the study of semantics? |
| Legacy of Renaissance Linguistics | What are the lasting effects of Renaissance linguistics on modern education? | How did Renaissance ideas pave the way for later linguistic theories? | What influence did Renaissance linguistics have on language preservation? | Discuss the connection between Renaissance linguistics and contemporary linguistics. | How is the emergence of general rational grammar reflected in today's linguistic studies? |

Questions:

Emergence of General Rational Grammar

- **\$100:** What is general rational grammar?
- **\$200:** Who is considered the father of modern linguistics?
- **\$300:** What are the key principles of rational grammar?
- **\$400:** How did rational grammar differ from traditional grammar?
- **\$500:** Describe the impact of rational grammar on modern linguistics.

Influential Figures

- **\$100:** Who was Francesco Petrarca?
- **\$200:** Name a key figure in Renaissance linguistics.
- **\$300:** What contributions did Giovanni Battista Vico make to linguistics?
- **\$400:** Discuss the role of Descartes in linguistics.
- **\$500:** How did the works of Erasmus influence linguistic thought?

Linguistic Theories

- **\$100:** What is the significance of syntax during the Renaissance?
- **\$200:** Explain the concept of "universal grammar."
- **\$300:** How did Renaissance scholars view language?
- **\$400:** What role did rhetoric play in Renaissance linguistics?
- **\$500:** Analyze the shift from prescriptive to descriptive grammar in the Renaissance.

Cultural Context

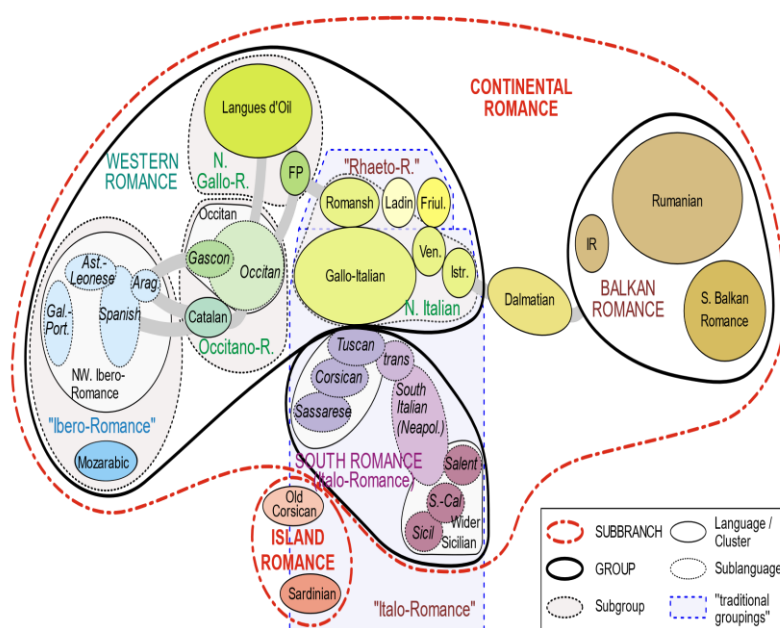
- **\$100:** How did the Renaissance affect language studies?
- **\$200:** What was the impact of the printing press on language?
- **\$300:** How did humanism influence linguistics?
- **\$400:** Discuss the relationship between linguistics and philosophy in the Renaissance.

- **\$500:** In what ways did the Renaissance contribute to the study of semantics?

Legacy of Renaissance Linguistics

- **\$100:** What are the lasting effects of Renaissance linguistics on modern education?
- **\$200:** How did Renaissance ideas pave the way for later linguistic theories?
- **\$300:** What influence did Renaissance linguistics have on language preservation?
- **\$400:** Discuss the connection between Renaissance linguistics and contemporary linguistics.
- **\$500:** How is the emergence of general rational grammar reflected in today's linguistic studies?

TOPIC 4. THE EMERGENCE OF COMPARATIVE-HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS IN THE 19TH CENTURY. V. HUMBOLDT'S THEORY.



KEYWORDS:

Narrative linguo-

historiography;

Alexander von humboldt;

Wilhelm von humboldt;

Comparative linguistics;

Epistolary heritage

The 19th century marked a significant turning point in the study of languages, characterized by the emergence of comparative-historical linguistics. This field of linguistics focuses on the comparison of languages to understand their historical development and relationship, thereby revealing the underlying principles of language change over time. One of the key figures in this movement was Wilhelm von Humboldt, whose theories laid the groundwork for modern linguistic thought. His contributions not only shaped the understanding of language as a dynamic entity but also influenced subsequent linguistic research and philosophy.

Humboldt's approach to language was revolutionary. He proposed that language is not merely a tool for communication but an expression of human thought and culture. He emphasized the notion that every language reflects the unique worldview and experiences of its speakers. This perspective aligns with the idea that language shapes thought, a concept later explored by linguists and cognitive scientists. Humboldt's assertion that language is a living organism, constantly evolving, laid the foundation for comparative-historical linguistics, which seeks to uncover the evolutionary pathways of languages.

The comparative method, a key technique developed during this period, involves systematically comparing phonetic, grammatical, and vocabulary elements across languages to identify common ancestry. This method was instrumental in reconstructing proto-languages—the theoretical common ancestors of language families—allowing linguists to trace the evolution of modern languages. The work of linguists such as Franz Bopp and August Schleicher exemplified this approach, as they explored the relationships between Indo-European languages. Their research provided evidence for the existence of a shared linguistic heritage, leading to the establishment of the Indo-European language family.

Humboldt's philosophical insights into language were complemented by the burgeoning interest in philology, which emerged as a distinct discipline in the 19th century. Philology combines the study of language with historical texts, enabling scholars to analyze the development of language in context. This interdisciplinary

approach allowed for a more nuanced understanding of language evolution, as it considered not only linguistic forms but also cultural and social factors influencing language change. Humboldt's emphasis on the interplay between language and culture helped to shape the field of philology, fostering a deeper appreciation for the historical and social dimensions of language.

In addition to his contributions to comparative-historical linguistics, Humboldt's theories also addressed the concept of language diversity. He argued that linguistic diversity is a reflection of the diverse ways in which human societies engage with their environments and construct their realities. This perspective challenged the prevailing Eurocentric view of linguistic hierarchies, promoting the idea that all languages possess intrinsic value and complexity. Humboldt's commitment to understanding language as a cultural phenomenon paved the way for future linguistic research that recognizes the significance of language in shaping identity and social structures.

As the 19th century progressed, the influence of Humboldt's ideas continued to resonate within the field of linguistics. His focus on the dynamic nature of language and the interconnectedness of language, culture, and thought inspired subsequent generations of linguists. Scholars such as Otto Jespersen and Paul Grice built upon Humboldt's foundations, exploring the pragmatics of language and its role in communication. The legacy of Humboldt's theories can also be seen in contemporary linguistic research, particularly in the fields of sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics, where the relationship between language and society, as well as language and cognition, remains a central focus.

In conclusion, the emergence of comparative-historical linguistics in the 19th century, significantly influenced by Wilhelm von Humboldt's theories, transformed the understanding of language as a dynamic and evolving entity. Humboldt's insights into the relationship between language, thought, and culture laid the groundwork for future linguistic research, fostering an appreciation for linguistic diversity and the interconnectedness of language and society. The comparative method, along with

the interdisciplinary nature of philology, allowed scholars to reconstruct the historical development of languages and uncover the rich tapestry of human linguistic heritage. As we continue to explore the complexities of language, Humboldt's contributions remain a vital part of the ongoing discourse in linguistics, reminding us of the profound impact language has on our understanding of the world and ourselves.

Task 1. Fill in the blank with the correct words.

1. In the 19th century, scholars started to compare languages from ___ and regions.
2. Comparative-historical linguistics aims to understand how languages have ___ over time.
3. V. Humboldt's theory suggests that each language has its own way of expressing ___.
4. Linguistics is the study of language structure and ___ changes.
5. The 19th century was a pivotal time for the development of ___ linguistics.

Word bank: regions, evolved, world, historical, comparative

Task 2. Choose the correct answer from the choices for each question.

6. Who proposed the theory of comparative-historical linguistics?
 - A) Jane Austen
 - B) V. Humboldt
 - C) Charles Darwin
 - D) Leonardo da Vinci
7. What does comparative-historical linguistics study?
 - A) Architecture
 - B) Language structure and changes

C) Botany

D) Astronomy

8. Why is V. Humboldt's theory significant?

A) It proved that all languages are the same

B) It proposed that each language has its own unique way of expression

C) It focused only on modern languages

D) It ignored the role of history in language development

9. What does the word 'evolved' mean in the context of linguistics?

A) To change over time

B) To stay the same

C) To disappear

D) To invent something new

10. Which century saw the emergence of comparative-historical linguistics?

A) 15th century

B) 19th century

C) 21st century

D) 10th century

Task 3. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

11. Why is the 19th century considered a significant time for linguistics research?

12. How does V. Humboldt's theory contribute to our understanding of languages?

13. Explain the difference between historical linguistics and comparative linguistics.

Answer Key:

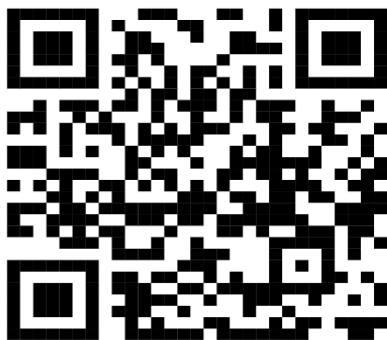
1. regions

2. evolved

3. world

4. historical
5. comparative
6. B) V. Humboldt
7. B) Language structure and changes
8. B) It proposed that each language has its own unique way of expression
9. A) To change over time
10. B) 19th century
11. The 19th century was significant for linguistics research because it marked the beginning of comparing languages from different regions and time periods, leading to a better understanding of language evolution.
12. V. Humboldt's theory suggests that each language has its unique way of expressing the world, contributing to our understanding of language diversity and the relationship between language and culture.
13. Historical linguistics focuses on the study of how languages change over time within a single language, while comparative linguistics compares languages across different regions and time periods to determine their relationships and similarities.

Task 4. Watch the video and answer the questions



- 1. What is the main focus of comparative linguistics?**
 - a. The study of individual languages
 - b. The relationships between different languages
 - c. The evolution of single languages
 - d. The teaching methods of language
- 2. Which of the following is NOT a method used in comparative linguistics?**

- a. Phonological analysis
- b. Grammatical analysis
- c. Lexical analysis
- d. Psychological analysis

3. The Indo-European language family includes which of the following languages?

- a. Arabic
- b. Chinese
- c. English
- d. Japanese

4. What is a cognate?

- a. A word that is completely unrelated to another
- b. A word in one language that has no equivalent in another
- c. A word shared between languages that have the same origin
- d. A word that is borrowed from another language

5. The Afro-Asiatic language family is known for its history dating back to:

- a. The Middle Ages
- b. The Renaissance
- c. Prehistory
- d. The Industrial Revolution

6. Which principle states that all languages share a common origin?

- a. Sound law theory
- b. Genetic relationship theory
- c. Proto-language theory
- d. Linguistic diffusion

7. What is the importance of comparative linguistics?

- a. It helps in learning a specific language
- b. It analyzes only modern languages
- c. It uncovers family histories and classifies languages
- d. It restricts the study of languages to a single region

Answer Key:

1. b. The relationships between different languages
2. d. Psychological analysis
3. c. English
4. c. A word shared between languages that have the same origin
5. c. Prehistory
6. c. Proto-language theory
7. c. It uncovers family histories and classifies languages

TOPIC 5. Directions and schools in the history of linguistics.

Linguistics, the scientific study of language, has evolved significantly through various directions and schools of thought. This evolution traces back to ancient civilizations, where language was primarily viewed through philosophical and grammatical lenses. Over time, linguistics has branched into multiple schools, each contributing unique methodologies and insights into how humans communicate.

Classical Foundations

The roots of linguistics can be traced back to ancient India and Greece. In India, scholars like Panini developed sophisticated grammatical frameworks around the 5th century BCE. Panini's grammar, known as "Ashtadhyayi," is notable for its systematic organization of syntactic rules, which laid the groundwork for later linguistic theories. In Greece, philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle pondered the relationship between words and their meanings, marking the beginning of linguistic

philosophy. They explored questions about the nature of language, its origins, and its connection to thought.

The Middle Ages and the Renaissance

During the Middle Ages, the study of language took a backseat to theology and philosophy. However, the Renaissance sparked renewed interest in classical texts, leading to advancements in language study. Scholars like Desiderius Erasmus emphasized the importance of vernacular languages, paving the way for the development of modern linguistic studies. The invention of the printing press also facilitated the dissemination of linguistic ideas, allowing for greater interaction among scholars across Europe.

The 19th Century: Historical Linguistics

The 19th century marked a significant turning point with the emergence of historical linguistics, focusing on the evolution of languages over time. Scholars such as Friedrich Nietzsche and August Schleicher advanced theories regarding language families and the comparative method. This method involves comparing languages to reconstruct their historical development, leading to the identification of language families, such as Indo-European. The work of these linguists laid the foundation for understanding how languages change and evolve, influencing modern linguistic theory.

Structuralism and Saussure

The early 20th century saw the rise of structuralism, largely attributed to Ferdinand de Saussure, who emphasized the importance of studying language as a structured system. Saussure introduced key concepts such as the "signifier" (the form of a word) and the "signified" (the concept it represents), emphasizing the arbitrary nature of the relationship between them. His ideas shifted the focus from historical

linguistics to the study of language as a system of signs, influencing numerous fields, including anthropology, psychology, and literary theory.

Behaviorism and Generative Grammar

In the mid-20th century, two influential schools emerged: behaviorism and generative grammar. Behaviorists, like B.F. Skinner, approached language acquisition through the lens of psychology, arguing that language is learned through reinforcement and imitation. In contrast, Noam Chomsky's generative grammar theory revolutionized the field by proposing that the ability to acquire language is innate to humans. Chomsky introduced the concept of a "universal grammar," suggesting that all languages share underlying structures. His theories have had a profound impact on linguistics, cognitive science, and psychology.

Functionalism and Sociolinguistics

As linguistics progressed, functionalism emerged as a school focused on the social functions of language. Scholars like Michael Halliday emphasized that language is a tool for communication and should be studied in its social context. This perspective led to the development of sociolinguistics, which examines how language varies and changes in different social contexts. The work of William Labov, for example, highlighted how factors such as class, race, and gender influence language use, enriching our understanding of the relationship between language and society.

Cognitive Linguistics and the Role of Context

The late 20th century brought about cognitive linguistics, which examines the interplay between language and thought. Scholars like George Lakoff and Ronald Langacker argued that language is deeply connected to human cognition and experience. This perspective emphasizes that meaning is not just derived from linguistic structures but also from the context in which language is used. This

approach has opened new avenues for exploring how language shapes our understanding of the world.

The Ongoing Evolution of Linguistics

The history of linguistics is marked by a rich tapestry of ideas and theories, each contributing to our understanding of language. From ancient grammar to modern cognitive approaches, the field continues to evolve, reflecting changes in society, technology, and our understanding of the human mind. As we look to the future, the interplay between various schools of thought will undoubtedly shape the next chapters in the story of linguistics, offering new insights into one of humanity's most fundamental characteristics: the ability to communicate through language.

As linguistic research continues, it is essential for students and scholars alike to engage with these diverse perspectives, fostering a deeper appreciation for the complexity and richness of languages around the world.

Task 1. Fill in the blank with the correct words.

1. The study of language as a system of signs was introduced by ____.
2. ____ is considered a foundational figure in the field of generative grammar.
3. Comparative linguistics in the 19th century focused on ____ relationships between languages.
4. In ancient linguistics, ____ was known for his grammar of Sanskrit.
5. During the medieval period, grammar schools primarily studied ____.

Word bank: Latin, historical, Panini, Ferdinand de Saussure, Noam Chomsky

Task 2. Choose the correct answer from the choices for each question.

1. Which philosopher was known for early linguistic theories in ancient Greece?
 - a) Noam Chomsky
 - b) Panini

- c) Aristotle
 - d) Ferdinand de Saussure
2. What is the primary focus of structuralism in linguistics?
- a) Historical relationships between languages
 - b) Innate grammatical structures
 - c) Language as a system of signs
 - d) Language acquisition in children
3. Which period emphasized the study of Latin in grammar schools?
- a) Ancient
 - b) Medieval
 - c) 19th century
 - d) 20th century
4. Who developed the theory of generative grammar?
- a) Ferdinand de Saussure
 - b) Panini
 - c) Noam Chomsky
 - d) Plato
5. Comparative linguistics is associated with which century?
- a) 18th
 - b) 19th
 - c) 20th
 - d) 21st

Task 3. Answer the following questions in complete sentences:

1. Describe the contributions of Ferdinand de Saussure to the field of linguistics.
-

2. Explain the significance of Panini's grammar in the history of linguistics.
-

3. How did Noam Chomsky's theory of generative grammar change the study of linguistics?
-

Answer Key:

Task 1:

1. Ferdinand de Saussure
2. Noam Chomsky
3. historical
4. Panini
5. Latin

Task2:

1. c) Aristotle
2. c) Language as a system of signs
3. b) Medieval
4. c) Noam Chomsky
5. b) 19th

Task 3:

1. Ferdinand de Saussure introduced the concept of structuralism, focusing on language as a system of signs and establishing the basis for modern linguistic theories.
2. Panini's grammar of Sanskrit was one of the earliest comprehensive analyses of language, influencing the study of linguistics and grammar in other cultures.

3. Noam Chomsky's theory of generative grammar shifted the focus to innate grammatical structures, suggesting that the ability to understand and produce language is hardwired in the human brain.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks.

The linguistic school affecting the environmentalist approach to language teaching was that of the linguistics

- a. structural
- b. generative
- c. transformational
- d. cognitive

2 according to Skinner (1957),were strong contributing factors in the language learning process.

- a. Imitation and practice
- b. mind and ego
- c. thought and personality
- d. imagination and exploration

3 By the 1960s, linguistics saw a paradigm shift from linguistics, which was based on the mere description of surface forms of utterances, tolinguistics, which was concerned with both surface forms of utterances as well as the abstract structures underlying sentences, thus emphasizing the creative nature of human language.

- a. structural/ generative
- b. structural / cognitive
- c. generative / structural
- d. cognitive / structural

Task 5. Watch the video and answer the questions:



- 1. What is the primary focus of Chomsky's work in "Cartesian Linguistics"?**
 - a. The history of behaviorist thought
 - b. The influence of Cartesian philosophy on linguistics
 - c. The development of modern technology
 - d. The study of animal communication
- 2. According to Chomsky, what does the term "universal grammar" refer to?**
 - a. A set of rules specific to one language
 - b. A common structural framework shared by all languages
 - c. The influence of cultural factors on language
 - d. The role of syntax in poetry
- 3. Who were the authors of the Port-Royal Grammar, which reflects Cartesian views?**
 - a. B.F. Skinner and Wilhelm von Humboldt
 - b. Antoine Arnauld and Claude Lancelot
 - c. Noam Chomsky and René Descartes
 - d. Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung
- 4. What distinguishes Chomsky's perspective from behaviorist models?**
 - a. Emphasis on sensory experience
 - b. Focus on grammatical conventions
 - c. Belief in innate language capabilities
 - d. Preference for empirical research methods

5. How does Chomsky suggest modern linguistics should approach the study of language?

- a. By dismissing rationalist thought
- b. By cataloging language observations
- c. By embracing a rationalist perspective
- d. By focusing solely on historical texts

Linguistics Jeopardy

| | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|
| Historical Linguistics | What is the study of language change over time? | Who is the founder of modern historical linguistics? | What is the comparative method in linguistics? | How does the Great Vowel Shift relate to English? | What evidence do linguists use to reconstruct ancient languages? |
| Schools of Thought | What is structuralism? | Who is Ferdinand de Saussure? | What are the main tenets of generative grammar? | What distinguishes descriptive linguistics from prescriptive linguistics? | Who are the key figures in the Prague School of Linguistics? |
| Key Concepts | What is phonetics? | What is the difference between syntax and semantics? | Define morphology. | What is the significance of the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis? | Explain the concept of language universals. |
| Influential Theorists | Who is Noam Chomsky? | What is the role of B.F. Skinner in linguistics? | Who is Edward Sapir, and what is his contribution? | What is the idea of linguistic relativity? | Who are the main proponents of sociolinguistics? |

| | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|---|
| Modern Developments | What is corpus linguistics? | How has technology influenced language studies? | What is psycholinguistics? | Explain the relationship between linguistics and cognitive science. | What role do social factors play in language evolution? |

Questions:

Historical Linguistics

- **100:** What is the study of language change over time?
- **200:** Who is the founder of modern historical linguistics?
- **300:** What is the comparative method in linguistics?
- **400:** How does the Great Vowel Shift relate to English?
- **500:** What evidence do linguists use to reconstruct ancient languages?

Schools of Thought

- **100:** What is structuralism?
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- **300:** What are the main tenets of generative grammar?
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Key Concepts

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Influential Theorists

- **100:** Who is Noam Chomsky?
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TOPIC 6 Ferdinand de Saussure's linguistic theory.

Structuralism in Linguistics

Structuralism, a theoretical framework that emerged in the early 20th century, has had a profound impact on the field of linguistics. This approach emphasizes the interrelationships between elements within a language rather than focusing solely on the individual components. The significance of structuralism lies in its ability to provide a systematic and scientific approach to the study of language, allowing linguists to understand the rules and structures that govern communication. This essay will explore the key principles of structuralism, its historical context, and its implications for the study of language.

Key Principles of Structuralism

At its core, structuralism posits that language is a system of signs, where each sign is made up of a "signifier" (the form of a word or expression) and a "signified" (the concept it represents). This relationship is crucial in understanding how meaning is constructed within a language. Ferdinand de Saussure, a Swiss linguist often regarded as the father of structuralism, argued that the meaning of a word is not inherent but rather arises from its differences from other words within a linguistic system. For example, the meaning of the word "cat" is understood in contrast to words like "dog" or "mouse."

Structuralism also emphasizes the importance of the underlying structures that govern language use. These structures can include grammar, syntax, and phonetics, which provide the framework for communication. By analyzing these structures, linguists can uncover the rules that dictate how language functions. This has led to the development of various methodologies, including phonology, the study of sound systems, and syntax, the study of sentence structure.

Historical Context

The rise of structuralism can be traced back to the intellectual climate of the early 20th century, particularly the influence of Saussure's ideas. His seminal work, "Course in General Linguistics," published posthumously in 1916, laid the groundwork for structuralist thought. Saussure's theories challenged previous notions of language as a mere collection of words, instead presenting it as a dynamic system of interconnected elements.

In addition to Saussure, other scholars contributed to the development of structuralism. The Prague School, for instance, introduced concepts such as functionalism, which examines the role of language in social contexts. Similarly, the works of Roman Jakobson explored the functions of language and the interplay between language and culture. These contributions helped to solidify structuralism as a dominant paradigm in linguistics, influencing various fields such as anthropology, psychology, and literary theory.

Implications for Linguistic Study

The structuralist approach has significant implications for the study of language and communication. By focusing on the relationships between elements rather than isolated words or phrases, structuralism encourages a holistic understanding of language. This perspective allows researchers to analyze language in a way that reveals deeper meanings and patterns, leading to insights about culture and society.

Moreover, structuralism has paved the way for the development of other linguistic theories, such as generative grammar, introduced by Noam Chomsky. While Chomsky's approach diverges from traditional structuralism, it retains the emphasis on the underlying structures of language. This evolution demonstrates the lasting impact of structuralist thought on contemporary linguistic studies.

In practical terms, the principles of structuralism have been applied in various fields, including language education, translation studies, and computational linguistics. For instance, educators can utilize structuralist concepts to teach grammar and syntax, helping students understand the complexities of language. Similarly, translation studies benefit from a structuralist perspective by considering the nuances of meaning and context when translating texts.

Structuralism has played a crucial role in shaping the field of linguistics. By emphasizing the interconnectedness of language elements and the importance of underlying structures, this approach has provided valuable insights into the nature of communication. The historical context of structuralism, rooted in the work of Saussure and other key figures, demonstrates its evolution and influence on contemporary linguistic theories. As we continue to explore the complexities of language, the principles of structuralism remain relevant, guiding researchers and educators in their pursuit of understanding the intricate web of human communication.

Ferdinand de Saussure was a Swiss linguist who made significant contributions to the field of linguistics through his revolutionary theory known as structuralism. Born in 1857, Saussure's ideas have had a lasting impact on how we understand language and communication.

Saussure's linguistic theory emphasizes the importance of the structure of language in shaping and conveying meaning. According to Saussure, language is not simply a collection of words with assigned meanings, but rather a system of interconnected elements where each part gains significance through its relationship with other parts.

One key concept in Saussure's theory is the distinction between *langue* and *parole*. *Langue* refers to the underlying structure or system of a language that allows for communication, while *parole* refers to the actual use of language in speech and writing. Saussure believed that it is the underlying structure of *langue* that gives meaning to individual words and sentences in *parole*.

Another fundamental idea in Saussure's theory is the concept of the sign. According to Saussure, a sign consists of two parts: the signifier and the signified. The signifier is the physical form of the word, such as the spoken or written word "tree." The signified, on the other hand, is the mental concept or idea of a tree that the word represents. Saussure's theory highlights the arbitrariness of the relationship between the signifier and the signified, meaning that there is no inherent connection between the two; rather, it is a product of social convention.

Saussure also introduced the notion of the linguistic sign as a binary system, with each sign consisting of a positive and negative pole. For example, in the word "hot," the positive pole is the concept of heat, while the negative pole is the absence of cold. This binary system of signs allows for the differentiation and categorization of meanings within a language.

One of the lasting legacies of Saussure's structuralist approach to linguistics is the emphasis on studying language as a system of relationships rather than as isolated words or sounds. Through his work, Saussure paved the way for future generations of linguists to explore the underlying structures and principles that govern language and communication.

Ferdinand de Saussure's linguistic theory, known as structuralism, revolutionized the field of linguistics by highlighting the importance of language structure in conveying meaning. By focusing on the interplay between signs, signifiers, and signifieds, Saussure's theory provides valuable insights into how language functions as a system of relationships. His legacy continues to influence the study of language and communication today, shaping our understanding of how we communicate and interpret the world around us.

Task 1. Fill in the blank with the correct words.

1. In the 19th century, scholars started to compare languages from and regions.
2. Comparative-historical linguistics aims to understand how languages have over time.
3. V. Humboldt's theory suggests that each language has its own way of expressing .
4. Linguistics is the study of language structure and changes.
5. The 19th century was a pivotal time for the development of linguistics.

Word bank: regions, evolved, world, historical, comparative

Task 2. Choose the correct answer from the choices for each question.

6. Who proposed the theory of comparative-historical linguistics?
A) Jane Austen
B) V. Humboldt

- C) Charles Darwin
 - D) Leonardo da Vinci
7. What does comparative-historical linguistics study?
- A) Architecture
 - B) Language structure and changes
 - C) Botany
 - D) Astronomy
8. Why is V. Humboldt's theory significant?
- A) It proved that all languages are the same
 - B) It proposed that each language has its own unique way of expression
 - C) It focused only on modern languages
 - D) It ignored the role of history in language development
9. What does the word 'evolved' mean in the context of linguistics?
- A) To change over time
 - B) To stay the same
 - C) To disappear
 - D) To invent something new
10. Which century saw the emergence of comparative-historical linguistics?
- A) 15th century
 - B) 19th century
 - C) 21st century
 - D) 10th century

Task 3. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

11. Why is the 19th century considered a significant time for linguistics research?
12. How does V. Humboldt's theory contribute to our understanding of languages?
13. Explain the difference between historical linguistics and comparative linguistics.

Additional Topic: Ferdinand de Saussure's Linguistic Theory

14. Write a brief summary of Ferdinand de Saussure's linguistic theory.
15. How does structuralism in linguistics differ from other linguistic approaches?

Answer Key:

1. regions
2. evolved
3. world
4. historical
5. comparative
6. B) V. Humboldt
7. B) Language structure and changes
8. B) It proposed that each language has its own unique way of expression
9. A) To change over time
10. B) 19th century
11. The 19th century was significant for linguistics research because it marked the beginning of comparing languages from different regions and time periods, leading to a better understanding of language evolution.
12. V. Humboldt's theory suggests that each language has its unique way of expressing the world, contributing to our understanding of language diversity and the relationship between language and culture.
13. Historical linguistics focuses on the study of how languages change over time within a single language, while comparative linguistics compares languages across different regions and time periods to determine their relationships and similarities.
14. Ferdinand de Saussure's linguistic theory, known as structuralism, emphasizes the internal structure of language and the relationships between its elements, such as signs and signifiers.

15. Structuralism in linguistics focuses on analyzing language as a system of interconnected elements that form a structure, unlike other linguistic approaches that may focus on historical developments or social contexts.

Task 4. Watch the video and answer the following questions.



1. Who is credited with founding the field of structural Linguistics?

- a. Noam Chomsky
- b. Ferdinand de Saussure
- c. Edward Sapir
- d. Roman Jakobson

2. What is the central concept of structural Linguistics?

- a. Language is a series of historical events
- b. Language is a structured system
- c. Language is only a means of communication
- d. Language is based solely on grammar

3. According to Saussure, what are the two components of a sign?

- a. Signifier and signified
- b. Syntax and semantics
- c. Phoneme and morpheme
- d. Speaker and listener

4. What does the term "referent" refer to in linguistic theory?

- a. The sounds used in language
- b. The actual real thing in the world
- c. The arbitrary relationship between words
- d. The grammatical structure of a sentence

5. How does Saussure describe the relationship between the signifier and the signified?

- a. Natural and intuitive
- b. Arbitrary and conventional
- c. Fixed and unchanging
- d. Logical and systematic

6. What are the two axes used to describe languages according to Saussure?

- a. Paradigm and syntax
- b. Syntax and morphology
- c. Paradigm and synag
- d. Syntax and lexicon

7. What does "synchrony" refer to in Saussure's theory?

- a. Language development over time
- b. A snapshot of a language system at one point in time
- c. The individual use of language
- d. The relationship between different languages

8. In the example given, which word could NOT replace "cat" in the syntagm "the cat sat on the mat"?

- a. Dog
- b. Baby
- c. Fish
- d. Bird

9. Why was Saussure's approach to language considered radical?

- a. It focused on social implications of language
- b. It emphasized structural relations over associations
- c. It rejected the study of grammar
- d. It introduced a new alphabet

10. What does Saussure mean by stating that language is a "static system of interconnected linguistic objects"?

- a. Language changes constantly
- b. Language is complex and chaotic
- c. Language is fixed and defined by its structure
- d. Language is only understood through context

Ferdinand de Saussure's Linguistic Theory Jeopardy

| | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|
| Linguistic Signs | What are the two components of a linguistic sign according to Saussure? | How does Saussure define the relationship between the signifier and the signified? | What is the concept of arbitrariness in linguistic signs? | Explain the term "value" in Saussure's linguistic theory. | What role does convention play in the formation of linguistic signs? |
| Langue vs. Parole | What is the difference between langue and parole? | Give an example of langue in a language system. | How does parole contribute to linguistic variation? | Why is the distinction between langue and parole important in structuralism? | Discuss how Saussure's views on langue and parole influence modern linguistics. |
| Structuralism | Define structuralism in the | Who are some other key figures | How does structuralism contrast with | What are the implications of | Discuss the critique of structuralism |

| | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | context of linguistics. | associated with structuralism? | other linguistic theories? | structuralism for understanding language? | in linguistic theory. |
| Synchronic vs. Diachronic | What is the difference between synchronic and diachronic linguistics? | How does Saussure's view of synchronic analysis shape linguistic studies? | Provide an example of a diachronic study in linguistics. | Why did Saussure prioritize synchronic studies over diachronic ones? | Discuss the limitations of synchronic analysis in understanding language evolution. |
| Influence on Linguistics | How did Saussure's theories influence later linguistic theories? | What is the significance of Saussure's concept of the linguistic sign in semiotics? | Describe how Saussure's ideas contributed to the development of post-structuralism. | Discuss how Saussure's work impacts the study of meaning in language. | Analyze the relevance of Saussure's theories in contemporary linguistic research. |

Questions:

Linguistic Signs

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Structuralism

- **100:** Define structuralism in the context of linguistics.
- **200:** Who are some other key figures associated with structuralism?
- **300:** How does structuralism contrast with other linguistic theories?
- **400:** What are the implications of structuralism for understanding language?
- **500:** Discuss the critique of structuralism in linguistic theory.

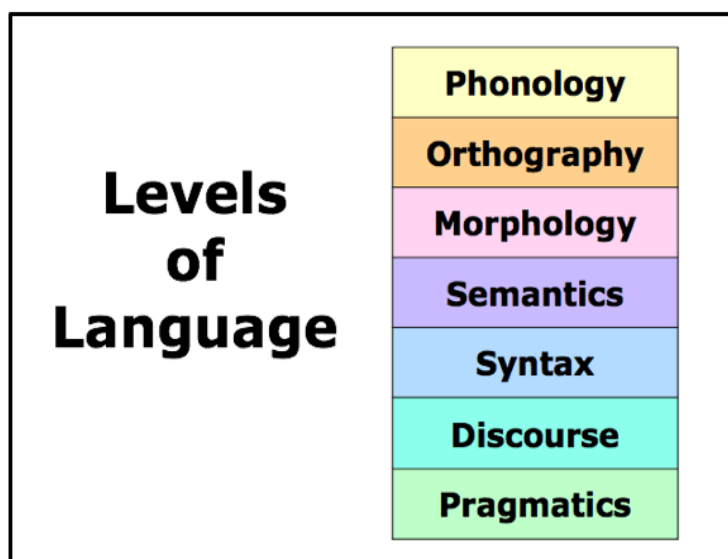
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TOPIC 7. LANGUAGE AS A SIGN SYSTEM. LANGUAGE LEVELS AND THEIR UNITS.



KEYWORDS:

Language units
Phonology
Orthography
Morphology
Semantics
Syntax
Discourse
Pragmatics

Language is a phonetic system of words and sentences that forms the basis of all languages. This is the foundation that all speakers and writers must take if they want to be understood by other speakers. For example, sound, word, system refers to features of a complex object made by outsiders (such as a sound system). Language is a structure. Structure means the hierarchy of places that “make up the whole.” There are four main levels of language structure: phonetic, morphological, syntactic and suprasyntactic. Levels are displayed at their respective levels:

Volume is the lowest level. The generator is the "phoneme". It is a special unit (package → rear). The first name (nominative) unit of a language. Language as a system is divided into three basic subsystems, each different. These are phonetic (speech), lexical and grammatical systems. The generator contains the physical organs that produce words: sounds, phonemes, different intonation patterns, and stress patterns. The phonetic system of a language is studied by a branch of linguistics called phonology. The lexical system includes all nominatives (designations) of a language a word and a fixed combination of a word. The language process is studied by lexicography. The grammatical system includes rules and regulations regarding the use of words in the formation of discourses when people communicate. The writing process is explained by Study of English as a branch of speaking.



Today's conversation lessons have expanded the field and contributed to our understanding of language and its role in society. Speech is a whole consisting of special sounds (phonemes) that come together to form words. Phonemes are sounds that distinguish one word from another (for example, /bet/against/animal/ or /bit/), and language teachers teach the spelling of speech by recording the text in slanting brackets (/). This language is often called the phonemic or phonological level. There are no sounds in written English (though we can "hear" some sounds after the words we think of). Instead, it consists of letter symbols that we commonly associate with English (phonemes), sometimes spelled one-to-one and sometimes spelled together (for example, using the two letter combination "sh" to represent one). Writing down the information that the phoneme/S/, for example the word "shin" (/Sin/), begins with a phoneme or phoneme level in speech is often called graphology. Learning and drawing:

1. is "c". cat' becomes 'hat' and its pronunciation changes from /kats/ to /hats/. In both cases the sounds or letters will not change, but the meaning of the label as whole

words and therefore sentences will change. However, it is not difficult to see the difference; This is no surprise when you know that English has 26 letters but over 50 phonemes. This explains why alphabets need combinations like "sh-" to represent certain sounds. In phoneme transcription, while equivalent letters are used whenever possible, other transcriptions must be made to use different symbols for each phoneme. For example, "girls" consists of 5 letters, but there are only 4 sounds /gàɪ̃lz/, and although more than the end of each word is represented by the letter 's', the number symbol /gà is pronounced /z/ as Álz in /. kats/ / and /s/.



Every language has a writing system, and most of these systems are well standardized and therefore vary less from spoken languages. This process can lead to the emergence of beautiful phrases that are not regularly found in speech (such as "must" and "must"); It is illustrated by Noah Webster's efforts to clarify the differences between American and English spellings (such as "honor" and "glory"). For most languages

(such as English) there is no such rule, and the notion of "proper" writing is established through legal exposure in schools, workplaces, and informal settings. Some organizations (such as registered journals and scholarly journals) choose to be more unified by following specific vocabulary or spelling standards (such as the Oxford spelling rules). Technically it is called grapheme. These are abstract, spoken language phonemes; If the difference between written characters is not significant in meaning, they are considered to represent the same graph. Therefore, a graphics unit can be viewed as an abstract collection of functionally equivalent graphics units. For example, in English (or other languages

that use the Latin alphabet), the Latin letter "a" has two different stems (glyphs): a and É. But since we changed one of them to

Someone else cannot change the meaning of a word; They are considered phoneme

s of the same grapheme and can be written as "a". Italic and bold font styles are also different. This distinguishes them from phonetic transcriptions placed between slashes (/b/, /báek/) and phonetic symbols placed between square brackets ([b], [bák]).

In linguistics, morphological balance or paradigm balance is the generalization of variations between linguistic paradigms; is a set of documents with the same root, each in different formats for different uses. syntactic environment or between words. The result of this measure is poor flexibility and less work. An example of this is the conjugation of English verbs, which today has little variation (see the null morpheme) and therefore differs sharply from Latin; for example, where a verb has many forms and they all show a different Tense, Aspect, Mood, Voice, Person. and Number. For example, the English *cantare* has only two forms (I/you/we/they sing and she sings), but its Latin equivalent, *cantare*, has six forms: one for each person and number.

There are two types of paradigm balancing. Thus one form of the word takes on the properties of another form in its paradigm. Freedom of two types of applications. This means that a form belonging to one paradigm begins like another form belonging to a different paradigm. Different types of decisions. be leveled, like I am and They, are considered analogical extensions of the third person singular form to the other person (en). In English this is I for me and they for Them. This measure dates back to the past yes era. Words that use this level include "They're late" and "We're fixing it." This is the case for many Indo-

European languages. In the context of paradigm leveling, vowel shift leveling occurs when changes in vowels used to distinguish information are attenuated or reduced to follow similar information. Pronunciation includes sounds, length and loudness of a word part. In Prosodic Paradigm Equalization (PPL), the prosody of the forms of a word are equalized so that the prosodic differences between words are small or prosodically similar. The application of this leveling is done in two steps. The first is to start using the new version together with the old version. The second is that the old form is no longer used and the new form becomes the main form of the word.

rd. > African American Vernacular English (AAVE) and Appalachian English offer the above language as a stage. The fact that speakers of this language say things like "I was working when they called" does not mean "I was working when they call



ed." This means that the speaker is usually working when a call comes in. Therefore, the gradation of verbs is used to indicate the occurrence of events, not the direct nature of the verbs. Use the links from other guides. Therefore, expressions such as "We are talking" and "They are causing trouble" have become common language. They also use the short form of the verb *is*. This sentence is like "We broke up yesterday." This short form differs from the short form in that the content of the sentence is clear. It will be offered and it will happen. The base forms of these and many other verbs are easily understood by modern English speakers but are rarely used. Another example is that, with the exception of a few nouns, all English suffixes derived from the Old English weak inflection have been replaced by the most responsive universal symbols; but the only form recognized in modern English is *Shoes*, which uses the universal plural -

s. Some changes are being introduced regarding the balance of the prosodic paradigm. For example, the word *head* in Australian English has become an internal level of vowels. The first word is pronounced /hɪd/ (International Phonetic Alphabet), which is the same as the American English word "head". However, it is influenced by the univocal weak form /hɛ̃d/. Therefore, the meaning of this word is /hɛ̃d/. Another example is the word "bi". The word was originally pronounced /bɪ̃/. This leveling occurs in the form of cross-paradigm leveling. The difference of this word stems from the and possessor paradigms, the removal of the lengthening of vowels, and the formation of words.

In our brief review of the phonetic and grammatical aspects of language, we have already mentioned another level of language, the level of meaning. Part of the meani

ng is word meaning (vocabulary). Changing the “c” or /k/ or /kats/ in “cat” to “h” or /h/ changes the word and therefore its meaning, which is great in this case. Different words mean completely different words. change (for example, the definitions and connotations we have for different words). For example, if we change “cats” to “moggies,” the sender is still the same, but the description of felines is more business and low-level. Change “cat” to “cat four-legged”; You will see the contradiction between the science of the sentence and the behavior of the verb "like" as a grammatical device. When grammar (1) creates a sentence (3), we also change the meaning of the sentence in the drama.



The meaning of this sentence lies in the context of what is often called semantics. But sentences never stand alone. They appear with other sentences in text and speech, and occur specifically in situations in speech. This fact also has an impact on many other aspects of speech organization, some of which we have to touch upon here. Syntax is the branch of linguistics that attempts to understand how the grammar of a language is constructed and how sentences are formed. Grammar is often understandable to native speakers of a language, but is difficult to explain in words. Every language has a very complex grammar; This means that English language experts must study the language carefully to understand the rules that govern that language. Syntactic linguistics is often described using a branching tree diagram that shows the relationship between different words in a sentence. So what does grammar mean for teachers and students? Knowing how to construct sentences in English is important for students trying to improve their reading and writing skills because it allows them to write reliably and accurately. grammatical type. An English sentence can be like this:

i·Simple

i·Complex

i·Complex-Compound

Spoken and written sentences also have many rules like these two types. Communication has different levels of formality. A simple sentence has only one independent clause related to an idea. Despite their simple structure, these sentences can be very long if they have only one independent clause. Simple sentence examples include:

· I forgot to bring my homework to school. .

Complex Sentences

Complex sentences consist of two or more simple sentences, independent clauses. These sentences can be connected with commas, semicolons, colons, hyphens, or conjunctions. Sentence examples include:

· I like lattes and my wife likes tea. (Shakespeare, December)

I know who you are; You're in my biology class. Essay is the process of using language to create a meaningful and meaningful text (oral or written). So this is the "excess sentence" of the message. For example:

This is it.



It has a good grammatical structure as a sentence, but you cannot understand its meaning without looking at what comes before it or its relevant features. (or both). By themselves, the pronouns that and it have no referent: what is this? Why? That being the case, the sentence just before this (in the text of that sentence) does not help us much:

No one does this. Because it clarifies (or changes) some previous statements. Let's look at the sentence before "Nobody does":

That's their nature. Even if these three sentences are put together, they cannot express the meaning of satisfaction. Only when we add the first sentence of the system can we understand the system as a whole. (From Oscar Wilde's book "The Importance of Labor"):

All women behave like their mothers. This is their situation. Nobody else is doing this. This is it. Partnership. A text is coherent (or coherent) if its sentences are connected, and therefore one of the aspects of speech analysis is the identification and identification of connected devices. These are ways of using words and grammar to link sentences together. The basic cohesion in English is as follows:

• Vocabulary:

Use of conjunctions or by word or word from the same word family (such as continuum, cohesion, cohesion)

Use general words (such as place, girl, location) to refer to specific things mentioned elsewhere

Use words on the same topic (like literature, reading, writing)

o Replace previous speech/word with a word

After previous speech (i.e. remove a word because it , that's it, can be changed to past tense).

Referential objects, especially nouns (helps) and some decisions (like this, that) do/do not replicate the content

Ellipses

> Connectors, e.g. "therefore", "more important", "then" < br>Parallelism, sentences that "mirror" the structure of the previous sentence

Text type and text organization

But words are more than linked sentences. The text is created in accordance with the text rules of the text it belongs to. The quote from Oscar Wilde mentioned above follows in the tradition of the so-called aphorism, that is, short and witty sayings. Here are three other aphorisms from the same author. Notice how they have similar patterns:

There is only one thing worse in this world than being talked about, and that is not being talked about. People don't talk to bad music. talk a little. These include:

• Two-

part structure containing the contrast between two opposites (good - bad; old - you

ng) or the contrast between positive and negative words (all female no, the person spoken about not to be spoken about) to be, to be , move etc. Description: All women, good music, old age. They are characterized by some of Oscar Wilde's famous writings and speeches. The study of style, which is the language used to create special effects, is called stylistics. But Wilde's style, including his use of aphorisms, was designed not only to please his listeners but also to offend them. Challenging current values

with contradictions, Wilde's style has a shocking content. Using discourse analysis tools to reveal the content of a text is called content analysis. purpose. For example , the following text is an announcement from a London Underground station:

Heading to Covent Garden?

Covent Garden station is busy at weekends and in the evenings, but you can get there from Holborn or Leicester Square. Short walks are clearly marked on the ground and maps are displayed at both stations. We know the function of letters partly because of their nature: letters in public places are often designed to influence our behavior, for example by acting as a warning or restriction. But we also know that books are made up of problems and solutions. The negative meaning of "too busy" contrasts with its positive meaning (use the comparative "but" to avoid crowds). It's also a good thing that the journey is short and well signposted. The organization of this solution, along with directly addressing the reader as "you," helps us identify the author's intent. The author seems to be saying: "Here is our solution to your potential problem." is a surface feature. Text can be combined but also disjointed. Coherence is the result of the reader's interaction with the text. Of course, a good writer will use a range of tools to make the text easier to understand, even if the text is more coherent. But if the text is not important, no union can harmonize it! When these expectations are met, the text is similar. Successful engagement is achieved when the reader can easily understand the content of the text, the text is organized to answer questions the reader may ask, and the text is organized in a way that is familiar to the reader. How do dictionaries help word formation and translation at the linguistic level? Here are some of the ways a dictionary can help:

- By giving examples of how to connect sentences, as in the entry for "more": "Opposition to the death penalty has increased." There is also now evidence that many prisoners were killed innocently. But this also applies to other mutually exclusive connections, and more importantly, looking in detail at words such as words and words shows not only how they mean, but more importantly how they work in a sentence, whether used internally or externally. a sentence
- Clarifying some points of speech, such as the meaning of this (point 2): instead of repeating the words that have just been said, use but (meaning 2) 2 in the definition: Used to change the meaning of the difference between speaking and writing
- For example, adding the words but and then to make it seem like what you just said is not a surprise is considered a feature of speech, as in the example given: That's a stupid thing to do! But I always thought Colin was a bit stupid about what is possible and what is right.



It's about the social skills we use in our daily interactions with others. This includes what we say, how we say it, our nonverbal communication (eye contact, facial expressions, body language, etc.), and how our actions in a situation match our relationship. Critical thinking, thinking and reasoning. Children who have problems in this area often misunderstand other people's intentions to communicate and therefore have difficulty responding appropriately, verbally or nonverbally. Asking, giving, and responding to information special friends

- Use humor
- Use appropriate strategies to attract and impress
- >· Ask for or offer appropriate help
- . br>· Offer/answer appropriate expressions of affection
- Facial expressions
- Body language
- Voice

→Physical distance and personal space

More Children have difficulty understanding some pragmatic words. Children on the autism spectrum may have particular difficulty with many of these skills due to

Self-control questions:

1. What are the language levels?
2. Explain the relations language levels and units.
3. What is semantical level of the language? Give examples.

social barriers. Children with speech disorders may also have difficulty demonstrating appropriate skills. Providing a positive role model and assuming important roles can also help children with cognitive impairments and enable them to practice appropriate behaviors.

Exercises:

Minimal pairs

I. Find the pairs of the given words with only one differing sound

Cat, bat, sheep, car, hate, glass, scar

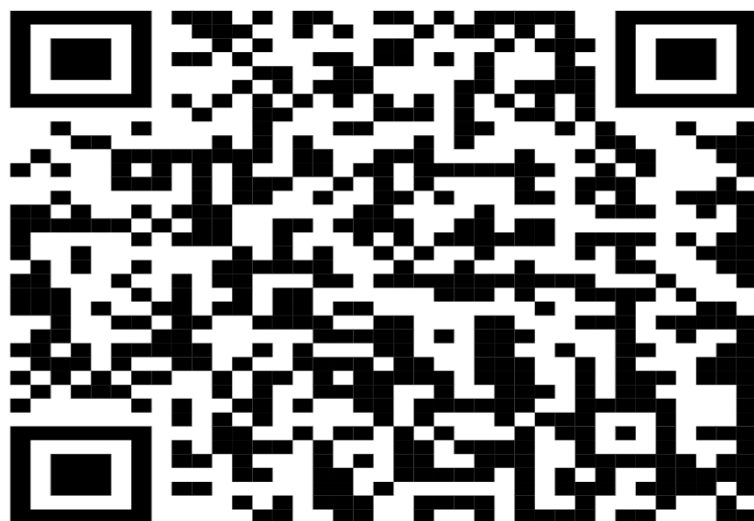
II. Fill in the blank with the correct words.

1. refers to the social language skills that we use in our daily interactions with others.
 2. is a surface feature of texts.
 3. not only describes the internal cohesion and organization of texts, but also attempts to explain how texts achieve the purposes for which they are designed and used.
- can also be used to explicitly teach some of these pragmatic skills to children.

III. Answer the following questions in complete sentences:

3. Explain the key focus and goals of syntactical level of the language.
4. Describe how pragmatic level contributes to our understanding of language.
5. Discuss the role of semantic level of the language in the field of language study and processing.

Task 4. Watch the video and answer the questions:



What is the main focus of the lecture in the video?

- a. The importance of reading literature
- b. Language as a system
- c. The history of English literature
- d. Teaching English as a second language

2. According to the video, what should students read for this week's class?

- a. Chapter two of the textbook
- b. The entire first chapter of the textbook
- c. Only selected pages of chapter one
- d. The introduction of the textbook

3. What example is used in the video to illustrate the complexities of English spelling?

- a. The word "through"
- b. The word "cough"
- c. The word "enough"
- d. The word "bough"

4. Why is English considered a lingua franca according to the lecturer?

- a. It is the only language spoken in the world
- b. It has a significant number of native speakers
- c. It was at the right place at the right time in history
- d. It is the easiest language to learn

5. What does the lecturer say about the nature of language change?

- a. It only changes internally
- b. It is static and does not evolve
- c. It changes both internally and externally
- d. It changes only due to technological advancements

6. What are the two systems that comprise a language as mentioned in the video?

- a. Phonetic and lexical
- b. Phonology and morphology
- c. Semantic and syntactic
- d. Sound system and grammatical system

7. What is a characteristic of synthetic languages?

- a. They rely heavily on word order
- b. They do not have inflections
- c. They have a lot of inflections
- d. They are only used by a small number of people

8. How does the lecturer describe the grammatical system of English?

- a. It has no function words
- b. It is purely synthetic
- c. It relies on inflections and word order
- d. It is simple and unchanging

9. What does the term "prosody" refer to in the context of language?

- a. The meaning of words
- b. The pitch, stress, and tempo of speech
- c. The rules of grammar
- d. The written form of language

10. What are morphemes?

- a. The smallest units of sound in a language
- b. The smallest linguistic signs in a language
- c. Words that have multiple meanings
- d. Groups of words that form a sentence

Answer Key:

- 1. b
- 2. b
- 3. d
- 4. c
- 5. c
- 6. d
- 7. c
- 8. c
- 9. b
- 10.b

Language as a Sign System Jeopardy

| | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| Language Units | What is a phoneme? | What is a morpheme? | Define a lexeme. | What are syntax rules? | Explain semantics in language. |
| Language Levels | What is the phonological level? | What is the morphological level? | Describe the syntactic level. | What is the pragmatic level? | How do levels of language interact? |
| Sign Systems | Define a signifier. | What is a signified? | Explain the concept of referentiality. | What is semiotics? | Discuss the role of context in sign systems. |
| Language Functions | What is the referential function of language? | What is the expressive function of language? | How does language serve a directive function? | Define the phatic function. | What is the metalinguistic function? |
| Communication Models | Describe the Shannon-Weaver model. | What is the Schramm model? | Explain Berlo's SMCR model. | What is the interactional model of communication? | Discuss the implications of communication models in understanding language. |

Questions:

Language Units

- **100:** What is a phoneme?
- **200:** What is a morpheme?
- **300:** Define a lexeme.
- **400:** What are syntax rules?

- **500:** Explain semantics in language.

Language Levels

- **100:** What is the phonological level?
- **200:** What is the morphological level?
- **300:** Describe the syntactic level.
- **400:** What is the pragmatic level?
- **500:** How do levels of language interact?

Sign Systems

- **100:** Define a signifier.
- **200:** What is a signified?
- **300:** Explain the concept of referentiality.
- **400:** What is semiotics?
- **500:** Discuss the role of context in sign systems.

Language Functions

- **100:** What is the referential function of language?
- **200:** What is the expressive function of language?
- **300:** How does language serve a directive function?
- **400:** Define the phatic function.
- **500:** What is the metalinguistic function?

Communication Models

- **100:** Describe the Shannon-Weaver model.
- **200:** What is the Schramm model?
- **300:** Explain Berlo's SMCR model.
- **400:** What is the interactional model of communication?

- **500:** Discuss the implications of communication models in understanding language.

The list of recommended literature:

1. [Sarah Gorman](#), Senior Speech & Language Therapist at Sensational Kids, Kildare Copyright Sensational Kids CLG 2018
2. *Beyond the Sentence: Introducing Discourse Analysis*, S. Thornbury (Oxford: Macmillan, 2005)
3. *Textual Interaction: an Introduction to Written Discourse Analysis*, M. Hoey (London: Routledge, 2001)
4. *Trust the Text: Language, Corpus, and Discourse*, J.M. Sinclair (London: Routledge, 2004)

Glossary:

1. **Signifier:** The physical form of a word or phrase; the sound or written representation that conveys meaning.
2. **Signified:** The concept or idea that a signifier refers to; the meaning associated with a word or phrase.
3. **Semiotics:** The study of signs and symbols, their use, and the processes of signification in communication.
4. **Denotation:** The literal or primary meaning of a word; the explicit definition without any emotional associations.
5. **Connotation:** The secondary meaning or emotional associations that a word carries in addition to its literal meaning.
6. **Syntax:** The set of rules that govern the structure of sentences in a language, including word order and grammatical arrangement.

7. **Morphology:** The study of the structure and formation of words, including the analysis of prefixes, suffixes, and root words.
8. **Pragmatics:** The branch of linguistics that deals with the context and implications of language use in communication.
9. **Lexicon:** The vocabulary of a language, including its words and expressions, as well as their meanings and usages.
10. **Phonetics:** The study of the sounds of human speech; how sounds are produced, transmitted, and perceived.
11. **Idiolect:** The unique language use of an individual, reflecting their personal speech patterns and vocabulary choices.
12. **Dialect:** A particular form of a language that is specific to a region or social group, characterized by distinct vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation.
13. **Register:** The level of formality or informality in language use, often varying according to context, audience, and purpose.
14. **Metaphor:** A figure of speech that makes a comparison between two unlike things by stating that one is the other, often used to convey deeper meanings.
15. **Discourse:** Written or spoken communication that extends beyond a single sentence, encompassing larger units of meaning and context.
16. **Syntax** (/ˈsɪntæks/ *SIN-taks*) is the study of how words and morphemes combine to form larger units such as phrases and sentences. Central concerns of syntax include word order, grammatical relations, hierarchical sentence structure (constituency), agreement, the nature of crosslinguistic variation, and the relationship between form and meaning (semantics). There are numerous approaches to syntax that differ in their central assumptions and goals.

Tests:

1. Test: Minimal Pairs Identification

Instructions: Listen to each pair of words and indicate whether they are the same or different.

1. cat - hat (same / different)
2. ship - sheep (same / different)
3. pin - bin (same / different)
4. fine - vine (same / different)
5. rock - lock (same / different)

2. Morphological Level (Word Formation):

Test: Word Building with Affixes

Instructions: Add the correct prefix or suffix to the root word to create a new word.

1. happy + __ness = _____
2. re + write = _____
3. play + __er = _____
4. un + kind = _____
5. care + __ful = _____

3. Syntactic Level (Sentence Structure):

Test: Sentence Scramble

Instructions: Rearrange the words to form grammatically correct sentences.

1. park, went, the, to, we
2. dog, is, brown, the, big
3. book, interesting, an, is, this
4. sing, can, beautifully, she
5. yesterday, him, saw, I

4. Semantic Level (Meaning):

Test: Synonym/Antonym Matching

Instructions: Match each word in Column A with its synonym or antonym in Column B.

| Column A | Column B |
|----------|----------|
| 1. happy | a. sad |
| 2. hot | b. cold |
| 3. big | c. small |
| 4. light | d. dark |
| 5. fast | e. slow |

5. Pragmatic Level (Language Use):

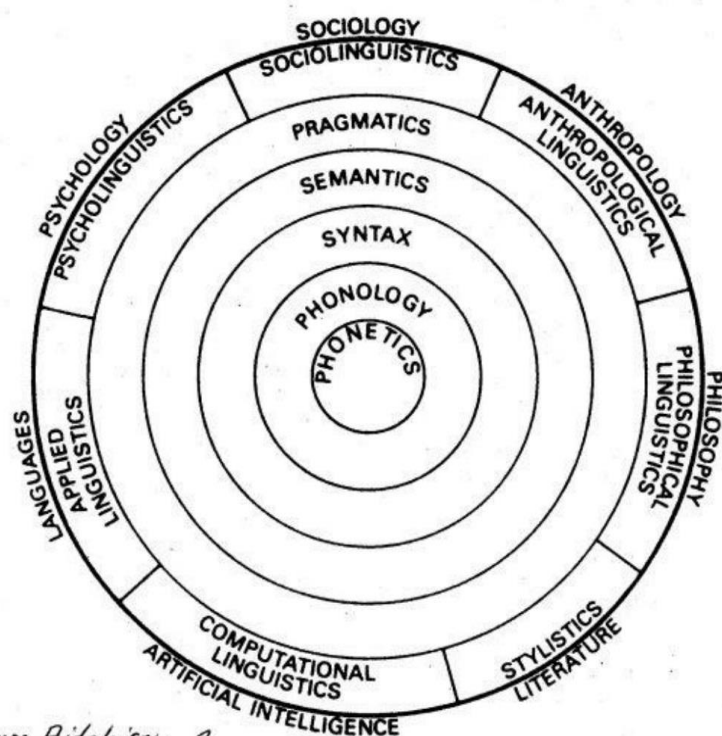
Test: Role-Playing Conversation

Instructions: Role-play a conversation at a restaurant with a partner. One person is the customer, and the other is the waiter. Demonstrate appropriate greetings, ordering food, asking for the bill, and expressing thanks.

Scoring and Evaluation:

- * For each test, determine the correct answers and scoring criteria.
- * Consider the level of difficulty and adjust the scoring accordingly.
- * Provide feedback to learners on their performance, highlighting areas of strength and weakness.
- * Use the results to inform instruction and target areas for improvement.

TOPIC 8. MODERN DIRECTIONS IN LINGUISTICS OF XX-XXI CENTURIES.



KEYWORDS:

Sociolinguistics
Psycholinguistics
Applied Linguistics
Discourse analysis
Neurolinguistics
Corpus Linguistics
Cognitive Linguistics

Over the past century, the field of linguistics has undergone a remarkable transformation, with new directions and approaches emerging that have significantly impacted our understanding of language. From the groundbreaking work of Ferdinand de Saussure in the early 20th century to the generative grammar theories of Noam Chomsky in the latter half, linguistics has evolved to encompass a diverse

range of subfields, including sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, computational linguistics, and more.

The field of linguistics has undergone significant changes and developments in the XX-XXI centuries. Some of the modern directions in linguistics include:

1. **Cognitive Linguistics:** This approach to linguistics focuses on the relationship between language and cognition, emphasizing the importance of conceptualization in language production and comprehension. It explores how language reflects and shapes our understanding of the world.
2. **Corpus Linguistics:** Corpus linguistics involves the use of large databases of linguistic data to analyze language use. This approach provides a more empirical and data-driven understanding of language, helping to identify patterns and tendencies in language use across different contexts.
3. **Sociolinguistics:** Sociolinguistics examines the relationship between language and society, exploring how social factors such as gender, class, and ethnicity influence language use. It also investigates how language shapes social interactions and reinforces social identities.
4. **Discourse Analysis:** This approach explores how language is used in context, focusing on the ways in which language is structured to convey meaning beyond the individual sentence level. It examines the social, cultural, and institutional contexts in which language is used to better understand how communication works in real-world situations.
5. **Neurolinguistics:** Neurolinguistics involves the study of the neurological processes involved in language production and comprehension. It explores how language is processed in the brain, and the impact of neurological disorders on language ability.
6. **Computational Linguistics:** This field involves the use of computer technology to analyze and generate language. It includes areas such as natural language processing, machine translation, and speech recognition.

These modern directions in linguistics have expanded the scope of the field and contributed to our understanding of language and its role in society.

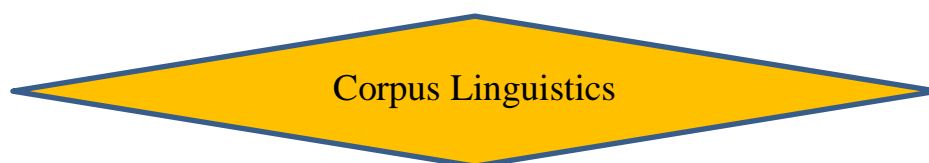


Cognitive Linguistics is a theoretical approach to understanding language and thought that emphasizes the importance of human cognition and experience in shaping language use and meaning. It emerged in the 1970s as a reaction to Chomskyan generative grammar, which was seen as neglecting the semantic and communicative aspects of language.

Cognitive Linguistics posits that the structure of language arises from the way humans conceptualize and categorize the world around them, and that these conceptual structures are reflected in language use. For example, the concepts of causality, agency, and spatial relations are thought to be fundamental to the way speakers of a language express their ideas, and these concepts are reflected in the grammatical structures, lexical items, and metaphors used in the language.

Cognitive Linguistics also emphasizes the importance of metaphor in language and thought, arguing that many abstract concepts are best understood by mapping them onto more concrete domains, such as space or time. For example, the metaphor of time as a linear path is widespread in many languages, and it is thought to shape the way we think about time as a gradual progression with a beginning and an end.

Overall, Cognitive Linguistics seeks to understand the complex relationship between language, mind, and experience, and the ways in which language reflects and shapes our perceptions of the world.



Corpus Linguistics is a branch of linguistics that uses large collections of language data, known as corpora, to study language patterns, structures and usage. Corpus Linguistics analyses are used to investigate how words and phrases are used in different contexts, identifying common patterns of language use and exploring how language changes over time. The data in corpora can come from a range of sources, including literature, spoken language, social media and more. The analysis of corpora can be done through various computational techniques, such as concordance, frequency analysis, collocation analysis, and others. Corpus Linguistics is useful in many fields such as education, lexicography, translation studies, computational linguistics, and more.



Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. It explores how language is used in different social contexts, how language changes over time, and how people use language to express social identity and negotiate social relationships. Sociolinguistics also examines how language is used to maintain social power and reinforce social inequalities. Key areas of research include language variation and change, language contact, language and gender, language and ethnicity, and language and social class. Sociolinguists use a range of methods, including linguistic analysis, ethnographic observation, and experiments, to investigate these topics.



Discourse analysis is a multifaceted approach to studying communication. It encompasses the examination of language use in various contexts and seeks to understand how language shapes social interactions. This procedural text will provide a structured overview of discourse analysis, including its definition, key concepts, methodologies, and practical applications.

What is Discourse Analysis?

Discourse analysis is the study of written, spoken, or signed language in its social context. It goes beyond the analysis of sentences and focuses on the relationship between language and the social world. Discourse analysts investigate how language is used to construct meaning and convey power dynamics, ideology, and identity.

Key Concepts in Discourse Analysis

1. **Text and Context:** In discourse analysis, the term "text" refers to any instance of communication, whether it is a conversation, written document, or speech. "Context" involves the circumstances surrounding the text, including the social, cultural, and historical factors that influence its interpretation.
2. **Intertextuality:** This concept refers to the relationship between different texts. Discourse analysts examine how texts reference, quote, or respond to one another, revealing how meaning is constructed collectively.
3. **Power and Ideology:** Discourse analysis often explores how language reflects and perpetuates power structures and ideologies in society. Analysts investigate how certain narratives dominate and how marginalized voices are represented or silenced.
4. **Speech Acts:** This refers to the actions performed through speaking or writing. For example, when someone makes a promise, they are not just conveying information; they are also enacting an agreement.
5. **Genre:** Genres are types of texts that adhere to certain conventions and expectations. Understanding the genre of a text can provide insight into its purpose and how it should be interpreted.

Methodologies in Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis employs various methodologies, each suited for different contexts and research questions. Here are some common approaches:

1. Qualitative Analysis

Qualitative discourse analysis involves examining language use in depth, focusing on the meaning and implications of specific texts. This approach often includes:

- **Thematic Analysis:** Identifying and analyzing themes that emerge from the data.
- **Conversation Analysis:** Studying the structure and organization of spoken interactions to understand how participants manage turn-taking and responses.

2. Quantitative Analysis

Quantitative discourse analysis involves the statistical examination of language patterns and structures. This approach may include:

- **Corpus Linguistics:** Analyzing large collections of texts (corpora) to identify trends and frequencies in language use.
- **Content Analysis:** Systematically categorizing and coding elements of texts to quantify occurrences of specific themes or language features.

3. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

CDA focuses on the relationship between discourse and power, examining how language maintains social inequalities. Key aspects of CDA include:

- **Contextual Analysis:** Investigating the broader societal context in which language is produced and received.
- **Ideological Analysis:** Analyzing how language reflects and shapes ideologies, revealing underlying assumptions and values.

Practical Applications of Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis has a wide range of applications across various fields. Here are some examples:

1. Education

In educational settings, discourse analysis can help educators and researchers understand classroom interactions, student engagement, and the dynamics of teacher-student communication. By analyzing discourse, educators can identify effective teaching strategies and address issues of equity and inclusion.

2. Media Studies

Discourse analysis is invaluable in media studies as it allows researchers to deconstruct media texts and examine how language shapes public perception. Analysts can explore how news coverage influences societal attitudes toward issues such as race, gender, and politics.

3. Political Science

In the realm of political science, discourse analysis can be used to study speeches, debates, and policy documents. Analysts can uncover how language is employed to persuade, manipulate, or mobilize public opinion, as well as how political identities are constructed.

4. Sociolinguistics

Discourse analysis is a key component of sociolinguistics, which examines the relationship between language and society. Researchers can investigate how language varies across different social groups and contexts, revealing insights into identity, culture, and power relations.

Discourse analysis offers a robust framework for understanding how language functions in various social contexts. By examining the interplay between language, power, and society, researchers can uncover the complexities of communication and its implications for human interaction. Whether applied in education, media studies, political science, or sociolinguistics, discourse analysis provides valuable insights that enhance our understanding of the world around us.

Self-control questions:

1. What are the main directions in Linguistics of the XX-XXI centuries?
2. Explain the relations between Anthropology and Linguistics.
3. What is Corpus Linguistics? Give examples.

Exercises:

I.Register. People will use language differently depending on the social situation they are in. Students are divided up into groups and each group is given a slip of paper with a 'situation' in which they are to imagine themselves trying to communicate that piece of information. The situations include the following:

- 1) You are a politician being interviewed by the press.
- 2) You are a lawyer addressing another lawyer or a client.
- 3) 3)
- 4) You are reporting to your boss about a project you have been working on.
- 5) You are at a ballgame in a screaming crowd.
- 6) You are a tired waitress in a busy, noisy restaurant.

II. Fill in the blank with the correct words.

4. is the study of how language is used in social contexts and how social factors influence linguistic variation and change.
5. is the scientific study of the cognitive and neurological processes involved in the production, comprehension, and acquisition of language.
6. is the application of computational methods and resources to the analysis and synthesis of human language and speech.
7. theory, developed by Noam Chomsky, proposes that humans have an innate capacity for language, known as the "universal grammar."
8. Corpus linguistics involves the analysis of large of naturally occurring language data to study linguistic patterns and variations.

Word bank: sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, computational linguistics, generative, collections

III. Answer the following questions in complete sentences:

6. Explain the key focus and goals of sociolinguistic research.

7. Describe how psycholinguistic research contributes to our understanding of language.
8. Discuss the role of computational linguistics in the field of language study and processing.

IV. Jeopardy Game

| Linguistic Phenomena | Language Theories | Language Acquisition | Computational Linguistics | Miscellaneous |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |

Questions:

Linguistic Phenomena

- **100 points:** What is the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis and how does it relate to modern linguistic research?
- **200 points:** Explain the concept of code-switching in bilingual communities and its implications on language studies.
- **300 points:** Discuss the role of pragmatics in understanding meaning beyond literal interpretation in contemporary linguistics.
- **400 points:** Analyze the impact of sociolinguistics on our understanding of language variation and change in the 21st century.
- **500 points:** How has the study of discourse analysis evolved in recent years and what insights has it provided into communication patterns?

Language Theories

- **100 points:** Compare and contrast structuralism and generative grammar in the field of linguistics.
- **200 points:** Explain the relevance of cognitive linguistics in shaping our understanding of language processing and representation.
- **300 points:** Discuss the key principles of functional grammar and their application in analyzing linguistic structures.
- **400 points:** How has the emergence of connectionism influenced modern theories of language acquisition and processing?
- **500 points:** Evaluate the contributions of Noam Chomsky to linguistic theory and his impact on the field of modern linguistics.

Language Acquisition

- **100 points:** What are the major milestones in language development observed in children and how do they inform theories of language acquisition?
- **200 points:** Explain the critical period hypothesis and its implications for second language learning in adulthood.
- **300 points:** Discuss the role of input and interaction in the process of second language acquisition according to contemporary research.
- **400 points:** Analyze the differences between first language acquisition and second language acquisition, highlighting key distinctions in learning mechanisms.
- **500 points:** How do sociocultural perspectives influence our understanding of language acquisition processes in diverse linguistic contexts?

Computational Linguistics

- **100 points:** Define natural language processing (NLP) and provide examples of its applications in today's digital age.

- **200 points:** Explain the concept of machine translation and discuss the challenges faced in achieving accurate and idiomatic language conversions.
- **300 points:** Discuss the advancements in speech recognition technology and their impact on improving human-computer interaction.
- **400 points:** How do statistical models and neural networks contribute to the development of artificial intelligence in linguistic analysis?
- **500 points:** Evaluate the ethical considerations surrounding the use of language technologies, such as sentiment analysis and data mining, in computational linguistics research.

Miscellaneous

- **100 points:** Who was Ferdinand de Saussure and why is he considered a pivotal figure in modern linguistics?
- **200 points:** Explain the concept of linguistic relativity and its significance in understanding cultural diversity and language cognition.
- **300 points:** Discuss the influence of globalization on language diversity and the preservation of endangered languages in the 21st century.
- **400 points:** Analyze the impact of technology and digital communication on language evolution and linguistic practices worldwide.
- **500 points:** How has the study of sociolinguistics contributed to raising awareness about issues related to language discrimination and linguistic rights in contemporary society?

V. Watch the video and answer the questions.



What was the focus of 20th-century theoretical developments in linguistics?

- a. Historical linguistics
- b. The description of languages at specific points in time
- c. Language acquisition in children
- d. The study of dialects

2. Who compiled the influential work "Course In General Linguistics"?

- a. Leonard Bloomfield
- b. Roman Jakobson
- c. Charles Bally and Albert Sechehaye
- d. Ferdinand de Saussure

3. What key concept did Saussure introduce in his linguistic theory?

- a. Phonetics and phonology
- b. Langue and parole
- c. Syntax and semantics
- d. Language and culture

4. Which school of thought is associated with Saussure's work?

- a. American Structuralism
- b. Behaviorism
- c. European Structuralism
- d. Generative Grammar

5. What did the Prague Circle emphasize in their approach to language?

- a. The importance of historical context
- b. Meaning as an inherent aspect of the language system
- c. The use of indigenous languages
- d. The role of syntax in communication

6. Who is considered the champion of American Structuralism?

- a. Edward Sapir
- b. Leonard Bloomfield
- c. Roman Jakobson
- d. Charles Bally

7. How did American Structuralism differ from European Structuralism?

- a. It focused more on meaning than structure.
- b. It emphasized behaviorist aspects of language.
- c. It relied heavily on Saussurean concepts.
- d. It was primarily concerned with historical linguistics.

8. What method did Bloomfield develop for collecting linguistic data?

- a. The historical method
- b. The introspective method

- c. The observant method
- d. The comparative method

9. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of American Structuralism?

- a. Focus on phonetic forms
- b. Emphasis on semantic aspects
- c. Collecting data from native speakers
- d. Analyzing language as a structure

10. Who coined the term "Structuralism"?

- a. Charles Bally
- b. Leonard Bloomfield
- c. Roman Jakobson
- d. Ferdinand de Saussure

Answer Key:

1. b. The description of languages at specific points in time
2. c. Charles Bally and Albert Sechehaye
3. b. Langue and parole
4. c. European Structuralism
5. b. Meaning as an inherent aspect of the language system
6. b. Leonard Bloomfield
7. b. It emphasized behaviorist aspects of language.
8. c. The observant method
9. b. Emphasis on semantic aspects

10.c. Roman Jakobson

TOPIC 9 Linguistic research methods

Linguistic research methods refer to the various techniques and approaches used by linguists to study language, its structure, its use, and its evolution. These methods are typically divided into two broad categories: **qualitative** and **quantitative**. Below are some of the main methods used in linguistic research:

1. Descriptive Method

- **Goal:** To document and describe the features of a language without making judgments about its correctness or evolution.
- **Techniques:**
 - **Fieldwork:** Linguists often conduct fieldwork, especially with lesser-studied languages or dialects. This involves interviewing native speakers and gathering data from natural conversation, storytelling, or other oral traditions.
 - **Data Collection:** Audio or video recordings, transcriptions, and note-taking are used to gather linguistic data from real-world contexts.

2. Comparative Method

- **Goal:** To study the historical relationships between languages and reconstruct the features of a common ancestral language.
- **Techniques:**
 - **Sound Correspondences:** Linguists compare words across languages to identify patterns of phonetic changes.
 - **Proto-language Reconstruction:** Using shared linguistic features, researchers reconstruct the grammar and vocabulary of extinct or unattested ancestral languages (e.g., Proto-Indo-European).

- **Cognates and Loanwords:** Identifying words that share common origins or have been borrowed from one language to another.

3. Corpora-Based Methods

- **Goal:** To use large collections of language data (corpora) to analyze patterns of language use.
- **Techniques:**
 - **Corpus Linguistics:** Analyzing text corpora (collections of written or spoken texts) using computational tools to identify trends, frequency distributions, syntactic structures, and semantic patterns.
 - **Concordances and Frequency Lists:** Generating lists of word frequencies, collocations, and other statistical information from corpora.
 - **Text Mining:** Applying algorithms to extract patterns and trends from large datasets, which can be used to study syntax, semantics, and pragmatics.

4. Experimental Methods

- **Goal:** To investigate linguistic phenomena through controlled experiments that can test hypotheses.
- **Techniques:**
 - **Psycholinguistic Experiments:** These include tasks like reaction time studies, priming, and eye-tracking to investigate how humans process language. For instance, measuring how long it takes to read or understand certain sentences can reveal information about sentence processing.

- **Neurolinguistic Experiments:** Using technologies like fMRI or ERP (Event-Related Potentials) to study how the brain processes language in real-time.
- **Cognitive Models:** Designing experiments to understand how speakers mentally organize language, such as exploring sentence parsing or word recognition.

5. Sociolinguistic Methods

- **Goal:** To study how language varies across different social groups and contexts.
- **Techniques:**
 - **Ethnography:** In-depth study of a community's linguistic practices, often involving participant observation and interviews.
 - **Variationist Analysis:** Studying how language varies according to factors like social class, gender, age, or geographic region, often using quantitative methods to analyze patterns in speech.
 - **Social Network Analysis:** Examining how language use is influenced by the individual's position in social networks and communities.

6. Discourse Analysis

- **Goal:** To analyze language use in context, often focusing on how meaning is constructed through larger units of speech or writing, beyond isolated sentences.
- **Techniques:**
 - **Conversation Analysis:** A method used to study the structure and patterns of talk in everyday conversation, focusing on turn-taking, pauses, and repairs.

- **Pragmatics:** Analyzing how context affects the interpretation of meaning, such as studying implicature, presupposition, and deixis.
- **Critical Discourse Analysis:** Examining the role of language in maintaining or challenging power dynamics and ideologies, often in political or media contexts.

7. Cognitive Linguistics

- **Goal:** To understand the mental processes that underlie language use and structure.
- **Techniques:**
 - **Conceptual Metaphor Theory:** Analyzing how abstract concepts are understood through metaphorical mappings to more concrete experiences.
 - **Frame Semantics:** Studying how meanings are shaped by mental "frames" or structures in which words and concepts are embedded.
 - **Prototype Theory:** Examining how categories of words are structured in the mind, with some instances being more central or prototypical than others.

8. Computational Linguistics

- **Goal:** To develop models and algorithms that can process and understand human language using computers.
- **Techniques:**
 - **Natural Language Processing (NLP):** Using computational models to analyze and generate human language, including tasks such as machine translation, sentiment analysis, and speech recognition.
 - **Parsing Algorithms:** Developing computational tools to analyze sentence structures based on grammar rules or statistical models.

- **Corpus Annotation:** Manually or automatically tagging corpora with linguistic information like part-of-speech tags, syntactic structures, or semantic meanings.

9. Language Acquisition Methods

- **Goal:** To study how children acquire language and the cognitive mechanisms involved.
- **Techniques:**
 - **Longitudinal Studies:** Observing and recording language development over a long period of time, typically in natural settings.
 - **Cross-sectional Studies:** Comparing children at different stages of language development to understand typical progression.
 - **Experimentation:** Conducting controlled experiments to test hypotheses about how children learn specific aspects of language, such as syntax, semantics, or phonology.

10. Typological Methods

- **Goal:** To classify and compare languages based on their common features and structures.
- **Techniques:**
 - **Cross-linguistic Comparison:** Comparing different languages to identify universal linguistic features (e.g., basic word order, case marking) and typological patterns.
 - **Language Universals:** Identifying features or structures that are found in all languages (e.g., all languages have nouns and verbs).

Linguistic research methods are diverse and multifaceted, ranging from qualitative techniques, such as ethnographic observation, to more quantitative approaches, such as computational modeling or statistical analysis. The choice of

method depends on the research question, the nature of the language data, and the goals of the study. Linguistic researchers often combine several of these methods to get a fuller understanding of language and its complexities.

Tests

1. What is the first step in conducting linguistic research?

- a. Collecting data
- b. Analyzing data
- c. Writing a report
- d. Choosing a research topic

2. Which of the following is NOT a qualitative research method in linguistics?

- a. Case study
- b. Observational study
- c. Survey
- d. Interview

3. What does a corpus linguist study?

- a. Sounds in a language
- b. Grammar rules
- c. Large collections of texts
- d. Language acquisition

4. Which research method involves studying how language is used naturally in everyday interactions?

- a. Experimental research
- b. Descriptive research
- c. Ethnographic research
- d. Quantitative research

5. When conducting linguistic research, what does the term "reliability" refer to?

- a. The consistency of results
- b. The number of participants
- c. The significance of findings
- d. The ethics of the study

Answer Key

- 1. c
- 2. c
- 3. c
- 4. a

Task 1. Watch the video and answer the questions

What is the main focus of the lecture discussed in the video?

- a. Qualitative research designs
- b. Quantitative research designs
- c. Mixed methods research
- d. Historical research methods

2. According to the video, which of the following is NOT a characteristic of quantitative research?

- a. It involves data collection procedures
- b. It yields non-numerical data
- c. It is typically analyzed using statistical methods
- d. It is outcome-oriented

3. What are the two major research paradigms mentioned in the video?

- a. Nominal logical and exploratory paradigms
- b. Qualitative and quantitative paradigms

- c. Experimental and non-experimental paradigms
- d. Analytical and descriptive paradigms

4. Which of the following best describes qualitative research?

- a. It focuses on numerical data and statistics
- b. It utilizes experimental methods
- c. It involves open-ended, non-numerical data
- d. It is primarily concerned with causal relationships

5. What type of research is referred to as "mixed methods research"?

- a. Research that combines qualitative and quantitative approaches
- b. Research that only uses qualitative data
- c. Research that only uses quantitative data
- d. Research that analyzes historical data

6. In experimental research, what is manipulated to observe its effects on another variable?

- a. The dependent variable
- b. The extraneous variable
- c. The independent variable
- d. The control group

7. Which of the following is a feature of true experimental designs?

- a. Random assignment of participants
- b. Lack of control groups
- c. Non-numerical data collection
- d. Use of only qualitative methods

8. What is the purpose of a post-test in experimental research?

- a. To determine the research question
- b. To measure the success of the treatment

- c. To collect qualitative data
- d. To analyze data before the treatment

9. Which of the following defines quasi-experimental designs?

- a. They include random assignment
- b. They lack one or more key components of true experimental designs
- c. They only use qualitative methods
- d. They are exclusively used in laboratory settings

10. What is a potential issue discussed regarding pretest-post-test designs?

- a. They are always accurate
- b. They require at least two weeks between tests
- c. They do not involve any treatment
- d. They are only suitable for qualitative research

Answer Key:

1. b

2. b

3. a

4. c

5. a

6. c

7. a

8. b

9. b

10.b

Linguistic Research Methods Jeopardy

| | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Qualitative Methods | What is a case study? | What is participant observation? | Describe a focus group. | What is grounded theory? | What is ethnography? |
| Quantitative Methods | What is a survey? | Define a random sample. | What is a longitudinal study? | Describe a correlation study. | What is statistical analysis? |
| Mixed Methods | What is triangulation? | What are the benefits of mixed methods? | Give an example of mixed methods research. | What is the purpose of qualitative data in mixed methods? | Discuss challenges in mixed methods research. |
| Data Analysis | What is coding? | What is descriptive statistics? | Define inferential statistics. | What is thematic analysis? | Explain regression analysis. |
| Ethics in Research | What is informed consent? | Why is confidentiality important? | What is the role of an Institutional Review Board (IRB)? | Define ethical dilemmas in research. | Discuss the importance of ethical guidelines in linguistic research. |

Questions:

Qualitative Methods

- **100:** What is a case study?
- **200:** What is participant observation?
- **300:** Describe a focus group.
- **400:** What is grounded theory?
- **500:** What is ethnography?

Quantitative Methods

- **100:** What is a survey?
- **200:** Define a random sample.
- **300:** What is a longitudinal study?
- **400:** Describe a correlation study.
- **500:** What is statistical analysis?

Mixed Methods

- **100:** What is triangulation?
- **200:** What are the benefits of mixed methods?
- **300:** Give an example of mixed methods research.
- **400:** What is the purpose of qualitative data in mixed methods?
- **500:** Discuss challenges in mixed methods research.

Data Analysis

- **100:** What is coding?
- **200:** What is descriptive statistics?
- **300:** Define inferential statistics.
- **400:** What is thematic analysis?
- **500:** Explain regression analysis.

Ethics in Research

- **100:** What is informed consent?
- **200:** Why is confidentiality important?
- **300:** What is the role of an Institutional Review Board (IRB)?
- **400:** Define ethical dilemmas in research.
- **500:** Discuss the importance of ethical guidelines in linguistic research.

GLOSSARY

1. **Linguistics** - the scientific study of language and its structure, including the study of grammar, syntax, phonetics, and semantics.
2. **Phonetics** - the branch of linguistics that deals with the sounds of human speech, including their production, transmission, and perception.
3. **Syntax** - the set of rules, principles, and processes that govern the structure of sentences in a given language, specifically the order of words and phrases.
4. **Semantics** - the study of meaning in language; it focuses on the relationship between words, phrases, and their meanings.
5. **Morphology** - the study of the internal structure of words, including the formation and composition of morphemes, the smallest units of meaning.
6. **Dialect** - a particular form of a language that is specific to a region or social group, characterized by its own unique vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation.
7. **Grammar** - the system and structure of a language, including rules for combining words into phrases, clauses, and sentences.
8. **Etymology** - the study of the origin of words and how their meanings and forms have changed throughout history.
9. **Sanskrit** - an ancient language of India, considered the liturgical language of Hinduism and a historical language of its literature and philosophy.
10. **Classical Chinese** - a traditional form of Chinese used in literature and historical texts, distinct from modern vernacular Chinese.
11. **Hellenistic Linguistics** - the study of language and linguistics in ancient Greek culture during the Hellenistic period, focusing on grammar, rhetoric, and philosophy of language.

12. **Roman Rhetoric** - the art of persuasion and effective communication in ancient Roman society, influencing the development of linguistic theory.
13. **Philology** - the study of language in historical texts, focusing on the relationships between languages and their historical development.
14. **Syllable** - a unit of organization for a sequence of speech sounds, typically consisting of a vowel sound alone or a vowel with one or more consonant sounds.
15. **Lexicon** - the vocabulary of a language, including its words and expressions, as well as their meanings and relations to one another.
16. **Morphosyntax** - the interplay between morphology and syntax in the structure of sentences.
17. **Bilingualism** - the ability to speak and understand two languages fluently.
18. **Paleography** - the study of ancient handwriting and inscriptions, crucial for understanding historical texts.
19. **Scribe** - a person who copies out documents, especially one employed to do this before the invention of printing.
20. **Orthography** - the conventional spelling system of a language, including rules for writing words correctly.
21. **Philology** - the study of language in historical texts, combining literary and linguistic analysis.
22. **Linguistic Diversity** - the variety of languages spoken in a specific area or by a specific group of people.
23. **Transliteration** - the process of converting text from one writing system into another, preserving the original sounds.
24. **Prescriptive Grammar** - a set of rules about language based on how it should be used, often advocating for specific standards of usage.

- 25.**Descriptive Grammar** - an approach to grammar that describes how language is actually used by speakers, without imposing rules about how it should be used.
- 26.**General Grammar** - a theoretical framework that seeks to identify universal principles underlying all languages, often associated with rational thought and logic.
- 27.**Syntax Tree** - a graphical representation of the syntactic structure of a sentence, showing the hierarchical relationships among its components.
- 28.**Morphology** - the study of the structure and form of words in a language, including the formation of words through prefixes, suffixes, and root words.
- 29.**Universal Grammar** - the theory that the ability to acquire language is innate to humans and that all languages share a common underlying structure.
- 30.**Linguistic Relativity** - the hypothesis that the structure of a language influences its speakers' worldview and cognition, often summarized by the phrase "language shapes thought."
- 31.**Comparative**
relating to the comparison of different languages or linguistic features.
- 32.**Historical**
pertaining to the study of languages as they change over time.
- 33.**Linguistics**
the scientific study of language, including its structure, meaning, and context.
- 34.**Emergence**
the process of coming into existence or prominence, particularly in a historical context.
- 35.**Theory**
a systematic explanation of an aspect of the world, supported by evidence and analysis.

36.Humboldt

refers to Wilhelm von Humboldt, a key figure in the development of linguistic theory and comparative studies.

37.Dialect

a particular form of a language that is specific to a region or social group, often differing in vocabulary and grammar.

38.Morphology

the study of the structure and formation of words in a language.

39.Phonetics

the branch of linguistics that deals with the sounds of human speech.

40.Syntax

the set of rules, principles, and processes that govern the structure of sentences in a language.

41.Etymology

the study of the origin of words and how their meanings have changed throughout history.

42.Language Family

a group of languages related through descent from a common ancestor language.

43.Genetic Relationship

the connection between languages that have evolved from a common ancestral language.

44.Cognate

words in different languages that have a common etymological origin.

45.Philology

the study of language in historical texts, combining literary studies, history, and linguistics.

46.Diachronic - Pertaining to the historical development of a language over time, examining changes and evolution in language.

- 47.**Synchronic** - Relating to the study of a language at a particular point in time, without considering historical context.
- 48.**Pragmatics** - The study of how context influences the interpretation of meaning in communication.
- 49.**Sociolinguistics** - The study of how language varies and changes in social groups, including factors like class, gender, and ethnicity.
- 50.**Structuralism** - A theoretical approach in linguistics that views language as a structured system of signs and emphasizes the relationships between elements within this system.
- 51.**Generativism** - A theory of language that suggests that the ability to generate language is innate to humans, often associated with Noam Chomsky.
- 52.**Functionalism** - An approach in linguistics that focuses on the functions of language in communication and its role in social contexts.
- 53.**Descriptive Grammar** - A set of rules describing how language is actually used by speakers, rather than prescribing how it should be used.
- 54.**Prescriptive Grammar** - A set of rules that prescribe how language should be used, often based on established norms and standards.
- 55.**Cognitive Linguistics** - An approach to language that emphasizes the relationship between language and the mind, focusing on how language reflects cognitive processes.
- 56.**Semiotics**: The study of signs and symbols, and their use or interpretation in communication.
- 57.**Signifier**: The physical form of a sign, such as a word or image, used to convey meaning.
- 58.**Signified**: The concept or meaning that is represented by a signifier.
- 59.**Arbitrariness**: The principle that the relationship between a signifier and the signified is not based on any inherent connection but is socially constructed.

- 60.**Langue**: The abstract systematic structure of a language as a social phenomenon, encompassing the rules and conventions shared by a community.
- 61.**Parole**: The individual and specific use of language in speech or writing, reflecting personal choices and contexts.
- 62.**Synchronic**: Analyzing a language at a specific point in time, without considering historical changes.
- 63.**Diachronic**: Studying the evolution and historical development of a language over time.
- 64.**Structuralism**: An approach in linguistics and other disciplines that emphasizes understanding the structures underlying language and cultural phenomena.
- 65.**Binary Oppositions**: Pairs of contrasting concepts that are used to structure human thought and cultural meaning.
- 66.**Sign System**: A set of signs and symbols organized within a particular context that conveys meaning.
- 67.**Cultural Context**: The social, historical, and cultural environment in which a language or sign operates, influencing its meaning and interpretation.
- 68.**Language Games**: A concept suggesting that language use involves various forms of social interaction and activities, where meaning is context-dependent.
- 69.**Metaphor**: A figure of speech that involves describing one thing in terms of another, highlighting similarities between the two, and often enriching meaning.
- 70.**Langue** - The abstract system of language and its rules as understood by a community of speakers.
- 71.**Connotation** - The additional meanings or associations that a word carries beyond its literal definition.
- 72.**Denotation** - The literal or primary meaning of a word, without any emotional or associative implications.

73. **Cultural context** - The social, historical, and cultural factors that influence the use and interpretation of language.
74. **Discourse** - Extended communication in spoken or written form that reflects and shapes social practices and cultural norms.
75. **Register**
The level of formality or informality in language used in different contexts and for different purposes.
76. **13. Code-switching**
The practice of alternating between languages, dialects, or styles of speech within a conversation or discourse.
77. **14. Context**
The circumstances or setting in which language is used, which can influence meaning and interpretation.
78. **15. Linguistic Relativity**
The hypothesis that the structure of a language affects its speakers' worldview or cognition
79. **Sociolinguistics**: the study of how language varies and changes in social groups, considering factors such as region, class, and gender.
80. **Psycholinguistics**: the study of how language is processed in the brain, including how we understand, produce, and acquire language.
81. **Discourse analysis**: the study of language use beyond the sentence level, focusing on the structure and function of spoken or written texts.
82. **Corpus linguistics**: the study of language based on real-world texts and spoken language, using large databases (corpora) to analyze linguistic features.
83. **Language acquisition**: the process by which individuals learn a language, including first language acquisition in children and second language learning in adults.
84. **Bilingualism**: the ability to speak and understand two languages fluently, often leading to a unique linguistic and cognitive experience.

- 85.**Language variation:** the differences in language use among different groups, including dialects, sociolects, and registers.
- 86.**Neurolinguistics:** the study of how language is represented and processed in the brain, linking linguistic theory with neuroscience.
- 87.**Cognitive linguistics:** an approach to language that sees language as an integral part of human cognition, emphasizing the connection between language and thought.
- 88.**Quantitative research:** A method of inquiry that focuses on quantifying data and analyzing it statistically to identify patterns and relationships.
- 89.**Qualitative research:** A method of inquiry that seeks to understand human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior through non-numerical data.
- 90.**Fieldwork:** The collection of data and information outside of a laboratory or controlled environment, often involving direct observation and interaction with subjects.
- 91.**Interviews:** A research method involving direct questioning of individuals to gather information, opinions, or insights about a particular topic.
- 92.**Survey:** A research tool used to collect data from a predefined group of respondents, often through questionnaires or interviews.
- 93.**Phenomenology:** A qualitative research approach that seeks to understand and describe the lived experiences of individuals regarding a particular phenomenon.
- 94.**Ethnography:** A qualitative research method that involves immersive observation and participation in the daily life of a community to understand their language and culture

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FOR NOTES

FOR NOTES

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