

Linguistics Fourth Year Students

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-Course Orientation

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-Course Assessment

Exam 1 (written)10 MarksExam 2(Final Project)10 MarksStudent Presentations10 MarksClass participation/Discussion10 Marks





Exam 2(Final Project)10 MarksRecording Audio + Slides + (Video is Optional)Duration: +5 minutesDeadline: 15th March 2023How to send: Any of the followingTelegram, Whatsapp, Viber, Messenger, emailTopic: Any topics related to linguistics , language

Some suggested titles are below:





Exam 2(Final Project)

Some suggested titles are:

1-Human vs.animal language

- **3-Language and culture**
- 5-The origin of language
- 7-Properties of language
- 9-The future of language
- 11-Language and media
- 13-Language and gender
- **15-Language Acquisition**
- **17-Body language and Sign language**
- 19-Language and meaning

10 Marks

- 2-Language and the brain
 4-Language and social class
 6-Functions of language
 8-Language Change
 10-Artificial language
 12-Language and technology
 14-Language comprehension
 16-Language and context
 18-Schools of linguistics
 20-Language and artificial intelligence
- 21-If you create a language, how will it be?
- 22-Is the number of languages increasing or decreasing in the world?

23-???

24-???

25 Any other topic related to linguistics and language

-Course-book Details

1-Introduction

2-What is linguistics? (pp. 3-14) 3-What is language? (pp. 15-28) 4-The study of language (pp. 29-39) 5-Language as a game (pp. 40-49) 6-Language and Meaning (pp. 106-122) 7-Using language (pp.123-136) 8-Language and Society (pp.137-158) 9-Language and Mind (pp.160-178) 10-Language change (pp.195-209)







Student Responsibilities

- -Attend classes
- -Participate in in-class discussions
- -Ask questions/Answer questions
- -Submit assignments on time
- -Present a topic inside the the class
- -Do the final project
- -Attend exams





Classroom Routines

- -Respect each other
- -Punctual
- -Avoid side conversations
- -Take notes
- -Have fun!

Do you want to add anything?





• Key concepts:

-Language & Communication

Language is the method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in a structured and conventional way

-What do we mean when we say somebody know a language?

(Sound system , words, sentences)

-Is Language specific to human beings?

- **Linguistics** : The scientific study of language. It aims at studying language system but since it is not accessible, it primarily studies language behaviour.
- Linguist: person who studies languages
- **Polyglot** : person who knows many languages
- ➢Is it necessary for a linguist to know many languages?
- ➢Is the person who knows many languages a linguist?



• Scientificness of linguistics:

We consider linguistics on certain grounds:

- 1-Objectivity :no personal judgments , avoid preconceptions
- 2-Consistency: no contradictory ideas and attitudes
- 3-Economy: the shorter the better
- 4-Comprehensiveness: all aspects
- 5-Systematicness: standarized procedures, framework
- 6-Explicitness: Adequate in definitions and rules



• Scientificness of linguistics:

What kind of science is linguistics?

-an empirical science :

observable ,capable of being checked

-a **social** science :

studies human behaviour in social interaction



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What is linguistics?

Linguistics is the **Systematic study** of **language**

Keywords Systematic = Study = Language =



What is linguistics?

>Normal humans come into contact with tens of thousands of words each day.

> The use of language is an integral part of being human.

> Because language is important , we need to study it from different perspectives

Linguistics tries to answer the basic questions 'what is language', 'how does language work?', 'what do languages have in common?', how does human language differ from animal language?', how does a child learn to speak ?, why do languages change? '...



What is linguist?

- **>**A person who studies linguistics is called linguist
- >A linguist does not need to speak the languages he/she is studying



Linguistics versus traditional grammar

How does linguistics differ from traditional grammar?

- Linguistics is descriptive not prescriptive: do not prescribe rules of "correctness".
 - Language changes all the time: linguist do not judge but observe this: different to ----different from
- Linguists regard the spoken language as primary not the written.

- Writing systems are derived from the vocal sounds

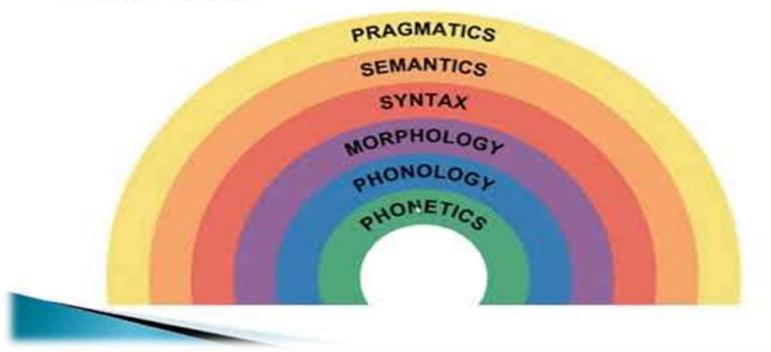




The scope of linguistics

The scope of linguistics

Inner circle





Summary:

- >A person who studies linguistics is called a linguist
- A linguist does not need to speak the languages he/she is studying
- >A linguist describes languages but does not prescribe how to use them
- Languages change constantly
- Spoken and written language need to be analyzed separately
- >No language should be forced into the framework of another
- Language can be analyzed at a single point in time (synchronic linguistics), or its development over a number of years can be studied (diachronic linguistics)





Thanks for Listening

Any Questions? Suggestions for Improvement?

Your assignment for next week

What is language? (pp. 15-28)