

INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS

Description: A general introduction to linguistics, the scientific study of human language, including theoretical and applied linguistics. Introduction to subfields: morphology, phonetics, phonology, syntax, semantics, sociolinguistics, cognitive linguistics. Description of the building blocks of language that define the major subfields of linguistics. Linguistics contribution to other fields of inquiry, including anthropology, philosophy, natural sciences, etc.

Objectives: Understand functions of language, conceptual and methodological tools of the academic study of language, the subdisciplines of traditional linguistic theory and of different academic approaches to the study of language.

Program:

1. Language study
2. Human language; Historical Linguistics
3. Phonology
4. Morphology
5. Syntax
6. Semantics
7. Pragmatics
8. Discourse analysis
9. Sociolinguistics
10. Cognitive linguistics; Psycholinguistics
11. Applied Linguistics
12. Computational Linguistics; Research methods
13. Revision – Practice 1
14. Revision – Practice 2
15. Revision – Practice 3
16. Revision – Practice 4

Further reading:

Crystal, D. 1987. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*. CUP.

Matthews, P. H. 2003. *Linguistics: A Very Short Introduction*. OUP.

Robson, M. and Stockwell, P. 2005. *Language in Theory: A Resource Book for Students*. Routledge.

Derivational Morphology

Inflectional Morphology

Languages of the World

Lexical Semantics

Phonetics

Semantic Change

Phonetic Transcription and the International Phonetic Alphabet

Meaning <https://www.routledgehandbooks.com/doi/10.4324/9781315670898-4>

Discourse approaches