

A SHORT GENERAL SKETCH OF LINGUISTIC SCIENCES DEVELOPMENT

ANTIQUITY PERIOD

Pharmakon Metaphor
Greek 'pharmakon'
means both medicine and
poison!
(See J. Derrida about it)

"Traditional" (Theoretical
Rhetoric and Grammar
/Partes Orationis or Parts of
Speech theory/, interlined
with pieces of Philosophy of
Language and Semiotics.
See S. Augustini
'De dialectica liber').

ANTIQUITY PERIOD

/Learning Language for applied task-solving activities Power, Business, Religion/

NB! Ferdinand de Saussure distinguishes mainly between High Philology and Grammar periods within European Antiquity, acknowledging only these two as scientific approaches to language.

AERA NOVA

<p>Biblical Metaphor /God is Power. Learning Language as a key to Knowledge and Understanding Divine/</p>	<p>Latin is the language of science and faith. Scholasticism / Logicism and... Mysticism</p>
<p>Renaissance [rɪˈneɪs(ə)ns, -ɔːns]</p>	<p>Translation boom. Vernacular languages and National languages construction boom</p>
<p>Enlightenment Age /Knowledge is Universal Power/</p>	<p>Indo-European studies</p>

SCIENTIFIC TURN (ON THE VERGE OF XVIII AND XIX CENTURIES)

Naturalistic / Tree of languages metaphor /Searching for Proto-Language and finding correspondences/	Comparative Linguistics (Genetic, Comparative, Typological, Taxonomic): Mainly cognates and Morphology based
Philosophy of language	Wilhelm von Humboldt Philosophers and linguists in search of defining human language as entity
Logicism Psychologism, Sociologism	Contrastive ('Logical', Psychological, Sociological)

SCIENTIFIC TURN (LATE XIX CENTURY)

Scientism Challenging harmony with algebraic tools.	Die Junggrammatiker Early Ferdinand de Saussure
Chess Metaphor	Late Ferdinand de Saussure Linguistics per se: Structural (based on Opposition), Areal Linguistics Linguistic Characterology

SCIENTIFIC TURN (ON THE VERGE OF XIX AND XX CENTURIES)

Chess Metaphor	Functional (based on defining and attributing functions),
Chess Metaphor	Phenomenology of levels of Language System and Linguistic Analysis levels
Chess Metaphor	Structural and Functional Linguistics

MID XX CENTURY

<p>Post-WWII Encoding and Decoding Tool Metaphor</p>	<p>Modern or mid-XX Century Linguistics (Different trends of Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, Paralinguistic and Context Semantics studies) Transformational-Generative Grammar /Noam Chomsky/. Syntactic semantics. Dynamic linguistics</p>
<p>PS. Also Cultural Identity metaphor –</p>	<p>e.g. in Gender Studies esp. in the West/</p>

MIDDLE AND END OF XX CENTURY

Linguistic Games Metaphor	New Wave (Syntactic Semantics, Linguistic Pragmatics, Text Linguistics, Discourse Analysis, NLP etc.; All kind of Applied Linguistics Research and other
Linguistic personality metaphor	Engineering Linguistic Projects, Political Linguistics and Lingvodidactics / Lingua-Didactics included.

END OF XX CENTURY AND EARLY XXI CENTURY

Artificial Intelligence Metaphor	Neurolinguistics? Corpora linguistics? Big Data linguistics? WWW Extremism linguistics?
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

WHAT FELL OUT?

Two Key Evergreen Metaphors!

Cognitive
metaphor:

Thread of thought
metaphor =
Hermeneutic
Instrument metaphor

Communicative
metaphor:

Rhetor (orator ['ɔrətə],
rhetorician
[,ret(ə)'rɪf(ə)n] /
Linguistic personality /
Communicator
metaphor

Linguistics is the scientific study of human language. As such, it regards the ways in which members of a particular discourse community conceptualize their experience, encode it in a linguistic form, and then use that code in social interaction.

Language powerfully conditions all our thinking about social problems and processes.

This explains why the systematic study of a language necessarily regards both cognition (the way in which language structures thoughts in the human mind) and **communication** (the way in which language serves social interaction).

Famous mathematician, linguist and visionary Noam Chomsky claims that although different groups of people speak different languages, all human languages are similarly governed by common *rules*, or principles that are *universal*.

Features of language - /proposed by Charles Hockett/
the features that distinguish human language from
other communication systems

Human Language and Animal Communication

- **Discreteness** Messages in the system are made up of smaller, repeatable parts rather than indivisible units. a word, for example, can be broken down into units of sound.

- **Displacement** the language user can talk about things that are not present—the messages can refer to things in remote time (past and future) or space (here or elsewhere).

- **Productivity** Language users can understand and create never-before-heard utterances.

- **Duality of patterning** – a large number of meaningful utterances can be recombined in a systematic way from a small number of discrete parts of language. For example, suffixes can be attached to many roots, and words can be combined to create novel sentences.

FOR YOUR GLOSSARY

Language Acquisition - natural, unconscious process of language development in humans that occurs without instruction

Language Learning - process of gaining conscious knowledge of language through instruction design.

Linguistic universalia / based on David DeGraaf/

All languages perform the same tasks:

- a) Indicate how the content is to be understood.
- b) Identify actors, qualities, and action, as well as the relations between these.
- c) Formulate propositions and logical relations between these.
- d) Introduce actors, keep track of them, and assign their roles.
- e) Distinguish background information from main actions.
- f) Show contrasts and mark the unexpected and the important.

FERDINAND DE SAUSSURE

SPLIT METHODOLOGY OF LINGUISTIC STUDIES IN TWO REALMS

Linguistics	
Static Linguistics	Evolutionary Linguistics
Synchronic [sɪŋ'krɒnɪk] study of language or languages	Diachronic [,daɪə'krɒnɪk] study of language or languages

FERDINAND DE SAUSSURE
SPLIT METHODOLOGY OF LINGUISTIC STUDIES
IN TWO REALMS

Synchronic linguistics is clear about distinction between paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships between signs within Language system.

THE FIRST AKNOWLEDGED SCIENTIFIC LINGUISTIC RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Comparative linguistics is a branch of *historical linguistics* that is concerned with comparing languages to establish their historical relatedness.

Linguistic studies
(разделы языкознания)

Philosophy of language	Theory of (human) language	Research in particular languages	Engineering or Applied Linguistics
What is Language?	What is a language system?	What is this one linguistic system like?	Designing new languages (artificial or not quite artificial – e.g. Modern Hebrew)
What is a language?	How does it function?	How does it work? (Pragmatics)	Developing linguistic skills for special purposes

Pedagogy ['pedəgɒdʒɪ] may be viewed as a subarea of human interpersonal communication and the field of *applied linguistics research*.

Now a few questions for you to tell pedagogical tools from linguistic ones.

- 1) What is really high level of mastering a language?
Can it be achieved by a human?
- 2) How can one's speaking ability be measured?
- 3) How can one's speaking ability be improved?
- 4) What methods need to be used to acquire the desired linguistic and communicative competence?
- 5) How can you predict development of language you learn (or teach) in the course of another decade?

THE FIRST AKNOWLEDGED SCIENTIFIC LINGUISTIC RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The chief goal of the nineteenth-century historical and comparative linguists was to develop and elucidate the genetic relationships that exist among the world's languages.

THE FIRST AKNOWLEDGED SCIENTIFIC LINGUISTIC RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

They aimed to establish the major language families of the world and to define principles for the classification of languages.

THE FIRST AKNOWLEDGED SCIENTIFIC LINGUISTIC RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

They based their theories on observations of regular sound correspondences among certain languages.