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A Course of Linguistics for Students of English Language Education



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Education**

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Chapter five talks
in relation to
activities where
questions and

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Author

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Chapter 1
**Linguistic As A Science:
 The Scope And The History**

As a science, Linguistics is the inquiry of the human language. The scope of this study includes all aspects of language, such as its physical forms (phones, morphs, syntax, etc.), meaning aspect (semantics, pragmatics), functional aspects (discourse analysis), and so on. In a very simple understanding, it is a scientific major or a discipline in which language is the subject matter. Language in this sense is the human language.

Every human language can be discussed from a start of talking about the very small unit of sound called 'phoneme'. Phoneme constructs the smallest unit of meaningful form, namely, morph. Morph is composed in such a way according to its own rules to become grammatical words,

developed following the idea which was adopted from the professor of Indo-European linguistics. The half of the 20th century linguistics. Prominent linguists in the US were Leonard Bloomfield; in Europe, there were J.R. Firth, Michael Halliday (British School of Linguistics); Vilém Mathesius, Ferdinand de Saussure (Prague School of Linguistics). Even the American school and London School of Linguistics which becomes the British School of Linguistics. Discourse analysis and generative grammar are two of the main fields in linguistics, such as Chomsky's grammar, William Labov's sociolinguistics. These ideas stand in contrast to the decline of the 19th century of modern linguistics, where its main focus was on the analysis of discourse analysis.

The concept of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) by linguists both in the US and in Europe. The analysis on language cognitive approaches. The main focus of the paradigm shift in linguistics such as discourse analysis, which is by most linguists at that time becomes very popular. The main focus would be the solution; in the analysis of discourse analysis were

POST-READING ACTIVITIES

Questions for Self-study

1. What is language?
2. How does human language differ from animal language?
3. What is linguistics?
4. How do linguists see language study?
5. What is synchronic and diachronic view of language?
6. Mention and define briefly branches of linguistics which relates to other disciplines?
7. Describe the routes of the history of linguistics from ancient time to the 19th Century?
8. What is Chomskyan linguistics?
9. What is Structural linguistics?
10. What is Systemic Functional Linguistics?

Active Learning

1. List the languages you master now; compare how do you master those languages; are you equally master those languages or you have one particular language which is dominant in your life? Discuss it to your friends; and analyze why do you speak certain language dominantly?
2. Of the languages you list above, which languages you like best?