Aspects of language and their representations

Variation (1): historical, regional, socio-cultural
Language change — Diachronic (historical) linguistics
Social and regional varieties — Dialectology
Relative stability — Synchronic (descriptive) linguistics

Variation (2): languages
Natural Language (NL) — Universal Grammar
Languages as variants of NL — Particular Grammars

Use of language (performance), speech (behavior)
Physical aspects of speech — Phonetics
Use of language (performance) — Theory of performance (Pragmatics)
Knowledge of language (non-observable competence evidenced by use of language)

Competence (mental grammar) — Grammar (=theory) of a language
Morphemes and words — Lexicon
Grammatical structure of expressions — Syntactic theory
Sound units, phonological structure — Phonological theory (≠ Phonetics)
Meaning of expressions — Semantic theory
Form–meaning relationship — Syntax–Semantics Interface

Regularities, idiosyncrasies, and productivity

Regularities, predictable phenomena — Categories, rules, principles
Unpredictable phenomena
- phonological form of morphemes — List (of morphemes and their meanings in the Lexicon, representing the mental dictionary of speakers)
- meaning of morphemes

Productivity, creativity — Recursive, “generative” rules and principles (e.g., $S \rightarrow NP + V + S$)

Levels of Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels of Structure</th>
<th>Structural Categories</th>
<th>Component of Grammar</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>Syntax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phrase</td>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>Syntax / Morphology / Syntax (Lexicon)</td>
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<td>Word</td>
<td>Morphology / Syntax (Lexicon)</td>
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<td>Morpheme</td>
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<td>Phonology</td>
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<td>Phoneme</td>
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</tbody>
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Approaches to Language

Differences: general assumptions and goals

**Traditional Grammar:**
- knowledge of language taken for granted
- exhaustive account (description) of “facts”
- multiplicity of categories and concepts
- no insistence on rigorous consistency

**Structuralism:**
- knowledge of language taken for granted
- taxonomy of structural patterns
- empiricism & behaviorism
- “discovery procedures”

**Generative Linguistics:**
- knowledge of language: mental grammar
- language acquisition
- creativity of language
- parsimony
- rigorously consistent

**Cognitive Linguistics:**
- cognitive schemata
- conceptual and linguistic metaphors

Branches of Linguistics

Distinguished in terms of:
1. Aspects of language
2. Levels of analysis
3. Commitment to general assumptions
4. “Interdisciplinary” problems and goals

1. **a. Historical, regional, and socio-cultural variation**
   (1) Synchronic linguistics—state of language
   (2) Diachronic linguistics—language change
   (3) Dialectology—regional and socio-cultural varieties

2. **b. Knowledge of language vs. use of language**
   (1) Grammatical theory—theories of competence / mental grammar
   (2) Pragmatic theory—theories of performance / language use

2. **“Levels of analysis”**
   (1) Syntax
   (2) Morphology
   (3) Phonology
   (4) Semantics
Aspects of Language and Branches of Linguistics

3. **Approaches**
   - Traditional Grammar
   - Structuralism
   - Generative Linguistics
   - Cognitive Linguistics
   - etc.

4. **Complex “interdisciplinary” problems and goals**
   - Applied linguistics (e.g., language teaching, machine translation, etc.)
   - Psycholinguistics
   - Sociolinguistics
   - Neurolinguistics
   - Linguistic philosophy
   - Anthropological linguistics
   - etc.