# LINGÜÍSTICA APLICADA AL INGLÉS

Año: 2010–2011

Tema: HISTORY OF LINGUISTICS

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# The History of Linguistics in the Western World

- Greece
- Rome
- The Middle Ages
- The Renaissance
- The Eighteenth Century
- The Nineteenth Century

# THE MAIN TRENDS IN THE HISTORY OF LINGUISTICS

| EMPIRICS | RATIONALISTS |
|---|---|
| | Greek Philosophers |
| 4th C. B.C. | The Stoic School (Greece) |
| 1st C. B.C. Alexandrian Grammarians (Greece) | |
| 17th C. "grammatica civilis" Bacon & Locke | "grammatica philosophica" Port-Royal Grammarians |
| 18th C. | Humboldt |
| 19th C. Neogrammarians (Germany) | Historical Linguists |
| 20th C. Structuralists | Generativists |
| 21st C. | Pragmaticians |

# LINGUISTIC DICHOTOMIES

## CLASSICAL PERIOD

– **Greek Philosophers**
  natural / conventional (artificial)
  anomalous (with exceptions) / analogical
    (with rules)

– **Alexandrian Grammarians** (Greece, 1st C. B.C.):
  philosophical science / external observation
  (mental data)                (empirical data)

– **Varro** (Rome, 1st C. B.C.)
    anomalous (with exceptions) / analogical

# ENGLISH LINGUISTIC THEORIES IN THE 20TH CENTURY

- American Structuralism
- Generative & Transformational Grammar:     N. A. Chomsky
- Pragmatics

# EUROPEAN LINGUISTIC THEORIES IN THE 20TH CENTURY:

- The Geneva School: F. Saussure
- The Prague School
- The Copenhagen School

# LINGUISTIC DICHOTOMIES

**20th CENTURY**

**– The Geneva School: Saussure**

diachronic linguistics / synchronic linguistics
(history of linguistic units) / (description of linguistic systems)

linguistic form (units) / linguistic substance (system)
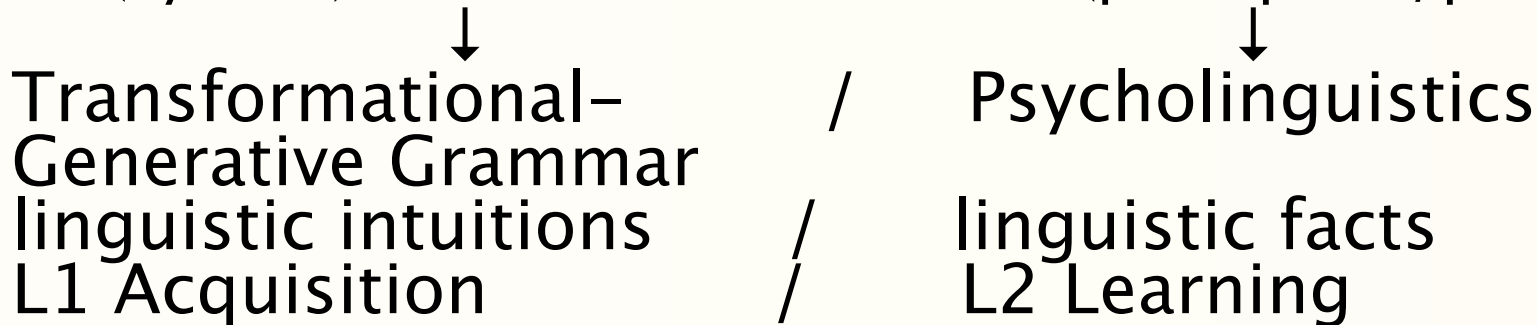
langue (language) / parole (speech)

arbitrary / motivated (systematic)

absolute arbitrariness / relative arbitrariness

# LINGUISTIC DICHOTOMIES

– **Generativism: Chomsky**

- surface structure    /    deep structure
(phonological rules)  (semantic interpretation)
- obligatory transformations / optional
transformations
- substantive universals / formal universals
- competence                    /    performance
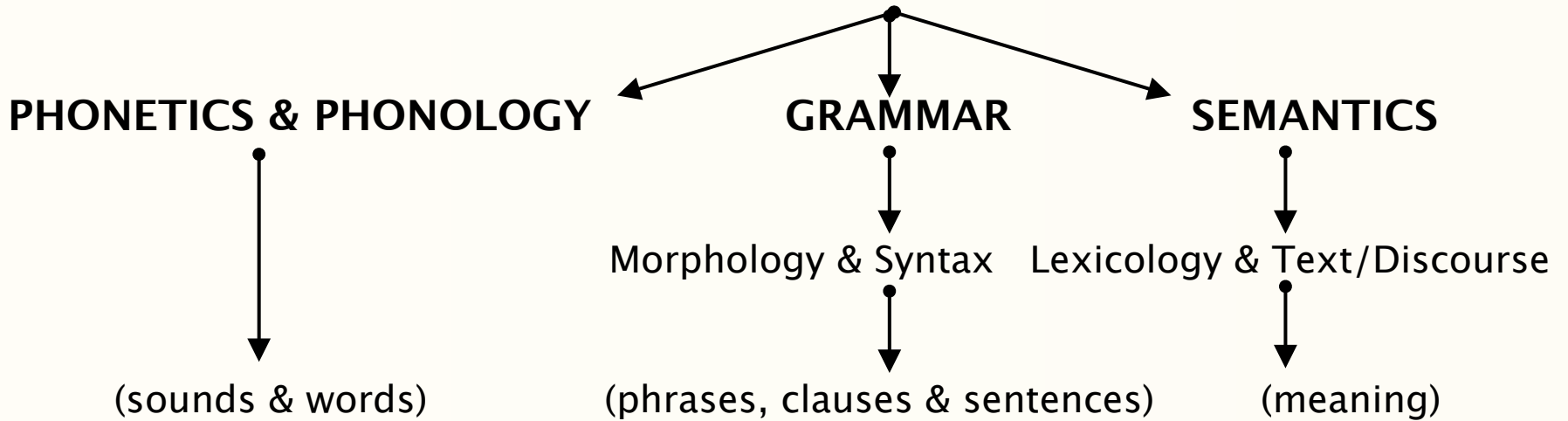 (system)                                    (perception/production)
                    ↓                              ↓
Transformational–        /      Psycholinguistics
Generative Grammar
linguistic intuitions        /        linguistic facts
L1 Acquisition               /         L2 Learning

# BRANCHES OF LINGUISTICS

Structuralism > **DESCRIPTIVE LINGUISTICS**

Generativism > **GENERAL LINGUISTICS**

Pragmatics > **APPLIED LINGUISTICS**

# LANGUAGE LEVELS

**PHONETICS & PHONOLOGY**    **GRAMMAR**    **SEMANTICS**

Morphology & Syntax    Lexicology & Text/Discourse

(sounds & words)    (phrases, clauses & sentences)    (meaning)

# 20th C. LINGUISTIC PARADIGMS

| | Object of Study | Methodology |
|---|---|---|
| **STRUCTURALISM** | Phonology | Observational+ Empiric |
| **GENERATIVISM** | Grammar (Morphology +Syntax) | "Mind–brain" + Rationalist |
| **PRAGMATICS** | Semantics (Lexicology+ Text/Discourse) | Empiric + Rationalist |

# APPLIED LINGUISTICS IS…

- Applied linguistics is a mediator between both theory and practice.
- Applied linguistics is interdisciplinary.
- Applied linguistics is a problem–solving activity.
- Applied linguistics is scientific and educative.