

# Nature of Linguistics



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## Lecture 1

**Presented by Margana**



# Types of Linguistics

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Two types of linguistics:

(1) Theoretical Linguistics

(2) Non-theoretical Linguistics

# Terms for Theoretical Linguistics



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Formal Linguistics

Linguistic Linguistics

Prescriptive Linguistics

# Terms for Non-theoretical Linguistics



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Non-formal Linguistics

Applied linguistics

Descriptive Linguistics



# How are they different?

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Prescriptive Linguistics is interested in describing the internal structure of language

Descriptive Linguistics is interested in describing the internal structure and external structure of language



# The Internal Structure of Language

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- (1) Sound systems or phones
- (2) Morphs and Words
- (3) Phrases and Clauses
- (4) Meaning



# The External Structure of Language

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(1) Social issues of the speakers

Gender, age, social economy,  
religion, profession, etc

(2) Geographical aspects of Speakers

Urban areas and non-urban areas



# Branches of Formal Linguistics

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- (1) Phonetics and Phonology
- (2) Morphology
- (3) Syntax
- (4) Semantics
- (5) Morphophonemics
- (6) Morphosyntax
- (7) Morphosemantics





# Phonetics and Phonology

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Phonetics is the study of how the organ of speech generates sounds.

Phonology deals with phones and phonemes.

# Morphology



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The study of how words are constructed.  
It also deals with inflectional and  
derivational morphology.

# Syntax



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Syntax is one of the theoretical linguistics that studies phrases as the smallest units and clauses as the largest units.



# Semantics

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Semantics is one of the theoretical linguistics that deals with the meaning of language. It deals with conceptual meaning and non-conceptual meanings.

# Morphophonemics



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Morphophonemics has two objects of the study which include morphology and phonology. It deals with the analysis of language units which employs two angles of the analysis.

# Morphosyntax



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Morphosyntax has also two objects of the study which include morphology and syntax. It deals with the analysis of language units which employs two angles of the analysis.

# Morphosemantics



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Morphosemantics has also two objects of the study which include morphology and semantics. It deals with the analysis of language units which employs two angles of the analysis.



# Home Assignment

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- (1) What is the difference between phonetics and phonology?
- (2) Explain the object of the study of Phonetics and Phonology.
- (3) What expectations do you have when you study phonetics and phonology?
- (4) How do you make use of the study of phonetics and phonology?





## References:

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Fromkin, V. et al. 1988. *An Introduction to Language*. London: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Mcmahon, A. 2002. *Introduction to Phonology*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press

A traditional Japanese garden scene. In the upper left, a thatched pavilion sits on a grassy slope. The middle ground features a stone waterfall cascading into a pond. The foreground shows a dark stone structure and a fence. The background is filled with lush greenery and some autumn-colored trees. The text "Thank you." is overlaid in the center in a yellow, stylized font.

*Thank you.*