SURVEY OF LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS   Berg

1. What is Science?

1.1.1. Science is making claims or asking questions

1.1.2. The scope of science: What claims do we wish to make (and why)?

1.1.3. The culture-dependence of science

1.1.4. The aims of science, Part I: Making true statements about reality

1.1.5. The aims of science, Part II: Advancing the boundaries of knowledge

1.1.6. The aims of science, Part III: Producing testable models in an attempt to find the best

1.1.7. The nature of scientific claims

1.1.8. The testing of claims

1.1.9. The evaluation of claims

1.1.10. The construction of models and theories

1.2. Science as a game

1.2.1. The rules of the game

1.2.1.1. Identification of the problem

1.2.1.2. Statement of the problem

1.2.1.3. Analysis of the problem

1.2.1.4. Theoretical discussion of the problem

1.3. Two types of science: formal vs. empirical

1.4. The scientific circle: description – explanation – prediction (with feedback loop from the latter to the former)

1.5. Explanation

1.5.1. First definition: Going beyond simple observables

1.5.2. Description vs. explanation

1.5.3. Two types of explanation: causal and teleological

1.5.4. The infinity of the causal chain

1.5.5. Second definition: a connection between two hitherto unconnected things (Popper)

1.5.6. Is there anything to explain?

1.6. Prediction: follows from theories and leads to new descriptions

   What can and what cannot be predicted?

2. Linguistics as a Science

2.1. Linguistics as an empirical science

2.2. Three types of data in linguistics

2.2.1. Introspective data

2.2.2. Decontextualized data

2.2.3. Usage data

2.3. Conceptions of language in linguistics

2.3.1. Language as a phenomenon of the third kind

2.3.2. Language as a psychological phenomenon

2.3.3.Language as a cultural phenomenon

3. Macrolinguistics

3.1. Language and Mind (Psychology) -> Psycholinguistics

3.2. Language and Brain (Neurology) -> Neurolinguistics

3.3. Language and Disease (Medicine) -> Patholinguistics (Language Disorders)

3.4. Language and Time (History) -> Historical Linguistics

3.5. Language and Space (Geography) -> Dialectology

3.6. Language and Society (Sociology) -> Sociolinguistics

3.7. Language and Context (Communication Science) -> Pragmatics

3.8. Language and Knowledge (Philosophy) -> Philosophy of Language

3.9. Language and Sound (Physics: Acoustics) -> Acoustic Phonetics

3.10. Language and Body (Biology: Anatomy) -> Articulatory Phonetics

3.11. Language and Number (Mathematics) -> Quantitative Linguistics

3.12. Language and Power (Political Sciences) -> Language Planning

3.13. Language and Art (Aesthetics) -> Rhetoric

3.14. Language and Machine (Computer Science) -> Computational Linguistics

4. Semiotics

4.1. The study of signs

4.2. Language as a system of signs

4.3. Relationship between "signifiant" and "signifié"
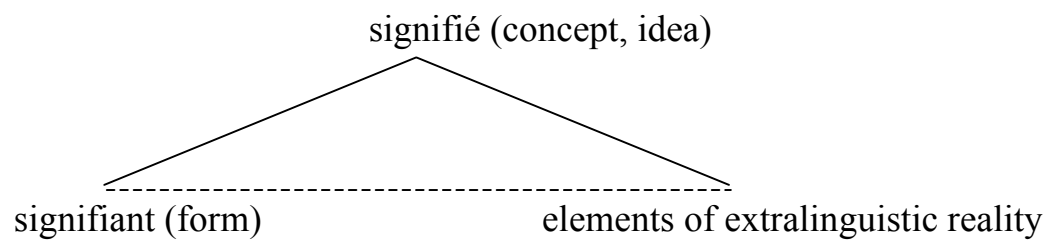
4.4. The nature of "signifié"

4.5. Sign types

4.6. Sign types in language

4.7. The phylogenetic development of signs

4.8. The semiotic triangle

Semiotic Triangle (Ogden & Richards 1922)

signifié (concept, idea)

signifiant (form)   elements of extralinguistic reality

5. Functions of Language

5.1. Two main functions of language: communication and cognition

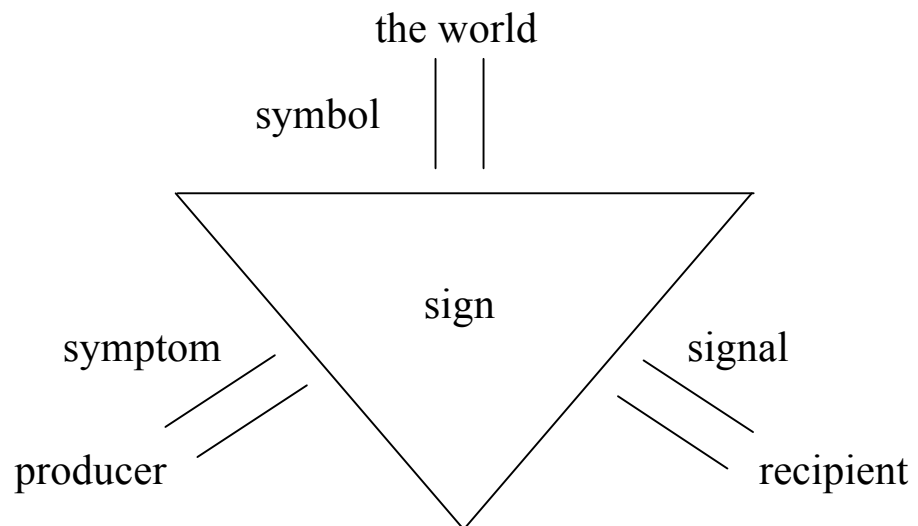5.1.1. Communication: Producer – message - recipient

5.1.2. Cognition: language as a tool for thought

as a means of creating awareness

as a system of categories

as crystallized thought

5.1. Organon Model (Bühler 1936)

the world

symbol

sign

symptom

signal

producer

recipient

5.2. Jakobson's six functions

5.2.1. expressive

5.2.2. conative

5.2.3. referential

5.2.4. metalinguistic

5.2.5. poetic

5.2.6. phatic

6. A survey of the world's languages

6.1. A note on the origin of language