

# Logical Structure Of Linguistic Theory

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Differential and Generative Structure of Language  
Principles of Structural Linguistics  
Language and Its Structure  
Language Structure and Environment  
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Meaning and the Structure of Language  
Growth and Structure of the English Language  
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in comparative syntax a general approach has been pursued over the past decade predicated on the notion that universal grammar allows of open parameters and that part of the job of linguistic theory is to specify what values these parameters may have and how they may be set given primary linguistic data to determine the grammars of

particular languages the papers presented in this volume are also concerned with language variation understood in this way their goals however do not strictly fall under the rubric of comparative syntax but form part of what is more properly thought of as a comparative semantics semantics in its broadest sense is concerned with how linguistic structures are associated with their truth conditions a comparative semantics therefore is concerned with whether this association can vary from language to language and if so what is the cause of this variation taking comparative semantics in this way places certain inherent limitations on the search for the sources of variability this is because the semantic notion of truth is universal and does not vary from language to language sentences either do or do not accurately characterize what they purport to describe the source of semantic variability therefore must be somehow located in the way a language is structured

this concise history of structural linguistics charts its development from the 1870s to the present day it explains what structuralism was and why its ideas are still central today for structuralists a language is a self contained and tightly organised system whose history is of changes from one state of the system to another this idea has its origin in the nineteenth century and was developed in the twentieth by saussure and his followers including the school of bloomfield in the united states through the work of chomsky especially it is still very influential matthews examines the beginnings of structuralism and analyses the vital role played in it by the study of sound systems and the problems of how systems change he discusses theories of the overall structure of a language the chomskyan revolution in the 1950s and the structuralist theories of meaning

the papers in this volume are intended to exemplify the state of experimental psycholinguistics in the middle to later 1980s our overriding impression is that the field has come a long way since the earlier work of the 1950s and 1960s and that the field has emerged with a renewed strength from a difficult period in the 1970s not only are the theoretical issues more sharply defined and integrated with existing issues from other domains modularity being one such example but the experimental techniques employed are much more sophisticated thanks to the work of numerous psychologists not necessarily interested in psycholinguistics and thanks to improving technologies unavailable a few years ago for instance eye trackers we selected papers that provide a coherent overall picture of existing techniques and issues the volume is organized much as one might organize an introductory linguistics course beginning with sound and working up to meaning indeed the first paper rebecca treiman's begins with consideration of syllable structure a phonological consideration and the last alan garnham's exemplifies some work on the interpretation of pronouns a semantic

matter in between are found works concentrating on morphemes lexical structures and syntax the cross section represented in this volume is by necessity incomplete since we focus only on experimental work directed at understanding how adults comprehend and produce language we do not include any works on language acquisition first or second

a mainstay of functional linguistics has been the claim that linguistic elements and patterns that are frequently used in discourse become conventionalized as grammar this book addresses the two issues that are basic to this claim first the question of what types of elements are frequently used in discourse and second the question of how frequency of use affects cognitive representations reporting on evidence from natural conversation diachronic change variability child language acquisition and psycholinguistic experimentation the original articles in this book support two major principles first the content of people's interactions consists of a preponderance of subjective evaluative statements dominated by the use of pronouns copulas and intransitive clauses second the frequency with which certain items and strings of items are used has a profound influence on the way language is broken up into chunks in memory storage the way such chunks are related to other stored material and the ease with which they are accessed to produce new utterances

this monograph has as its objective to give a critical survey of the development of the theories concerning the essence the function and the most characteristic determining features of language and to explore and evaluate the motive forces responsible for this development the author explains mainly the progressive elements of the theoretical foundations and methodological procedures of different times and schools trends and places them in the process which presents the course of development of linguistic theory as an organic whole he deals in detail with the foreign mainly american and hungarian monographic publications based on so called modern methodologies and in the light of the facts of language points out the theoretical gnoseological philosophical errors which of course are errors from the point of view of general linguistics too he relies on a marxist based interpretation of the modern concept of natural and social law for the formulation of his own conception of linguistic law which includes also his own view of linguistics structures

thomas berg challenges context free theories of linguistics he is concerned with the way the term explanation is typically used in the discipline he argues that real explanations cannot emerge from a view which asserts the autonomy of language but only from an approach which seeks to establish a connection between language and the contexts in which it is embedded the author examines the psychological context in

detail he uses an interactiveactivation model of language processing to derive predictions about synchronic linguistic patterns the course of linguistic change and the structure of poetic rhymes the majority of these predictions are borne out leading the author to conclude that the structure of language is shaped by the properties of the mechanism which puts it to use and that psycholinguistics thus qualifies as one likely approach from which to derive an explanation of linguistic structure

**publisher description**

most of the time we communicate using language without considering the complex activity we are undertaking forming words and sentences in a split second this book introduces the analysis of language structure combining both description and theory within a single practical text it begins by examining words and parts of words and then looks at how words work together to form sentences that communicate meaning sentence patterns across languages are also studied looking at the similarities and the differences we find in how languages communicate meaning the book also discusses how context can affect how we structure our sentences the context of a particular language and its structures the context of old and new information for us and our addressee s and the context of our culture

seminar paper from the year 2005 in the subject english language and literature studies linguistics technical university of braunschweig englisches seminar course teaching english grammar and lexis language english abstract the theory and methodology of early linguistics took the notion of structure as a key term and emphasized the idea that language needed to be organized in the 70s under the influence of pragmatics language was no longer seen as an abstraction but as a means of communication between people and the primary purpose of language became the exchange of meaning since language essentially deals with naming of concepts the importance of lexis replaced the role played by grammatical structure the idea was that meaning is primarily carried by lexis because focus on communication implies emphasis on lexis and decreased emphasis on structure in this paper i will discuss the central ideas of saussurean structuralism in particular the notion of differential structure then i will present the innovation brought in linguistics by chomsky s generative structure namely the universal nature of language as opposed to sassure s idea about the uniqueness of language and finally i will analyze collocations in the light of these two structuralist theories this paper does not intend to show the differences and incompatibilities between the structural and lexical approaches but the point of coincidence and agreement between the two namely the way meaning is defined through difference under the exercise of choice

no detailed description available for principles of structural linguistics

a concise introduction to the field of linguistics the elements of grammar syntax and phonology and the historical and structural relationships between language systems

language structure and environment is a broad introduction to how languages are shaped by their environment it makes the argument that the social cultural and natural environment of speakers influences the structures and development of the languages they speak after a general overview the contributors explain in a number of detailed case studies how specific cultural societal geographical evolutionary and meta linguistic pressures determine the development of specific grammatical features and the global structure of a varied selection of languages this is a work of meticulous scholarship at the forefront of a burgeoning field of linguistics

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for scholars in general linguistics english semantics and syntax

this early work otto jespersen was originally published in 1905 and we are now republishing it with a brand new introductory biography growth and structure of the english language is a scholarly linguistic study otto jespersen was born in randers

denmark on 16th july 1869 he worked as an academic at copenhagen university and rose to the position of professor of english a post he held from 1893 to 1925 jespersen made a considerable contribution to the study of linguistics and some of his works are still used as the basic texts for study in the field

edited and with an introduction by anatoly liberman translated by marvin taylor and anatoly liberman n s trubetzkoy 1890 1939 is generally celebrated today as the creator of the science of phonology while his monumental *grundzüge der phonologie* was published posthumously and contains a summary of trubetzkoy s late views on the linguistic function of speech sounds there has until now been no practical way to trace the development of his thought or to clarify the conclusions appearing in that later work with the publication of studies in general linguistics and language structure not only will linguists have that opportunity but a collection of trubetzkoy s work will appear in english for the first time translated from the french german and russian originals these articles and letters present trubetzkoy s work in general and on indo european linguistics the correspondence reprinted here also for the first time in english is between trubetzkoy and roman jakobson the resulting collection offers a view of the evolution of trubetzkoy s ideas on phonology the logic in laws of linguistic geography and relative chronology and the breadth of his involvement with caucasian phonology and the finno ugric languages a valuable resource this volume will make trubetzkoy s work available to a larger audience as it sheds light on problems that remain at the center of contemporary linguistics

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