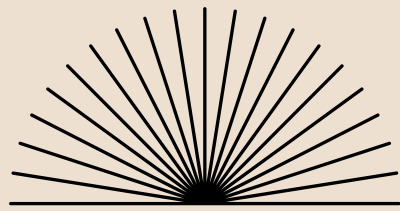


Schools of linguistics

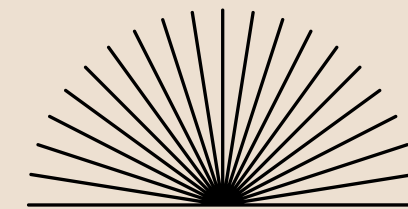
*structured by ,
Ali Adel M.*

*Supervisor
Inst. Muna Ibraheem*

*Prepared and introduced by
Ali adel M.*

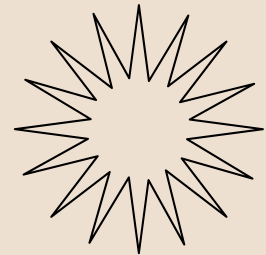


Schools of linguistics

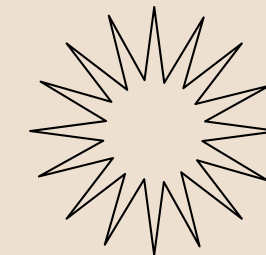


Presented by **Ali Adele**

The subject : Lg



Overview



Abstract

introduction

Traditional

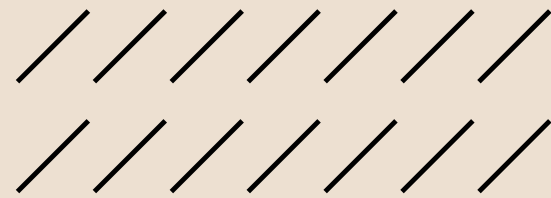
structural

Generativism

cognitivism

Conclusion

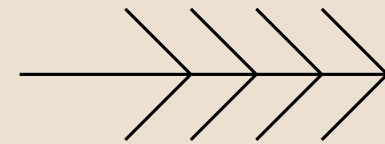
Abstract



This presentation explores the evolution of linguistic thought through its most influential schools of study. Beginning with traditionalism and ended with the modern motions. By comparing these frameworks, this session provides a comprehensive overview of how our understanding of human communication has transitioned from analyzing external signs to mapping internal mental structures.



Introduction



Language is perhaps the most defining characteristic of the human species, yet for centuries, we have struggled to agree on exactly how it works. Is it a set of habits we learn, a biological instinct we are born with, or a social tool shaped by culture? To answer these questions, various Schools of Language have emerged, each offering a unique lens through which we view communication. Today, we will journey through the history of linguistic thought from the early days of to the revolutionary ideas of the schools and the modern insights of Linguistics to see how our understanding of the human mind has evolved alongside our study of words.



Presented by **Ali adel**

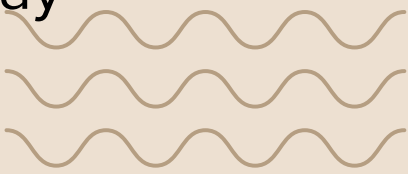
Traditional

First , in the nineteenth century there was plenty of attention towards the language and in 1786 was the birthdate of linguistics.

The Englishman sir William Jones points out that all languages has similarities in sturctures and likened the same source this spark of fire to the imagination of scholars for that they begin to write about the comparative grammar in the language tree family . Although they try to set up a hypothetical ancestors.

In the mid 19 century Darwin published the famous “origin of species” on the theory of evolution states that alongside of the developement of species the human language chages overtime e.g, the word chin was pronounced with k sound not like what we know today

Presented by **Ali adel**



Cultrual info

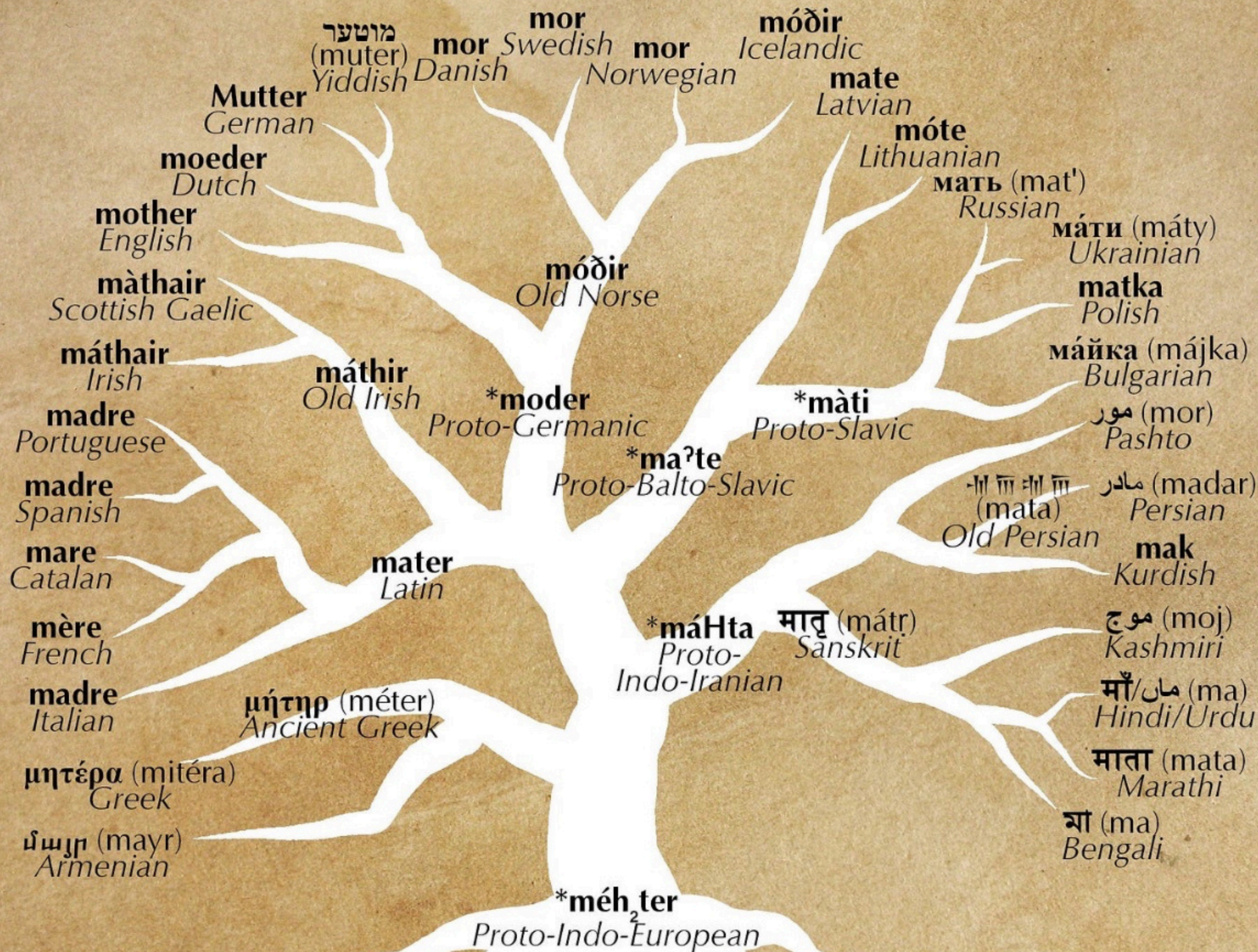
The philosophers were so engrossed in language even plato was the furst one who differentiate between nouns and verbs

Addition

Thoughthis changes and wods with ch and vowel into /ch) sound for instance chicken, check , chick

Tree of languages

Diagram



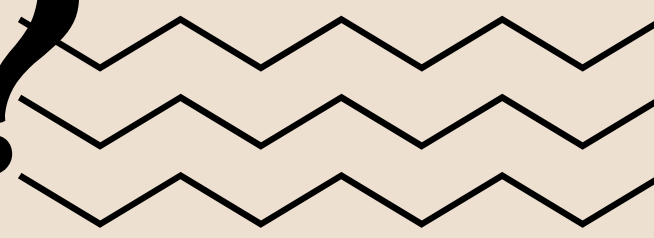
Traditional



- 1** Traditionalists concentrate on the rule of correctness and they set rules for how people should speak. They view the language as standards which labels anything else as vulgar and illiterate. . For instance the use of the word (ain't
- 2** The school focuses heavily on written language, viewing speech as a messy, inferior version of the written words. This is why traditional grammar focuses so much on spelling, punctuation, and formal syntax rather than phonetics (the sounds of speech) .
- 3** Traditional grammar defines parts of speech based on the "notion" (meaning) of the word rather than its function in a sentence. e.g they define the noun as a person or place or thing that is physical.



Why it is criticized?



- 1 Rigid: It fails to account for the natural evolution and cultural nuances of living languages.
- 2 Eurocentric: It tries to apply Latin categories to non-European languages where they make no sense.
- 3 Unscientific: It relies on subjective "correctness" rather than observable data.



Why it is still valid



- 1** The key part for a human being is to understand the information in boxes more than the modern school. For example when student learn that the noun is name of place or thing is easier than demonstrating complex explanation in modern schools.
- 2** While languages naturally evolve and "drift" (dialects, slang, etc.), Traditional Grammar acts as an anchor. It provides a stable "Standard English" (or Standard Spanish, etc.) that ensures a business contract written in London can be perfectly understood in Singapore.



Structural

Structural linguistics is widely considered the birth of modern linguistics. It emerged in the early 20th century as a radical shift in how we understand human language

At its core, structural linguistics posits that language is a self-contained system. Meaning does not exist in individual words; meaning is created by the relationships and differences between words within that system. The movement is attributed to the Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure. His lectures, published posthumously as the Course in General Linguistics (1916), laid the foundation



Structural

Why does it appear?

By the early 1900s, scholars began to realize that you cannot understand a move in chess just by knowing the history of the wooden pieces; you have to understand the rules of the game right now. Structuralism appeared to shift the focus from "where did this word come from?" to "how does this word function in the system today?"

also Scholars were obsessed with tracing the history of individual words, figuring out which language descended from which (e.g., how a Sanskrit word turned into a Latin word). They studied linguistic elements in isolation (atoms) rather than how they functioned together.



Structural

They have certain ideas that defines them from the traditional which are:

A- The idea of correctness is foreign for them

B- They regard the spoken language as primary and the written forms as secondary as we have the vocal cords in addition that we speak before we have the ability to write down what we are speaking.

C- They do not force people into the latin based words and weird stuff. Though sometimes they have to mimic latin like the division of time and the tenses are inevitable.

E- They are trying to be separated from taking up arbitrary things from latin



Generativism

Generativism (or Generative Grammar) is a major school of thought in linguistics and cognitive science that revolutionized how we understand human language.

It was pioneered in the 1950s by the American linguist **Noam Chomsky**.

At its core, generativism posits that the ability to speak and understand language is **innate** (biologically hardwired into the human brain), not just a learned habit.

A "generative grammar" is a set of explicit, logical rules (similar to a computer algorithm) that resides in the human brain. These rules allow a speaker to "generate" (produce and understand) an **infinite number of sentences** using a **finite set of words**.

Also they added Language is not a list of sentences we memorize; it is a **mental system** that allows us to build new sentences we have never heard before.



Generativism

Why it appears?

Generativism appeared as a fierce reaction against the two dominant theories of the early 20th century: Structuralism and Behaviorism. Chomsky argued that these existing theories failed to explain the complex reality of how humans actually learn and use language.

The Old View (B.F. Skinner): Behaviorists believed language was learned entirely through environmental conditioning (stimulus and response). They thought children learned to speak by imitating adults and being rewarded for it (e.g., a child says "milk," gets milk, and learns the word).

The Generativist Rebuttal: Chomsky argued that children produce sentences they have **never heard before** (e.g., "I goed to the park"). If language were just imitation, children would only repeat what they hear. Since they create original (and sometimes grammatically incorrect) sentences, there must be an internal rule system at work, not just imitation



Generativism

How it works?

It has plenty of mechanics as follow:

The engine :

Chomsky argued that every sentence has two levels:

- **Deep Structure:** The abstract, underlying meaning and logical relationships (held in the mind).
 - **Surface Structure:** The actual spoken or written sentence (what we hear).
- **Transformations:** The mental rules that convert Deep Structure into Surface Structure.



cognitivism

Cognitive Linguistics is a modern school of thought that emerged in the 1970s and 1980s. It fundamentally disagrees with the idea that language is a separate "machine" in the brain.

Instead, it argues that language is an inseparable part of our general human experience—our body, our perception, and how we interact with the world.

While Generativism views language as a specialized computer code (autonomous syntax), Cognitive Linguistics views language as a window into the mind.



cognitivism

Why it appears?

It appears for two rejections:

1-Rejection of the meaningless syntax

The old view is that syntax (grammar rules) is independent of Semantics (meaning). You can have a grammatically perfect sentence that means nothing (e.g., Colorless green ideas sleep furiously).

Though You cannot separate form from meaning. Every grammatical structure exists only to convey a specific meaning or perspective. Grammar is essentially as a frozen meaning.

Presented by **Ali adel M.**

cognitivism

Why it appears?

It appears for two rejections:

2-The modular mind

The Old View (Chomsky): The brain has a specific "room" just for grammar (the LAD). It works independently from the rest of your intelligence.

-Though there is no special "grammar room." We use the **same** general cognitive tools to learn language that we use to learn everything else (memory, attention, pattern recognition). Language is not special; it is just another complex skill.



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cognitivism

It has plenty of mechanics

1-Image scheme (logic thought)

Cognitive Linguistics runs on Image Schemas. These are simple, pre-linguistic geometric patterns stored in our brains from infancy.

Common Schemas:

- **Source-Path-Goal:** A starting point, a movement, and a destination.
 - Concrete: "I walked **to** the store."
 - Abstract: "I gave the idea **to** him." (The idea travels along the path).

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How it works?



cognitivism

How it works?

It has plenty of mechanics

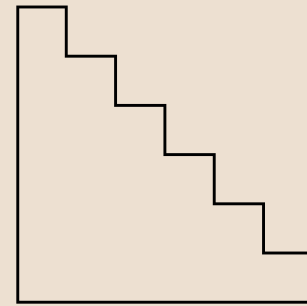
2- Construction grammar

This is the alternative to Chomsky's "Universal Grammar."

Instead of a strict separation between "Vocabulary" (list of words) and "Grammar" (rules), this mechanic proposes a Continuum of Constructions.

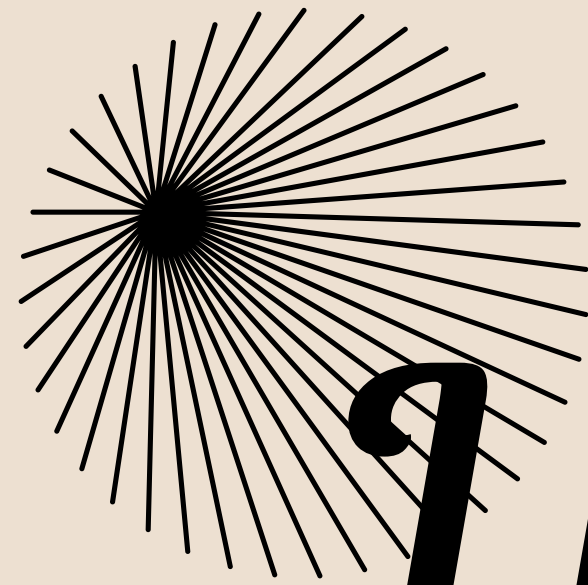


Conclusion



Finally, every school has its own features and its own flaws. Modern linguistics evolved through four major stages: **Structuralism** (Traditional) started by viewing language as a static "map" or system of signs where every word has a fixed place. **Generativism** shifted the focus to the brain, arguing that we are born with a biological "computer program" that lets us create infinite sentences automatically. Finally, **Cognitivism** argues that language isn't a separate machine at all, but a "window" into our minds that reflects how we physically experience and perceive the world around us.





*I hope you enjoy
every part of it*

