

Linguistics

Brown Linguistics faculty and students study such topics in a wide range of languages from across the globe and using a wide range of empirical methodologies. Particular strengths of our program include the study of language variation (within a language, across languages, and within society), and the study of meaning, communication, mind and the role of information in the ways languages are structured.

For additional information, please visit the department's website: <https://linguistics.brown.edu/>

Linguistics Concentration Requirements

Language is a uniquely human capacity that enables us to communicate a limitless set of messages on any topic. While human languages can differ greatly in certain respects, all are intricate, complex, rule-governed systems. Linguistics is the scientific study of these systems, their use for communication in rich social settings, and their cognitive underpinnings. The linguistics concentration at Brown gives students a background in the "core" aspects of the language system: phonetics/phonology (the study of speech sounds and their patterning), semantics/pragmatics (the study of the meanings of both words and larger expressions, and how they interact with communicative goals), and how language is produced, understood, and learned by children and adults (psycholinguistics). Beyond this, students may focus more heavily in one or more of these areas and/or explore related questions such as how core aspects of language do (and do not) vary, including through the use linguistic fieldwork on understudied languages, or how probabilistic tendencies and variability in language usage relate to grammar. Other areas such as historical linguistics, computational linguistics, sociolinguistics, philosophy of language, and linguistic anthropology can also be pursued in conjunction with offerings in other departments.

Students who wish to pursue one or more aspects of Linguistics in greater depth than does the Bachelor of Arts, and to focus on some of the more technical, computational, and/or experimental areas of the field may choose to take a Bachelor of Science in Linguistics. Students will choose a focus pathway which will direct their choices. Pathways include: Language, Computation, and Information; Language, Mind, and Brain; Meaning and Logic, or one of the student's design, with approval from the concentration advisor.

A.B. Requirements (10 courses)

One gateway course:

- LING 0100 (Introduction to Linguistics)

Four breadth requirements:

- Phonology (LING 1200) or Phonetics (LING 1210)
- Syntax (LING 1310) or Linguistics Variation and Universals (LING 1311).
- Lexical Semantics (LING 1410), Compositional Semantics (LING 1440), or Pragmatics (LING 1412)
- Language variation (at the individual, community, or cross-linguistic level; see examples below)

Five additional appropriate electives forming a thematically related set (to be determined in consultation with the Concentration Advisor):

- At least one of these must be drawn from the list of advanced and methods courses listed below. No more than 2 of these courses may be drawn from below 1000 level courses. Every linguistics course offered by the Linguistics Program counts. Electives may also be drawn from courses in other departments and programs in consultation with the Concentration Advisor.

Gateway Course	1
LING 0100	Introduction to Linguistics
Phonetics/Phonology Courses	1
LING 1200	Phonology

LING 1210	Phonetics	
Syntax Courses		1
LING 1310	Introduction to Syntax	
LING 1311	Linguistic Variation and Universals	
Semantics/Pragmatics Courses		1
LING 1410	Lexical Semantics	
LING 1440	Compositional Semantics	
LING 1412	Pragmatics	
Linguistic Variation Courses		1
LING 1500	Sociolinguistics	
LING 0511	Language and Gender	
LING 1311	Linguistic Variation and Universals	
CLPS 0530	Making Visual Illusions	
CLPS 0800	Language and the Mind	
CLPS 1650	Child Language Acquisition	
CLPS 1660	Learning Compositional Language	
CLPS 1800	Language Processing	
CLPS 1850	Language Processing in Humans and Machines	
CLPS 1890	Laboratory in Psycholinguistics	
5 additional appropriate electives forming a thematically related set to be determined in consultation with the Concentration Advisor. At least one of these must be drawn from the list of advanced courses listed below, and we strongly recommend that at least one course be an appropriate methods and a topics course. No more than 2 of these courses may be drawn from below 1000 level courses. The electives can be drawn from any of the above courses, or any of the other linguistic/language related courses in the program. Electives may also be drawn from courses in other departments in consultation with the Concentration Advisor; a list of courses which standardly count towards the Linguistics Concentration (provided they form part of the thematically related set) is appended below.		5
CLPS 1650	Child Language Acquisition	
SLAV 1300	Language and Politics in East Europe and Russia	
Advanced and Methods Courses		
LING 1440	Compositional Semantics	
LING 1771	Introduction to Corpus Linguistics	
LING 1870	Linguistic Field Methods	
CSCI 1460	Computational Linguistics	
CLPS 1890	Laboratory in Psycholinguistics	
NOTE: This is NOT an exhaustive list of courses that can be applied towards the Linguistics Concentration requirements.		

Total Credits **10**

Independent study is encouraged for the A.B. degree. Students should sign up for LING 19XX with a faculty advisor who is a member of the Program in Linguistics. Arrangements should be made in Semester 6 for students expecting to do independent study during Semesters 7 and/or 8.

Do Foreign Language Courses Count?

Foreign language courses will generally not count towards the concentration requirements, except those that focus on the structure or history of the language. Students are, however, advised to gain familiarity with a foreign language, and are encouraged to take at least one course which deals with the structure of a language other than English.

Honors (12 courses)

Candidates for Honors in Linguistics must meet all of the requirements above, write an Honors thesis, and take two additional courses. One course is normally LING 19XX (Directed Research in Linguistics) - intended for work on the Honors thesis.

Three of the total 12 courses must be drawn from the advanced list above (the Directed Research course counts as one of the advanced courses).

Refer to the Program in Linguistics webpage for detailed information about the Linguistics Honors program.

ScB Requirements (16 courses)

Students who wish to pursue one or more aspects of Linguistics in greater depth than does the A.B., and to focus on some of the more technical, computational, and/or experimental areas of the field may choose to take an Sc.B in Linguistics. Students will choose a focus pathway which will direct their choices. Three possible pathways are described below in additional detail, though other pathways are possible, if approved by the Concentration Advisor.

The core requirements are:

- One gateway course
- Four breadth requirements, one each in Phonology, Syntax, Semantics or Pragmatics, and Psycholinguistics.
- Three electives in the focus area (see individual pathways below)
- Four non-linguistic focus area electives (see individual pathways below)
- Two breadth requirements that satisfy the Linguistics AB requirement. These could serve as a secondary focus area.
- One Capstone course

Gateway course	1
LING 0100 Introduction to Linguistics	
At least one course in phonetics / phonology, such as:	1
LING 1200 Phonology	
LING 1210 Phonetics	
At least one course in syntax, such as:	1
LING 1310 Introduction to Syntax	
LING 1311 Linguistic Variation and Universals	
At least one course in semantics / pragmatics, such as:	1
LING 1410 Lexical Semantics	
LING 1412 Pragmatics	
LING 1440 Compositional Semantics	
At least one course in linguistics variation, such as:	1
LING 1311 Linguistic Variation and Universals	
CLPS 0340 Language and Gender	
CLPS 0530 Making Visual Illusions	
CLPS 0800 Language and the Mind	
CLPS 1393 Sociolinguistics	
CLPS 1650 Child Language Acquisition	
CLPS 1660 Learning Compositional Language	
CLPS 1800 Language Processing	
CLPS 1890 Laboratory in Psycholinguistics	
Three electives specifically in the focus area, such as:	3
Language, Computation, and Information Pathway	
LING 1741 Information Theory in Language	
LING 1771 Introduction to Corpus Linguistics	
CSCI 1460 Computational Linguistics	
CLPS 1800 Language Processing	
CLPS 1850 Language Processing in Humans and Machines	
Language, Mind and Brain Pathway	
LING 1310 Introduction to Syntax	
CLPS 0800 Language and the Mind	
CLPS 1385 Topics in Language Acquisition: Language Acquisition and Cognitive Development	
CLPS 1650 Child Language Acquisition	
CLPS 1660 Learning Compositional Language	
CLPS 1800 Language Processing	
CLPS 1850 Language Processing in Humans and Machines	

CLPS 1890 Laboratory in Psycholinguistics	
Meaning and Logic Pathway	
LING 1270 Laboratory in Phonetics	
LING 1311 Linguistic Variation and Universals	
LING 1410 Lexical Semantics	
LING 1412 Pragmatics	
LING 1440 Compositional Semantics	
PHIL 0990X Conditionals	
CLPS 1660 Learning Compositional Language	
Four non-linguistic focus area electives, such as:	4
Language, Computation, and Information Pathway	
APMA 1650 Statistical Inference I	
CSCI 0220 Introduction to Discrete Structures and Probability	
CSCI 1410 Artificial Intelligence	
CSCI 1420 Machine Learning	
CSCI 1951A Data Science	
PHP 1560 Statistical Programming in R	
MATH 0520 Linear Algebra	
CLPS 0950 Introduction to programming	
CLPS 2908 Multivariate Statistical Techniques	
Language, Mind and Brain Pathway	
CSCI 1420 Machine Learning	
CSCI 1460 Computational Linguistics	
NEUR 0680 Introduction to Computational Neuroscience	
PHIL 1770 Philosophy of Mind	
CLPS 0200 Human Cognition	
CLPS 0400 Cognitive Neuroscience	
CLPS 0610 Children's Thinking: The Nature of Cognitive Development	
CLPS 0900 Statistical Methods	
CLPS 1492 Computational Cognitive Neuroscience	
CLPS 1610 Cognitive Development	
CLPS 1620 Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience	
CLPS 1900 Research Methods And Design	
Meaning and Logic Pathway	
MATH 0750 Introduction to Higher Mathematics	
CSCI 0220 Introduction to Discrete Structures and Probability	
PHIL 0990T Paradox and Infinity	
PHIL 1630 Mathematical Logic	
CLPS 0200 Human Cognition	
CLPS 0610 Children's Thinking: The Nature of Cognitive Development	
CLPS 0700 Social Psychology	
Three additional electives in Linguistics, preferably outside the main focus area, such as:	3
Language, Computation, and Information Pathway	
LING 1311 Linguistic Variation and Universals	
LING 1440 Compositional Semantics	
LING 1870 Linguistic Field Methods	
ANTH 1800 Sociolinguistics, Discourse and Dialogue	
SLAV 1300 Language and Politics in East Europe and Russia	
CLPS 1660 Learning Compositional Language	
CLPS 1850 Language Processing in Humans and Machines	
Or many other courses	
Language, Mind and Brain Pathway	

LING 1311	Linguistic Variation and Universals
LING 1440	Compositional Semantics
LING 1870	Linguistic Field Methods
LING 1771	Introduction to Corpus Linguistics
ANTH 1800	Sociolinguistics, Discourse and Dialogue
SLAV 1300	Language and Politics in East Europe and Russia
CLPS 1660	Learning Compositional Language
Or many other courses	
Meaning and Logic Pathway	
LING 1311	Linguistic Variation and Universals
LING 1741	Information Theory in Language
LING 1870	Linguistic Field Methods
ANTH 1800	Sociolinguistics, Discourse and Dialogue
SLAV 1300	Language and Politics in East Europe and Russia
CLPS 1800	Language Processing
CLPS 1850	Language Processing in Humans and Machines
Or many other courses	
One independent study / capstone requirement	
LING 19XX: Directed Research	1

Total Credits 16

Honors (17 courses)

The Honors program requires one additional elective, which will typically be a second LING 19XX Directed Research course during the senior year (thus leading to a full year of Directed Reading or Directed Research). Admission to the honors program requires a majority of A grades in the concentration. The student's work will culminate in an Honors' thesis on an approved topic (learn more about regulations regarding Honors' theses at <https://linguistics.brown.edu/concentrations> (<https://linguistics.brown.edu/concentrations/>)), written under the direction of one or more faculty members, and read by a committee of at least two faculty members (one of whom may be from another department).

NOTE: Please refer to the undergraduate Linguistics concentration site for updates not listed here.

Courses

LING 0100. Introduction to Linguistics.

The ability to speak and understand a language involves having mastered (quite unconsciously) an intricate and highly structured rule-governed system. Linguists seek to model that rule system. This course introduces students to the areas of phonetics (speech articulation and transcription), phonology (the principles that govern how sounds are put together), morphology (the principles governing word structure), syntax (the rule system governing sentence structure), and semantics (the system that relates sentences to meanings).

Fall LING0100 S01 17604 TTh 10:30-11:50(13) (U. Cohen Priva)

Spr LING0100 S01 25884 MWF 10:00-10:50(03) (J. Benheim)

LING 0130. Playing with Words: The Linguistic Principles Behind Word Games and Puzzles.

In this course, we explore the use of language in a domain which is fairly unlike ordinary communication: the use of language in wordplay, alternate languages, games, and puzzles. At one level, understanding aspects of linguistic theory can provide insight into the internal workings of these various forms of wordplay. On another level, wordplay and puzzles often intentionally subvert the grammar and other rules of ordinary language use and therefore can provide a unique lens into typically implicit grammatical knowledge speakers possess and deploy in all domains of language.

LING 0511. Language and Gender.

In this course, we will explore the relationship between language and gender: how ideologies about gender shape language, and, conversely, how language is used to construct gender and gendered identities. To accomplish this, we will pair the tools of linguistic analysis with social theory on gender. Topics include historical developments in the field of language and gender, speech act theory and performativity, grammatical gender, and sociolinguistic style and indexicality. Throughout the course, we will consider how intersections with other social identities – such as race, class, sexuality, and age – inform how people construct gender through language and how these intersections impact which communities have historically been prioritized in research in this area.

Fall LING0511 S01 18852 MWF 10:00-10:50(14) (J. Benheim)

LING 0530. Diversity in American Languages.

This course provides an overview of the history, structure, and diversity of languages in the United States, focusing on four categories: indigenous, colonial, immigrant, and new languages. It explores how these languages reflect and constitute cultural identity, and the ways in which they are shaped by social, political, and educational factors. The course includes topics like Native American languages, African American English, and American English dialects, including the dialects of New England, and critically examines the connections between language, race, power, and privilege. This is an introductory course and no prior linguistics training is required.

Spr LING0530 S01 26726 TTh 1:00-2:20(08) (C. Nove)

LING 0810. Englishes of Postcolonial Africa.

English is spoken by various groups worldwide. In postcolonial contexts, such as Africa, there are four distinct types of English: pidgin, creole, second-language, and first-language varieties, all part of global Englishes. This course surveys the linguistic variations in African Englishes and their divergence from other global English varieties, including African American English (AAE). We will explore different forms and pronunciations and examine the historical, political and social contexts of these varieties, including speakers' attitudes, identity construction, and connections to other global English identities. Additionally, we will discuss how multilingualism influences English use in Africa and how English use affects language choice and policy in sectors such as education and governance across the continent. Overall, we will gain a comprehensive understanding of the linguistic diversity of African Englishes and their impact on language, identity, and policy across the continent.

LING 1200. Phonology.

Examines some of the classic and current issues regarding sound structure in the world's languages and introduces the theoretical tools needed to solve them. After an introduction to articulatory phonetics and phonemic analysis, it focuses on phonological analysis of different languages, and discusses rule-based and constraint-based approaches to phonology. Implications for language learning and language change are discussed. Prerequisite: LING 0100.

Spr LING1200 S01 25881 TTh 10:30-11:50(09) (U. Cohen Priva)

LING 1210. Phonetics.

In this class, we will focus on the physical properties of language. Beginning with articulatory phonetics, we will explore how speech sounds are produced in the vocal tract and how signs are produced using facial and manual articulators. In studying acoustic phonetics, we will consider the form that sound takes in the acoustic medium. Through auditory phonetics, we will focus on how listeners process the speech signal. We will conclude by exploring applications of phonetic principles to related domains, including perceiving speech in unfamiliar accents, studying language change over time, and the development of computer technologies for speech synthesis and recognition.

LING 1270. Laboratory in Phonetics.

This course is an introduction to phonetics, covering articulation, acoustics, and perception. Students will gain basic skills in experimental phonetics, focusing on instrumental analysis of speech and behavioral responses in listening tasks. The first unit will provide training in methods of acoustic analysis using phonetic software (Praat), as well as looking at the relationship between articulation and the resulting speech sounds. The second unit will look at physiological and cognitive aspects of speech perception. The final unit will cover a selection of advanced topics in phonetics, including connections between perception and production and issues in the interface of phonetics and phonology.

LING 1280A. Topics in Phonetics and Phonology: How Phonetics Shapes Phonology.

Rule-based and constraint-based descriptions of phonological systems predict the existence of phenomena that are never observed in human language. What constrains which sound systems, rules and phonological constraints would exist in a language? What makes a phonological rule natural and other rules unnatural? We will discuss several different approaches that integrate phonetic insights into phonology.

LING 1280B. Topics in Phonology: Lenition.

Consonant shortening, voicing, and deletion are just a few of many phonological processes that are considered to be lenition (softening, weakening) processes. But is lenition a valid category? What functional forces are capable of causing such a wide variety of different processes, and what do they have in common? In this class we will study and criticize the different meanings of the term lenition and discuss several functionally-motivated causes for lenition.

LING 1280C. Topics in Phonetics and Phonology: Psycholinguistics of Phonetic Perception.

This course examines how perception of acoustic input is shaped by phonological systems, lexicons, and other aspects of linguistic representations. Many factors play a role in phonetic perception; some primary aspects that will be discussed are the role of memory, interactions between perception and production, and effects of top-down and bottom-up processing. Additional topics include individual variation in perception and production, social influences, and mechanisms driving the initiation and spread of sound changes. We will look at studies addressing these issues, examining what sorts of patterns exist, how to approach psycholinguistic questions in phonetic perception, and how to interpret data.

LING 1310. Introduction to Syntax.

An in-depth investigation of natural language syntax, an intricate yet highly organized human cognitive system. Focuses primarily on the syntax of English as a means of illustrating the structured nature of a grammatical system, but the broader question at issue is the nature of the rule system in natural language syntax. Prerequisite: CLPS 0030.

LING 1311. Linguistic Variation and Universals.

As anyone who has tried to learn a foreign language knows, languages differ from one another in numerous ways both superficial and profound. Although there are many different ways in which syntactic structure varies across languages, this variation is not limitless; it is subject to principled constraints, and different logically independent dimensions of variation often turn out to be highly correlated with one another. This course explores language universals and the range of cross-linguistic variation in the domain of morphosyntax, what limits this variation appears to have, and what functional, formal, and semantic principles underlie this variation.

Fall LING1311 S01 17605 MWF 11:00-11:50(16) (S. AnderBois)

LING 1410. Lexical Semantics.

The representation of word meaning and generalizations about the way in which meanings are packaged into words. Topics include: "fuzzy" meanings, natural kind terms, how word meanings are decomposed. Special emphasis on how temporal properties are encoded, on the status of "thematic relations," and on how the fine-grained structure of word meanings impacts on the syntax. Recommended prerequisite: CLPS 0030.

Spr LING1410 S01 25883 TTh 9:00-10:20(05) (P. Jacobson)

LING 1412. Pragmatics.

Any time we utter a sentence in conversation, the perceived meaning of that sentence interacts with the discourse context in a rich variety of ways. On the one hand, aspects of a sentence's meaning are "filled in" or enriched by the prior conversation as well as non-linguistic context. On the other hand, utterances shape the future of the conversation in various ways too. This course is an introduction to the scientific study of such phenomena. Specific topics include: presupposition, implicature, speech acts, deixis, anaphora, (in)definiteness, and information structure.

LING 1440. Compositional Semantics.

Model-theoretic approaches to the study of the semantics of natural languages. Develops the tools necessary for an understanding of classic formal semantic results in linguistics and in philosophy (lambda calculus, intensional logic, Montague's treatment of quantification, etc.). These tools are then applied to detailed descriptions of natural language semantics, including binding and pronouns, modification, scope, focus etc. as well as other recent developments in semantic theory. Prerequisite: some familiarity with syntax or semantics or basic set theory and logic.

LING 1480A. The Boundary of Semantics and Pragmatics.

This course will examine some phenomena with an eye to the question of how much is actually encoded in the grammar vs. what sorts of facts can be accounted for by pragmatics. We begin by focussing on recent controversies regarding the question concerning the status of so called "Gricean inferences". We will also look at some facts surrounding negation, as well as certain constructions which appear to require an idiosyncratic grammatical account with an eye to explaining the idiosyncrasies. Prerequisite: LING 1410, CLPS 1340 or LING 1412. Enrollment limited to 40.

LING 1481A. Topics in Syntax and Semantics: The Syntax, Semantics and Processing of Ellipsis.

Ellipsis' is the phenomenon whereby a short expression is understood as a longer paraphrase. An example: "Lindsay can ski that course, but Bode can't". The second part is understood as "And Bode can't ski that course". How are such cases handled by the grammar (is there 'silent linguistic material interpreted by the semantics')? And how do language users process these? These questions have been debated for decades, and because ellipsis constructions interact with many other phenomena, the analysis of this domain is central in grammatical and processing theory. This seminar examines this with respect to several constructions and theories.

LING 1500. Sociolinguistics.

This course is a comprehensive introduction to theoretical frameworks and methods of analysis in sociolinguistics. We will examine how language variation and change can reflect social structures, construct diverse social identities, and allow us to make sense of our surrounding social landscapes. We will first learn how linguistic variation corresponds to large-scale social categories like gender, age, ethnicity, and class. Then, we will turn our attention to how individual speakers use language to construct identities, portray stances, and achieve interactional goals. Throughout the course, we will consider how ideologies about linguistic variation have been used to invalidate particular ways of speaking and disempower speakers of these varieties, and how language can reflect, reinforce, or contest social inequalities.

LING 1512. Language and Ethnicity.

This course explores historical, cultural, and theoretical perspectives on the relationship between language and ethnicity, and related concepts such as race, with a special focus on the United States. It centers on class discussions informed by readings that examine how language reflects and defies ethnic boundaries and how ideas about ethnicity influence the ways people use and construe language. The course covers topics such as ethnicization, racialization, authentication, linguistic repertoire, style shifting, mocking, ideology, and the concept of the listening subject. Requirements include attendance, participation, essays, class presentations, and a final paper. Students will gain experience in collecting and interpreting linguistic data and enhance their ability to write about language from a social scientific perspective, with the opportunity to incorporate feedback into their writing. Prerequisites: LING 0100/CLPS 0300, LING 0511/CLPS 0340, or LING 0530/CLPS 0370.

Fall LING1512 S01 18967 TTh 1:00-2:20(06) (C. Nove)

LING 1570. Research Practicum: Language Variation and Change in Rhode Island.

This course introduces students to the study of variation and change in large speech communities, using Providence as a focal site. We will build theoretical knowledge on place identity and its relationship to other social identities (class, ethnicity, gender) and to linguistic change. Students will collect and analyze sociolinguistic data in Providence and, through a series of in-class workshops, work through the research process from design to implementation and analysis. As an RPP course, students will consider how hierarchical structures impact linguistic variation and the research methods used to study it. As a COEX course, students will gain hands-on experience with sociolinguistic research methods and complete a final project analyzing an aspect of the class's aggregated data.

LING 1615. Sociolinguistic Cognition.

In this course, we will explore how language meets social information in the mind. We will address questions like: How do we infer who someone is from the way that they speak? How do our social expectations influence speech perception? How do our social experiences, stereotypes, and attitudes mediate how we speak and how we listen? How does our knowledge of linguistic variation interact with cognitive processes like attention and memory? And how much control do we have over these phenomena? Students will gain both a theoretical understanding of research in these areas as well as practical knowledge related to formulating research questions and designing studies on sociolinguistic topics.

Fall LING1615 S01 18759 MWF 12:00-12:50(15) (J. Benheim)

LING 1741. Information Theory in Language.

Information theory is used to study the abstract properties of communication systems. Can it improve our ability to understand language? We will examine how the need to communicate predicts several linguistic phenomena. We will discuss information theoretic effects on multiple levels of linguistic analysis, including phonetics, phonology, and syntax. We will contrast concepts such as frequency, predictability, informativity, and functional load, and see how they can each apply to existing linguistic questions.

Fall LING1741 S01 17596 W 3:00-5:30(10) (U. Cohen Priva)

LING 1771. Introduction to Corpus Linguistics.

The study of Linguistics relies on language production data. Language corpora contain various sources of such data, often annotated to include additional information such as syntactic, semantic and phonological properties. Such databases often complement or even replace data sources used in other disciplines. This class aims to train students in the use of some of the tools that are commonly used to access and evaluate data in linguistic corpora. Prerequisite: CLPS 0030. Enrollment limited to 25.

LING 1810. Historical Linguistics.

This course is a survey of the basic mechanisms of how languages change over time and of the methods used to reconstruct these developments. We examine phonological change, morphological change, syntactic change, and semantic change, as well as interactions between these types of changes. Students will learn about types of evidence in reconstruction of change and about theoretical models of change. We will cover language relationships and the methods of establishing familial groupings, and we will compare patterns due to familial descent, language contact, and borrowing. Examples will be drawn from a variety of languages, both ancient and modern.

LING 1870. Linguistic Field Methods.

A lab/practicum course introducing the methodologies needed to collect, manage, and interpret primary data pertaining to the phonetic, phonological, morphosyntactic, semantic, and pragmatic properties of an understudied language. The course takes a hands-on approach, with students working in groups and individually with a native speaker consultant of an unfamiliar language. Students will learn how to test hypotheses about the language as well as construct grammatical descriptions. In addition, the course will cover a variety of practical, technological, interpersonal, cultural, and ethical issues typically encountered in fieldwork.

Spr LING1870 S01 25882 MWF 11:00-11:50(04) (S. AnderBois)

LING 1970. Independent Research in Linguistics.

This course is to facilitate students conducting independent research on a research question or area advised by a faculty member. This includes research for honors theses, but also other independent research and reading as determined in consultation with the relevant faculty member

LING XLIST. Courses of Interest to Concentrators in Linguistics.**Fall 2024**

The following courses may be of interest to students concentrating in Linguistics. While courses on the list would often count toward the Linguistics concentration, you should consult with the concentration adviser to make sure that's the case.

Anthropology

ANTH 0800 Sound and Symbols: Introduction to Linguistic Anthropology

Computer Science

CSCI 1460 Computational Linguistics

Cognitive, Linguistic & Psychological Sciences

CLPS 1820 Language and the Brain

Hispanic Studies

HISP 1210E History of Romance Languages

Language Studies

LANG 0750 Identity and Languages in Contemporary Africa

Philosophy

PHIL 0640 Logic

PHIL 1850 Philosophy of Language