Meeting 2
Ancient Greece: Stoicism
- school of philosophy
- no writing but grammar is developed
- issues : rhetoric and dialectic
- basic theory of linguistic form (logos, lexis, phone)
- theory of meaning

Ancient Greece: **Alexandiran Philology**
- Library (compare manuscript) originality, alphabet, punctuation, accent mark, glossary difficult words
- Dionysios Thrax:
1. competence in reading
2. interpretation figure of speech
3. difficult word explanation
4. investigation of the true meaning
5. analysis of analogy (morphology)
6. criticism of poems
- The future of humanities as academic disciplines and od European culture in general
Summary Ancient Greece:
- Philosophical interest : language and reality/truth/ knowledge
- meaning - sentence type
- philological interest : language as the raw material of poetry and prose (spelling, punctuation, morphology)

Rome : Grammar as a Discipline
- school grammar organized in a methodological way
- Greek model grammar
Rome: M. T. Varro's De lingua latina (greatest scolar antiquity)
- Theoretical linguistics occurs based on the discussion of philosophical situation.
- Analogy & anomaly (inflectional vs derivational morphology)

Rome: Quintilian's Institutio oratoria:
- speech for public speaker and the discussion on children materials including grammar, why? —> letters, sounds, word classes, figure of speech (virtues and vices of speech)
Excursus: schooling in Antiquity
- basic literacy and numeracy (reading great literature), higher education rhetoric, philosophy, law, verbal skills
Rome: Extant grammars (late period)
- aka (also known as) semantically oriented grammars
- formally oriented grammars

Meeting 3
Rome: Extant grammars (late period)

- semantically oriented grammars, aimed at native speakerism, goal to intimate great poets & writers
- Donatus (shorter and longer grammar)
- Sort grammar : only part of speech/ dialogical form (definition main type and properties listed, properties explained)
- long grammar : Book 1, Book 2, Book 3
- grammar for non-natives , memorization, problems in Latin teaching for Barbarians and Greeks.
- Grammatical works basis of advanced humanities education
- detailed analysis of select verse lines (metrical, grammatical, lexical)
- Priscian's Institutions grammaticae (Grammatical doctrine), combination of semantics and grammar, Greek and Latin Syntax discussion firstly
- standard material at medieval universities

Christianity and language: St Augustine
- Western Christianity with strong background in philosophy and liberal arts
- vast amount of critical explanation or interpretation of a text, especially of scripture (**exegesis**).
- Bible on language: Jesus as the word of God.

Christianity and language: St Aug on Jn1
- external properties of language (forms, sound shapes, variation)
- some aspects of reality (e.g. five vowels —> five senses; eight parts of speech —> eight beatitudes)

Christianity and the language of the Church
- East (Greek + Aramaic, Coptic, Syriac) and West (Germanic, Celtic, later Scandinavian. Slavonic and Hungarian)
- Roman Church decided use Latin, Literary means of Knowledge of Latin. —> anyone has to go to school in Latin if want to have higher status and it's become serious business.
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The Early Middle Ages: 600–800
- Elementary instruction in Latin was needed (primarily morphology)
- lots of experimentation (insular grammars —> mainly by Irish and English monks - Ireland most cultured parts of Europe)

Meeting 4 : The Early Middle Ages: Carolingian era
- invited many scholar and bishop to open school
- new edition of BIBLE, many classical texts unearthed and form of writing standardized (caroline manuscript)
- Insular hand (british isles — small island)

The Early Middle Ages : Carolingin Era
- Discoveries (Aristotle' s Organon & Priscisian's Institutiones grammaticae
- Basic notion of philosophy (species, difference, category, shared feature)
- Two linking occur (linking grammar with philosophy and interest in syntax)
- Nominal paradigm (nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, dative, ablative)

The High Middle Ages: Universities:
- intellectual life in West take place including city school (cathedral school, Charlemagne)
- Cathedral school (Reims, Chartres, Notre Dame de Paris)
- University developed widely (Paris, Oxford, Cambridge, Naples, Lisbon, Toulouse)
University stages (arts, after graduation master of arts, higher faculty : theology, law or medicine. Oxford and Cambridge dedicated for teacher in terms of Grammar.

- the sudy of language : Speculative grammar (Modistic grammar; meaning of term,Paris University, Syntax Parisian), word-based, dependency-relations (adjective depend on nouns, verbs also depend on nouns), Universal properties (**Mind and reality** linkage), really important (universal, non-arbitrary) properties can be found in meaning
Modes of meaning : (quality —> Noun and without quality (pronoun), action or passivity : verb)
lower level of grammar (like gender, tense etc
& Practical grammar (pedagogical grammar, verse grammars)
   -   adjective is to be joined to the nouns in the same gender, number and case.

Meeting 5 - Vernacular grammars in the Middle Ages
Vernacular = spoken languages, no prestige,
- trending middle ages —> visual representation, diagrams, charts, mnemonic aids
—> Selingstadt grammar
Middle Ages : Summary
Early MA
Central MA
High MA and End of MA

Renaissance & Humanism (~1450–1600)
- geographical discoveries —> varieties of langs
- vernacular in Latin (Bible translation, religious & scholarly treatises
- Back to past (lots of manuscripts found

The sacred languages
- Latin, Greek and Hebrew (Hungarian)
- geographical discoveries expand vastly (people, tribes, ways of life, species of animals and plants, new languages, Discoveries and Mission

Vernacular vs Latin :

vernacular should be used for serious writing.
- Bible translation including printing and rise questions.
- which standard should be used?
- Loan translation alary

Vernacular vs Latin:
- New attitude toward vernacular occur in Italy saying language need cultivation
- extensive borrowing begins
- language needs to be regulated
- Discusses Latin and Vernacular

Example: Hegendorff's Rudimenta (1527)
-Elementary Latin grammar with Polish, German and Hungarian additions
-Hungarian probably by János Sylvester

Example: Sylvester's Grammatica (1539) —> Hungarian Janos (educated in Cracow, Wittenberg)
- a grammar of Latin
Definition of a WORD: is an actual articulated vocal form with meaning, of which sentences can be constructed and into which sentence a sentence can be broken. a SENTENCE : is (a unit of) speech that consists of words.

- **8 part of speech** : Nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, participle, conjunction, preposition, interjection,

- Parts of grammar: orthography, prosody, etymology (the parts of speech, accidence), syntax

- variety of language : empirical approach including natural phenomena (plants, seeds, pressed flowers, exotic animal brought to Europe,
- collection of languages

The New Philosophical Approach
- Artificial languages (characters) abstract/formulaic approaches to natural languages
- theories of the origins of language
- classification of language

Artificial languages, why?
- science and philosophy needed
- expression which is unambiguous
natural sciences and mathematical sciences develop their own formal languages
- Chinese writing
- Cryptographies in wars

Fundamental assumptions: the description of our knowledge through hierarchy relations (Taxonomy - beginning of the age of Encyclopedias)
Language and concepts is relating to be isomorphic to reality

Meeting 7 - The new "philosophical" approach

Abstract/formulaic approaches to natural languages: Syntax : Port Royal Grammar
- Words classes (adverbs = preposition + noun comb's
- verb: to be; all other verbs = be + paretic
- Ellipsis: the conflict between reason and use
- Lower levels (sounds, syllables, word forms and roots)

Abstract approaches to language / Roots
- the development of root-nation the 17th century
- Antiquity & middle ages : no conception of root including any morphological structure, except prefixes.
- word forms have properties not constituents
- paradigms are collections of forms
- derivation relations between words/ words forms.
- no concepts of suffixation
- terminatio : any (sequence of) letter (s) at the end of a word, regardless of morphological status.
- Notion of roots or stems appear in Hebrew
- Pronominal affirm - affixed pronoun (clinic pronoun)
- Roots used sporadically and inconsistently beginning with the 16th c
- Continental development
- Practical applications vs speculative approaches : descriptive devices/ recommendations for spelling based on empirical root-notion
- Speculative : very limited set of putative prehistoric roots
- alexander Murray Philosophical History of the European Languages, 1823
- SPECULATIVE principle taken to extreme,3 steps
1) Nine radicals (monosyllables) for elementary meanings
2) Simple combinations of radicals (concatenation, agglutination in modern in terms)
3) attested forms of attested languages
9 words are foundations of language which is useful and wonderful kind than any which have exercised human ingenuity
talking about affixes and suffixes lead to grammaticalisation

Meeting 8 : The New Philosophical Approach - Theories of the origins of language
- Not a historical issue
-How language functions and what role it plays?
- The Genesis theory
- reason and knowledge are private achievement
- mental discourse does not need language
Cartesian view about language : 1) natural, cognitive, descriptive (perfect communication Golden age) – 2) unnatural, tainted by passion
Anti- Cartesian :
1) belief in small beginnings and progress in the development of communication and knowledge

2) humans are social being by nature
3) language developed in a social context
4) instinct and sympathy are fundamental forces

Classifications of languages, typologies : Matrices linguae, groups (Germanic, Romance, Slavonic, Semitic, "Scythian", radical change in 18th
Typical treatment of the issue: (encyclopedia) analogous languages vs transpositive languages
- Analogous languages VS Transpositive languages
- Syntax seen as the heart of language
- Summary of trends :
1) more and more data available, though of variable quality
2) comparison of languages for classification (words, structures, esp. syntax
3) general linguistics emerges (functions, origins of language, its relation to thinking & Weltansicht)
4) Emerging historical consciousness (in general too)
- earlier for Romance languages,
- somewhat later for other languages

Late 18th century : comparative linguistics :
- proof of relatedness
- odd chapter on relatedness of Chinese and Hungarian
- Material collected & work written while on astronomical fieldwork in Vardo.
- Sanskrit : language of ancient India, middle and modern Indic languages derive from it, great literature, important religious function, used for various writing until modern times, function similar to that Latin in Europe , many manuscript in Paris (brought by missionaries in 17-18th centuries)

Meeting 9 - Early 19th century: Indo-European studies
- Conjugation System
- cultural aspects toward language isolation
- highly methodical and analytical perspectives : (morphological segmentation vs comparison bw related languages)
- Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Persian, Germanic, Slavonic, Lithuanian
- Jacob Grimm's overview = folk talks (with brother Wilhem), founder Germanic studies as a branch of comparative and historical linguistics, analysis —> old, middle, and modern Germanic languages, High German, (Low) Saxon, Low German, English, English, Frisian, Scandinavian, Gothic, Franconia.
- New section on Phonology added in 2nd edition of Grimm's Law : followed by Old High German consonant shift (two highly systematic series of changes in the consonant system)
- **Jacob Grimm** (Deutsche Grammatik & Deutsches Worterbuch)

Early 19th century: general linguistics:
- Wilhem von Humbolt = politician who reform in secondary education, foundation university in Berlin (Humboldt University) — description of American Indian languages and Kawi (Javan)
- language typology (distinction between historical, structural and contact-induced similarities/features), relation between language and perception of the world.

- language as coherent while - organism - creativity (language is energy, not a product; the creative organ of thought)
- August Schleicher (hero of old-school Indo-European linguistics), Compendium (1861) first explicit construction as well as modern family.
- Focus on Morphology
- Strongly Organic View of Language
- Roots —> Agglutinating —> Inlfecting [Prehistoric period : growth] —> Sound changes analogical changes —> [Historical period] Decay

- Early 19th century : Summary
 1) Comparative and historical linguistics emerges; Indo-European establishes
2) General Linguistic forwards
3) Beginnings of institutionalization : professors at universities : chairs; mainly in Germany
4) arbitrariness not fully embraced
notion of relatedness ill-defines before Schleicher
5) Morphology focus —> evaluative models
6) Organic view = language as organism/ words as organism/ organic relation between language & speakers
7) difference between national and foreign languages
8)

Meeting 10 - Later 19th century: The Neogrammarians
- scientific revolution in goals, methods, and internal architecture of comparative

- maps of linguistics (not only Indo-European) in about 20 years

- One flashpoint: the vowel system (Sanskrit vs Greek)

- System of vowel alternation V1-V2-V3
- language cannot be studied independently of speakers (opposed to organic view)

- Phonetics becomes part of linguistics
-Uniformitarianism

- What are the general principle of language change? e.g. sound changes have no exceptions.

- Methodology = borrowing, dialect mixture, interference of morphology.

- a matter of principle sound changes are not subject to factors outside phonology (grammatical category, meaning, function)

- if there is no phonological correspondence, there is no correspondence at all.

- Phonological analysis precedes morphological analysis

- Neogrammarian rewrote all historical & comparative linguistics; great works

- Dialect geography and the wav theory: George Wenke (contemporary of Neogr's;

collected data on old high German C shift)

Result: south to north gradually fewer sounds affected by shift.

- Sound changes spread in time and space like waves

- Which is a challenge to the family tree model.

Meeting 11 - Later 19th century: other issues
Syntax and Psychology
Syntax mixed up with some rudimentary psychology and philosophy not really an autonomous and central field within linguistics until mid-20th century

- Indo-European, Turkic, Fino-Ugric, Semitic
- Dialect geography
- theoretical phonology
- phonetics
- syntax & psychology
- semantics

Sociologically =
- professionalization : being a linguist is a job
- institutionalization : university chairs, courses, scholarly societies, scholarly journals libraries.

Specialization = narrowing focus as knowledge accumulates

- Ferdinand de Saussure (Geneva) family of scientist ; Cours de linguistique generale)Course in general linguistics 1916

- Saussure : cours language can be seen from many ways :

- language us something social/ communal
- language mediates between meanings (=mental content) and sounds - but these in themselves are formless and unstructured.

- like colors representation, language divides in the same domain differently

- language is arbitrary in several ways.

- division mental content, sound, meaning and sound

A word is not a label attached to something pre given; the nature of signs is radically different than previously thought

- signifier and signified

- Units if language have a value within the system, but are not anchored outside

- it can be described physically (articulation and acoustic structure) buy that says nothing about what it is in the language.

- language is a system in which everything is connected to everything else, change in one part changes lots of other things.

sign, arbitrariness, linguistic function, language system

Saussure as fundamental work of 20th century.

Early 20th century : structuralism

- European school Prague school: Jakobson, Trubetzkoy, Mathésius, Trnka
– French school: Martinet

- American school Anthropological linguistics (Boas, Sapir)
– Formal linguistics (Bloomfield, Army Program, Hockett, Harris)