

University of Hawai'i at Hilo Linguistics Program

Student Outcomes

Linguistics majors will learn the following concepts. They will be able to use the terms to understand and explain human language.

Introduction to Linguistics

phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatic, discourse analysis, historical linguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, language variation, language change, pidgins and creoles, neurolinguistics, language acquisition, competence and performance, innateness, universality and cultural diversity, human language faculty

Phonetics/Phonology:

speech sounds, distinctive features, structure, secondary articulation, prosody, supra-segmental, two levels of representation, feeding and bleeding, lexical phonology, auto segmental phonology, syllable structure and syllabification, tone, more, the phonological skeleton, stress, assimilation, rules and constraints.

Morphology and Syntax:

word, inflectional morphology, derivational morphology, morphophonemics, agglutination, flectional, isolating (analytical), morpheme, allomorph, word-formation, paradigm, grammatical categories, affixation (prefix, infix, suffix), root, stem, base

sentence, government, the binding theory, theta-roles, trace, the empty categories, X-bar theory, principles and parameters, move-alpha, the case theory, PRO and pro, c-command, dominance, precedence, subjacency (bounding)