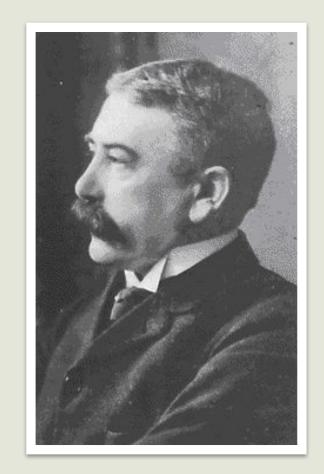


The Background

Structural linguistics begin with Ferdinand de
Saussure's Course in General Linguistics (1916)

Structuralism - collective term for a number of linguistic approaches in the first half of the twentieth century, all based on the work of F. de Saussure, but strongly divergent from one another.

Concentrate on **synchronic analysis** rather than diachronic, in order to expose the <u>universal structures</u> at work under the surface of social relations

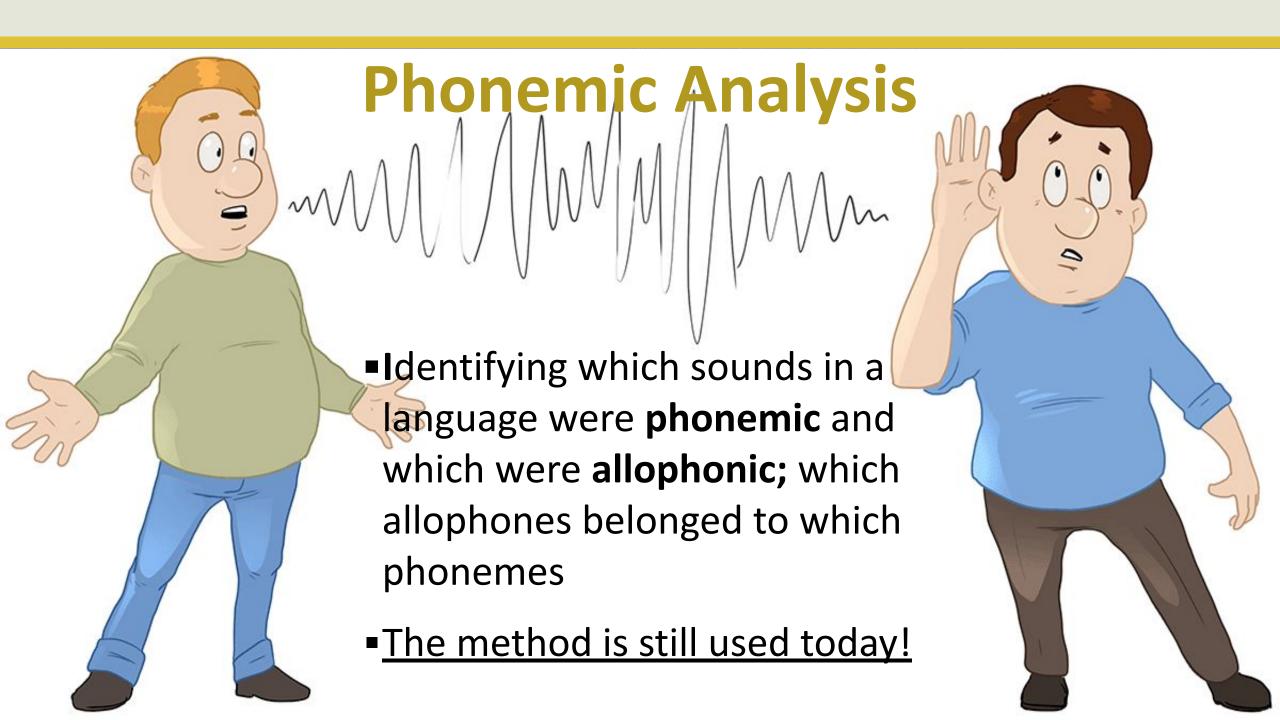


Major Pioneer

- Language, 1933
- Viewpoints:
 - language study must always be centered on the spoken language
 - definitions should be based on the forms of the language
 - the history of a form does not explain its actual meaning



Leonard Bloomfield (1887 - 1949)



Bloomfieldian era

- More than 20 years!
- Focus on writing descriptive grammars of unwritten languages
 - Collecting sets of utterances from native speakers
 - Analyzing the corpus of collected data: phonological and syntactic patterns
 NB! NO reference to meaning



Ultimate Goal of linguistics

Discovery procedures - procedures that could be

"Languages with normal SOV order are postpositional"









Man subject Dog object Put verb Canoe in noun

- Adposition after noun (= postposition)
- Genitive before noun: Krongo: níimò má-Kùkku [mother gen-Kukku]

mechanically applied to texts and could be guaranteed to yield an appropriate phonological and grammatical description of the language of the texts

Downside

Linguistics become narrow

Are you a Linguist?

NOPE

Sorry! You won't understand much

YES

