Linguistics

A linguist doesn’t just learn languages but, more importantly, how to analyze them.
What makes languages tick? • What makes them the same? • What makes them different?

A student majoring or minoring in Linguistics, with faculty guidance, builds a program tailored to individual emphases and goals.

Typical areas of approach include philology (the historical and structural study of languages), psycholinguistics, and language acquisition.

A major or minor in Linguistics prepares students for a wide array of careers including education, law, publishing, speech pathology, government service, and computer science.

Major in Linguistics (30 credits)

LING3101 General Linguistics
LING3102 Syntax and Semantics
LING3103 Language and Language Types
or LING3104 Formalism & Functionalism in Linguistics
3 credits in Philology
3 credits in Philology or Structure of a language
15 additional credits drawn from departmental offerings, of which two must be ‘upper-division’ electives
LING4391 AB Comprehensive: Linguistics

Minor in Linguistics (18 credits)

LING31011 General Linguistics
LING3102 Syntax & Semantics
3 credits in Philology
3 credits in Philology or Structure of a language
6 credits in general linguistic topics

Linguistics majors should additionally develop proficiency in at least one foreign language and competence in at least one other language at levels appropriate to their career plans.
Some exposure to a non-Indo-European language is also desirable (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Hebrew, Arabic, etc —all of which are taught within the Department of Slavic & Eastern Languages)