



Linguistics

Research-Focused Courses

Refer to the [Course Atlas](#) to find out when these courses are available.

**LING
210**

Phonetics & Phonology

This course is an introduction to phonetics and phonology. Phonetics studies the physical properties, both articulatory and acoustic, of all the sounds that comprise language. Phonology studies the sound patterns found in human language and refers to the knowledge that speakers have about the sound patterns in their particular language. Areas of focus in this course include articulatory phonetics, segmental and non-linear phonology, phonetics/phonology interface, and experimental approaches to sound analysis. Both theoretical and methodological issues will be discussed. The format of the course will be primarily lecture and discussion.

**LING
316**

Language Acquisition

same as PSYC 316: Language is an incredibly complex system of knowledge. Not only are there multiple levels of representation - sounds and words and phrases and meanings - but within a given level, even simple output forms can be derived from multiple interacting pieces of knowledge. Yet as speakers of any given language, we are often blissfully unaware of how much we need to know in order to be able to communicate with language. In this class, we survey the broad topic of language acquisition, focusing not only on children's developmental trajectory, but also on what knowledge of language is and how language acquisition relates to cognition in general. Topics include the biological basis of language, levels of linguistic knowledge and language and cognition. Becoming familiar with (learning how to read, understand, and synthesize) published research articles is one of the main aims of the course that you will work toward by closely analyzing a number of research papers and by writing a research paper. You will learn how to critically read papers, lead a discussion on a paper, and write summaries. Also, this course will provide hands-on experience in using and analyzing corpus from CHILDES database.

**LING
317**

Psycholinguistics

same as PSYC 317: Psycholinguistics, a rapidly growing field, studies how language is integrated within the cognitive system, focusing on comprehension, production, and memory representation. It combines insights from linguistics, psychology, neuroscience, and computer science, employing diverse methods to explore linguistic mechanisms. The discipline aims to create a coherent cognitive framework for understanding language processing, covering areas like language acquisition, production, comprehension, and disorders. Key themes include identifying linguistic subsystems, their interactions, and their relationship to broader cognitive mechanisms.

**LING
340**

Discourse Analysis

Phonetics examines the physical properties of language sounds, while phonology studies sound patterns and speaker knowledge of these patterns. The course covers articulatory phonetics, segmental and non-linear phonology, the phonetics/phonology interface, and experimental sound analysis. It will address both theoretical and methodological issues through lectures and discussions.

**LING
341**

Advanced Language & Culture

same as ANT 341: This course offers an introduction to the foundational relationship between language and culture by examining anthropological approaches to the study of language. In this course, you will learn how language both reflects and creates thought, culture, and power relations. You will also learn how to apply the concepts we study to your own everyday experiences with language.

**LING
342**

Language Prejudice

This course introduces and examines language attitudes, the perceptions, beliefs, and stereotypes, both positive and negative, that are commonly attached to language and language use. We investigate where such attitudes come from, how they are disseminated throughout a society, and how they affect linguistic choices. We then look at real world applications and outcomes of language attitudes, focusing on issues of linguistic profiling and discrimination based on language use. Students will be introduced to both qualitative and quantitative methods for the elicitation and analysis of linguistic data, and will develop their own research projects.

**LING
350**

Health Communication

same as HLTH 379: In this course, we will be discussing Health Communication, broadly defined: the study of language and discourse about health and health care as used a) between health care providers and patients, b) among health care professionals, and c) among members of the larger society and the media. The study of health communication also includes using linguistic data as a diagnostic tool, development and implementation of healthcare materials, and the recording, retrieval, and interpretation of personal health information. We will examine health communication as a kind of intercultural discourse, in which participants often communicate across various kinds of social, cultural and linguistic barriers, even though these are not always evident to participants themselves.

**LING
385**

Speech Science

TBA

**LING
409**

Medical Discourse in Latin America

same as SPAN 409, LACS 409, HLTH 469: This course examines how particular narratives about the body, health, and wellbeing are constructed and circulated in Latin America. Drawing on a number of classic and contemporary texts, we consider both the specificity of local medical narratives and the processes, which increasingly link these systems of knowledge and practice. The course queries how presupposed notions of language, communication, narrative, media, and the like provide implicit foundations for producing and naturalizing notions of health, disease, medicine, and the body and their associated practices and materialities. Topics covered include narrative production; local theories of disease causation and healing efficacy; narratives of embodiment; medicalization; structural violence; the meanings and effects of new medical technologies; and global health.

**LING
430R**

Field Methods in Linguistics

Students investigate an understudied language by conducting a series of interviews with a native speaker. You'll practice hands-on field methods: elicitation, recording, transcription, analysis, IRB protocol, etc. At the end of the semester we'll present our findings to a larger audience.