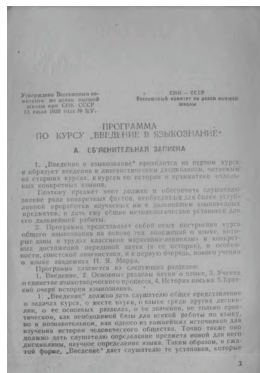


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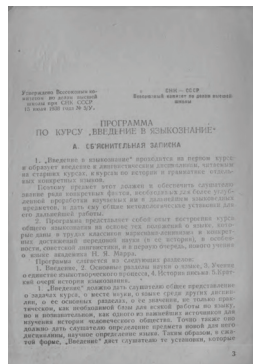
**General and comparative
linguistics
without ideological context**

**Supported by the research grant 16-18-02042 of the Russian Science Foundation.*

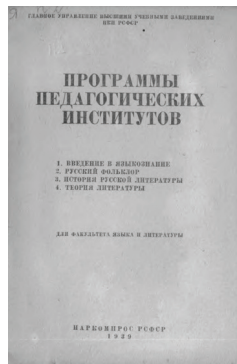
Introduction to General Linguistics: Curricula (1938 – 45)



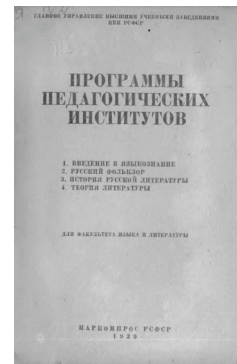
1938



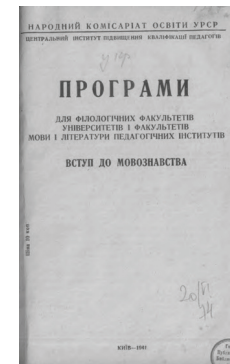
1938
Odessa



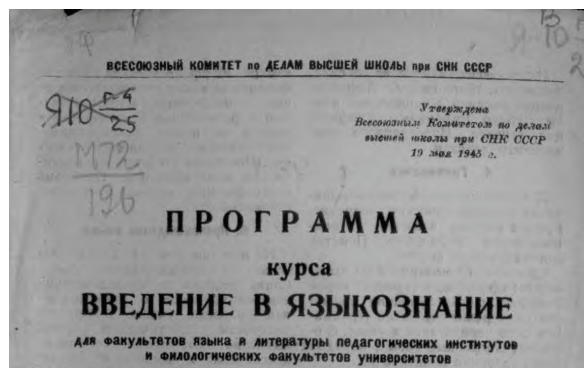
1939



1940
Tbilisi



1941
Kiev



1945

Ideology: Principles and Implementation

<p>The program is an attempt of a course of general linguistics based on the principles present in the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, and achievements of Soviet science, especially Soviet linguistics, primarily the New Teaching of Language of Academician N.Ya. Marr</p>	<p>Introduction to linguistics should provide for the knowledge of a variety of concrete facts necessary for a profound study of linguistics methodological bases of it for future work.</p>
<p>The study of language structure leads to dialectic and materialistic notion of the history of language and thought.</p>	<p>Understanding of the principles that follow from Marxist and Leninist concept of language, thought and society is possible only if a student masters concrete linguistic material; therefore the program focuses on concrete linguistic data on critical of analysis of the existing classifications of languages, including methods of dialectology, linguistic maps of the world and the USSR and samples of dialectological maps.</p>

Lexicology and Semasiology

- Word and meaning. Concrete and abstract meaning. The origin of abstract meanings. Polisemy and monosemy. Terminology. Context. Synonyms and antonyms. Idiomatics. Emotional and stylistic connotations and their social basis. Etymology. “Folk” etymology.
- Change of meaning. Functional semantics.
- Historical development of lexicon and changes in vocabulary.
- Neologisms and archaisms. The cause of lexical differentiation. Borrowings and calks. Internationalisms.

Phonetics

- *Speech sounds*. Organs of speech. Articulation and acoustics. Qualitative distinctions of speech sounds. Classification of vowels and consonants. Length, pitch, dynamics. Syllable. Stress. Intonations. Sounds in connected speech. Assimilation, dissimilation, etc
- *Sound and phoneme*. Phonemes from diffuse sounds. System of phonemes. Phonological systems of different languages.
- *Evolution of phonetic system of language*. Types of sound changes.
- *Letter and sound*. Principles of orthography. Transcription. Analytical alphabet and the signs of used in Japhetidological transcripton.

Morphology and Syntax

- Phonetics, morphology and syntax. Grammar and lexicon.
- Grammar: form and meaning. Stem and inflection; root and affixes. Grammatical mechanisms of language (affixation, stem inflexion, word order, stress and intonation; function words.). Grammatical category. Category evolution.
- Word as a separate unit. Word-formation in different linguistic systems. Morphological processes in individual languages (reanalysis, de-etymologization, agglutination, etc.).
- Parts of speech: classification. Academician Marr's theory of the origin of parts of speech and grammatical categories.
- Sentence: definition; "parts of sentence" and "parts of speech". Isolation of parts of sentence from the originally indivisible word-sentence.
- Types of sentences. Impersonal sentences. Active and passive sentence-type. Simple and complex sentence. Historical succession of different sentence-types. The notion of synthetic and analytical languages.

Languages of the World

- Languages of the world: major systems and types; geographical distribution.
- Change in the language map of the world; its historical causes. “Living” and “dead” languages.
- The most important “dead” languages, their relation to “living” languages (language types: similarity and difference, geographical distribution, etc.)
- Historical and comparative method. Genealogical classification of languages. Typological classifications: so-called morphological classification (isolating, agglutinative, polysynthetic and inflexional languages); new typological classifications. Criticism of traditional classifications in the light of the theory of the uniform glottalic process. Racial theory in linguistics and its exposure. Stages and systems.

Language Origin

- Language and mind, their relationship to social basis. The earliest stages of language evolution. Kinetic and sound speech.
- Language as a developing phenomenon. Language evolution vis-à-vis changes of social forms, material culture and ideology. Language as a historical source. Linguistic paleontology.

Main regularities of language evolution

- Language and nation. Language and class. Literary languages. Language contacts in historical period. Language shift. Language of minorities, colonial and semicolonial peoples in capitalist societies. Bilingualism. Language mixing. So-called “international languages” (natural and artificial).

Language and dialect

- The notion of dialect: Social and historical significance in different social formations. Methods of dialectology (historical and comparative dialectology, linguistic geography, attempt of social dialectography).

Ideology per se

- Flourishing of ethnicities' languages in the USSR after October 1917 as a result of Leninist and Stalinist national policy. Main goals of national building in the realm of language (development of literary languages, terminology, writing). Struggle against great-power chauvinism and local nationalism vis-à-vis language problems. Stalin on the development of languages in the Communist society and the future universal language.

Textbooks

- There is no accepted textbook of general linguistics at present. Teachers should recommend several textbooks to the students, focusing on individual chapter, with the addition of lecture materials.
- **Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin.** On the Problems of Language and Mind, 1938.
- **Engels.** *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State*
- **Engels.** *The role of labor in the process of the transformation of monkey into human being* (or *Dialectics of Nature*).
- **Stalin** *Marxism and the Nationality Question*
- **Lafargue.** *Language and Revolution*.

- **Marr N. Ya.**—Selected Writings (to be chosen by the teacher)
- **Meshchaninov I. I.**—*New Teaching of Language*, 1935.

- **Ushakov D. N.**—*Short Introduction to the Science of Language*. Moscow, 1929. (Chapters III, IV, V, VI, VII for topics 3, 4, and 5).
- **Saussure**—*Course of General Linguistics*. Moscow, 1933 r. (Chapters VI, VII. And Introduction for topic 1! and Part 4 for topic 9).
- **Sapir**—*Language*. Moscow, 1934 (Chapters IV, V for topic 4, and IV and X for topic 5).
- **Vendryes**— *Language*. Moscow, 1937. (for topics 3, 4 and 5).
- **Bogoroditsky** — *General Course of Russian Grammar*. 5 ed. Moscow, 1935. or *Essays on General Linguistics and Russian Language* (for topics 4 и 5).
- **Kudryavsky**—*Introduction to Linguistics* Died, 1920. Studied in Germany under Delbruck.
- Large and Small Soviet Encyclopedia (entries on linguistics; to be chosen by the teacher).

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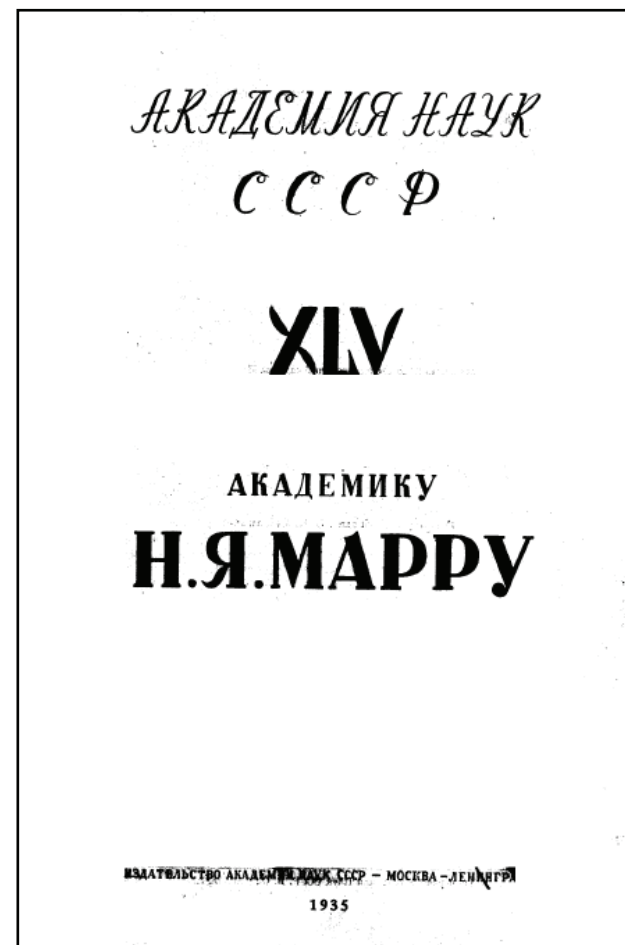
Тбилиси 1938

Tbilisi 1938

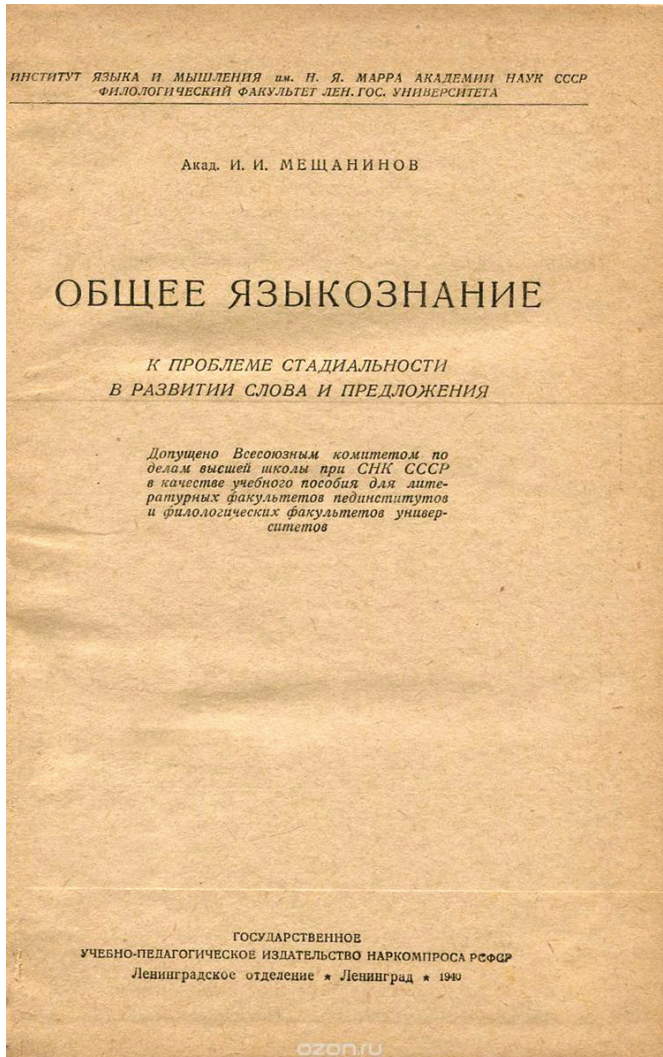
- Linguistics and its goals. Linguistics and other sciences. Auxiliary disciplines. Structure of the science.
- Practical goals of linguistics. Основные вопросы языковой политики в СССР: Main problems of the USSR Language policy: developing language standards of literary languages, terminology, orthography reforms, etc.
- Semasiology and lexicology.
- Word and meaning. Historical instability of word meaning; conditions and types of change.
- Polisemy and monosemy. Synonyms, homonyms and antonyms. Taboo and euphemism. Etymology. Functional semantics.
- Historical development of lexicon. Lexical differentiation. Lexicography. Types of dictionaries.
- Phonetics.
- Word and sound. Organs of speech. Formation of sounds. Timber, length, pitch and dynamics. Classification of speech sound. Sounds of Russian and Georgian. Stress and intonation. Syllable. Change of phonetic system of language. Types of change.
- letter and sound. Orthography. Orthoepy. Phonetic transcription. Analytic alphabet.
- Origin of writing in its relation to language. Main stages of the development of writing: pictography, ideography, sound writing.
- Grammar.
- Word: form and meaning. Accidence and word formation. Root, stem, affixes. Grammatical mechanisms of language.
- Parts of grammar: morphology and syntax. parts of speech and their classification. origin of parts of speech (according to Marr). Origin of morphological elements. Gender. Number. Function words and their origin.
- Sentence, its definition in logical, psychological and formal grammar. Parts of sentence and parts of speech.
- Classification of languages.
- Languages of the world: types and systems. "Dead" and "living" languages.
- Traditional classifications of languages (genealogical and morphological) and their criticism. Analytical and synthetic languages. Stages and systems.
- Language origin and evolution.
- Language and mind. Kinetic and sound language.
- Language as a developing phenomenon. Language change vis-à-vis society and culture.
- Language and dialect. Dialectology.
- Language mixing. "International" languages.
- A short history of linguistics.
- Humboldt. Grimm. Comparative linguistics.
- Theoretical linguistics in the USSR..

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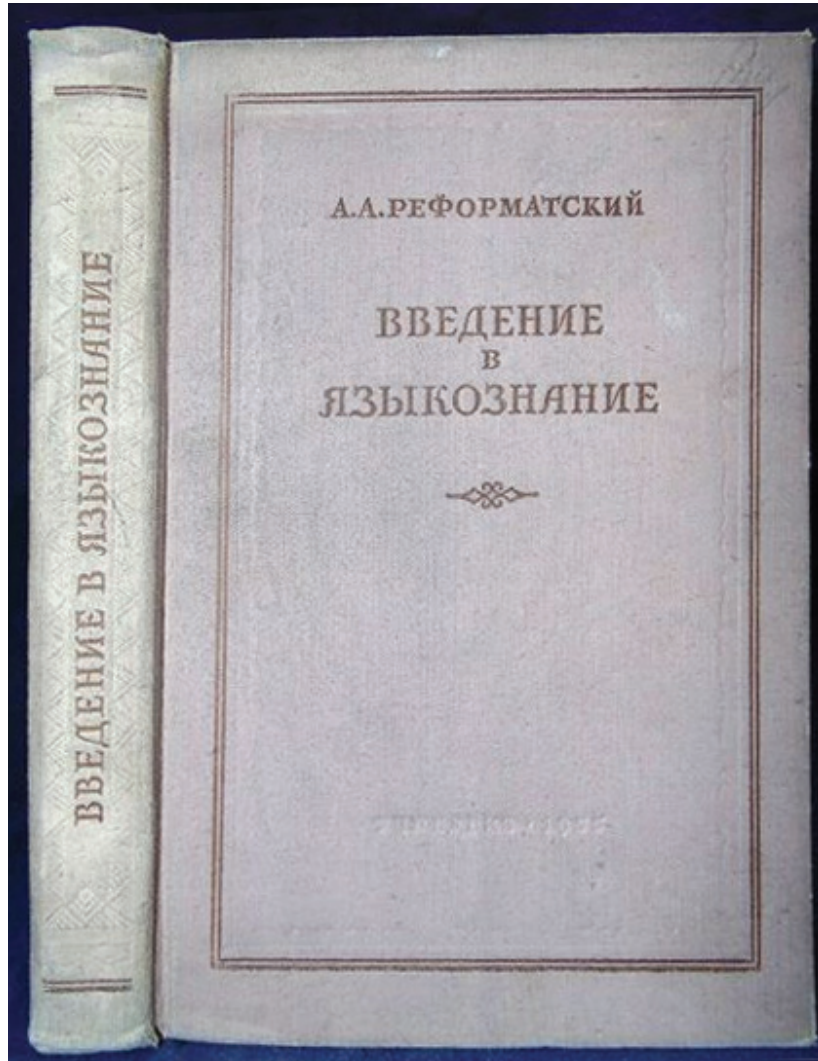


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