Linguistics is a Tri-College department. All Haverford and Bryn Mawr students can pursue Linguistics as a major or minor as they do for any other major or minor on campus. The Linguistics Department offers two majors:

- Linguistics
- Linguistics and Language (Ling & Lang)*

*While the Ling & Lang major is still open and available, it may be useful for incoming students to know that more students are deciding to major in Linguistics and minor in one or two languages, instead of pursuing the Linguistics and Language as a major.

Students may learn more about the major and minor requirements at the following website: http://www.haverford.edu/linguistics/. Students interested in registering for a linguistics class but uncertain of how to choose are encouraged to come to the Academic Tea and discuss their interests with a faculty member and/or a current linguistics major.

Courses Appropriate for First-year Students. There are three courses that are required for the major or minor that are intro-level. In addition, there are four courses that may be used as electives for the major or minor; none have a prerequisite. First-year students can take any one of them in their first year at college.

Courses required for major / minor:

LING 113: Introduction to Syntax. The study of sentence structure. This course is offered every Fall at Haverford.

LING 114: Introduction to Semantics. Study of meaning. Offered every Spring at Haverford.

LING 115: Phonetics and Phonology. Study of sounds and sound patterns. Offered every Spring at Haverford.

Electives:

LING 101: Introduction to Linguistics. In 2018-2019, this course will be offered both Fall and Spring semesters at both Bryn Mawr and Haverford campuses.

LING 104: Topics in Introductory Programming: Language and Computation. Offered every Spring at Haverford.

LING 140: Language and Empire in Mesoamerica. Offered in Fall 2018 at Bryn Mawr College.

LING 146: Linguistic Diversity, Threats to Diversity, and Resistance. Offered in Spring 2019 at Haverford.
Suggested paths for first-year students:

- Take **Introduction to Linguistics in the fall**, and in the spring, take either Phonetics and Phonology or Introduction to Semantics (or both, or Syntax at Swarthmore).
- Take **Introduction to Linguistics in the spring** then follow the bullet point below in sophomore year.
- Take **Introduction to Syntax in the fall**, and in the spring, take either Phonetics and Phonology or Introduction to Semantics (or both).

**Brief descriptions of the 100-level courses**

All Linguistics courses emphasize analysis and argumentation while introducing students to foundational issues in linguistic theory and methodology. So we welcome all first-year students to consider our courses, which prepare them not only for the Linguistics major or minor, but also for other majors, such as Computer Science, Mathematics, Psychology, Anthropology, Sociology, Philosophy, among others. Over the past decade, many of our students have successfully completed a double major with one of the above.

**Linguistics 101 Introduction to Linguistics:** Introduction to the study and analysis of human language, including sound systems, lexical systems, the formation of phrases and sentences, and meaning, and with respect to how languages change over time. This survey course counts as an elective credit for the major or minor. While students may choose to take this course before taking the other intro-level courses, it is not a prerequisite for them. Fall 2018 BMC course will have a focus on “Language Endangerment: Causes, Consequences, and Responses” and Spring 2019 BMC course will have a focus on “Teaching and Learning of Indigenous and Minority Languages”.

**Linguistics 104 Topics in Introductory Programming: Language and Computation:** Language and Computation has two goals: 1) providing a general introduction to programming via data analysis, and 2) examining the computations involved in our everyday use of natural language. Students will be introduced to standard introductory programming imperative and object oriented techniques as well as the data structures necessary to create efficient and understandable algorithmic solutions to problems. Data for analysis will be drawn from various domains of natural language, including syntax, morphology, and phonology. Not for students who have completed CMSC 105 and/or 107. This course is equivalent to CMSC 104.

**Linguistics 113 Introduction to Syntax:** This course is a hands-on investigation of sentence structures in human language. This is a participation intensive course. Collectively, the class will develop an increasingly complex syntactic theory starting with some basic theoretical assumptions and testing where the assumptions lead. In the process, students will learn to observe syntactic patterns, make generalizations, and test hypotheses. The highlight of this course is that we do NOT use a textbook and there is minimum reading. Almost all of the work is based on observing patterns in language, making generalizations, and testing hypotheses. Everyone is required to participate actively in class and there is weekly homework that requires students to analyze familiar (discussed in class) and unfamiliar data, and defend their analyses with linguistic evidence. This course is writing attentive.
**Linguistics 114 Introduction to Semantics:** This course is an introduction to the study of meaning in human language. The course explores semantic issues that arise from the lexicon, sentence structure, and discourse. In addition to the semantic structure of natural language, the pragmatic factors that affect the interpretation of language are considered. This is a participation-intensive course. In the process, students will not only learn the basic semantic theory but will also develop skills in observing linguistic patterns and analyzing these patterns in order to come to some generalizations on their own.

**Linguistics 115 Phonetics and Phonology:** This course investigates the sound patterns found in human languages. Phonetics is the study of these patterns from a physical and perceptual perspective while phonology is the study of sound patterns from a cognitive perspective. Activities in the class will expose students to the methodologies used by both perspectives (articulatory description and acoustic analysis for phonetics and formal theoretical models for phonology) and show the necessity and utility of both approaches in understanding the nature of sound patterns in human language.

**Linguistics 140 Language and Empire in Mesoamerica:** In this course we look at language and empire in Mesoamerica from a linguistic perspective. Students learn about the languages and linguistic features of the Mesoamerican area. The course features three “imperial” languages: Nahuatl, Spanish, and English. We consider the roles that language can have in building and maintaining empire and explore the linguistic landscape of Mesoamerica in its entirety. The course ends with a unit on ways that speakers of indigenous Mesoamerican languages push back against linguistic colonialism, including opportunities to hear first hand from language activists about their experiences and efforts. This course is reading, writing, and discussion heavy. This course counts towards the Latin American, Iberian, and Latino Studies concentration.

**Linguistics 146 Linguistic diversity, threats to diversity, and resistance:** This course address issues of linguistic diversity, experiences of difference, and power structures as they relate to the perception and use of language, and struggles for justice in linguistic context. The class will collaborate on a large digital humanities project over the course of the semester that documents, elucidates, and asks questions about linguistic diversity across campus.

If you have further questions, please contact:

**Brook Lillehaugen**  
Assistant Professor  
Tri-Co Department of Linguistics  
Co-Chair of Linguistics (for all Bi-Co affairs within the department)  
blilleha@haverford.edu