

Lecture HSA 503 Week One

Prodecure

Faafeiloa'i

Lecturers

Taimi & Nofoaga

Auai i vasega

Gagana tiliva ai & aga o su'esu'ega

Galuega e fai ma su'ega

Anoliu o le pepa

Alaga'oga

Lecture 1

E tasi le upu i le gagana Peretania e aofa'ia ai lenei pepa – Linguistics. E leai sa tatou upu e soaina, e iai le Liguisi, ae o se faata'ita'I lena I le gagana Peretania. A ta'u le Linguistics e manatu nisi e faatatau ia I latou e popoto I ni gagana se tele, pe atamamai i le kalama o se gagana, atonu. Ae e aofia ai mea uma na.

So what is linguistics

In brief, linguistics is a science of languages. It focuses on the operation of the language faculty of the mind; it seeks to explain how language itself operates. Linguists, therefore, are not interested in learning the language but in observing patterns within the said language. It unveils the principles that drive our minds' language understanding and production.

So it is not a question of how many languages you speak, or how proficient you are in the grammar of a language, rather it is having a good understanding of a language and how it works in various situations and contexts.

Linguistics o le saienisi o gagana. E taula'i tonu i lona faagaoioiga i le mafaufau, ma faapea ona faamatalatala aga o lona faaaogaga. E iai fesili nei – O a tulafono e gaoioi ai? O a faiga e o faatasi ma lona faaaogaina?

La lea e le o se fesili pe fia ni gagana e te saunoaina, pe e te silafia uma mea taitasi I le vasega o se tautalaga (nauna, veape mnf), a o lena vaaiga atoa i se gagana i ona poutu tetele e tolu – fausaga, uiga ma le fa'aaogaga – structure . meaning / application. O le kalama e maua i lalo o le fausaga.

In sum, Linguistics is basically a study of language or languages and how they operate, to say the least.

I le su'esu'ega o lenei mataupu, e aofia ai vaega nei:

Phonetics ~ Foneti

Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the production and classification of the world's speech sounds. The production of speech looks at the interaction of different vocal organs, for example the lips, tongue and teeth, to produce particular sounds.

O le vaega lenei e taula'i tonu i le faatinoga poo le gaosiga o le leo, e aofia ai le gutu, laugutu, laulaufaiva ma nifo, ma le pusa leo i le faa'i, e faaleo mai ai upu poo tautalaga. E taula'i i le tautala poo le

faaleoga. E tofua le atunuu ma lana aga e tautala ai. Gagana Samoa e iai vaega o le upu e toso, pe vave ona ta'u. (FT.) E iai la tatou vauelei umi – long vowel, vauelei puupuu short vowel, o le vaega o le upu e faamamafa, ia, ma le leo ta'e lea e iloa i le koma faaleo, ma mea uma faapena. O le fegaua'iga o le leo o mea na e su'esu'e e i latou e fiafia i lea vaega o le saienisi gagana. O le a tatou talanoa atili i ai i le vaiaso fou.

Phonology ~ Fonelesi

Phonology refers to the study of sound as organized systems. The question is, how does a language organize its sounds. Fonelesi e faatatau i le leo pe a tuufaatasi pe faamaopoopo i ni faiga. Ft. fausaga o le upu fatu, e fia fonime? E fia silapela? O le a le vasega o tautalaga e aiga i ai?

A talanoa i le phonology fonelesi, ua tatou talanoa i le leo e tusi ma faamau. Poo le leo ma lona mata'itusi. Tatou te talanoa i tulaga o le fonime i totonu o se upu. Ft. o le leo t pe a tuu i le amataga o se upu (tafu, tapua'i, tofa), e ese foi pe a tuu i le faaiuga (fatu, palota, tato). E taula'i lenei mataupu i le fausaga o upu ma o latou leo ta'itasi.

Syntax ~ Sinetasi

Syntax refers to the arrangement of words in sentences, clauses, and phrases, and the study of the formation of sentences and the relationship of their component parts.

Syntax e faatatau i le su'esu'ega o le faatulagaga o upu I se fuaiupu, fuiupu, faufuaitau, le suesuega o le fausaga o se fuaiupu ma sootaga e faatatau iai

Semantics ~ Semaniti

This is the branch of linguistics and logic that is concerned with meaning. The two main areas are *logical semantics*, concerned with matters such as sense and reference and presupposition and implication, and *lexical semantics*, concerned with the analysis of word meanings and relations between them.

E faatatau leni i le su'esu'ega o uiga e molia e upu. E lua vaega – logical semantics poo na e faatatau o latou uiga, pe taumate foi; (Ft. Masalo e taunuu mai nanei.) ma le lexical semantics poo lena e taula'i i le vailiiliina o le uiga o se upu poo faia ma isi upu.

Semantics tries to answer the questions: Does the text make meaning? What is the logic behind it? In logical semantics, every sentence in any language predicts what is next or what might have happened in the text. Semantics puts meaning into a logical form.

Aotelega puupuu, semantics e faatatau i le uiga i tua o upu poo se faamatalaga.

Psycholinguistics

O le vaega leni e faatatau i le gagana o le mafaufau, poo lona gaosiga i le mafaufau. E iai foi lona taua mo le galuega faafoma'i ma su'esu'ega e faapito i ai.

Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies how social factors impact language use. Examples of sociolinguistic study include gendered language differences, regional differences, and how social class impacts language use. It focuses on defining attitudes towards different language features within a social class, race, sex, and much more. It also looks at how communities differ in terms of code-switching to prestige dialects.

O le sociolinguistics e su'esu'e ai le sootaga o le gagana ma aafiaga faalenuu (social factors). O le upu, E iloa oe I lau gagana e mafai ona faamanino ai lea suesuega. E aafia le tautala poo le literasi a fanau ona o le mativa o le aiga. E malamalama le tamaloa I mataupu faalelotu aua o ia o le tiakono. I le malo o Egelani e iai le ituaiga tautala e na o tagata o le aiga tupu e tautatala ai. Lona uiga, e tuumatamaga e lou tupuaga lou faaaogaga o le gagana.

E iai le tautala faa Misi, tautala faafaipule, tautala faailogalanu, tautala faailogatagata, e iai foi le gagana a faafafine. E tasi a lau faalogo e iloa le mea e sau ai lea ma lona faasinomaga.

O i latou e tautatala i le leo T tautala lelei e ta'u latou o tagata a'oa'oina, a o e tautatala i le K, o le vaega lena e lei a'oa'oina. Ua tatou iloa nei pe a ma le 99 pasene o Samoa e lei a'oa'oina. Afai la

Computational linguistics

E faatatau i le gagana a masini komepiuta ma polokalame e gaoioi ai.

Historical linguistics

E taula'i lenei suesuega I le tala'aga o se gagana ma ona liuga mai lea taimi I lea taimi. E taumafai e saili faia o na suiga I mataitusi ma leo I totonu o se gagana.

Applied linguistics

O lenei su'esu'ega e taula'i tonu i le faaaogaga o le mataupu i le soifuaga masani. Ft/ I le a'oa'oina o fanau I potua'oga, a'oina ai le gagana lonalua, tapena ai faiga faavae taugagana, faaliliuga, mnf

(Lecturer wishes to acknowledge online sources from which definitions have been drawn for purpose of these lecture notes)