

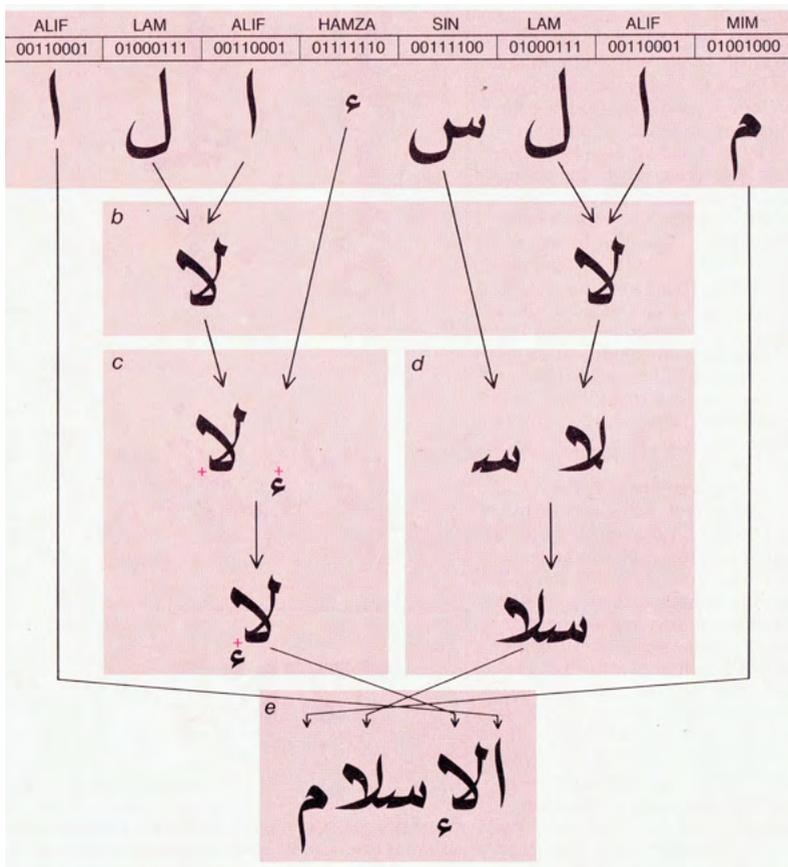
# 2018 Student Guide

Department of Linguistics

School of Literature, Art and Media  
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
SYDNEY



Cover: A System of Elocution, with Special Reference to Gesture, to the Treatment of Stammering, and Defective Articulation (1846-2016), Comstock, Andrew.  
 Inside Sleeve: Scientific American, Volume 251, p. 86

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Information in this booklet is to be used as a guide only, as there may be changes closer to the start of the academic year.

Please check the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Future Students web page for complete course and study information:

[http://sydney.edu.au/arts/future\\_students/](http://sydney.edu.au/arts/future_students/)

# Contents

## Welcome

## Welcome

Today's cutting-edge teaching and research in linguistics at the University of Sydney has a distinguished history, going back to pioneering field work in Australia and the Pacific some 70 years ago, as well as systemic functional research developed by our department's founding professor, M.A.K. Halliday.

In the Department of Linguistics, we offer expertise in research on endangered languages of the Asia/Pacific region, language in media and education, varieties of English spoken worldwide, relations between language and culture, language and mind, language in social interaction, cross-cultural communication, and analysis of language structure, from sounds to grammar to meaning to texts. We have strong connections to linguistic researchers throughout the university, in several language departments as well as in English, Education, Psychology, and Information Technology. We welcome all interested students to join our department for an engaging and eye-opening study experience in linguistics.

Associate Professor Monika Bednarek

Chair of Department  
Department of Linguistics



Concordance  
Word List  
Word Sketch  
Thesaurus  
Find X  
Sketch-Diff  
Sketch-Eval  
Corpus Info

Save  
View options  
KWIC  
Sentence  
Sort  
Left  
Right  
Node  
References  
Shuffle  
Sample  
Filter  
Overlaps  
1st hit in doc  
Frequency  
Node tags  
Node terms  
Doc IDs

Query **colour** 16,406 (147.0 per million)  

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J2L	It would be tedious to list the types and	<b>colours</b>	of stone, ceramic etc. used at each site	
J2L	types of stone used for various shades of	<b>colour</b>	are predictable and limited in number	
J2L	Birdcombe Avon. Here, sandstone furnished a buff	<b>colour</b>	, pennant stone a blue, liar the white for	
J2L	most mosaics comprise three to six basic	<b>colours</b>	, a work of good quality will include many	
J2L	therefore, to note ten or twelve different	<b>colours</b>	of tesserae in one pavement. In some, such	
J2L	the Woodchester Orpheus mosaic. </p> 3.2 The	<b>colour</b>	of Tesserae <-p> Sensitive use of shading	
J2L	1976, 9). Elsewhere, intelligent use of	<b>colour</b>	is responsible for the blue shading which	
J2L	are notable. </p> <p> Whilst considering the	<b>colour</b>	of tesserae it is also pertinent to mention	
J2L	: 0.5 cm. sq. and 1.5 cm. sq. </p> <p> Like	<b>colour</b>	, the size of the tesserae affects the perspective	
J2L	fairly dark tesserae (deep red is a favourite	<b>colour</b>	), so producing a stronger "proximity effect	
J2L	panels (pl. 5b). At Leicester the rosettes -	<b>coloured</b>	(from the edges inwards) red, yellow and	
J2L	be cramped (although "loose"). There are	<b>colour</b>	contrasts however: the simple guilloche	
J2L	former. However, the more subtle use of	<b>colour</b>	in the latter also produces a less contrived	
J2L	angular appearance. An overall poverty of	<b>colour</b>	, and the use of slightly larger (but still	
J2L	mosaic A). Although including the same basic	<b>colours</b>	, as well as tesserae of a similar size,	
J2L	blending of many tones of five or six basic	<b>colours</b>	, is notable in both designs. It is a sensitivity	
J2L	shows a generally consistent interlace of	<b>colour</b>	, one in every four tongues of the latter	
J2L	Oceanus panel (contrast the confusion of	<b>colour</b>	around the heads of the lion and stag)	
J2L	However, on balance, the use here of similar	<b>colours</b>	(red, yellow, grey, pale-blue, brown) and	
J2L	Street mosaic, the presence there of a richly	<b>coloured</b>	figured panel (enclosed by a chain-guilloche	

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Lexical  Computing

A set of concordances for the query "colour" provided by the Sketch Engine software. Source: Wikimedia Commons

## Linguistics

### at the University of Sydney

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Linguistics is the study of human language. It offers a variety of pathways to rewarding careers.

The goals of linguistics are to find out what language is like, and why, and to find ways to use this knowledge in understanding communication, culture, social life, and the human mind. Each of the world's 6000 languages is a rich and textured system, with its own sounds, its own grammar, and its own identity and style. From the Amazon to Africa, from Southeast Asia to Indigenous Australia, we use language for thinking, persuading others, gathering information, organizing our activities, gossiping, and ultimately structuring our societies.

### Why Study?

#### Have you ever wanted to know:

- In what ways are all languages the same, and in what ways can they differ?
- Are Australian English and Singapore English two separate languages?
- How many different sounds can be made with the human vocal tract?
- How to read and write the phonetic alphabet?
- How do languages change? And why?
- Are we unknowingly manipulated by the words used in the media?
- What is it about the human mind that makes language the way it is?

In linguistics, you will learn how to investigate questions like these, using methods ranging from computer analysis to text analysis to field research expeditions on languages spoken anywhere from major cities to isolated villages. You will become a language and communication expert. The skills you will acquire in linguistics can be used in the study of the human mind and the diversity of cultures. These skills are relevant to a range of professional settings such as international relations, travel, community development, language teaching, general education, academic research, journalism and publishing, marketing and public relations, and computer science.

#### When you have completed your major in Linguistics you will be able to:

1. examine linguistic issues by undertaking research that begins with a problem and uses methodologies chosen from a range of disciplines to solve that problem
2. appropriately apply techniques to analyze and interpret sounds, structures, meanings, and functions of any language, from languages you already know well, to languages you have never encountered before
3. develop intuitions and techniques for seeing underlying patterns in seemingly chaotic natural data, and for applying these intuitions and techniques in a broad

range of research and professional settings (beyond linguistics)

4. flexibly apply linguistic research techniques and outcomes in relevant research and professional applications, for example to do with education, translation, international relations, community development, communication, and language processing

5. understand the nature of, and limits on, diversity in human languages

6. understand the discipline of linguistics and its connections to other academic and professional disciplines.

## Skills and Careers Information for Students

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Studying Linguistics at the University of Sydney opens doors to a diverse range of future opportunities, and provides students with a broad and unique set of skills. Language is the bedrock of our society, and is unavoidable in any facet of life, be it workplace-related or otherwise. Linguistics is undeniably a field of study that is of utmost value to students at the University of Sydney.

### What skills can I gain from a Linguistics major?

The extraordinary number of subareas within Linguistics means that students at the University of Sydney acquire a wide array of skills, all with utility in the real world. These subareas include phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, corpus linguistics, ethnolinguistics and semiotics. The qualities that a Linguistics major offers can be categorised into broad and specific skills:

#### Broad Skills:

##### Analytical and logical reasoning

- Critical thinking
- Argumentation
- Communication skills
- Research and observation skills
- Data and pattern analysis
- Cross-cultural understanding and respect.

##### Skills Specific to Linguistic Study:

- Understanding of human behaviour and interaction
- The ability to analyse and better learn other languages
- Greater knowledge of one's own language(s)
- The ability to deal with the complexity of language meaning and social use
- Formal modelling and description of language(s).

## What career pathways are available to Linguistics students?

Linguistics, of course, allows students to enter careers specific to language, but the skills listed above are also invaluable in numerous other employment fields. You may have come across David Peterson, who studied linguistics and now constructs artificial languages for television and movies, including Dothraki and Valyrian for the television series Game of Thrones. While Hollywood may not be a destination for all, a 2017 study by the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services in the UK found that 63.2% of Linguistics graduates entered into the industry or other fields, while 19.5% entered into education-related employment and/or further study and research. A further 6.0% did both!

## Some of the pathways available after studying Linguistics include:

### Industry:

- Translators and interpreters
- Language analysts (for example, with security organisations)
- Dialect, speech and acting coaching
- Speech pathology (evaluating, diagnosing, and treating disorders in domains such as cognitive communication, voice, and swallowing)
- Cryptography (constructing and analysing protocols for secure communication in the presence of third parties)
- Lexicography (creating dictionaries)
- Business coaching (for example, interpersonal, professional or cross-cultural communication)
- Working on technologies such as text-to-speech, artificial intelligence and speech recognition.

### Education and Research:

- University-level teaching and research, including fieldwork
- Early, primary and high-school level teaching
- Special education, English as a Second Language (ESL) and foreign language teaching
- Teacher education and training
- Educational research.

### Other Areas:

- Creative writing, journalism, editing and publishing
- Acting
- Neuroscience and psychology
- Philosophy
- Anthropology
- Law, government and advocacy
- Business and marketing
- Computer programming and software development.

Some local opportunities include the Macquarie Dictionary, which is based at Sydney, the Master of Speech Pathology, and the Master of Indigenous Languages Education, also offered by the University of Sydney, Appen, an artificial-intelligence company based in Chatswood, and both the Polyglot Group and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, who actively seek graduates specialising in linguistics and foreign languages.

## How can I get involved?

The University of Sydney Linguistics Society regularly organises career events, and its members are always open to supporting students in their employment endeavours. Information can be found at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/lingsoc/> or by contacting [linguistics.society@sydney.edu.au](mailto:linguistics.society@sydney.edu.au).

Several other useful sources are also readily available, such as:

Career Linguist – A popular blog run by a linguist which explains the work of linguists and where future opportunities for budding linguists may lie: <https://careerlinguist.com/>.

Superlinguo – Another blog, authored by Lauren Gawne, which provides further valuable insights into the life of a linguist. It includes interviews with people with linguistics training now working in diverse occupational fields: <http://www.superlinguo.com/>.

The Australian Linguistic Society – Australia's national linguistic organisation, which runs annual conferences: <http://www.als.asn.au/>.

The Applied Linguistics Association of Australia – An organisation promoting research, teaching and careers in linguistics: <http://www.alaa.academy/>.

The Linguist List – An international linguistics community, bringing together information on conferences, publications and employment opportunities worldwide: <https://linguistlist.org/>.

Of course, the staff of the Department of Linguistics at the University of Sydney also act as excellent points of call for career and further study advice. Contact details are available at <http://sydney.edu.au/arts/slam/contacts/index.shtml>.

*Skills and careers section compiled by Giacomo Rotolo-Ross and Lorraine Alouan, Department of Linguistics Student Representatives 2017 (in collaboration with A/Prof Monika Bednarek, Chair of Department)*



## Major and Minor in Linguistics

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### Requirements for Completion

A major in Linguistics requires 48 credit points from the Unit of Study table including:

- (i) 12 credit points of 1000-level units
- (ii) 12 credit points of 2000-level core units
- (iii) 18 credit points of 3000-level selective units
- (iv) 6 credit points of 3000-level interdisciplinary project unit

A minor in Linguistics requires 36 credit points from the Unit of Study table including:

- (i) 12 credit points of 1000-level core units
- (ii) 12 credit points of 2000-level core units
- (iii) 12 credit points of 3000-level selective units

### First year

In first year, students will begin by taking the core unit LNGS1001 Structure of Language, to gain foundational knowledge and skills in the discipline of linguistics, including key terms, basic facts and key methods of analysis. They will learn basic aspects of linguistic structure, and the relations among them: phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and discourse structure. This includes learning to do basic phonetic transcription using the International Phonetic Alphabet, and first principles for the structural analysis of languages, based on evidence and argumentation. In second semester of first year, students are encouraged to take the core unit LNGS2601 Phonetics and Phonology. In the second core junior unit LNGS1002 Language and Social Context, also offered in second semester, students will learn basic facts about variation of linguistic practices in speech communities around the world, and the relation of these practices to social variables including socioeconomic class, gender and sexuality, ethnic identity, generation and dis/ability, and principles by which language is used in social interaction.

### Second year

In second year, students begin by completing their core 2000-level requirements (LNGS2624 Grammar of the World's Languages in first semester), and can already be starting with 3000-level selective units if desired. In their second year, students will gain a strong disciplinary foundation in knowledge about, and analysis of,

structural properties of the world's languages, involving detailed knowledge of facts and methods of analysis of phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic, and discourse structure, gaining knowledge of what is commonplace and what is exceptional in the world's languages. They will learn to communicate about linguistic phenomena using terminology, representations, and genres appropriate to standards of the discipline, and will begin to gain mastery of techniques for measuring and analysing patterns of sound, grammar, meaning, and discourse. By starting with 3000-level selective units in second year (as well as taking optional elective 2000-level units in the 'common pool'), students will be able to both broaden and deepen their command of linguistic topics and methods. Students will also acquire an understanding of the social and cultural values of linguistic structure, and the ethical context of any structural analysis, along with a basic ability to read and interpret information in scientific articles published in the discipline.

### Third year

In third year, students will round out their complement of LNGS units by selecting from among the available 3000-level selective units. Students will gain an understanding of linguistics in an interdisciplinary context through research on linguistic topics that connect meaningfully to related disciplines and fields of inquiry. They will advance their knowledge and skills relating to data gathering and analytical techniques for the discipline, in domains from sound to grammar to meaning to discourse. In advanced units in the discipline, students will gain an understanding of the higher-order relations between sub-systems of any language, in domains including sound, grammar, meaning, and discourse, and interfaces between these sub-systems. And they will learn to apply advanced technical and conceptual skills to measure and analyse patterns of sound, grammar, meaning, and discourse. Students can examine complex and pressing linguistic problems and begin to independently research and analyze those problems in innovative ways. There are opportunities to undertake linguistic projects both independently and in collaboration with mentors and peers. In third year, students will learn how to argue for and against particular analyses and solutions in genres appropriate to the discipline, and how to decide on the most appropriate analyses and solutions.

### Fourth Year

Students who would like to deepen their knowledge and skills in this major can complete an additional year combining their Bachelor of Arts degree with the new Bachelor of Advanced Studies.

In the Bachelor of Advanced Studies, students can undertake advanced coursework, complete a second major, combine studies from a range of disciplines and get involved in cross-disciplinary community, professional, research or entrepreneurial project work.

<http://sydney.edu.au/courses/bachelor-of-arts>



## Units of Study (each unit is 6 credit points)

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### 1000-level units of study

LNGS1001 Structure of Language

LNGS1002 Language and Social Context

### 2000-level units of study

#### Core

LNGS2601 Phonetics and Phonology

LNGS2624 Grammar in the World's Languages

### 3000-level units of study

#### Core

Interdisciplinary Project Unit

#### Selective

LNGS3699 Linguistics Research Project

LNGS3601 Semantics - meaning, reference and mind

LNGS3605 Describing a Language

LNGS3607 Genre and Register

LNGS3608 Computers, Discourse, Language

LNGS3609 Text and Context

LNGS3610 Language Change and Variation

LNGS3612 Dynamics of Sound

LNGS3613 Advanced Morphology and Syntax

LNGS3690 Issues in Theoretical Linguistics

LNGS3696 Bilingualism

LNGS3700 Language Diversity and Universals

LNGS3701 Functional Grammar

LNGS3702 Pragmatics - meaning in use

LNGS3703 Language, Brain and Mind

ITLN3685 Linguistic Issues in Migration

## 4000-level units of study

LNGS4115 The Language of Business

LNGS4116 Language and the Law

## Elective units in Table S

LNGS2617 Cross-Cultural Communication

LNGS2611 Australia's Indigenous Languages

LNGS2627 Analysing (Social) Media Discourse

LNGS2628 Digital tools for the humanities

**Note:** not every unit is offered every year. For a full list of 2018 units see page 14.

### Linguistics Major

Year 1	Sem 1	LNGS1001 Structure of Language	1000 level unit	1000 level unit	1000 level unit in another major/minor from Table A or S*
	Sem 2	LNGS1002 Language and Social Context	LNGS2601 Phonetics and Phonology	1000 level unit	1000 level unit in another major/minor from Table A or S
Year 2	Sem 1	LNGS2624 Grammar in the World's Languages	Elective Table S: LNGS2611 Australia's Indigenous Languages	Elective Table S: LNGS2627 Analysing (Social) Media Discourse	2000 level unit in another major/minor from Table A or S
	Sem 2	3000 level Selective unit from the Linguistics major table	Elective Table S: LNGS2628 Digital Tools for the Humanities	Elective units/OLE*	2000 level unit in another major/minor from Table A or S
Year 3	Sem 1	3000 level Selective unit from the Linguistics major table	3000 level unit in another major from Table A or S	3000 level unit in another major from Table A or S	2000/3000 level unit in another major/minor from Table A or S
	Sem 2	3000 level Selective unit from the Linguistics major table	3000-level Interdisciplinary project unit	Elective Table S: LNGS2617 Crosscultural Communication	3000 level unit in another major from Table A or S

\*OLE: Open Learning Environment unit of study

\* Table A: Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences majors, minors and units of study

\* Table S: University shared pool of majors, minors and units of study

## Pathways through the Bachelor of Arts/Bachelor of Advanced Studies

If you undertake a fourth year, you will be undertaking a combined Bachelor of Arts / Bachelor of Advanced Studies (BAS).

To fulfil the requirements for the BAS you must:

- complete a second major
- complete 48 credit points in one of two pathways
  - Honours; or
  - Advanced Coursework

### Example pathway: Advanced Coursework option, Bachelor of Arts

Year 1	Sem 1	LNGS1001 Structure of Language	Elective	Elective/Minor	Table S major* 2
	Sem 2	LNGS1002 Language and Social Context	LNGS2601 Phonetics and Phonology	Elective/Minor	Table S major 2
Year 2	Sem 1	LNGS2624 Grammar in the World's Languages	Elective Table S: LNGS2611 Australia's Indigenous Languages	Elective/Minor	Table S major 2
	Sem 2	3000 level Selective unit from the Linguistics major table	Elective Table S: LNGS2628 Digital Tools for the Humanities	Open Learning Environment units	Table S major 2
Year 3	Sem 1	3000 level Selective unit from the Linguistics major table	Open Learning Environment units	Elective/Minor	Table S major 2
	Sem 2	3000 level Selective unit from the Linguistics major table	3000-level Interdisciplinary project unit	Elective Table S: LNGS2617 Crosscultural Communication / Minor	Table S major 2
Year 4	Sem 1	LNGS4115 The Language of Business	Elective Table S: LNGS2627 Analysing (Social) Media Discourse	Elective/Minor	Table S major 2***
	Sem 2	LNGS4116 Language and the Law	Linguistics project 4000 level unit		Table S major 2***

\* Table S: University shared pool of majors, minors and units of study

\*\* A second major is required but a minor is optional

\*\*\* These units may be taken in third year, and minor units or electives may be taken in fourth year

## Pathway: Honours option

The Honours year comprises two semester-long units of study and a thesis of 18,000–20,000 words in length.

See page 18 for detailed Linguistics Honours course advice.

Example pathway: Honours option, Bachelor of Arts					
Year 1	Sem 1	LNGS1001 Structure of Language	Elective	Elective	Table S major* 2
	Sem 2	LNGS1002 Language and Social Context	LNGS2601 Phonetics and Phonology	Elective	Table S major 2
Year 2	Sem 1	LNGS2624 Grammar in the World's Languages	Open Learning Environment units	Elective Table S: LNGS2611 Australia's Indigenous Languages	Table S major 2
	Sem 2	3000 level Selective unit from the Linguistics major table	Open Learning Environment units	Elective Table S: LNGS2628 Digital Tools for the Humanities**	Table S major 2
Year 3	Sem 1	3000 level Selective unit from the Linguistics major table	Elective Table S: LNGS2627 Analysing (Social) Media Discourse	Table S major 2	Table S major 2
	Sem 2	3000 level Selective unit from the Linguistics major table	3000-level Interdisciplinary project unit	Table S major 2	Table S major 2
Year 4	Sem 1	LNGS4113 Language in Context	LNGS4114 Structure in Language	LNGS4111 Linguistics Honours Thesis 1	
	Sem 2	LNGS4112 Linguistics Honours Thesis 2			

\* Table S: University shared pool of majors, minors and units of study

\*\*or Elective Table S: LNGS2617 Crosscultural Communication

## Undergraduate

THE UNIVERSITY OF  
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## 2018 Units of Study

Undergraduate program taught within the department

### Semester 1

- LNGS1001 Structure of Language
- LNGS2624 Grammar in the World's Languages
- LNGS2627 Analysing (Social) Media Discourse
- LNGS3605 Describing a Language
- LNGS3609 Text and Context
- LNGS3700 Language Diversity and Universals

### Semester 2

- LNGS1002 Language and Social Context
- LNGS2601 Phonetics and Phonology
- LNGS2617 Cross-Cultural Communication
- LNGS2628 Digital Tools For the Humanities
- LNGS3612 Dynamics of Sound
- LNGS3613 Advanced Morphology and Syntax
- LNGS3701 Functional Grammar
- LNGS3702 Pragmatics - meaning in use



PLoS ONE, 2013. Image: Courtesy Nick Enfield

## 2018 Units of Study

### 1000 Level Units

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#### LNGS1001 Structure of Language

This unit explores the fundamental properties of human language, with examples from languages spoken in every part of the world. We look at the sounds of human language: how the speech organs make them, and how different they can be across languages. We gain a detailed understanding of English consonants and vowels, and we learn how to transcribe them phonetically. We investigate the ways in which sounds can convey meanings, through the formation of words and sentences in English and many other languages. We see how and why English is different from Japanese, Swahili, German, or even Irish.

#### LNGS1002 Language and Social Context

This unit introduces the study of the interrelationship between language and society. It is concerned with phenomena of language change and how that leads to varieties in a language. How are these varieties linked to social differences? What distinguishes male speech from female speech or what are the linguistic styles of different social classes or ethnic groups? What is slang, or jargon, and what distinguishes a casual conversation from an interview?

### 2000 Level Units

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#### LNGS2601 Phonetics and Phonology

Phonetics is the study of the physical properties of human speech. Phonology is the study of the representation and organization of sound in human language. This unit introduces students to these two core fields within linguistics, while also offering a brief overview of the phonetic and phonological diversity found in the world's languages. Basic phonological patterns are explored and students are given hands on practice in analysing these patterns.

#### LNGS2617 Cross-Cultural Communication

Intercultural communication is common, especially in today's globalized societies. It is challenging for people who engage in it, as well as for theories of communication in different societies. We consider approaches including conversation analysis, speech act theory, interactional sociolinguistics, linguistic anthropology, and discourse analysis. In analysing samples of cross-cultural communication we attend to how social relationships are reflected in linguistic practices. We explore applied perspectives on intercultural communication in educational, courtroom and workplace interactions.

#### LNGS2624 Grammar in the World's Languages

All languages can be used to build meanings of roughly equivalent complexity, but they often do this in very different ways. This core unit focuses on morphology and syntax, exploring the nature of these aspects of language, and showing how they are related to other aspects of



language such as discourse and the lexicon.

### LNGS2627 Analysing (Social) Media Discourse

'You won't believe what happens next (and it's not what you think)'. This unit examines linguistic approaches to media discourse. The language of news texts and social media will form a special focus of the unit. We will explore general aspects of media institutions, the ways in which social identities are constructed in the media, differences between the language of various types of media texts, and relationships between words and images.

### LNGS2628 Digital Tools For the Humanities

New technologies are developing at a rapid pace and have enabled significant breakthroughs in collecting, analysing and visualising the textual data that are at the heart of many subjects. This interdisciplinary unit will teach students how to use computer and digital tools for the collection or analysis of spoken/written discourse, for example social media, literature, fieldwork data, corporate communication, foreign language, interviews, news discourse and many more. The emphasis is on easy-to-use tools and no prior technical expertise is required.

### 3000 Level Units

### LNGS3605 Describing a Language

A language other than English is chosen for comprehensive, 'deep dive' analysis (phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and discourse), and for description of the ways it is used (ethnography of speaking including speech acts,

speech events, registers and genres). It is examined in its areal, genetic, historical, social and typological contexts. We also examine sources of data and their reliability, and the ways in which findings may be presented (reference and teaching grammars, linguistic papers, digital resources).

### LNGS3609 Text and Context

Discourse analysis is concerned with analysing how people create meaning(s) in a given social context. In this unit students will learn to apply linguistic methods to the analysis of discourse. 'Discourse' includes both spoken and written language as well as images. Students will learn to apply a range of advanced linguistic methods to explore different discourse varieties and to study their organisation above the sentence level. A particular focus will be on the kinds of insights provided by different analytical techniques.

### LNGS3612 Dynamics of Sound

Language is a dynamic system, under constant pressures and continually evolving. Sounds and sound systems of human languages are incredibly diverse yet at the same time there are identifiable principles or factors that seem to constrain the diversity found in the phonetic and phonological systems of language. This unit examines sound systems in language, from a holistic point of view, looking at phonetic and phonological properties of sounds. Techniques are introduced to help analyse linguistic sound systems in terms of synchronic patterns and also their diachronic development

### LNGS3613 Advanced Morphology and Syntax

This elective unit explores issues and challenges at an advanced level in

the analysis of word and sentence structure, and introduces a range of formal and functional models developed for the description and analysis of complex morphological and syntactic issues.

### LNGS3700 Language Diversity and Universals

Human languages show a great range of diversity in every level of structure: phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and more. Yet at the same time this diversity is constrained by universal or near-universal properties. This unit examines the nature and extent of diversity in the world's languages, exploring how this diversity can be best described, analysed, and explained. Principles of Language Typology and techniques for discovering patterns and generalizations are introduced. Explanations for diversity and universals are considered.

### LNGS3701 Functional Grammar

This unit takes a functional view of grammar, considering the ways in which English is organised to build up our picture of reality, to enable us to interact in conversation and to make our contribution coherent and relevant. It is designed to give students skills in the analysis of ideational, interpersonal and textual meaning in the clause, the nature of inter-clausal relations, and the structure of nominal, verbal and adverbial groups and prepositional phrases

### LNGS3702 Pragmatics - meaning in use

Pragmatics explores interactions of meaning and context in discourse. This unit of study introduces students to some important topics in pragmatics research: reference

and speech acts, non-literal language, the role of inference and reasoning in discourse, politeness, conversation, and the ethnography of speaking.

### LNGS4115 The Language of Business

What role does language play in business communication? Corporations make use of a wide range of different communicative activities, from company websites, mission statements, and corporate reports to communication on social media sites. People use language to construct and enact corporate images, workplace cultures, and leadership styles. This unit introduces students to linguistic approaches to business language, and explores the role language plays in organizations. Students will gain new insights into the surprising power of workplace discourse.

### LNGS4116 Language and the Law

Law cannot exist without language. We look at the central role of language in the law and in legal professions. Language is the medium through which norms and laws are established, from informal agreements to ironclad contracts. Human interaction in legal processes is conducted through language, from arrests to interrogations to courtroom cross-examination and sentencing. And language is a focus of forensic work, from verifying the identity of recorded voices to determining whether an apparent suicide note was in fact written by the deceased.

### Honours

Students considering enrolling in Linguistics honours are encouraged to consult with the Linguistics Honours Coordinator as early as possible, preferably during their second year of study. The department of Linguistics encourages joint honours programs.

From 2018-2020, admission to an honours year requires completion of a Linguistics major at an average of 70 percent or above.

From 2021, admission to an honours year requires completion of a Linguistics major at an average of 70 percent or above and the completion of a second major.

Refer to the degree resolutions in this handbook and to the Faculty Admissions Policy for Honours:

– [sydney.edu.au/handbooks/arts/rules/faculty\\_resolutions.shtml](http://sydney.edu.au/handbooks/arts/rules/faculty_resolutions.shtml)

Honours Coordinator: Professor James Martin

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Phone: +61 2 9351 4227

### 2018 Units of Study

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#### Seminar units

LNGS4113 Language in Context

LNGS4114 Structure in Language

#### Honours Thesis units

LNGS4111 Linguistics Honours Thesis 1

LNGS4112 Linguistics Honours Thesis 2



Times Square, New York City. Photo: Nick Enfield

## LNGS4111 Linguistics Honours Thesis 1

This unit will support the development of students' research theses. The unit will include an orientation to their honours year, thesis development workshops, regular student-supervisor consultations and preliminary thesis writing.

## LNGS4112 Linguistics Honours Thesis 2

This unit requires students to complete an 18 000 word original piece of sustained and advanced research in Linguistics, with supervision from a member of the Department guiding the research and writing process.

## LNGS4113 Language in Context

'Language in Context: from Foundations to Cutting Edge' will focus on paired readings (one reaching back to the foundations of the discipline, the other one looking forward from the frontiers of current understandings). These will relate to language in context (in all relevant senses, from society to culture, from conversation to text, within and across modalities), including but not limited to empirical, analytical, theoretical, applied, methodological, and epistemological issues, at an advanced level.

## LNGS4114 Structure in Language

'Structure in Language: from Foundations to Cutting Edge' will focus on paired readings (one reaching back to the foundations of the discipline, the other one looking forward from the frontiers of current understandings). These will relate to structure in language (at all levels, from sound to morphosyntax to discourse), including but not limited to empirical, analytical, theoretical, applied, methodological, and epistemological issues, at an advanced level.



## Postgraduate Coursework Program

### Master of Crosscultural and Applied Linguistics

Graduates of the Masters of Crosscultural and Applied Linguistics are uniquely qualified to apply linguistic skills and know-how in today's globalized professional and community settings. The course has a special emphasis on cultural diversity in the language of professional and social engagement. Students learn core concepts of language and culture, and gain skills in applying them in areas ranging from business to education, community relations, media, medicine, and law.

The program offers exciting opportunities for students to deepen their knowledge of linguistics and crosscultural communication, and to develop new skills by putting that knowledge into practice. In core units of study, students analyze the forms and functions of language, in both spoken and written forms, and study ways in which language connects with visual context, including gesture, image, film and sound, paying special attention to social media and digital platforms. Students develop a critical awareness of the connections between language, culture, and society, and their relation to differences in the forms of power and opportunity that are available to people in an ever-globalising world, depending on the language – or kind of language – they use.

Graduates from this program will be equipped to address a range of real world issues in language and communication, in areas as diverse as public relations in business, broadening literacy in multilingual education, avoiding cultural misunderstandings in community engagement, navigating legal language, interpreting news discourse, and improving care-provider/patient communication in health settings.

The program's advanced units of study provide students with opportunities to gain experience and skills in professional practice relating to applications of crosscultural and linguistic knowledge and skills, as well as to pursue more academically focused research as a foundation for higher degree research.

### Course Requirements

**Candidates for the Graduate Certificate** in Crosscultural and Applied Linguistics must complete 24 credit points of core units of study.

**Candidates for the Graduate Diploma** in Crosscultural and Applied Linguistics must complete 48 credit points, including 24 credit points of core units of study and 24 credit points of elective units of study.

**Candidates for the Master** of Crosscultural and Applied Linguistics must complete 96 credit points, including a minimum of 24 credit points of core units of study, a maximum of 66 credit points of elective units of study and a minimum of 6 credit points of capstone units of study.

## Units of Study (each unit is 6 credit points)

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### Core units of study

LNGS7002 Language, Society and Power  
LNGS7006 Crosscultural Communication  
LNGS7505 Structure and Function of Language  
LNGS7506 Discourse and Communication

### Elective units of study

LNGS7101 Bilingualism  
LNGS7102 Educational Linguistics  
LNGS7109 Language and Identity  
LNGS7274 Media Discourse  
LNGS7275 World Englishes  
LNGS7276 Discourses of Globalisation  
LNGS7502 The Language of Business  
LNGS7503 Language and the Law  
LNGS7504 Medical Discourse  
LNGS7507 Language and Communities  
LNGS7521 Essay 1  
ASNS6905 Asian Popular Culture  
ASNS6906 Communicating in Asian Contexts  
ASNS6908 Media Industries in East Asia  
DVST6902 Development:

Communication and Education  
ECOP6015 Global Employment and Migration  
EDPJ5020 Literacy and Language Teaching  
EDPJ5022 Research Methods in Language Studies  
EDPJ5026 Language Testing and Assessment  
GCST5905 Identity, Place and Culture  
MECO6927 Organisational Communication  
MECO6919 Health Communication  
PACS6914 Conflict-resolving Media  
MKTG6118 Managing Communication in Organisations  
FASS7001  
Academic English for Postgraduates  
FASS7002  
Critical Literacies for Postgraduates  
WRIT6000  
Professional Writing  
WRIT6001  
Professional Editing

### Capstone units of study

LNGS7501 Professional Practice  
LNGS7528 Dissertation Part 1  
LNGS7529 Dissertation Part 2

**Note:** Not every unit is offered every year. A full list of 2018 units is on page 22 of this guide.

View the Admission Requirements here:

– [http://sydney.edu.au/arts/future\\_students/postgraduate\\_coursework.shtml](http://sydney.edu.au/arts/future_students/postgraduate_coursework.shtml)

**Contact** Dr Ahmar Mahboob

T + 61 2 9351 3548 E [ahmar.mahboob@sydney.edu.au](mailto:ahmar.mahboob@sydney.edu.au)



## 2018 Units of Study

Postgraduate program taught within the Department

### Semester 1

LNGS7002 Language, Society and Power

LNGS7102 Educational Linguistics

LNGS7502 The Language of Business

LNGS7503 Language and the Law

LNGS7505 Structure and Function of Language

### Semester 2

LNGS7006 Crosscultural Communication

LNGS7109 Language and Identity

LNGS7506 Discourse and Communication

LNGS7507 Language and Communities

### Semester 1 & 2

LNGS7521 Essay 1

LNGS7528Dissertation Part 1

LNGS7529Dissertation Part 2

## 2018 Units of Study

### LNGS7002 Language, Society and Power

Language is a symbolic currency: mastery of the standard language can buy institutional power, mastery of urban teenage slang can buy street cred. This course introduces students to key issues in sociolinguistics and language sociology such as the political economy of language, language variation and change, and critical discourse analysis. Members of the class will undertake empirical research.

### LNGS7006 Cross-Cultural Communication

In today's globalised and multicultural societies, cross-cultural communication is common enough. Even so, it continues to be a challenge, both for people who engage in cross-cultural communication on a daily basis, and for researchers trying to describe and understand it. In this unit of study we will consider a variety of discourse-analytic approaches to studying cross-cultural communication, including conversation

analysis, speech act theory, interactional sociolinguistics, the ethnography of communication, and critical discourse analysis. In our analyses of actual samples of cross-cultural communication we will pay particular attention to the social positioning of participants in an interaction, and the ways in which social relationships (particularly of power and intimacy) between participants are reflected in their linguistic practices. The unit will end with exploring applied perspectives, particularly on cross-cultural communication in educational, courtroom and workplace interactions.

### LNGS7102 Educational Linguistics

The relation of linguistics to education. Language teaching. Language and educational disadvantage. Language across the curriculum. The development of oral and written skills. Sociolinguistic factors.

### LNGS7109 Language and Identity

This unit examines the expression of social identities and relationships through language, including the connections

between social group style-shifting and registers.

## LNGS7502 The Language of Business

What role does language play in business communication? Corporations make use of a wide range of different communicative activities, from company websites, mission statements, and corporate reports to communication on social media sites. People use language to construct and enact corporate images, workplace cultures, and leadership styles. This unit introduces students to linguistic approaches to business language, and explores the role language plays in organizations. Students will gain new insights into the surprising power of workplace discourse.

## LNGS7503 Language and the Law

Law cannot exist without language. We look at the central role of language in the law and in legal professions. Language is the medium through which norms and laws are established, from informal agreements to ironclad contracts. Human interaction in legal processes is conducted through language, from arrests to interrogations to courtroom cross-examination and sentencing. And language is a focus of forensic work, from verifying the identity of recorded voices to determining whether an apparent suicide note was in fact written by the deceased.

## LNGS7505 Structure and Function of Language

This unit will focus on a functional approach to language, including its words, structures and sounds. The course considers linguistic resources for mapping reality, enacting interpersonal relations and managing information flow, alongside the expression of grammar as sound (phonetics, phonology, rhythm and intonation) or script.

## LNGS7506 Discourse and Communication

Learning to speak and write effectively across a wide range of social contexts is crucial to all our lives. This unit considers genre (the social purpose of texts), and moves on to consider the ways language varies in terms of what we are talking about, who we are talking to and the medium we are using to communicate (speaking, writing, texting, posting etc.).

## LNGS7507 Language and Communities

How does it feel when your mother tongue is only spoken in your own village and not viewed as a 'proper' language? Are these communities justified in trying to revitalize their ancestral tongues? This unit will analyze the dilemmas faced by speakers of minority languages. We will address how to respectfully communicate and interact with these communities.

## LNGS7521 Essay 1

Candidates research and write an essay on an approved topic under the supervision of an academic member of staff.

## LNGS7528 Dissertation

### Part 1

Independent research and writing toward a dissertation of 12000 words on an approved topic under the supervision of an academic member of staff.

## LNGS7529 Dissertation

### Part 2

Completion and submission of a dissertation of 12000 words on an approved topic, written under the supervision of an academic member of staff.



## Postgraduate Program

### Research Degrees

The Department offers the following postgraduate research degrees:

#### Master of Arts (Research)

#### Master of Philosophy

#### Doctor of Philosophy

The Department of Linguistics is a diverse and research-active department in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, with highly qualified staff drawing on extensive research backgrounds. Our research interests are international, interdisciplinary, and wide-ranging. Linguistic research investigates a very broad range of phenomena, from technical aspects of grammar to social functions of language, from relations between language and mind to the role of language in media and education. Linguistics is relevant in many research contexts and in many disciplines including anthropology, education, media studies, psychology, and sociology. Linguistics also has many practical applications such as language teaching, general education, journalism, marketing, public relations, and computer science.

Our department offers a wide range of research expertise, which enables research students in Linguistics to study in many different areas – from research into descriptions and theories of language (formal and functional), using information technologies (computers, software) in studying language or applying linguistic skills to areas such as education, discourse analysis, media discourse, and intercultural communication. There's also a great opportunity for cross-disciplinary work – students can participate in supervisory teams with members from departments in languages, media, English literature, education, sociology, etc.

Departmental staff are involved in major research projects funded by the Australian Research Council as well as other funding organisations. Projects tackle subjects as diverse as anthropological linguistics, field linguistics in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, language use in television series, news discourse, language and evaluation, genre relations, literacy, semantics, multimodality, classroom discourse, TESOL, youth justice conferencing, and World Englishes. Theoretical frameworks for this research include social semiotics, multi-modal discourse analysis, corpus linguistics, systemic functional linguistics, critical discourse analysis, conversation analysis, lexical functional grammar and other lexicalist approaches to syntax, linguistic typology, and basic linguistic theory.

Research students will be able to join a vibrant community of researchers. The department holds regular research seminars attended by staff and leading figures in the discipline from other institutions, and organises an international conference every year (Free Linguistics Conference). Postgraduate research seminars allow students to interact with their peers and gain useful feedback as well as skills such as conference and research presentations.

The department is also affiliated with the Pacific and Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Archives (PARADISEC, based at the Sydney Conservatorium of Music), a facility for the digital conservation of endangered materials from the Pacific region, defined broadly to include Oceania and East and Southeast Asia. The research group has developed models to ensure that the archive can provide access to interested communities, and conforms with emerging international standards for digital archiving. This offers unparalleled field linguistics resources for students.

## Awards and requirements

Please refer to the degree resolutions in the handbook and to the 'Faculty Admissions Policy and Procedure for: Doctor of Philosophy: Pathways to admission', for information on the specific admission requirements for different research award courses:

- <http://sydney.edu.au/study/find-a-course/postgraduate-study/postgraduate-research.html>

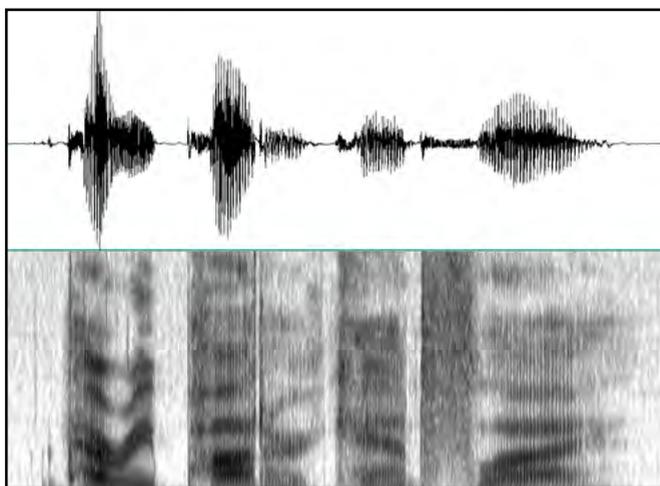


Image: Wikimedia Commons

## Staff

### Monika Bednarek

[monika.bednarek@sydney.edu.au](mailto:monika.bednarek@sydney.edu.au)

Monika Bednarek is interested in the linguistic analysis of mass media communication, especially news and television series: How is language used in contexts that reach millions if not billions of readers/viewers worldwide? Monika also does research on how language can be used to express our opinions, emotions, attitudes and feelings. Her research uses a variety of approaches, including corpus linguistics and discourse analysis.

### Dr Yaegan Doran

[yaegan.doran@sydney.edu.au](mailto:yaegan.doran@sydney.edu.au)

Yaegan Doran is a Lecturer in the Department of Linguistics and Research Fellow in the LCT Centre for Knowledge-Building at the University of Sydney. His research focuses on language, semiosis, knowledge and education from the perspectives of Systemic Functional Linguistics and Legitimation Code Theory, spanning the interdisciplinary fields of educational linguistics, multimodality, and language and identity.

### Nick Enfield

[nick.enfield@sydney.edu.au](mailto:nick.enfield@sydney.edu.au)

Nick Enfield's research on language, culture, cognition, and social interaction is based on extended field work in mainland Southeast Asia, especially Laos. He has written books on Southeast Asian languages, language contact and history, hand gesture and language, patterns of social interaction, and the role of language in social action and mind.

### Gwendolyn Hyslop

[gwendolyn.hyslop@sydney.edu.au](mailto:gwendolyn.hyslop@sydney.edu.au)

Gwendolyn Hyslop is interested in the historical changes and universal properties that drive languages to be the way they are today. One domain in which she examines this closely is that of sound, specifically focusing on the development and change of tonal systems over time. Her work also addresses the area of language documentation and preservation, focusing on the endangered languages of the Himalayas. She has also conducted fieldwork in Mexico and worked on Eskimo languages.

**Ahmar Mahboob**

**[ahmar.mahboob@sydney.edu.au](mailto:ahmar.mahboob@sydney.edu.au)**

Ahmar Mahboob has a keen interest in critical language variation. His research focuses on how language variation relates to a range of educational, social, professional, and political issues. In addition, he works on issues of professional identity (specifically of non-native English speakers) in TESOL.

**James Martin**

**[james.martin@sydney.edu.au](mailto:james.martin@sydney.edu.au)**

J R Martin's research interest is in functional linguistics, focusing on English and Tagalog, and applications in educational linguistics and forensic linguistics. He supervises research in these areas and teaches courses in functional grammar, discourse analysis and media discourse.

**Nick Riemer**

**[nick.riemer@sydney.edu.au](mailto:nick.riemer@sydney.edu.au)**

Nick Riemer does research on semantics and pragmatics and on the history and philosophy of linguistics. He teaches and supervises in both areas, and is a member of the Laboratoire d'histoire des théories linguistiques at Université Paris-Diderot, France.

#### Academic Coordinators for 2018

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**Chair of Department:** Associate Professor Monika Bednarek

**Undergraduate Coordinator:** Associate Professor Monika Bednarek

**Honours Coordinator:** Professor James Martin

**Postgraduate Coursework Coordinator:** Dr Ahmar Mahboob

**Postgraduate Research Coordinator:** Dr Gwen Hyslop



## Key dates for 2018

### Semester 1

Info Day	16 Dec 2017
Lectures begin	5 Mar
Census date	31 Mar
Semester Break	2 Apr - 6 Apr
Last day of lectures	30 Jun
Stuvac	11 Jun -15 Jun
Exam period	18 Jun - 30 June
Semester ends	1 Jul

### Semester 2

Lectures Begin	30 July
Census date	31 Aug
Open Day	26 Aug
Semester Break	24 Sep - 28 Sep
Last day of lectures	3 Nov
Stuvac	5 Nov - 9 Nov
Exam Period	12 Nov - 24 Nov
Semester ends	24 Nov

## Prizes, Scholarships & Financial Assistance

Information on Departmental prizes and scholarships can be found on the Department's website. Other scholarships and financial assistance available through the University can be found at:

[sydney.edu.au/arts/future\\_students/scholarships.shtml](http://sydney.edu.au/arts/future_students/scholarships.shtml)

## Policies

For information on policies that apply to current students, please visit:

[sydney.edu.au/students/](http://sydney.edu.au/students/)

## Summer & Winter Schools

Students can accelerate their program, catch up on a failed subject, balance their timetable, or study subjects outside their current program. Recent high school graduates can enrol in first year subjects. More information can be found at: [sydney.edu.au/summer](http://sydney.edu.au/summer)

ໄຊຊະນະຂອງການປະຕິວັດເຮົານັບມື້  
ມີຄວາມຫມາຍອັນຍິ່ງໃຫຍ່ທີ່ສຸດ, ມັນໄດ້  
ກ້າວໄປສູ່ໄລຍະປະຫວັດສາດອັນໃຫມ່, ມີ  
ຫນ້າທີ່ອັນໃຫມ່ໃນສະພາບການໃໝ່, ມັນ  
ຮຽກຮ້ອງຕ້ອງການໃຫ້ມີຄົນໃຫມ່, ດ້ານ  
ຄວາມຮູ້ຄວາມສາມາດ, ດ້ານຫລັກຫມັ້ນ  
ຄນສົມບັດ ສືບທຳປະຕິວັດ ອັນໃຫມ່, ເຖິງ  
ວ່າ ການ ຕໍ່ສູ້ ຍັງ ມີ ຄວາມຫຍຸ້ງຍາກລຳ  
ບາກບາວນານແລະສັບສົນປານໃດກໍ່ຕາມ

Text in the Lao language

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## Department of Linguistics

### School of Literature, Art and Media (SLAM)

### Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

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Science Rd, Camperdown 2006

[sydney.edu.au/study](http://sydney.edu.au/study)  
[sydney.edu.au/postgraduate](http://sydney.edu.au/postgraduate)  
[sydney.edu.au/arts/linguistics](http://sydney.edu.au/arts/linguistics)  
[sydney.edu.au/arts/slam](http://sydney.edu.au/arts/slam)  
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