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**Small gallery of linguists**

**A** ↑

**Aristotle** (384-322 BC) [Classical Antiquity] The youngest of the three Greek giants of philosophy. Aristotle — as opposed to Socrates and Plato — had wide scientific interests, but he did not share the political concerns of the last mentioned to the same degree. He was born in Macedonia and moved as a young man to Athens, later to Assos in Asia Minor, back to Macedonia again (where he tutored Alexander the Great). When the latter became king in 335 Aristotle moved back to Athens and founded his own school there, the Lyceum, which was also known as the peripatetic, or walking, school from the custom of its students of strolling about the grounds. After the death of Alexander he retired to Euboea. Aristotle was an adherent of the conventionalist view of language which is seen in his *De interpretatione* where he stresses that language does not arise naturally but is set by convention.

**Austin, John Langshaw** (1911-1960) [Philosophy] English philosopher. Born in Lancaster and educated in Oxford where he taught after World War II until his death. He was a representative of the 'ordinary language' school of philosophy. In his posthumously published book *How to do things with words* (1962) he outlined his theory of speech acts which was central to the later development of linguistic pragmatics. His basic stance was that utterances not only describe but also affect reality.

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**B** ↑

**Bede, The Venerable** (673?-735) [Dark Ages] English monk and historian. Bede was born in Northumbria and became a monk at Jarrow where he remained for the remainder of his life. Bede is known to posterity as the author of *Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum* 'Ecclesiastical history of the English people' which is the main historical source for the Old English period. He was an accurate and reliable observer and compiler of historical information and it is to him that we know of when and how the initial Germanic invasion of Britain took place.

**Bickerton, Derek** [Linguistic theory] An American linguist who is known for his views on how children 'create' language in a creole situation. Bickerton believes that there is an innate *bioprogram* which comes to the fore in situations of uncontrolled first language acquisition with little or no linguistic background. This bioprogram contains various elements, such as aspectual distinctions for verbs, which have been repeatedly observed among the world's creoles.

**Logo**

**URL**

<https://www.uni-due.de/ELE/LinguisticGallery.html>

**Subject**

Language and languages -Biography

**Accessibility**

Free

**Language**

English

**Publisher**

University of Duisburg and Essen

**Brief History**

Subject to research

**Scope and Coverage**

This website provides an introduction to the essentials of linguistics. It can be used in conjunction with an introductory course in linguistics, any seminar on a particular topic or to recollect memory about language and linguistics when students are preparing for their examinations.

This site also describes about information, essays and examination, levels of languages, summary and dictionary, area of linguists, language and mind, methods and theories of linguists, history of linguists, language typology etc.

**Kind of Information**

Each entry includes life span of notable economist, place of birth, nationality, career, achievement and award and innovation in this field.

**Chomsky, (Avram) Noam** (1928- ) [linguistic theory] An American linguist and political commentator. Born in Philadelphia and educated at the University of Pennsylvania under Zellig Harris, Chomsky soon developed his own ideas on linguistics which he moulded into a coherent theory, termed *transformational-generative grammar*, or simply *generative grammar*, which became the dominant paradigm in the field after the publication of his book *Syntactic structures* in 1957. He joined the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1955 and has remained there since, publishing prolifically on all aspects of linguistic theory with a high degree of consistency and continually remaining at the forefront of theoretical research. Chomsky has always stressed language as an abstract system, knowledge of which is partly innate and partly acquired unconsciously in early childhood. It is autonomous and shows internal structure which is independent of other faculties but parallel to similar cognitive abilities. Chomsky is more widely known as an uncompromising commentator on American foreign policy, initially during the Vietnam War and later in connection with Israel, Nicaragua and other countries where America has felt called upon to intervene.

**Special Features**

- ❖ This website also contains information about courses in linguistics being offered by the author in the current term. Click the relevant node in the *Information* branch. A window opens showing a tree whose nodes contain information about individual courses.
- ❖ Links to Google and Yahoo search engine and Linguist list and LINSE server.

**Arrangement Pattern**

Entries are arranged alphabetical order by surname.

**Remarks**

This site conveys the biographical details of linguists and also about language, area of language, levels of language, different essays and presentation of language. This will be helpful for students for preparation of examination.

**Comparable Tools**

- Linguist list (<https://linguistlist.org/studentportal/linguists/>)
- List of linguists ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_linguists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_linguists))

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