More Questions in Linguistics continued:

What does artificial machine-generated speech indicate about the uniqueness of human speech? What is phonetics? How might we describe the vowels and consonants, and kinds of speech transcription of all languages? How can we compare sound systems of different languages? What are suprasegmentals? What is the relationship between sounds and meaning? What is the role of literary features in language such as onomatopoeia, metaphor, symbolism, simile, and do all languages employ these features? What is the evolution of the history of written language and its forms from cave paintings to computer program languages? What is the relationship between speech and writing and oral vs. written traditions? What are the different types of graphic expression? What historically are the different forms of handwriting, print, typing, and electronic forms? What is graphology? What are the writing systems of languages? How do alphabets differ, i.e. Cyrillic vs. Latin vs. Semitic? What are different systems of shorthand worldwide? How does the process of reading and writing break through the consciousness of a child? What psychological accounts are there of the processes of reading, writing and spelling? Why is there no uniform spelling in Yiddish or language at the time of Shakespeare for that matter? Why is Elizabethan English different from the language of Chaucer or for that matter the langue of the post-modern James Joyce? What are the systems of deaf sign languages? What popular fallacies of sign language exist? Why was Helen Keller’s first word “water”? What is semiotics? How do way signs signify grammatical contrasts? What is finger spelling? What is cued speech? What are other systems of speech in all its varieties? In language acquisition, how do children learn differently to understand and speak their mother tongue depending on the neurological and psychological makeup of the child? What are the theories of language acquisition? What are the scientific techniques for finding out about child language acquisition? What is the development of infant vocalization and early speech perception and interaction- more than “gooing” and “gaing”? How do children learn sound systems, vowels, consonants, and intonation? What can parents do to better teach their children their mother tongue? How do children learn grammar and expand sentence length and complexity of expression? What neurologically goes on in the brain with acquisition of new vocabulary? What are usually the first words of children and how do children come to distinguish meaning of words? How do children represent a spectrum of different conversational skills? Do identical twins learn language in the same ways? What is the neurological basis of language and what psychological problems can give rise to disabilities in spoken, written, and signed language? What is the neurological basis of stuttering, lisping, and cleft palate? What is the structure of the brain's area of language capability? What is neurological language hemispheric dominance and localization? Why do stroke patients often lose their language capability? What do puns and slips of tongue tell us about language psychology? What are the scientific classifications of deafness, aphasia, dyslexia, dysgraphia, disorders of voice, stuttering, articulation disorders, fluency gifts, language delay? What are the different alternative communications modalities? How do people with language disorders often compensate? How do we explain linguistic change? How many languages are there in the world - do we include mathematical languages in this count? How do we statistically determine how many speakers of a language into the world there are? What are the families of languages in the world? How do new languages come into being? What experiments have been done about the origins of language? What happens if a child is raised in the wild without parents or community to teach them language, and which experiments of this sort have been done, what are the
results- is the Child a kind of Shakespearean Caliban creature? What is comparative philology? What is the history of Indo-European languages, where are they spoken, and how are they classified? How does a language come to be "dead" to exist only in written form? What are language isolates? Which languages of the world cannot be related to other languages in the world and why is this so? What is glottochronology? How do languages change? Why is Hebrew relatively a static language when compared with other world languages? What is the nature of pidgins and creole language? Is Ebonics a new language or dialect? What are the problems of classifying communication such as slang posed by the diversity of the world's languages? What are the common principles of translating and practice of translating and interpreting languages? How does machine translation (i.e. Babelfish) differ from human translation and why will a machine not be able to give syntax but only more literal translations? Why are some people better at translation? Does bilingualism give persons an edge in being better translators? What are artificial languages such as Esperanto, Basic, and other computer systems? How does a language diplomatically come to be "the official language of the world" i.e. in ancient Palestine Jews spoke Hebrew, Aramaic, then when Alexander came, in Greek, then when the Romans came, in Latin? What are the causes and extent of bilingual attitudes to language selection and use? What are the endangered languages of the world? What is language shift? What are governmental policies about language selection and use? What is the role and status of learning foreign languages in school? What are the methods of teaching languages? How does the immersion method of Ulpan or Middlebury College Language Institute work? What is nomenclature and how does medical nomenclature for instance hearken back to Greek and Latin etymological roots- why is this so? How does language intelligibility work? How do languages relate to other systems of human and non-human communication, i.e. the language of dolphins or bats or birds? What does the primitive language of apes teach us about human language? How does ape language differ from human language? Is morality innate to human language as for example the existence of the words "must and should" as Kant argues in his theory of knowledge and metaphysics of morals? How do non-linguistic sound, face, gesture and touch play a role in communication? What are the different linguistic methods? What is natural language processing?