



Linguistics and related fields of study

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Abstract

Linguistic science can broadly speaking of defined as a branch of knowledge consisting of scientific study of language. Linguistics is the study of language. Linguistics, therefore, is the science that describes the units and patterns of the sound system, the words and morphemes, and the phrases and sentences, that is the structure of language, as completely, accurately and economically as possible. The field of linguistics comprises understanding of the place of language in human life, the ways in which it is organized to fulfill the needs it serves, and the functions it performs.

Keywords: linguistics, language, related, broadly

Introduction

Linguistics and Other Disciplines

Linguistics and Anthropology

Broadly, speaking anthropology is the study of mankind and of culture. Anthropology is a study of mankind, especially of its society and customs. Its main subdivisions are,

- Physical anthropology
- Cultural anthropology

Linguistics is a branch of cultural anthropology. Anthropology tells us what were circumstances or conditions that led to the origin and growth of language, whereas linguistics tells how these languages grew and developed. Being concerned with man, anthropology is also concerned with an important gift of his, i.e. language, and is related to linguistics which examines and analyses this gift.

Linguistics and Psychology

Linguistics is concerned with the study of the forms and development of language. Linguistics studies human language. Psychology is concerned with the mental process involved in the use of language. Hence both psychology and linguistics are closely related. Linguistics examines how it is learnt. Thus, both linguistics and psychology examines how it is concerned with language. There is a close relationship between thought linguistic phenomenon.

Linguistics and Geography

Linguistics and geography are also inter- related disciplines. Geography is a science that studies the form, physical features, climate, divisions, population and natural objects like rivers, mountains, flora, and fauna. The vocabulary of a language is formed or enriched, to some extent, by presence of the birds, animals, plants. The language of the people of a thick forest with a rich store of animals may be richer in the names of trees and animals than the language of the people

living in the desert. The variations in the pronunciation of different speakers of a language can also be studied with reference to the geographical conditions of the regions to which these people belong. Thus, linguistics has much to do with geography in its study of various phenomenon related to language.

Linguistics and Literature

The relationship between linguistics and literature is like that of the hammer and the anvil. Linguistics is a study of language and language is a medium of literature. Thus, both linguistics and literature are closely related to language. The nature of language is of vital concern to the students of literature, because language is the medium in which literature is written. The uses of a language by different writers and poets in different ages, forms a subject of study in linguistics. Among other fine arts, music is much closer to linguistics than any other branch of fine arts.

Linguistics and Natural sciences

Linguistics touches the natural sciences such as physics, physiology and zoology, what are the organs and articulatory processes involved in the production of speech, are of immense help to the linguist.

On the basis of such information he classifies sounds and determines their characteristics. Physiology provides him knowledge about brain and the central nervous systems. Predictions of the linguist are not exactly like those of the natural scientist. Linguistics may, therefore, be compared with geology rather than with chemistry or physics in matter of approach and methodology.

Linguistics and Logic mathematics

Like philosophers, mathematicians and logicians are also interested in finding out what the fundamental entities of language are, what operations are performed, what relations

exist between such entities in a proposition, what the rules of formation and transformation of these propositions are and how universal the validity of these propositions is. The various forms of thinking studies in logic such as concept, judgment, inference and formulation of rules, find a place in the study of language or linguistics too. Thus, linguistics and logic may be said to have a relationship between them.

Linguistics and Communications engineering

Communications Engineering is concerned with the transmission of speech as study by wire and radio waves and conversion of linguistics signals into written message. Linguistics can help the communications engineer in understanding the linguistic nature of his material to be transmitted. The linguist can also help us to estimate the value of the different phonetic components in the sound wave which result from successive speech articulations and their localization into different band of frequencies. Invention of machine translation is the work of the linguist- engineer.

Conclusion

Linguistics is a developing science these days. It is achieving a significant position in various ways. Further linguistic researchers may open new avenues for the applications of linguistics. For all the people and for others who apply linguistics to their field of activity, the knowledge of linguistics is a means but for a group of specialists, knowing about language it is an end in itself.

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