



Tikrit University

College of Education

English Department

Class:3rd

Linguistics

Lecture Title: Linguistics and Other Disciplines

Submitted by:

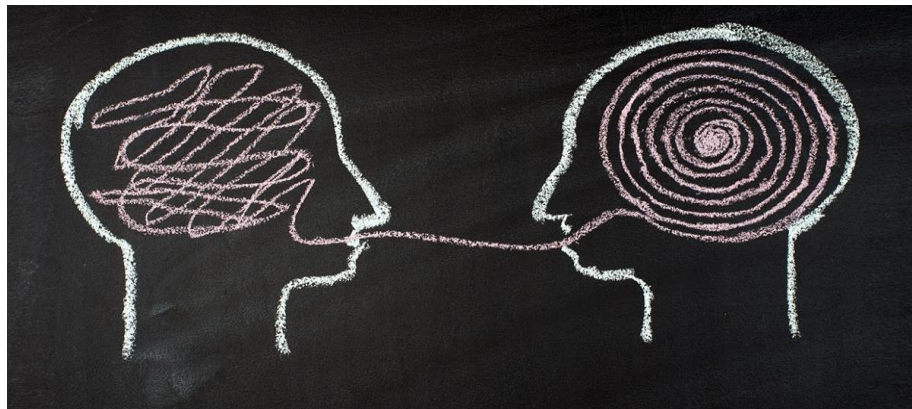
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What is discipline in Linguistics?

Linguistics is often called "the science of language," the study of the human capacity to communicate and organize thought using different tools (the vocal tract for spoken languages, hands for sign languages, etc.) and involving different abstract and tactile components.

1. Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics is the discipline that investigates and describes the psychological processes that make it possible for humans to master and use language. Psycholinguists conduct research on speech development and language development and how individuals of all ages comprehend and produce language.



2. 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.

These two branches are interactionist and variationist sociolinguistics. Interactionist sociolinguistics is principally interested in what language use can tell us about social processes, and therefore a central concern is the social meaning of language use.



3. Philosophical Linguistics

The philosophy of linguistics deals with philosophical issues arising in connection with the discipline of linguistics. It covers a wide variety of topics, including:

- (a) Ontological issues, such as the nature of languages and of related entities (e.g. sentences and words), as well the proper characterization of the subject matter of the discipline;
- (b) Epistemological issues, such as the nature and scope of a speaker's knowledge of her language;
- (c) methodological issues concerning the goals of theorization and the nature of linguistic explanation, the appropriate roles of abstraction and idealization, the import of the competence/performance distinction, and the kinds of data that may justify linguistic hypotheses.

4. Anthropological Linguistics

It is the study of the origin and development of human societies and cultures. Culture is the learned behavior of people, including their languages, belief systems, social structures, institutions, and material goods.



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5. Stylistics

It studies of the devices in languages (such as rhetorical figures and syntactical patterns) that are considered to produce expressive or literary style.

6. Language Teaching

Linguistics is needed in English language teaching because it helps teachers explain the English components and structures to the students. Every language has a system or linguistic rules that can be learned in terms of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics.

7. Applied Linguistics

Applied linguistics is a field of study that looks at how linguistics can help understand real-life problems in areas such as psychology, sociology and education. It can be compared with theoretical linguistics, which looks at areas such as morphology, phonology and lexis.

8. Communication Engineering

A branch of linguistics which deals with the application of the information theory to communication, i.e., the passing of messages from a source to a receiver via a channel.

9. Ethnolinguistics

The study of language in relation to culture- taking culture in the sense in which it is used in anthropology and more generally in the social science.