

Degree 3, (English Honours)

Paper – Eight

Section - 2

Subject- **Linguistics**

## *Definition, Scope and Branches of Linguistics*

### **The Branches of Linguistics**

- 1. Anthropological Linguistics:** The study of language variation and use in relation to the cultural patterns and beliefs of the human race as investigated using the theories and methods of anthropology.
- 2. Applied Linguistics:** the application of linguistic theories, methods and findings to the elucidation of language problems that have arisen in other domains. The term is specially used with reference to the field of other fields, such as stylistics, lexicography, translation and language planning, as well as to the clinical and educational fields.
- 3. Biological Linguistics:** The study of biological conditions for language development and use in human beings, with reference both to the history of language in human race and to child development.
- 4. Clinical Linguistics:** The application of linguistic theories and methods to the analysis of disorders of spoken, written or, signed language.

5. **Computational Linguistics:** the study of language using the technique and concepts of computer science, especially with the reference to the problems posed by the fields of machine translation, information, retrieval and artificial intelligence.
6. **Educational Linguistics:** the application of linguistic theories and methods to the study of the teaching and learning of a language (especially a first language) in schools and other educational settings.
7. **Ethnolinguistics:** the study of language in relation to ethnic types and behaviour, especially with reference to the way social interaction proceeds.
8. **Geographical Linguistics:** The study of the regional distribution of languages and dialects, seen in relation to geographical factors in the environment.
9. **Mathematical Linguistics:** the study of mathematical properties of language, using concepts from such fields as algebra computer, science and statistics.
10. **Neurolinguistics:** the study of neurological basis of language development and use in human beings, especially of brain's control over the process of speech and understanding.
11. **Philosophical Linguistics:** The study of the role of language in the elucidation of philosophical concepts, and of the philosophical status of linguistics theories, methods and observations.

12. **Psycholinguistics:** the study of the relationship between linguistic behaviour and psychological process. (e.g. memory, attention) thought to underline it.
13. **Sociolinguistics:** The study of the interaction between language and the structure and functioning of society.
14. **Statistical Linguistics:** The study of the statistical or quantitative properties of language.
15. **Theolinguistics:** the study of the languages used by biblical scholars, theologians, and others involved in the theory and practice of religious belief.

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