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Interaction with Linguistic and Its Branches

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Abstract:

English is now established medium of international communication. In such a scenario it becomes desirable that linguistics should be presented in such a way that it is understood by a large cross section of world population. The main purpose of the present paper is to provide a clear picture of applied linguistics. The public understanding of applied linguistics can sometimes be ensuring high standards in their own academic conduct. As a research scholar I want to be a part to enhance the knowledge of applied linguistics which have the integrity and reputation that partly depends on the way of language produced and circulated with in professionals .All branches of linguistics are given suitable explanation that is quite helpful to learners in interpreting them.

Over the intervening yrs the foci of attention have continued to branches. Today the governing board of AILA describes applied linguistic as a means of help some specific problems in society. Applied linguistics focus on the numerous and complete area in society in which language plays a role. The most notable change in A.P linguistic has been its rapid growth as an interdisciplinary field. In addition to foreign language teaching and machine translation, a partial sampling of issues considered central to the field of applied linguistics today includes topics such as language for special purpose, language planning and policy and language literary issues.

Although linguistic is the scientific study of language a number of intellectual disciplines are relevant to languages and interested with it literary theorist study the use of language in literature.

Linguistic is called a branch of applied linguistics concerned with the study of styles in texts especially in literary texts linguistic additionally draws on and informs work from such deserve fields as acoustics, anthropology and sociology etc. different school of linguistic help in expending and discovering the branches of linguistics. Special efforts contributed by American school of linguistic with the recognition of Indian contribution.

Until late 19th century the British Tradition of Linguistics was by and large imitative and was Greek and Latin oriented but the greatest contribution of England, however has been in the field of phonetics. Modern Linguistic in Britain has been influenced by the European Comparative Historical studies of 20th Century. But both these current were supplemented by the strong Britain interest in phonetics which was the gift of English School who had worked on the phonetics of Sanskrit.

Among American School of Linguistic the great Mathematician psychologist and philosopher name Chomsky contributed and became the dynamic, influenced and revolutionary linguist. He can be called the Paine of modern era as Paine brought revolution to Sanskrit grammar and provide a new shape and new brevity to linguistics Chomsky's motion of the grammar of a language is a refreshing departure from the tradition. He has questioned the accepted goals towards which linguistics theory was oriented and redefined the aims and functions of a grammar. He has specified the forms this new type of grammar should take. Therefore a theory of linguistic structure is a hypothecs about linguistic unusual. It asserts that the grammars of all human languages are constructed on such and such a specified plan in the shell we can give Chomsky's assumptions as:

1. The speaker of a language should be the sources of all linguistics study.
2. A fundamental distinction should be made between competence and performance.
3. Linguistic theory should be mentalist.
4. A Grammar is meant a finite grammar which generates an infinite number of sentences.
5. A grammatical theory should state linguistic goals clearly and explicitly. It should have observational, descriptive and explanatory adequacy.
6. Linguistics, psychology and philosophy are interrelated.
7. Human beings are bore with an innate capacity to learn language and all animals in possession to speak.
8. The sentence, rather than sounds, is the natural and proper place to begin work on grammar and that language; however is a relationship between sound and meaning.

Bloomfield says, it was in India that arouses a baby of knowledge which was destined to revelation European ideas about language". Indians were the first to classify the sounds; to emphasize and establish the role of vocal organs in the production of speech, to say that the sentences was the basic unit of language to remark that language without meaning was the dry wood which needed fire to burn.

The work of Indian linguistics schools is distinguished historically by two features. The excellence of their phonetic description of Sanskrit both as regards its accuracy and the systematic terms in which they stated it, and their ability to carry found analysis below the word in terms corresponding to the modern morpheme, Sanskrit linguistic have begun the day the Indian Rishis and Munis began to understand and interpret clearly the Vedic speech so the Vedas, Brahmins and Arayankas are the best examples of Indian linguistic Samlita and Yaska's Nirukta the oldest linguist treatise offers better understanding of linguistics.

Linguistic has different types as well as branches like applied linguistics, biological, Clinicialing computational. Educational ling, psycho ling and sociolinguistic. There are various overlapping sub disciplines of stylistics, interpretive stylistics, evaluative stylistics etc. Sociolinguistics has come of age in part as a consequence of post world war movements. A slightly different concern with language and society focuses more closely on the effort of particular kinds of social situation on language structure. Another approach to language and society focuses on the situations and users of language as an actively in its own right. The study of language in its social context tells us quite a bit about how we organize our social relationship socio linguistics is the study of speech functions according to the speaker the hearer, their relationship and contact the context and the situation, the topic of discovers. The scope of Socio-linguistics therefore is the interactions of language and various sociologically definable variables such as dialect, registers, idiolects and socialist. The basic notion underlying sociolinguistic is quite simple language use symbolically represents fundamental dim of social behavior and human interaction. The notion is simple but the ways in which language reflects behavior can often be complex and subtle.

Physiologically is also a branches of linguistics developed in sixties. It can be called a study of interrelationship of psychologically and linguistic concepts to describe psychologically processes connected with the acquisition and use of language. Much of psychologically has been influenced by generative theory and the so called mentalists. The most unspoiled area is the investigation of the acquisition and there have been many studies of both a theoretical and a descriptive kind. The theoretical questions have phenomenon of language, development in children at all. Psychologically linguistics therefore argues that imitation is not enough. It is not nearly by mechanical repetition that children acquire language. They also learn the natural exposure; both nature and nature influence the acquisition of language.

The boundary between psycholinguistic and linguistics is becoming increasingly blurred as the result of recent develop events in linguistics which aim at giving psychological reality to the description of language. Similarly psycholinguistics are coming closer because of the realization that nearly grammatical competence is not enough; we have to aim at communicative competence too. Whereas psycholinguistics is language and the mind sociolinguistics is language and community. In other words, psycholinguistic can be said to deal with language and the individual and sociolinguistics with language and society.

Another branch of linguistics is relating with education and provides the background and description of the ways in which linguistics and education interact with each other in to current higher Educational Teaching. So educational linguistics is invisibly a sub branches of applied linguistics the study of language in real situation where the problems and convention are defined by non-linguists whether the general public or language professionals such as teachers and translation linguistics study impinges on education through two man routs. First it has been the core discipline in work on teaching languages, mostly foreign and classical but to some extent mother tongues. Second, it provides a foundation for studies of communication in the general education process mainly in relation to literacy and social behavior in formal educational setting and learning process.

Linguistics plays important role in present education area as it contributed the understanding the total educational process beyond teaching methodology including the relationship between language and cognition. The role of language in general educational policy in relation to national and international literacy policies, language in development and language as a marker of local, regional national and wider identities. It also typically contributes to work on language pedagogy with basic descriptive and analytic work to establish skills. Educational linguistic focuses on ELI, FIL and FLT.

Educational linguistics is considered as young field as it has been very active since 1970s in the sense that it has strong arguments related to treading of English as second language. Educational linguistics thinks that as well as it is the core of educational linguistics research classroom interaction is a significant part of language teaching methodology. Since the main objective of ELT practices is to be able to make students equipped with necessary knowledge of language so that they can communicate well in real world. It also emphasizes on classroom interaction. According to ELT practitioner are required to create an anonymous, interactive and meaningful language learning environment for the learners while making necessary decisions in accordance with the school and the state policies. Same importance is given to language teacher who expected to demonstrate both subject mother and professional competence. They were required to take courses that focused on the language itself but we are tacking is skilled language teachers. So the questions do we really need educational linguistics as a separate field, is still echoing in applied linguistics.

At the end of the paper I want to say that linguistics is a topic that is quite vast because it has certain types and branches of linguistics make us sure about its importance and its inter connected. If we take about sociolinguistics which shows linguistic on social grounds and how it rooted in society, on the other hand. Psycholinguistics stress on linguistics in psychology of an individual who is ultimately the part of a society same is happening with educational linguistics where ELT and language teacher are known to certain linguistic rules. So the above interaction with different linguistics is very significant not only for a student, a language teacher a philosopher, a psychologist or an ELT practitioner. The main cause to deal with linguistics is to explain the tangled tree of linguistic branches.

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