

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: This article describes importance of language in society and close connection of language and linguistics were discussed. Moreover, ways of language studying and types of language aspects were noted.

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Language sets people apart from all other creatures. Every known human society has had a language and though some nonhumans may be able to communicate with one another in fairly complex ways, none of their communication systems begins to approach language in its ability to convey information. Nor is the transmission of complex and varied information such an integral part of the everyday lives of other creatures. Nor do other communication systems share many of the design features of human language, such as the ability to communicate about events other than in the here and now. But it is difficult to conceive of a human society without a language. Language, like culture, that other most human attribute, is notable for its unity in diversity: there are many languages and many cultures, all different but all fundamentally the same, because there is one human nature and because a fundamental property of this human nature is the way in which it allows such diversity in both language and culture[1].

It is impossible to separate language from literature, or politics, or most of our everyday human interactions. In this article, though, discussion is centered on language structure rather than how it is put to use in human society. Accordingly, language is treated almost exclusively from the point of view of linguistics, and the article concentrates on what we have learned about language from that discipline over the last two centuries. Linguists study individual human languages and linguistic behavior in order to discover the fundamental properties of this general human language. Through this enterprise, they also hope to discover some fundamental aspects of what it means to be human. The importance of language and languages goes far beyond internal structure, extending to almost all human endeavors. Language, being a human activity, is social in nature; hence, linguistics is usually classified as a social science. Because languages can only be studied through human behavior, linguistics, like psychology, is further classified as a behavioral science; and because language is essentially mental, linguistics is also a cognitive science.

There are many ways to study language scientifically. The most traditional, with its roots going back thousands of years to the Classical Greek and even Classical Sanskrit grammarians, is called Descriptive Linguistics. Its goal is to provide an explicit description of a language (often called a grammar), either in whole or in part (for example, a description of the sound system of Swahili). A linguist's grammar, though, unlike those some may remember from school, is never prescriptive: it does not dictate how a language should be (proper language) but instead draws on the actual linguistic behavior of speakers. Often, a descriptive linguist, especially one working on one of the many less-studied languages, will spend considerable time in the field, learning from the speakers of the language and sometimes writing the language down for the first time[2]. Theoretical Linguistics, of which there are many varieties, seeks to provide explicit general principles that are applicable to all languages, often drawing on descriptive

grammars. Within both descriptive and theoretical linguistics, historical linguistics is devoted to the study of how languages change over time. Sociolinguistics treats the broad question of language in society and includes the study of dialects. Psycholinguistics uses the methods of experimental psychology with language as the primary source of data. Child Language Acquisition is devoted to learning how children acquire language early in life. Neurolinguistics addresses the relationship between language and the brain. Computational Linguistics deals with the interaction of computers and language, for such purposes as Speech Synthesis, the production of artificial speech from written text, or Speech Recognition, the conversion of speech to text, or parsing, the automatic description of the grammatical structure of a text.

Language can be mainly divided into two main aspects: spoken language and written language. There are many differences between spoken and written language. Spoken language involves speaking and listening skills whereas written language involves reading and writing skills. The main difference between spoken and written language is that written language is more formal and complex than spoken. Spoken language is the language we speak. It is often spontaneous and transient. Spoken language is used for interactions; the two speakers or the listener and the speaker are often in the same place. Thus, they can correct any mistake they make and change their utterances as they go along. With the exception of scripted speeches, spoken language tends to be full of incomplete sentences, repetitions, interruptions, and corrections. Speakers also use gestures, tone, pitch, volume, etc. to create additional meaning in spoken language. Unless the conversation is recorded, there is no record of the spoken language conversation that took place. Some forms and informal grammatical structures are also specific to spoken language. For example, words and phrases like 'my bad', 'y'know', 'busted,' 'ain't' etc. which are sometimes used in spoken language, are rarely used in written language.

Written language is the language we use to write. The main two language skills used in written language is reading and writing skills. Written language is not transient like spoken language; it tends to be permanent since there are written records of it. Once you have written something, it is not very easy to change it. Another interesting thing about written language is that the reader and writer are usually communicating across time and space, unlike in spoken language. Written language is typically more formal, complex and intricate than spoken language. It may contain longer sentences in complex tenses. However, some forms of written language like instant messages and informal letters are closer to spoken language. Written language can make use of features like punctuation, headings, layouts, colors, etc. to make a message clearer. Since written language does not receive immediate feedback, it should be very clear and unambiguous[3].

Linguistics is the study of language in the sense of the system of human communication. We can list three broad categories of linguistics: language form, language meaning, and language in context. Language form examines the rules of a language (similar to grammar) and it includes morphology, syntax and phonology. Language meaning deals with the logical structures and real-world references which are used for to convey, process, and assign meaning. Also used for manage and resolve ambiguity (ability to express more than one interpretation), which means that one expression could have more than one meanings. Language in context examines the facts what influenced a language. These factors can be political, cultural, social, and historical[4]. That category includes some other studies like evolutionary linguistics (investigate questions related to the origins and growth of languages), historical linguistics (deals with language changes) sociolinguistics, (examines relation between linguistic variation and social structures) psycholinguistics, (deals with the representation and function of language in the mind) neurolinguistics, (examines language processing in the brain) language acquisition (investigate how children or adults acquire language) and discourse analysis (involves the structure of texts and conversation).

To sum up all given information above, it should be noted that language is a term, which due to its range of applications, has prompted innumerable definitions. Some of these focus on the general concept of

'language', others on more specific aspects of 'a language' and yet others on its more formal features like phonology, grammar and semantics. Then there are also those which emphasize on its range of functions or those which stress the differences between language and other forms of human and animal communication. Language is a complex phenomenon with multiple functions. Various linguists have tried to understand and elucidate the functions of language.

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