**Linguistics**

**Linguistics** :- is the scientific or systematic study of language.

**Linguis**t :- a person who studies linguistics . Linguists are often skilled , objective observers rather than participants , consumers of language rather than producers.

The term linguist is considered unsatisfactory, because it may refer to someone who speaks a large number of languages .

**Q What are the differences between linguistics and traditional grammar?**

1. Linguistics is descriptive not prescriptive . Linguists are interested in what is said not what they think ought to be said . They describe language in all its aspects, but do not prescribe rules of correctness ,and this is the most important point .
2. Linguists regard the spoken language as primary , not the written because the speech preceded the writing everywhere in the world , and as well as most writing systems are derived from the vocal sounds.
3. Linguistics does not force languages into a Latin – based Framework. Linguists reject the idea that anyone language can provide enough framework for all other language .

**Q What is the difference between phoneticians and linguists ?**

Phoneticians are concerned with the actual physical sounds , the raw material out of which language is made . They study the position of the tongue , teeth and vocal cards during the production of sounds . While Linguists are more interested with the way in which language is patterned . They analyze the shape or form of these patterns rather than the physical substance out of which the units of language are made.

The scope of Linguistics

Phonetics : The study of human speech sounds.

Phonology : The study of sound patterning of a particular language .

Syntax : it is that part of language which links together the sound patterns and the meaning . ( refers to both the arrangement and the form of words ).

Semantics : The study of meaning which is concerned with the use of suitable word in the suitable position.

e.g. Ali arrived yesterday . Not Ali arrived tomorrow.

Morphology : The study of internal structure of words.
e.g. reopened 🡪 open ( base )
Pragmatics : one of linguistics branches that deals with how speakers use language in ways which can not predicted from linguistic knowledge alone.
psycholinguistics : The study of language and mind .
Sociolinguistics : The study of language and society .
Applied linguistics : The application of linguistics to language teaching .
Computational linguistics : The use of computers to simulate language and it's working .
Stylistics : The study of language and literature .
Anthropological linguistics : The use of computers to simulate language and it’s workings .
Philosophical linguistics : The study of the link between language and logical thought .

Historical linguistics : The study of language change since it's origin till nowadays , and can be divided into :
1- Synchronic linguistics : The study of language at a single point in time .
e.g. : The study of English language in Shakespearean period .
2 -Diachronic linguistics : The study of language across the whole periods of time since it's origin till nowadays .
Linguistic typology : The study of different language types .