

The concept of linguistics

Senoussaoui Souad

Department of Orthophonie, University of Algiers 2 (Algeria), E-mail: senoussaoui.souad@yahoo.com

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Abstract:

How can linguistics be a science that represents all the peculiarities that distinguish it from other human sciences? Linguistics is concerned with the study of language in terms of sound and the necessity of communication and the study of physical properties, as artofony is a science concerned with general disorders of communication and language, which is the subject of linguistics, in addition to its interest in descriptive phonology and general sounds. Linguistics, then, is a necessary science on which artofophone relies for re-education and disorders.

Linguistics seeks to know the human tongue as a general phenomenon common to all human beings. Reveal the implicit laws that control the intrinsic ratio of language. Reach knowledge of the phonetic and structural characteristics of each human being in order to establish common rules for all languages; Discover the scientific characteristics of pronunciation and identify the organic, psychological and social obstacles that prevent the process of linguistic communication.

Keywords: linguistics- linguistic function- relationship- linguistics- other sciences- orthophonie.

Introduction:

Linguistics is a scientist who possesses all the epistemological characteristics that distinguish him from other human sciences in terms of philosophical foundations, methodology, concepts and terminology. And the subject of linguistics is the tongue.

As Arthofonia is concerned with communication and language disorders, which is the subject of linguistics, in addition to its interest in functional phonology and general sounds (the study of human sounds in terms of cutting and constructing letters), it is a www.psychologyandeducation.net

necessary science that Artofonia relies on in re-education Disorders where when we notice a language disorder when inciting what he seeks to analyze and then begins to reproduce it where he records it according to what he heard and what the patient pronounced and through the gaps in those blogs he can Linguistics is concerned with the study of language in terms of sound and the need for communication and the study of the physical properties of sound.

Definition of linguistics language and idiomatically

Linguistics is a scientist who possesses all the epistemological characteristics that distinguish him from other human sciences in terms of philosophical foundations, methodology, concepts and terminology. And the subject of linguistics is the tongue.

1- Definition of the tongue:

Definition of tongue language:

Ibn Faris says in the article of the tongue: the lam, the sin and the nun are one true origin that indicates a nice length that is not visible in a member or in another, from that tongue and it is known, and the plural of tongues, if it is many, it is the Sunnah, and it is said if you take it with your tongue.

Definition of the tongue in idiomatic:

If we look quickly at the Arab intellectual heritage, we find that most of the scholars use the term tongue, and they mean the common communicative system between members of society in the homogeneous linguistic environment, and if they sometimes use the term (language), they mean a specific dialect, or a specific pronunciation case, the tongue in Arab thought is the subject of the linguistic lesson.

2- Linguistics term:

The term first appeared in Germany, then used in French linguistic studies in 1928 and then moved to England (1).

Linguistics, as we mentioned, is the scientific study that is based on description and examination of facts away from educational tendency and normative judgments.

Linguistics is a descriptive science that has nothing to do with making aesthetic and moral judgments, and it does not recognize the principles of right and wrong, but rather believes that making these judgments is up to society and the users of language(2).

But it is based on the scientific and objective study of the human tongue, through the tongues of each society, it is a study of the human tongue characterized by scientific and objective.

A - Scientific: relative to science, which is generally knowledge and the perception of something as it is, and in particular a study with a specific subject and a fixed method that ends up with a set of laws.

B - Objectivity: relative to the objective, which is derived from the subject, that is, everything that exists in the objects and the external world as opposed to the inner world, or the self.

C - Subject of Linguistics: Andre Martinet said in determining its subject: It is that the tongue is a reporting tool whose scale is obtained by an analysis of everything that a person knows about this world in disagreement between one group and another, and this analysis ends with units with moral content and a pronounced voice, which are the elements indicative of the meaning of (monème), and this voice is interrupted in turn into distinct and successive units, which are the vocal units (phonème), whose number is confined to each tongue, and also differs in terms of what they are and the relationships between them according to different tongues (3).

The concept of lingual function

1- Definition of linguistic function:

Function is a linguistic principle that is included in the framework of structuralism and Swiss, and this doctrine states that the phonetic, grammatical, and semantic structures of languages are determined by the function they perform in society.

Theoretical linguistics:

The emergence of linguistics as a modern science is credited to Ferdinand de Saussure through lectures he gave at the university in Switzerland, and after his death they

were collected in a book published in 1916 under the title "Lessons in General Linguistics".

Applied Linguistics:

Applied linguistics is part of general linguistics, as it represents the applied side, of linguistics that, like other sciences, is characterized by one side application and the other theoretical, mathematics, physics and chemistry are applications in the concrete solutions that it proposes to man through its general laws, as a result of experience and human thinking, and the relationship of general linguistics is similar to the rest of the relationship in other sciences between the applied and theoretical side (4).

Linguistic schools

There are four famous linguistic schools:

1 - structuralist school This school appeared in the 20th century (newly established) and was one of the poles of Switzerland scientist "Friend Club Saussure" is a Swiss linguist speaking French, and was born in 1857 and died in 1913 and is de Saussure of the first linguists who studied language scientifically.

2- Generative Grammar School:

If there was a development and spread among structuralism until the middle of the 20th century, another school rivaled by fame came to be the generative transformational school, this school emerged through the American scientist "Chomsky" and adopted socialist or communist thought.

3- Semantic school: If the grammar school "Chomsky" is interested in grammar, there is another school interested in semantics or meaning, and among the most famous scientists of this trend we find the world "Guillaume" French, linguist and Russian scientist MEL CHUKTGOS.

4- Pragmatic School:

Politics Pragmatism means the practice of politics according to interests without taking into account the moral and linguistic aspect, and the best example of this world

is America, which relies on this term and in linguistics appeared a group of scientists interested in pragmatism in language, including "William Polis", "Charles Rudolf Carnac", and most of them are French originally.

Language levels:

1- Semantic level: means determining the meaning of one word, synonymy and the relationship between the word Meaning, the substitution of meanings and this name was given by the French linguist "Michel Paul 1897" and structural analysis calls for attention to semantics and its great difficulties, as Martin says: "The competence is the meaning in which experience shows that it is not easy to arrange events."

2- Structural level: It is concerned with the syntax and patterns taken by the phrase in the language as It investigates the occurrence of meanings that connect parts of speech to each other and looks at the types of sentences.

3- Phonological level:

This level is concerned with the study of speech sounds that have a distinctive function in a language that decomposes phonemes into sound units that have meaning, but each phoneme has a specific function that allows distinguishing between units, as phonemes have a function that allows us to distinguish between other units.

4- Morphological level: At this level, we study the form of the word in case of silence And disposal, that is, in the case of renewal or increase, if it is a noun or a verb. Phonemes are decomposed into sound units that have meaning, but each phoneme has a specific function, modern linguistics divides the form into two terms: The form is the description of the rules that control the internal structure of words, that is, the rules linking the roots of morphemes to form the description of the different forms that those words take according to the class of number, type, time, people and according to the situation, and this is the opposite of the structural aspect, which is the description of the rules coordinated between the vocabulary to form sentences by distinguishing between units.

Arthofonia, like other disciplines, overlaps and is interrelated with various sciences so that as it is concerned with the study of the linguistic behavior of the individual, especially the troubled side of it, we find a strong relationship with everything related to the subject of language, including linguistics, which is our subject.

The relationship of linguistics with other sciences

The complex talk about linguistics suggests a broad relationship between linguistics and other experimental sciences such as biological and physical. As well as the multiple human sciences, and therefore because language is a container that contains various human activities, and therefore we say that the relationship of linguistics with other sciences is as follows:

1) The relationship of linguistics to psychology

Because language contains the psychological aspect that controls the production and understanding of speech, which is an aspect of the competence of psychology, this science is satisfied with linguistics in terms of the fact that the linguistic phenomenon in its psychological aspect includes two processes of achievement and understanding, and we add to this speech diseases.

2) The relationship of linguistics to anthropology

The science of anthropology specializes in the study of the human relationship in terms of distinction linguistics meet with this science student culture from a linguistic perspective may lead to profound results as well as the case for the tongue it sometimes needs to know the cultural environments of a society, which illustrates the interest of linguistics not the semantic side.

3) The relationship of linguistics to philosophy:

The study of language, especially the study of meaning, has been associated since ancient times with philosophy, despite the independence of philosophie, which means a close link between them, any philosophical proposal contained in natural language.

4) The relationship of linguistics to sociology:

Linguistics meets sociology to form what is called linguistic sociology, and the topics of linguistic sociology are multiple, including: Studies related to the lexicon used by a certain professional, economic, mathematical or physical category.

5) The relationship of linguistics with anatomy and physics

Linguistics benefits from anatomy to study the science of speech and the completion of the speech process, so the science of legislation can determine the exits of sounds and qualities.

6) The relationship of linguistics to linguistic psychology

With the beginning of the 20th century renewal in the United States of America, psychologists' interest in language increased and an entire issue of the Journal of American Psychology was devoted to

To study psycholinguistic problems, especially with regard to the concept of language and speech.

At the linguistic level, the emergence of linguistics is almost similar to what was done at the level of psychological lesson, whenever psychologists are influenced by the views of philosophers.

7) The relationship of linguistics to artofonia

As Arthofonia is concerned with communication and language disorders, which is the subject of linguistics, in addition to its interest in functional phonology and general sounds (the study of human sounds in terms of cutting and constructing letters), it is a necessary science that Artofonia relies on in re-education Disorders where when we notice a language disorder when inciting what he seeks to analyze and then begins to reproduce it where he records it according to what he heard and what the patient pronounced and through the gaps in those blogs he can Linguistics is concerned with the study of language in terms of sound and the need for communication and the study of the physical properties of sound.

One of the most important disciplines of linguistics that have a close relationship with artophonia we find phonology and phonics have the same subject, which is sounds, but differ in the method of dealing and approaching these sounds, the phonics in general are interested in sounds from a physical point of view without paying attention to their function, while phonology is specific to a particular language and the function or mechanisms of sounds in one language or several languages.

(De Saussure) tended towards the study of language descriptive study (synchonic) and languages were taught a historical study (Diachronique) a scientific study of the change of language at the level of lexical and semantic composition over time and the reason for this shift from the historical study descriptive is the discovery of the Sanskrit language (Sanskrit).

Conclusion:

The linguistics science has all the cognitive characteristics that distinguish it from other human sciences .but to be required by the scientific necessity is that each science must be a subject after its material that clarifies its applied procedures, the subject of linguistics is the tongue and it is self-evident as is common in the scientific development of human thought to determine the subject of science accurately in its historical framework, and cognitive before determining itself Linguistics seeks to know the human tongue as a general phenomenon and common between All human beings.

Reveal the implicit laws that control the intrinsic ratio of language. Reach knowledge of the phonetic and syntactic characteristics of each human being in order to establish common rules for all languages.

Discovering verbal scientific characteristics and identifying the organic, psychological and social obstacles that prevent the process of linguistic communication

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