THE INTERDISCIPLINARY IMPACT OF LINGUISTIC STUDIES ON VARIOUS FIELDS OF HUMAN ENDEAVOUR

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Abstract

This study explores how linguistic studies impact various human activities. Linguistics extends beyond traditional boundaries, contributing to fields like cognitive science, anthropology, and education. Applied linguistics applies linguistic discoveries to address challenges in different disciplines. Linguistic insights enhance comprehension, innovation, and practical applications in diverse domains. Research shows linguistic advancements benefit technology, communication, cultural studies, and cognitive development. Linguistics plays a key role in interdisciplinary collaboration, driving progress in human activity sectors. This study emphasizes linguistics' crucial role in enhancing various fields and advocating for its broader recognition as a fundamental discipline enriching understanding and driving innovation in modern life.

Key words: Linguistics, impact, interdisciplinary and human endeavour.

Introduction

Linguistics, the systematic exploration of language, has conventionally been perceived as a specialized domain within the humanities and social sciences. Nevertheless, the impact of linguistic inquiry transcends these conventional boundaries, making significant inroads into a broad spectrum of disciplines. This interdisciplinary influence underscores the significance of linguistics not solely in comprehending human language but also in confronting intricate challenges and fostering ingenuity across diverse sectors. Language constitutes a fundamental facet of human experience, influencing

individuals' cognitive processes, communicative practices, and interactions with the environment. As such, the insights derived from linguistic investigations carry far-reaching implications. In the realm of cognitive science, for instance, delving into language processing mechanisms advances our understanding of cognitive functions.

Linguistics

The notion of linguistics is perceived as an expansive and all-encompassing discipline that encompasses nearly every sphere of human activity. Various scholars have articulated substantial arguments and contributions in this field. For instance, Saussure (1916) characterized linguistics as a scientific inquiry into language that centres on its structure. He introduced the concept of the linguistic sign and the differentiation between "langue"(the abstract linguistic system) and "parole"(individual speech acts). On the other hand, Noam Chomsky, in his seminal work "Aspects of the Theory of Syntax"(1965), revolutionized linguistics with his theory of generative grammar, emphasizing the inherent structures of the human mind that dictate language acquisition and utilization. He introduced concepts such as "universal grammar." Sapir (1921) underscored the interconnectedness between language, culture, and cognition. He posited that linguistic patterns influence and mirror cultural patterns and cognitive processes. Linguistics, as advocated by Bloomfield (1933), a proponent of structural linguistics, concentrates on the methodical depiction of languages based on empirical data, particularly phonetics and phonology. Crystal's "Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics"(2008) characterizes linguistics as the scientific scrutiny of language, accentuating the significance of comprehending the systematic nature of language and its constituents for enhanced communication. Similarly, Lakoff's work on cognitive linguistics (1980) delves into how metaphors mould our perceptions and categorizations of the world. He contends that our conceptual framework is fundamentally metaphorical. Pinker (1994) underscores the role of the brain in language acquisition and utilization. He explores how language

constitutes an instinctive behaviour shaped by evolutionary processes. Furthermore, linguistics is delineated by various scholars such as Steven Pinker (1994), who posits that "Linguistics is the investigation of the human capacity for language—its general essence, its cognitive representations, its underlying mechanisms, and its role in human thought and social interactions. Tannen (1990) asserts that "Linguistics is the study of language and its utilization in social contexts to engender meaning and interaction among individuals.

Crystal (2008) contends that "Linguistics is the scientific exploration of language, encompassing a variety of subfields such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. According to Eckert (2000), "Linguistics is the scrutiny of how language is employed as a social practice, reflecting and constructing social identities and relationships. Mark Aronoff defines linguistics as the scientific inquiry into language structure, focusing on the analysis of morphological, syntactic, and phonological systems within languages. Hence, having perused the aforementioned definitions of linguistics by linguists, this study is committed to deducing that Linguistics is the scientific study of language, encompassing a broad range of subfields that analyse the structure, utilization, and cognitive aspects of language. At its essence, linguistics probes how language operates as a communication system, considering elements such as phonetics (the speech sounds), phonology (the arrangement of sounds), morphology (the configuration of words), syntax (the structure of sentences), semantics (meaning), and pragmatics (language use in context). This study zeroes in on the interdisciplinary impact of linguistics, accentuating how linguistic research transcends its conventional confines to influence various realms of human activity.

Applied Linguistics

"Applied linguistics" denotes the branch of linguistics that concentrates on the pragmatic applications of language-related knowledge and research. It bridges the chasm between theoretical linguistic inquiry and real-world language quandaries, applying

linguistic theories, methodologies, and findings to resolve practical dilemmas in fields such as education, law, healthcare, and technology. Applied linguistics assumes a pivotal role in formulating effective approaches for teaching and learning (language education). Research in this domain shapes curriculum design, instructional methodologies, and assessment techniques, aiding educators in surmounting challenges in multilingual classrooms. Conversely, in literacy development, it also contributes to literacy education by furnishing insights into how individuals acquire literacy skills, particularly in contexts where learners encounter obstacles such as dyslexia or limited exposure to written text. In the realm of translation and interpretation, applied linguistics enriches the practice of translation and interpretation by scrutinizing how meaning is conveyed across languages and cultures. It facilitates translators and interpreters in navigating linguistic subtleties, idiomatic expressions, and cultural variances, ensuring precise and effective communication. Governments and institutions leverage applied linguistics to formulate language policies that address concerns such as language preservation, bilingual education, and official language designation. Applied linguists plays a role in devising policies that advocate linguistic diversity and equitable access to language resources. In legal contexts, applied linguistics is employed to analyse language evidence in criminal cases, such as authorship attribution, threat assessment, and the interpretation of legal texts. Forensic linguists assist in guaranteeing that language used in legal settings is lucid and accessible, and they may proffer expert testimony in court.

Moreover, beyond that, applied linguistics enhances communication between healthcare practitioners and patients, particularly in multilingual and multicultural settings. Research in this sphere tackles language barriers, devises effective translation and interpretation services, and enhances health literacy. Applied linguistics is central to the advancement of Natural Language Processing (NLP) technologies, such as speech recognition, machine translation, and chatbots. Linguists collaborate with computer scientists to devise systems capable of comprehending, generating, and responding to

human language, rendering technology more accessible and user-friendly. Applied linguistics permeates the corporate realm, where it informs strategies for effective communication in international and cross-cultural contexts. It assists companies in navigating linguistic and cultural disparities in marketing, negotiations, and customer service, ensuring that messages are comprehended and well-received by diverse audiences. Furthermore, applied linguists endeavour to document endangered languages and devise strategies for language revitalization. This entails documenting languages at risk of extinction, crafting educational materials, and collaborating with communities to preserve their linguistic heritage. In essence, the application of linguistic discoveries is a dynamic domain that aligns linguistic theory with practical concerns, addressing real-world predicaments and enhancing communication across diverse spheres. By applying linguistic knowledge to fields such as education, law, healthcare, technology, and business, applied linguistics plays a pivotal role in enhancing our understanding, utilization, and interaction with language in everyday life.

Interdisciplinary Nature of Linguistics

Linguistics intersects with myriad disciplines, rendering it a profoundly interdisciplinary field. The exploration of language transcends its structural aspects, encompassing cognitive, social, cultural, and technological dimensions that both influence and are influenced by various domains of human knowledge and practice. This segment delves into the multifaceted ways in which linguistics interacts with and contributes to other disciplines, showcasing its extensive and impactful reach.

Linguistics and Cognitive Science

Linguistics assumes a critical role in cognitive science, which endeavours to unravel the intricacies of human cognition, learning, and memory. Linguistic theories and methodologies furnish insights into how language is processed in the brain, how children acquire language,

and how language mirrors cognitive processes. Research in psycholinguistics and neurolinguistics delves into the mental representations and neural mechanisms underpinning language utilization, contributing to broader understandings of cognition and brain function. Similarly, within this purview, linguistics encompasses fields such as neurolinguistics. This discipline pertains to the application of linguistic discoveries to resolve language quandaries concerning the human brain. It also spans areas such as dyslexia or brain impairment. Similarly, Pinker (1994) posits that Cognitive science investigates how the brain comprehends, generates, and deploys language. This correlation underscores that cognitive science leans on linguistic theories to model cognitive processes. Moreover, researchers like Chomsky (1965) have posited that grasping language is pivotal to unveiling fundamental facets of human cognition, suggesting that language serves as a gateway to the mind. There exists a reciprocal influence between Linguistics and Cognitive Science, as articulated by Tomasello (2003), whereby linguistic research is informed by cognitive tenets, particularly in domains such as language acquisition, comprehension, and production. Conversely, cognitive science utilizes linguistic data to refine its cognitive models.

Linguistics and Computer Science

The synergy between linguistics and computer science has engendered noteworthy advancements in Natural Language Processing (NLP). Computational linguistics applies linguistic theories to devise algorithms that empower machines to comprehend, generate, and interact with human language. This interdisciplinary collaboration has engendered practical applications such as speech recognition, machine translation, and sentiment analysis, revolutionizing human interactions with technology. Jurafsky &Martin (2009) underscore that linguistics and computer science are closely intertwined, particularly in the realm of computational linguistics, where linguistic theories are deployed to devise algorithms for processing natural language. According to Manning (2008), computer science leverages linguistic principles to

construct systems adept at understanding and generating human language. This encompasses tasks such as speech recognition, translation, and text analysis. Chowdhary (2020) asserts that linguistic research furnishes indispensable frameworks, such as syntax, semantics, and pragmatics that steer the development of natural language processing technologies. However, recent advances in computer science such as Artificial Intelligence are also realized through the fusion of linguistic acumen with computer science. From this vantage point, Bender &Koller (2020) posit that the collaboration between linguistics and computer science is pivotal for propelling artificial intelligence forward, particularly in devising systems capable of interacting with humans utilizing natural language. Nevertheless, some linguists like Noam Chomsky diverge from this assertion.

Linguistics and Education

Linguistic research informs educational practices, particularly in language instruction and literacy enhancement. Insights from applied linguistics aid educators in devising effective strategies for teaching both primary and secondary languages, addressing challenges such as bilingualism, language acquisition, and language impairments. Linguists also scrutinize the role of language in learning across disciplines, contributing to more efficacious educational methodologies and policies. Cummins (2000) underscores that linguistics plays a pivotal role in education by furnishing insights into how language is acquired and taught, which informs curriculum design and teaching methodologies. For Language Acquisition and Pedagogy, Lightbown &Spada (2013) assert that Linguistic theories, particularly those pertaining to language acquisition, are foundational in devising effective teaching strategies for both primary and secondary language learners. In the realm of literacy development, Snow (2002) affirms that research in linguistics has significantly influenced educational approaches to literacy, aiding educators in comprehending how children develop reading and writing skills. According to Garcia (2009), Linguistics also informs education by underscoring the importance of

recognizing and accommodating linguistic diversity in the classroom, advocating for more inclusive and effective teaching practices.

Linguistics and Law

Forensic linguistics, an amalgamation of linguistics and law, applies linguistic analysis to legal contexts. Linguists analyse legal documents, contracts, and courtroom discourse to ensure clarity and equity in legal proceedings. They also engage in cases involving authorship attribution, trademark disputes, and the interpretation of linguistic evidence, showcasing the practical applications of linguistic expertise in the legal sphere. Solan (1993) underscores that linguistics assumes a critical role in law, particularly in the interpretation of legal texts, where linguistic analysis aids in clarifying ambiguous language and ascertaining intent. In the realm of language rights and legal policy, Gibbons (2003) posits that linguistics influences law through its impact on language rights, shaping legal policies concerning bilingual education, minority language protections, and the right to a just trial. In a similar vein, for Legal language and communication, Tiersma (1999) asserts that linguistic research informs the study of legal language, contributing to a better understanding of how legal professionals communicate and how laws are perceived and comprehended by the public.

Linguistics and Healthcare

Linguistics plays a pivotal role in healthcare by enhancing communication between healthcare providers and patients, particularly in understanding and addressing language barriers. Medical discourse analysis in healthcare employs linguistic research to analyse and improve the clarity of doctor-patient interactions, consent forms, and health education materials. In multilingual healthcare settings, as posited by Angelelli (2004), linguistics informs strategies for managing multilingualism in healthcare settings, such as the utilization of interpreters and culturally sensitive communication practices, ensuring equitable care for patients from diverse linguistic backgrounds. Thus,

in healthcare, linguistics augments patient-provider communication, contributing to improved health outcomes. Research on medical communication, language barriers, and health literacy informs practices that enhance patient understanding and engagement. Linguists devise tools and strategies for effective communication in multilingual and multicultural healthcare settings, addressing critical issues in public health and medical practice.

Theoretical framework

Having reviewed different literatures across disciplines, this study aimed to present a theoretical framework for explaining the research findings in the following points. Although, there are various relevant theories that will be employed to suit the needs of the study, but "Critical Discourse Analysis" is chosen as per as this study is concerned.

Critical Discourse Analysis

This theory was profound by different group of scholars rather than a single scholar. Verily, Norman Fairclough is widely regarded as one of the pioneers and most prominent person who champion the "Critical Discourse Analysis" as a formal field of study. In his book title *"Language and Power"* (1989), provided the groundwork for critical Discourse Analysis by investigating how language contributes to the formation of power relationships in society. Fairclough's second work, *Discourse and Social Change* (1992), expanded upon the critical Discourse Analysis theoretical framework by incorporating insights from linguistics, sociology, and political theory. His contributions examining how language use in texts and conversations reflects, builds, and challenges social power structures. His theory highlights how speech both creates and shapes social systems, implying that language use can maintain or challenge society power relations. However, Critical Discourse Analysis tries to examine a number of issues concerning the use of language and power in society. For instance, how do social power dynamics manifest in language, and how is power wielded and

sustained through discourse? In his this respect, the theory explores how language is used to exert, sustain, or challenge power relationships. It investigates how language structures (such as word choice, framing, and argumentation) contribute to social inequality and power relations. Thus, this theory will be applied to linguistic problems in relation to various disciplines such as business, law, education, communication and other realms of human endeavour.

Methodology

The multidisciplinary contributions of linguistics to a variety of fields, including cognitive science, psychology, law, healthcare, and education, are investigated in this study using a qualitative research design. This research is best served by a qualitative approach since it enables a thorough analysis of the ways in which language theories, methods, and findings have been incorporated into and impacted by different domains. There are two types of research design: exploratory and descriptive. Descriptive research design, gives a thorough explanation of the various fields in which language theories and techniques have been used. Exploratory on the other hand, looks at fresh approaches to linguistics' contribution particularly to transdisciplinary practice and study.

This study also employs many techniques for data collection and gathering in order to guarantee a thorough comprehension of the multidisciplinary uses of linguistics. In addition, a comprehensive analysis of the body of literature was carried out, with an emphasis on academic books, papers, and conference that address the use of linguistic theories and techniques in a variety of fields. Relevant publications were found using databases including Google Scholar, and the rest. Similarly, the study extended to a very vast literature in the fields of linguistics, cognitive science, education, and healthcare, for having obtainable information about the potential and difficulties associated with conducting interdisciplinary research as well as the real-world uses of linguistics in various domains. However, for the suitability of this study a number of case studies were examined in order to

highlight particular situations in which linguistic expertise was used in an interdisciplinary setting. The Case studies in this respect, focus on communication tactics, discourse analysis in legal contexts, the application of linguistics findings into the business realm and how linguistics penetrates into scientific disciplines.

Data Analysis

In order to acquire a comprehensive data for how linguistic theories and methods are integrated into diverse fields such as law, education, healthcare, and cognitive studies, this research employs a combination of qualitative and quantitative data analysis methods to elucidate the interdisciplinary contributions of linguistics across various domains. Thus, qualitative data obtained from extensive literature consultations underwent analysis utilizing a thematic approach, while also delving into the utilization of linguistics in multiple academic spheres. Furthermore, the extent and profundity of the study were scrutinized through iterative examination of the gathered data from literature sources. This initial evaluation underscored recurring themes, including the role of discourse analysis in legal studies and the significance of phonetics.

Coding and Thematic Analysis: The data underwent systematic coding by identifying salient phrases and segments related to the interdisciplinary application of linguistics. For instance, phrases like "syntax in language acquisition" were categorized accordingly. These codes were subsequently consolidated into broader themes, such as Linguistics in Education, which encompasses the integration of linguistic theories in language instruction, curriculum design, and language assessment. Another theme, Linguistics in Healthcare, delves into leveraging pragmatics and discourse analysis to enhance doctor-patient communication and promote healthcare outcomes.

Relevance of Data to the study.

The data collected and analysed in this study holds immense relevance to the research objective of delving into the interdisciplinary

contributions of linguistics across diverse fields. The importance of this data can be comprehended in various facets.

Interdisciplinary Applications: The data offers insights into the integration of linguistic theories and methodologies into disparate disciplines, including cognitive science, education, healthcare, and law. This comprehension is pivotal in recognizing the practical implications of linguistics beyond its conventional boundaries and showcasing its adaptability in resolving intricate in varied contexts.

Identifying Commonalities and Differences: The thematic and comparative analyses unveil both similarities and disparities in the application of linguistic methods across different fields. This information is invaluable for scholars and practitioners aiming to grasp the transferrable aspects of linguistic theories and methodologies and how they can be tailored to meet diverse disciplinary requirements. For instance, the utilization of natural language processing (NLP) in healthcare to enhance patient communication underscores the shared ground and the distinct challenges encountered in different scenarios. Guiding Curriculum Development and Educational Strategies: The findings pertaining to the utilization of linguistics in education can serve as a compass for curriculum development and pedagogical approaches. Understanding how linguistic theories can be harnessed to enrich language instruction and elevate educational outcomes is beneficial for educators and policymakers. The data showcases the efficacy of specific linguistic approaches, such as phonetics in language acquisition, guiding evidence-based educational practices.

The study's findings can aid policymakers in formulating judicious decisions concerning education, healthcare, and legal practices. By showcasing the value of integrating linguistic methods, the research furnishes evidence that can be leveraged to advocate for interdisciplinary approaches in policymaking and organizational strategies.

In summary, the data procured from this study bears significant relevance to its research goal, offering profound insights into the interdisciplinary contributions of linguistics. It proffers valuable

perspectives on the pragmatic applications of linguistic theories and methodologies across myriad domains, fortifying the evolution of educational curricula and policies, while also pinpointing avenues for prospective research. This relevance underscores the critical imperative for sustained exploration and assimilation of linguistics in diverse fields to effectively address complex real-world challenges.

The Findings and Significance of the Investigation.

The study provides significant insights into the interdisciplinary contributions of linguistics across various fields such as cognitive science, education, healthcare, and law. By analysing how linguistic theories and methods are applied in these domains, the study underscores the versatility and relevance of linguistics in addressing complex, real-world problems. This discussion highlights the key findings, their implications, and their significance in advancing both linguistic theory and practice.

Linguistics in Cognitive Science: Findings

The study found that linguistic theories, particularly those related to syntax, semantics, and phonetics, are extensively used in cognitive science to understand language acquisition, cognitive processing, and brain-language relationships. The data indicated that researchers in cognitive science employ linguistic frameworks to study how the human brain processes language, how children acquire language, and how language disorders can be diagnosed and treated.

Significance

These findings highlight the fundamental role of linguistics in cognitive science, as it provides the theoretical basis for understanding the mechanisms underlying language and cognition. The integration of linguistic theories with cognitive models allows for a deeper exploration of how language functions as a cognitive process. This interdisciplinary collaboration is crucial for developing effective interventions for

language-related cognitive disorders and enhancing our understanding of human cognition.

Linguistics in Education: Findings

The study identified several applications of linguistic theories in education, particularly in language teaching and curriculum development. Methods such as phonetics, syntax, and pragmatics are used to design effective language teaching strategies and develop educational materials that enhance language acquisition and literacy. Significance:

These findings are significant because they demonstrate how linguistic research can directly inform educational practices. By applying linguistic theories to language teaching, educators can develop more effective teaching methods that cater to the diverse needs of learners. Additionally, understanding the role of pragmatics and discourse in classroom interactions can help educators foster a more inclusive and communicative learning environment. This can lead to improved educational outcomes and more effective language learning strategies.

Linguistics in Healthcare Communication: Findings

The study found that linguistic methods, especially discourse analysis and pragmatics, are applied in healthcare to improve doctor-patient communication and enhance health literacy. The content analysis highlighted that healthcare professionals use linguistic strategies to ensure clear and effective communication with patients, particularly in discussing diagnoses, treatment options, and medical procedures.

Significance

These findings emphasize the importance of linguistics in healthcare, where effective communication can significantly impact patient outcomes. By applying linguistic principles, healthcare providers can improve their communication strategies, leading to better patient understanding, increased satisfaction, and adherence to

treatment plans. This is particularly crucial in multicultural and multilingual settings, where language barriers can affect the quality of care. The interdisciplinary approach of integrating linguistics in healthcare highlights its potential to improve public health outcomes and patient safety.

Linguistics in Legal Studies: Findings

The research showed that discourse analysis is used extensively in legal studies to analyse courtroom interactions, witness testimonies, and legal narratives. The study identified how linguistic methods help in understanding the construction of legal arguments and the dynamics of courtroom communication. Significance:

These findings are significant because they demonstrate the role of linguistics in enhancing the understanding of legal language and communication. The application of linguistic analysis in legal settings helps legal professionals to better interpret legal texts, understand courtroom dynamics, and improve the clarity of legal documentation. This interdisciplinary approach can lead to more effective legal practice and enhance the fairness of legal proceedings by making language use more transparent and accessible.

Implications of the Findings Promoting Interdisciplinary Research

The results of this study advocate for increased interdisciplinary collaboration between linguistics and other fields. By demonstrating the diverse applications of linguistic methods, the study encourages further research at the intersection of linguistics and fields such as cognitive science, education, healthcare, and law. Such collaboration can lead to innovative solutions to complex problems and advance knowledge in both linguistics and the partner disciplines.
 Policy and Practice

The findings have practical implications for policymakers and practitioners in various fields. For instance, educators can use the insights gained to develop more effective language teaching strategies, while healthcare professionals can improve their communication with

patients. Similarly, legal practitioners can enhance their understanding of courtroom discourse and improve the clarity of legal texts.

Advancing Linguistic Theory

The study contributes to the advancement of linguistic theory by demonstrating its applicability beyond traditional boundaries. The findings suggest that linguistic theories can be adapted and extended to address interdisciplinary challenges, thereby enriching the theoretical framework of linguistics and expanding its scope.

Addressing Real-World Challenges

By highlighting the practical applications of linguistics in diverse fields, the study demonstrates how linguistic methods can be employed to address real-world challenges. This is not only enhances the relevance of linguistics in contemporary society but also underscores its potential to contribute to social, technological, and scientific advancements.

However, the novelty of this research lies in its interdisciplinary orientation, amalgamation of varied perspectives, and discernment of emergent trends in the realm of linguistics. Its contributions to the discipline are profound, broadening the horizons of linguistics, fostering cross-disciplinary research and cooperation, guiding practical implementations and policy formulations, and propelling advancements in theoretical and methodological frameworks. This study not only enhances our comprehension of linguistics but also underscores its pertinence and versatility in addressing contemporary challenges across diverse domains.

Conclusion

This study has illuminated the profound interdisciplinary contributions of linguistics across various fields including cognitive science, education, healthcare, and law. The research findings not only showcase the utility of linguistic theories and methodologies in comprehending language structure and functionality but also

emphasize their efficacy in resolving intricate issues across diverse domains. By employing linguistic frameworks in realms such as, language pedagogy in education, and communication strategies in healthcare, this study underscores the versatility and pertinence of linguistics beyond its conventional boundaries. The insights garnered from this study advocate for further exploration into the pragmatic applications of linguistics, reinforcing its significance in both scholarly research and practical contexts.

Based on these revelations, it is recommended that interdisciplinary collaboration be fostered to cultivate innovative research endeavours that amalgamate linguistics with other disciplines. Academic programs should broaden their curricular scope to encompass the interdisciplinary applications of linguistics, equipping students for a myriad of career pathways. Furthermore, the promotion of professional training in applied linguistics across sectors like healthcare, education, and law is imperative to augment communication strategies and enhance outcomes. Policymakers should also take into account linguistic insights when formulating policies pertaining to technology, education, and public health, ensuring that linguistic principles are effectively leveraged to tackle contemporary challenges.

The interdisciplinary essence of linguistics underscores its relevance and influence across a vast spectrum of fields. By intertwining linguistic theories and methodologies with insights from cognitive science, anthropology, computer science, education, law, healthcare, and business, scholars and practitioners are able to address intricate problems, stimulate innovation, and enrich human comprehension. This study underscores the interconnectedness of linguistics with other disciplines, advocating for sustained collaboration and exploration at the crossroads of linguistics and diverse domains. Through this study, linguistics is portrayed as a versatile and discernible field that frequently intersects with multifaceted disciplines.

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