

Interdisciplinary studies between concept and linguistic term

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Abstract

Interpedicism is scientific research that is still in the process of development and renewal, in other words in the founding stage, and it depends on the integration of different knowledge and sciences to reach new interdisciplinary results to confirm the cognitive integration between the different, divergent, and intertwined sciences, to contribute to the development of knowledge and thought, such as interlingualism or interlingual linguistics, The aim of this research is to focus and shed light on studies that focus on this type of knowledge integrated into the field of interlingual linguistics.

The concept of interstitial structure

Interdisciplinarity is a new way of producing knowledge and thought to establish a new science capable of solving complex interdisciplinary problems ¹, a process of exchange and interaction of knowledge between different disciplines; it may lead to the integration of disciplines resulting in a new discipline ², or it is "hosting that occurs between two or more components, each component of which belongs to a science or a discipline", ³ a cognitive trend that emphasizes the intertwining and integration of scientific perspectives, with the need to link information. In a system in which all disciplines are connected. ⁴

William Noel and Julie Thomson-Cain define interiors as a study based on two or more fields of knowledge, the kind of study that answers questions that a single knowledge system can hardly solve. From another researcher's point of view, interpersonal thinking answers the problems posed by the accumulation and complexity of knowledge in modern times, and, on the other hand, some believe that interiority will become the basis for the definition of science, and these scientists suggest replacing the term science with the term "knowledge field"; because they consider that many sciences biologically overlap in such a way as to make the distinction between them useless; ⁵ It is based on differentiation of thought, which is the essence of the project; It has become the principle underlying cognitive research, that is, all curricula and sciences are oriented towards interaction; exceed all closed disciplines; This is not merely a compilation of a different, but a synthesis that cooperates and combines to present an actual description of phenomena closer to health. research experiences, integrating them into a comprehensive conceptual and methodological ⁶ framework that helps to broaden the framework for the study of phenomena and problems and to provide a better understanding of them, which ultimately results in accurate results, and provide viable and useful solutions.⁷

It is the idea that collects and does not differentiate, which means that it is initially acknowledged that there is no inherently independent knowledge that is intrinsically independent of other knowledge. It is a necessity imposed by the logic of human thinking, but

it may become a phenomenon that expresses a particular stage and a comprehensive knowledge shift, as it is today; Previous specialized science has shown that it is unable to comprehensively interpret phenomena, and that it is unable to answer all human questions.⁸

The cross-cutting topic is very broad and complex, difficult to deal with adequately through a single system or specialization and is addressed only by a comprehensive intersectoral study of all its constituent sciences.

The tendency to overlap competencies does not mean a loss of jurisdiction, but it means a further rationalization of the phenomena, an accurate understanding of their impact and impact.⁹

From the linguistic point of view

The term "interlinear" consists of two main passages: "Inter", "Between" and "Discipline", which means "a particular field of study",¹⁰ and to shed light and define the term "interlinear" more clearly and precisely, we need to clarify the difference between the term "multiple studies," or multidisciplinary, and the term "interdisciplinary". To study a particular topic or phenomenon without knowledge integration; It refers to studies that combine two systems, to solve a problem through integration, and is intended to work together; To gain a deeper understanding of an integrated knowledge field; Multidisciplinary or multidisciplinary studies are not intended to solve problems. It focuses on the study of a topic or phenomenon, which means that many research disciplines contribute to a specific topic from a specialized perspective. Examples include the contribution of social scientists, economists and psychologists to the study of the problem of unemployment and thus need not be collaborated between participating research disciplines, hence diverging and diverse perspectives on the topic,¹¹ as does the case studies; It is intended to find solutions to a problem, or to answer a question on a particular topic by the cognitive complementarity of different or diverging disciplines,¹² and to create interlinkages between them, which presuppose dialogue and exchange of information, knowledge, analytical procedures and curricula between specialists from multiple fields to address one problem or one subject, requiring interaction and mutual enrichment; It is therefore more favourable¹³

It is considered as " a stage of science that came after the specialization and encyclopaedic tendency, as the Encyclopaedic tendency has dominated different civilizations and for many centuries, Its flags combine knowledge of philosophy, logic, linguistic, literary, religious, astronomy, mathematics, medicine, nature sciences, etc. They have written scientific literature in these diverse fields, with their reputation in one field, and their interest in science from that science, including: al khawarrizmi, Al-Razi, Jabir Ibn Hayyan, ibn Sena, ibn al Haytham, , ibn al tufail, ibn Rushd, etc.¹⁴ and that the encyclopedic person's knowledge of many sciences is a matter of general culture, not of specialized knowledge, or of knowledge exchange between different sciences and disciplines; Because of the breadth of human knowledge, it has become inaccessible for the world to specialize in more than one science, and even one science has been divided into sub-sciences that the world can hardly master part of these parts¹⁵ As a result, the cognitive shift to careful specialization has become increasingly evident in Muslim and European civilizations, not suddenly, but rather as a result of the influence of factors that relate to the internal movement of science, and others to the surrounding circumstances¹⁶.

Since the last two centuries, personalism has had great results in discovering the undiscovered developments in life and in various fields, whether natural or human, and has been keen to know the secrets of different phenomena, and to in-depth research, the personal

tendency directed researchers to isolate the phenomena some of them. From each other, dividing them, and dividing the work, then the phenomenon became phenomena, and specialization became independent specializations¹⁷ and the consolidation of the cognitive estrangement between specializations and surrounded by the walls that fence specializations and define the borders¹⁸, and the trend towards precise specialization was the characteristic dominated thinking and scientific research until the middle of the twentieth century, but the mechanisms of globalization and the information revolution imposed on the world different trends and ideas that emphasize the unity of knowledge, and the importance of integration between disciplines in what was called the interdisciplinary study¹⁹

It is the exaggeration of the precise specialization that obliged scholars and thinkers to limit their thinking to the minutes of its own field that gave rise to the idea of interdisciplinary studies; As a result of the existence of complex cognitive problems in one specialization, which are difficult to find solutions to with a specific knowledge system, isolated from the rest of sciences and knowledge²⁰ the complexity has reached a stage in which traditional boundaries have been exceeded and the need for cooperation between different disciplines has become urgent. Examples of this are that sociology cannot be isolated from the rest of the other sciences, such as: psychology, philosophy, history and economics, and the fact that the division of sociology into disciplines poses many problems; It made it difficult to understand and explain societal phenomena; This is a result of moving away from a comprehensive and comprehensive vision of the various aspects of the studied phenomenon and its relationship to other phenomena in society²¹

The cognitive intersection between psychology and sociology has been found by social psychology, and then statistics, which was associated with social sciences; This led to the use of a specialized knowledge space, which is social statistics²² then "the need to develop a major sociological theory emerged, which is specialized in (socio-linguistic) research directions, and serves as a link between linguistic theory and social theory, Its mission is to address the phenomena, issues and problems neglected by the two theories, resulting in multiple attempts, represented in two directions, one: specialized in understanding the social aspects of language, and the other: directed at understanding the linguistic aspects of society²³ which appeared at the beginning of the twentieth century. Physics needs mathematics, and biology needs chemistry; So the intersectional sciences that confirm the dependence of the development and progress of one science on another have emerged²⁴. This means that "the internal movement in the path of scientific knowledge was a motive for interfaith, as it was a motive for the shift from encyclopedicism to specialization²⁵ and the study of phenomena that were on the margins, or that were in need of description mechanisms, and more complex research methods; Interdisciplinary studies appeared, such as: (chemistry, physics),(biophysics, biochemistry), political economy, social history, psychological linguistics and other natural and human sciences²⁶. The concept of interface and overlap has dominated as a result of the interconnection and clash of phenomena on the other hand²⁷

Intercultural culture was rooted in cognitive and ancient thinking "wise people and scholars were talking about the complementarity of science and action, and Ibn Rushd emphasized the possibility of communication between wisdom and sharia".²⁸

The intersection between the medical industry and the literary, formative and rhythm arts is a history rooted in ancient human civilizations.

At the heart of the adequacy of representative literature is the expression of the

intersection of knowledge, science and intellectual fields. The book "kalilawa dimna" authored by ibn al mukafaa is a form of cognitive intersection between literature, procedural and theoretical judicial discourse, and wisdom.

Ibn al mukafaa devoted a door of the book to the trial of a character (dimna) who represents the falsehood in a storytelling, acting or theatrical manner, and represented a kind of judicial²⁹ literary discourse. and "al jaheth in the third-century literature was not without that of ibn al mukafaa in terms of the richness of the manifestations of the intersection between literature and wisdom³⁰ as his approach is interdisciplinary, and we note this in his statement: "It is only from the door that a pluck of other doors may enter him for as much reason as it relates to, that he may be offered inclusion, and that it may be more useful".³¹

In all its communication situations, the language takes the place of the space from which the interactive studies were launched; Because it's no longer a -communication tool, it's an identifier between things. And so it seems natural to prepare the tongues and the structural study with the spaceflight from which the interlocutory studies were launched. And the fact is that it was the flexibility that was associated with the linguistics that created those interlinkages from which the linguists themselves invested knowledge. and other sciences such as cognitive psychology, anthropology, mathematics, neuroscience, artificial intelligence, language relationship to sociology and anthropology; Social and psychological tongues have emerged, and so-called "cognitive research" has emerged.³²

Language constitutes a field of knowledge with which several social, technical and human disciplines intersect, and intertwine to such an extent that it is difficult to know the boundaries between two or more disciplines that study language. the human being, it will meet with language; Several types of cognitive sciences have built their subject by creating an epistemological bridge between linguistics (linguistics), and other sciences such as psychology or sociology, and computer sciences; Psychological linguistics, sociolinguistics, and computational linguistics were born from it, and it can be branched into multiple sciences, the subject of which is language³³ such as the overlap of psychology and sociology in the field of language, because psycholinguistics is the empirical study of the psychological process by which one acquires The individual is a system of language and uses it as a science that studies the psychological functions of language, and the impact of language on the relationship between the individual and society³⁴ and thus psychology is one of the most closely related sciences to social linguistics. Likewise, Gnostic linguistics can be subdivided into more than one field; The relationship of linguistics with the customary sciences represents "the benefit of linguistics from the customary sciences and their benefit to them, in terms of facts, results, and the aspects of dealing with them. ...and from computing other concepts such as computing, language, types of computer memory, etc. are borrowed according to Jackendoff and Chomsky, and from brain sciences the concepts of retina, interconnections, distribution and synchronization in processing"³⁵ as well as the overlap of linguistics with mathematics and computer, neurolinguistics, and brain sciences, Linguistics has merged into many sciences in a circular circle according to Piaget's description which presented to the research arena a new epistemological map based on an integrative epistemological conception(³⁶ To have a significant future without taking the interface field into account³⁷

An important study in the intersection of linguistics with a field of knowledge that is of interest to us in this work is the latest of the following

1. Cognitive linguistics

Language is an essential part of the faces of perception and not an independent³⁸

mental queen, as cognitive linguistics is a new stage in the study of the relationships between language and thinking, and neuroscientists, doctors and psychologists have laid the foundation stone for this science, it has emerged on the basis of neurophysiology. Neurolinguistics, it is clear that linguistic activity occurs in the human brain, that various types of linguistic activities are related to different³⁹ brain regions, and that cognitive science today imposes itself as a new field of knowledge that tries to explain mediated. Experimentation, modeling, use of advanced technologies, and the mind in relation to matter, brain, body, and computer.⁴⁰

Language has a strong influence on perception and thought, it has the power to change thought that varies chronologically between societies, the term cognition in cognitive studies is used to describe the mental processes accomplished by the human mind to process information and organize it consciously or unconsciously, so cognitive linguistics is concerned with the characteristics of the work of the human brain in the processing of linguistic information, and these linguistics are based on a general principle, which is that natural language is considered an activity of cognitive activity⁴¹ man whatever his language and culture, not It is important to accomplish speech unless all its emotional, emotional and intellectual components are moved, starting from the letter with all its phonetic features, then the word, and then the complete useful sentence, the interdisciplinary truth of modern cognitive linguistics is the combination of brain sciences, psychological sciences and linguistic sciences, including that translators suffer from problems at the conceptual and productive levels,⁴² and these problems are related to language or perception of the implicit exchange between them, and the connections are many in cognitive linguistics.⁴³

Neurolinguistics

Neurolinguistics is a new science that connects the nervous system with language, and it is concerned with the study of the brain and what happens inside it of mental processes that result in language, language is in fact a mental process carried out by the nervous system, and we as humans speak language through understanding and perception, they are mental processes that occur in the brain, and so the nervous system is the machine responsible for the production of language, and plans and thinks of language receiving, producing and acquiring, there is no language without the presence of the nervous system, with The possibility of the existence of the nervous system without language in its owner, so the language must be studied and linked to its large product mind or brain.⁴⁴ This science emerged in the nineties of the last century,⁴⁵ and it is a science based on the use of medical radiation, such as magnetic resonance, positron, and others, taking the approach of neurolinguistics based on sounding, analysis and deduction from the set of phenomena achieved by experimentation as a way to promote some important linguistic facts, which have been absent from Arabic linguistics, but from almost all contemporary linguistic studies.⁴⁶

Neurolinguistics is a new stage for the study of the neural foundations of language development and use in humans, in particular the brain's management of speech and comprehension.⁴⁷

Neurolinguistics employs theories from other sciences, such as neurosciences, linguistics, cognitive sciences, computer science, neuropsychological models and theoretical linguistics, and focuses on how to produce an understandable language.⁴⁸

Clinical linguistics

Clinical linguistics is defined as "the application of descriptive results, theories and linguistic approaches to the analysis of medical conditions and conditions containing

language disorders ⁴⁹ ", such as excessive speed of speech, aphasia, dysphoria, addition, distortion, deletion, substitution, stroke, stuttering and voice disorders, ⁵⁰ and this requires the work of the linguist with speech physicians, therapists, and audiologists to evaluate, diagnose and treat language disorders in understanding spoken or written language, the purpose of which is educational or clinical, and has Relationship to the goals of psycholinguistics and neurolinguistics, and language acquisition studies.⁵¹

It is not known exactly when the beginning of clinical linguistics was except in various books and articles that talk about communication disorders in the period between (1900-1941), and the beginning of its beginning was from psychology, then the medical field, then the educational field, and it went through four historical stages, which contributed to its development, namely: the stage of origin, the stage of preparation, the stage of language, and the stage of interdisciplinary sciences.⁵²

Legal Linguistics

One of the arias of interdisciplinary studies is legal linguistics, which means the mutual influence between language and law, and another aspect of cognitive integration, by which we mean, the overlap and integration between legal knowledge and linguistic knowledge, since the legal sciences are the most attached humanities and social sciences to linguistics; all laws are based on the control of human language and behavior, and explanations and interpretations of laws are in fact linguistic works, aimed at controlling and understanding the semantics of laws. Language is the vessel of legal ideas and the instrument for its expression, understanding legislation, taking note of its meanings, and analyzing its purposes can only be achieved by knowledge of language, and legal linguistics is the application of linguistic knowledge and methods, visions of the judicial text of the law, language and criminal investigation. Since law is a language, ⁵³ its primary function as a discourse addressed to members of society can only be achieved if it addresses them in their own language.⁵⁴

There is a close link between language and law; In no case can the law exist without the language it expresses, which is the instrument of understanding the provisions and laws and which speaks its own tongue and statement, without which the legal text cannot be understood; Judicial linguistics in many countries of the Western world has become a science in its own right, in all its scientific and applied legitimacy in the light of the great interaction between legal issues and issues with the language, ⁵⁵ so that modern linguistics can be invested in the legal field in judicial and criminal courts, and the linguistic theory evolves by working on rich linguistic resources.⁵⁶

Media Tongues

Information is intended to communicate, convey ideas from one person to another and includes three elements: the sender, the message and the recipient.⁵⁷

Linguistic media science is one of the branches of applied tongue on the one hand, and media science and theories on the other, and it still feels its way to ⁵⁸ lights. Communication and communication was a key factor that led him to create language, 58as one of the most important functions of the language, and human beings had recognized that importance from the very beginning of the methods of understanding with references, movements, ⁵⁹ colors and forms, before the advent of verbal language. and "the concept of communication is attracted by diverse knowledge fields encompassing all human products"

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broad public communication, as well as in the media becoming powerful and empowered; Because of their considerable influence on the thinking, behaviour and opinions of individuals and groups, and the impact of language in today's times, they have grown stronger and more widespread.⁶⁰

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the importance of language in the movement of public culture; This science has emerged to study language in terms of linguistic, psychological, social and statistical terms, thus benefiting from different fields of knowledge, to develop the language of the media; to lead the message of public education in a changing world, which is ingrained in the science of mass communication and roots it to benefit from its own gifts as it does from its own gifts.⁶²

A procedural means of acquiring language skills, upgrading the learner's abilities in this area, and based on the scientific outcome of linguistic theory, by investing results in theoretical and applied linguistic research in upgrading the teaching methods of diverse languages,⁶⁴ speakers and non-speakers, and pedagogical languages in the field of cooperation Areas of concern differ according to time, substance and subject matter.⁶⁵

The changes that the knowledge world is witnessing in its transformative course of new human civilization call for a holistic and inclusive approach to social, cultural and linguistic patterns. and the consolidation of the principle of multilateralism in sources of knowledge, the intersection of their areas and the integration of their outcomes, The future of humanities and language education depends on the evolution of interactive studies that confirm the science's unity and complementarity. and this approach applies the interlinguistic⁶⁶ approach to linguistic and cultural patterns in single, or multilingual, educational settings. Educational tongue-in-tongue practitioners relate to other aspects such as psychological tongues and social tongues.⁶⁷

It is worth noting in this lingual interplay that composing and researching in the field of interstitial sciences requires a hard effort, hard work, and examination; Because of the knowledge and many studies that can be obtained from books in this regard, work in this area is generally one of the most mindful and thought-provoking tasks, but ultimately when the image of the work is completed, and satisfied by those who shape it, it is very pleasing, longing for further deepening, and raising other issues that sing the field of linguistic and scientific⁶⁸ research. This is what the researcher found in preparing this thesis.

More notably, the researcher excluded from this study a series of interlingual sciences (social tongues, psychological tongues, geographical tongues, speech analysis... and others); Because she studied separately in well-known academic studies.

Search results

- ❖ Interactive studies have shown how language has benefited different sciences and how science has benefited language.
- ❖ The language is a closed circle in which different interfaces take place; Each science

dealt with in the language called for other sciences to provide demonstrative results in the field of integrated disciplines, namely, the field of interdisciplinary studies.

- ❖ The study has a significant impact on raising the level of comprehensive knowledge of the researcher.
- ❖ Merging and studying different fields of knowledge can lead to unprecedented new results.

Resource

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