



Current Developments in Applied Linguistics as a Field of Knowledge in Humanities: An Overview

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ABSTRACT

Linguistics as a scientific study of language endeavors to describe and explain the human faculty of language. It also studies how language is acquired by the children, how it gets bloomed in adults, what are the different roles that language has to play in the society and also how languages survive and die. Even if the discipline does not emerge as a separate discipline for a long time. What is interesting for us is that the interest for the language was always alive. Linguistic study was originally motivated by the correct description of classical languages, notably that of Sanskrit grammar, or by the development of logic and rhetoric in Ancient Greece. Modern linguistics began to develop in the 18th century, reaching the "golden age of "philology" in the 19th century, with work almost entirely centering on Indo-European languages and leading to a highly elaborate and consistent reconstruction of the proto-Indo-European languages. The first half of the 20th century was marked by the structuralist school, based on the work of Ferdinand de Saussure in Europe and Edward Sapir and Leonard Bloomfield in the United States. The 1960s saw the rise of many new fields in linguistics, such as Noam Chomsky's generative grammar, William Labov's sociolinguistics, Michael Halliday's Systemic functional Grammar and also modern psycholinguistics. The present paper is an attempt to discuss the recent developments which have taken place in linguistics and have contributed to its importance and made it as an emerging field of knowledge and made it quite relevant in present times looking at its potential and application and an addition to an already existing body of knowledge .

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