

(ii) PSYCHOLINGUISTICS :

It is that branch of linguistics which studies the relationship between language and mind. All linguistic behaviours are the reflections of certain mental operations as mind is the regulator of all of our activities. Mind plays an important role in realization of language in any form. The part of Psycholinguistics which studies the physical features of our brain in order to establish a correlation between language and specific organ of brain is called neurolinguistics. Considerable advancement in finding out some area in our brain have been made which are accountable for certain linguistic behaviours. For instance, Broca's area located in the left hemisphere of our brain is associated with the production of speech. Moreover, ~~mentioned~~ Psycholinguistics acquired a new dimension after the advent of Noam Chomsky to the arena of linguistics in the second half of the 20th century who came out with some revolutionary theories regarding language acquisition. He gave the concept of Universal Grammar that accounts for the universal features of languages in general.

(iii) STYLISTICS :

It deals with the linguistic analysis and interpretation of a text, i.e. a text is analyzed in terms of linguistic features like phonological, morphological, syntactic and lexico-semantic, etc. Any text exhibits these

linguistic features with variation in style only that makes a writer distinct. On the basis of these linguistic features, we classify different kinds of texts, such as literary, journalistic, scientific, etc.

Stylist's attempt to employ the statistical method in analysis of a text, it looks at a text in an extremely objective way so as to come out with the most accurate judgement. It has proved to be very helpful in developing a proper understanding of a text.

(iv) APPLIED LINGUISTICS:

As the name implies, it deals with the application of theories advocated by pure linguistics in the areas like language teaching, contrastive studies, translation and many other newly emerging domains, such as ecumenism, international studies, media studies, etc. The first half of the 20th century is marked by the dominance of structuralists like Saussure and Bloomfield in linguistics. Since structure was in the centre of activity, the new methods of teaching language were also based on structure. The tradition of contrasting two languages in the second language teaching as well as translation

in the last few decades, applied linguistics has considerably widened its horizon by taking into its fold a large spectrum of human activity. Thus applied linguistics is covering new studies and further inclusions are likely.