Linguistics historically focused on the theoretical study of language's core constituents—sounds, structure, and meaning—giving rise to fields like phonetics, phonology, grammar, and semantics. However, driven by interdisciplinarity, its scope has broadened to address real-life language use and problems by applying linguistic theories and findings. This expanded domain now includes diverse branches: theoretical (e.g., phonology, semantics), interdisciplinary (e.g., psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, computational linguistics), and applied (e.g., language education, translation studies). A central inquiry remains understanding human communication and language, particularly how babies acquire their mother tongues, a complex area captivating scholars from neurology and psychology. Cognitive psycholinguistics specifically explores aspects like language processing, acquisition, and neural theories of language.

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