

Araştırma Makalesi

## DİL, EDEBİYAT VE KÜLTÜRBİLİM ÇALIŞMALARINDA DİSİPLİNLERARASI YAKLAŞIMLAR ÜZERİNE

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ON INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES IN LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND  
CULTURAL SCIENCES

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## ABSTRACT

Social sciences, whose principles were determined and systematized in the 19th century, were built on the basis of natural sciences. The language, literature and cultural science studies within the said science field are the branches of science that have direct or indirect connections within themselves. These branches of science, which have an indirect (eg language, entropy) connection even with natural sciences, are subject to various interdisciplinary studies and reveal epistemological and methodological differences within their own fields. Examples of this are areas of study, such as language texts, which overlap with the laws of thermodynamics and modeling with the entropy method, hermetic, cultural language linguistic theory (lacuna), which is a religious-philosophical approach. In language, literature and cultural studies, it is seen that interdisciplinary takes place in two ways, the first is among these disciplines, and the second is with other disciplines and this interdisciplinary level is both epistemological and methodological. These studies, which will be carried out by combining more than one discipline, will put an end to classical and templateist science approaches, and also reveal scientific data that science disciplines cannot solve or are unable to explain. Based on the interdisciplinary studies in the fields of science listed above, the study will include adding new ones to the existing methods used by the relevant fields of science, and differentiating the concepts, methods and theories related to epistemological, that is, ensuring the use of interdisciplinary methods more frequently.

## Keywords

*Language, literature, cultural science, interdisciplinary,  
social science*

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## 1. Introduction

In the journey of science that goes back to the beginning of humankind, it is clear that scientific issues are not in common interest of humankind as today. This global interest is related to the meanings of scientific concepts. That daily life has a much closer relationship with academic studies and that it reaches people easily with common education tools (television, internet, social media, etc.) has made science popular.

According to Einstein, the actual scientific thought is nothing more than clarifying (or detailing) daily thoughts, systematizing (and classifying) ordinary thoughts. The specific laws, theories, methods, terms and experts of the sciences, which consist of the classification and systematization of this thought, institutionalize these branches of science in process of time. These disciplines which are institutionalized, form the main fields of activity among the universities of today by dividing into departments and sciences. The traditionalized form (i.e. systematized) of the scientific activities in these fields of activity in terms of process, method and content is called *discipline* (Solak 2016: 3).

## 2. The Basis of Social Sciences

Even if the process of natural sciences creating social sciences goes back to the 17th century, it is seen that implementation of these principles to the social sciences were performed by scientists such as Saint-Simon and Auguste Comte in the 19th century. In the definition of knowledge in this age, as a result of the fact that natural science methods are seen as the only way to reach precise and objective information, that the science approach that emerged in the 19th century and rejected everything except the experiment rejects everything other than this scientific framework on the grounds that it is both subjective and incomplete, showed that natural science will be the basis in the construction of the social sciences (Dağtaşoğlu 2016: 363,364).

However, the de facto paradigm (model) which emerged in time in the social sciences based on the above-mentioned principle has changed and the processes of producing knowledge have ceased to be objective processes and are shaped on the basis of the relativity of the world (Köroğlu 2016: 11).

## 3. Interdisciplinarity and Multidisciplinarity

Rejecting disciplinary distinctions, European universalism and procedural positivism altogether, this manifesto seeks to strengthen a belief that scientific knowledge can be combined on a pluralistic basis. In the 19th century, after the disciplinary separations that became increasingly apparent in the Western world, interdisciplinarity emerged as a movement, a set of practices and an approach that emerged as a reaction to it. Obviously, making use of the concepts and methods of different disciplines alone does not make a research interdisciplinary. In Stember's expression, interdisciplinary approach involves the integration of information produced by different disciplines on a particular subject. However, this integration does not simply imply integration. The knowledge, concepts, tools and rules used by different disciplines should be integrated in such a way that, after integration, a much more analytical power is revealed than their separate sum. It is this methodical maneuver that gives strength to interdisciplinarity. In this sense, it should be noted the difference between multidisciplinarity and interdisciplinarity, which is highly confused. While multidisciplinarity refers to the use of multiple disciplines side by side without expecting "intersection in a matrix defined in strict terms", interdisciplinarity refers to a process involving a "unifying interaction". In this case, elements of a multidisciplinary approach may complement or intersect, but communication between these disciplines is assumed to be minimal. Since there is no real integration between these disciplines, the multidisciplinary process does not create an epistemological or methodological change or differentiation in these disciplines. In this case, interdisciplinarity by definition aims to unite different disciplines in a coherent integrity, rather than bringing them together. As a result of both institutional developments and the nature of interdisciplinarity, we observe that many interdisciplinary perspectives

are a discipline in their own right (e.g. archeology, cultural studies, communication sciences, urban studies, historical preservation) (Değirmenci 2011: 73,75,76).

#### 4. Interdisciplinarity concept and its aspect in the social sciences

The term *interdisciplinary* states the unique approaches that are collected by combining more than one scientific discipline or study area. With the help of the definition of Jacob, one of the experts in the field, we can describe this general framework as a scientific approach that analyzes a key issue, problem, title and experiment in accordance with the purpose, by using more than one discipline, method and template (Jacobs 1989: 8).

The history of interdisciplinary studies being open and sensitive to different fields can be taken back to long ago. The idea of reaching the knowledge of the truth, which started in the ancient times, that might be possible by benefitting from the different specialties, gained a different dimension with the discipline differentiation, i.e. with the creation of specialties, applied in Western science in the 19th century. However, afterwards (after the Second World War, in the 1960's), the interdisciplinary approaches began to be performed again. To benefit from the concepts and methods of different disciplines in these implementations will certainly not be enough to convert a study into the interdisciplinary alone. The main point here should be an epistemological<sup>1</sup> or methodological differentiation (Değirmenci 2011: 76).

In the period after the Second World War, especially after the 1960s, the boundaries between different disciplines in the social sciences have become indistinct. Thereafter, the methodological differences of the researches performed in the social sciences appeared in various disciplines in universities (such as Oriental institutes, Middle East research institutes, Far Eastern research institutes). The studies carried out by considering this modern and civilized world distinction have shown a tendency to decrease in time. Another point is that culture becomes an increasingly determinative factor. As a result of this, interdisciplinarity in cultural science studies has shown a tendency to increase step by step (Mary 1996: 29).

#### 5. Interdisciplinary studies in language, literature and cultural science

Linguistics and literature science benefit from each other methodologically. This relationship draws attention especially in text reviews. On the other hand, the direction of this relationship is not only from linguistics to literature, but also from literature to linguistics. The subject is the philology phase before the fields such as text linguistics, sociolinguistics, pragmatics that can be considered new and emerged in the second half of the 20th century. In this period, literature studies and linguistics are sub-branches of philology. For that reason, philology appears as a discipline that approaches both to language and literature with its historical and cultural dimensions. (Solak 2016: 18).

When we look perceptibly at the studies in the field of language and literature science, it is clear that all literary texts are also a language material. It can be seen with very simple research that many of language studies performed so far in Turkey was done through literary texts, master and doctorate studies, articles and books were written. Some examples for this are: master theses such as Adjective Clauses in Dede Korkut Stories, Verbal-Adjectives and Verbal-Adverbs in Dede Korkut Stories, Grammar Categories related to nouns in the novel 'Ankara' of Yakup Kadri Karaosmanoğlu, Verbs in the novel 'Samançının Colu' of Cengiz Aytmatov. There are also studies on syntax in the language of literature: A research based on the Comparison of Some Goethe and Böll's Works on the Syntax of Today's German Literature Language were written and doctoral theses such as Vocabulary and Syntax of Yahya Kemal Beyatlı's poems were also written (see YÖK thesis system).

<sup>1</sup>Epistemology examines the structure and formation processes of scientific concepts and theories. At the same time, it focuses on the methods and approaches adopted by scientists and provides various analysis and thinking areas (For detailed information see Simard, Jean-Claude, Epistemology, (Translated by Ramazan Adibelli) Bilimname: Platform of Thought, 2003/2, volume: I, number: 2, p. 13-21.



In addition to the literature and language relationship, the literature and culture relationship has also been the subject of interdisciplinary studies. One of the materials of cultural science is literary texts. Cultural factors in the above-mentioned literary texts (f. ex self-phenomenon, etc.) are among the cultural studies: Turkish Self Phenomenon in the book of Dede Korkut (III. International Turkish World Culture Congress – 2015), Self-Phenomenon in Cengiz Aytmatov's 'First Teacher' (Turkish Speaking Countries Congress – 2017) etc.

Another common point of the cultural studies is the concept of 'lacuna (linguistic gap)'. This concept ensures that the linguistic gaps (lexical, grammatical, etc.) in cross-cultural comparisons will be revealed and that culture codes are analyzed based on the data in the language and provides data which can help to translation studies. Some studies related to the subject are as follows: Some Cultural Gaps Occurred During the Transfer of Russian Literature to Turkish (Öksüz, Gamze – XI. International Language-Literature-Stylistics Symposium - 2011), Linguistic and Cultural Gaps in the Translation Process, (Kozan, Olena, X. International Language-Literature-Stylistics Symposium, Edictums), etc.

There are studies developed from the relations of language, literature and culture with disciplines of science fields and its relations. There are studies in which language productivity is measured by using the statistical methods and by making probability calculus related to language using mathematical theories. One of them, which belongs to Shannon, which Töreci (1978) stated in his word: He has reached some text features by using the conditional letter possibilities of the Turkish language based on the perspective that 'the letter possibilities of a language (both conditional and conditions of passing together) can be used as a model of that language'. She created the text samples of Turkish automatically through the computer program that She wrote afterwards (Yolaçan 2005: 2).

In an important study performed recently in this regard, Yolaçan (2005) examined the same text written in Turkish, English, French, German, Spanish and Russian and carried out comparison of these languages according to different coding techniques and calculated the Entropy value based on the sample text for each language. Furthermore, in another study (Akın & Saraçlı: 2014), an entropy implementation was performed between the texts in Orkhon monuments and the transcriptions of Kirghiz Turkish and Kazakh Turkish. In the implementation part of the study, translation of the same texts to each other are used in Kokturk language, Turkey Turkish, Kazakh Turkish and Kirghiz Turkish dialects and Entropy of each text with the help of MATLAB package program was calculated and shown in the tables. The text used in the implementation part of the study was analyzed through a program which calculates the entropy of any text entered in the system and the relevant results were obtained.

With the help of statistics and mathematics, there have been important developments in quantitative language studies in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. *Static linguistics*, which is a sub-branch of general linguistics, has used its accumulation obtained from applied language research and it is experimentally proved for the first time that language has some rules that work in voice, syllable, word, phrase, item, subordinate clause, sentence and sentence top structures. Based on the entropy implementation in thermodynamics, Fuks, who revealed the concept of *text entropy*, worked for many years on this subject and discussed that 300-400 word piece would be enough to find the *entropic size* of a text. However, despite all these assertive implementations, computer processing of data in the social sciences has always caused methodological problem discussions. After all, such computerized, i.e. statistical and mathematical implementations, have been commonly accepted at the point where there is no room for discussion. There is an international journal called *Literary and Linguistic Computing* where literary analyses are published through linguistic statistics tools. In the above-mentioned journal, there are scientific articles which apply computer technologies to language and literature researches. During the recent years in Turkey, even courses called *Computer Implementations in Language and Literature* have been included. In spite of all these things, it is not possible to say that

the contribution of computer programs to literature and language field is adequate (Solak, 2016: 141,142).

Hermeneutic, a religious-philosophical approach, has been an alternative to the *classical text interpretation* method which is used in the interpretation of the literary texts and created an implementation form of the idea that the knowledge of the truth can be reached (Değirmenci 2011: 75) by benefitting from different specialties which are expressed in the understanding of science in ancient times. However, we see that hermeneutical methods are used particularly in the few studies in Turkey, in interdisciplinary studies: Hermeneutic Expansion of Poetry from Exile Country to Capitals of Capital, (Şengül: 2012), Hermeneutic Expansion of Poetry of Do not Underestimate Brother of Aşık Veysel (Akın: 2015).

## 6. Result

As a result, we can say the followings in a few substances:

1. It is understood that interdisciplinary studies in language, literature and culture will bring holistic approach closer to the science and will bring us closer to the knowledge of scientific truth by making use of all scientific resources.
2. It is seen that the single-disciplinary approaches brought by the understanding of the 19th century have slowly turned into interdisciplinary approaches today and the paradigm emerged on this wise has formed a basis for epistemological and methodological differentiations and shaped holistic approaches from these differentiations.
3. As a consequence of interdisciplinary studies in the social sciences, the concept of 'theory' expanded and scientific fields such as psychoanalysis, semiotic and post-structuralism have come into the picture.
4. These studies which will be performed by bringing together more than one discipline field, will put an end to classical and templateist science approaches, it will also extricate scientific data which branches of science cannot solve or are unable to explain in its entirety.
5. It should be understood that interdisciplinary studies do not only benefit from the concepts and methods of different disciplines. It occurred that the main point here should be an epistemological or methodological differentiation.
6. Interdisciplinarity takes place in two ways in language, literature and cultural studies, the first one is that these disciplines are among themselves, and the second one is with other disciplines and this interdisciplinarity is both in the epistemological and methodological level. Examples of such studies are the use of hermeneutical analysis method which is a method of religion and philosophical sciences, in literature, the use of entropy which is a method of thermodynamics, in language, to benefit from the concepts of lacuna and self-phenomenon which are the concepts of cultural science.
7. In addition to all these, numerical methods are not sufficiently performed in the interdisciplinary studies and it is also clear that the interdisciplinary studies within the social fields should be increased.



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### GENİŞ ÖZET

Doğa bilimlerinin sosyal bilimleri inşa süreci 17. yüzyıla kadar götürülse de bu ilkelerin sosyal bilimlere uygulanmasının 19. yüzyıldaki Saint-Simon ve Auguste Comte gibi bilim adamları tarafından gerçekleştirildiği görülmektedir. 19. yüzyılda karşımıza çıkan ve deney dışındaki her şeyi reddeden bilim yaklaşımının ve bu çağda yapılan bilgi tanımında, doğa bilimi yöntemlerini kesin ve nesnel bilgiye ulaşmada tek yol olarak görmesinin sonucu olarak, bu bilim çerçevesi dışında kalanları hem öznel hem de eksik olduğu gerekçesiyle reddetmesi, sosyal bilimlerin inşasında söz konusu temel doğa bilimleri olacağını göstermiştir. Ancak, yukarıda belirtilen temele dayandırılan sosyal bilimlerde zaman içerisinde ortaya çıkan genel geçer paradigma (model) değişmiş ve bilgi üretme süreçleri, nesnel süreçler olmaktan ziyade, dünyanın göreliliği temelinde şekillenmiştir.

*Disiplinlerarası* terimi, birden fazla bilimsel disiplin veya inceleme alanının bir araya getirilmesiyle ortaya çıkarılan özgün yaklaşımları ifade eder. Bu genel çerçeveyi, alanın uzmanlarından bir olan Jacobs'un tanımıyla, yine birden fazla disiplin, yöntem ve şablon kullanarak, temel bir konuyu, problemi, başlığı ve deneyi amacına uygun olarak inceleyen bilimsel yaklaşım olarak tanımlayabiliriz.

Disiplinlerarası çalışmaların farklı alanlara açık ve duyarlı olmasının tarihi çok öncelere götürülebilir. Antik çağlarda başlayan, gerçeğin bilgisine ulaşmanın farklı uzmanlık alanlarından istifade etmekle olabileceği fikri, 19. yüzyılda Batı biliminde uygulanan disiplin ayrımıyla, yani uzmanlık alanlarının ihdasıyla birlikte farklı bir boyut kazanmıştır. Ancak, daha sonra (İkinci Dünya Savaşı sonrasında, 1960'larda) yeniden disiplinlerarası yaklaşımlar uygulanmaya başlamıştır. Bu uygulamalarda farklı disiplinlerin kavram ve yöntemlerinden yararlanmak, muhakkak ki bir çalışmayı tek başına disiplinlerarası yapmaya yetmeyecektir. Buradaki esas nokta, epistemolojik<sup>2</sup> veya yöntemsel bir farklılaşma olmalıdır. İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonraki dönemde, özellikle 1960'lardan sonra, sosyal bilimlerde farklı disiplinler arasındaki sınırların belirsizleşmesi söz konusu olmuştur. Sonrasında sosyal bilimlerde gerçekleşen araştırmaların metod farklılıkları, üniversitelerde çeşitli disiplin alanları şeklinde (Şarkiyat enstitüleri, Orta Doğu araştırmaları enstitüleri, Uzak Doğu araştırmaları enstitüleri gibi) karşımıza çıkmıştır. İşte bu modern ve uygar dünya ayrımı gözetilerek yapılan çalışmalar, zaman içerisinde azalma eğilimi göstermiştir. Başka bir husus ise, kültürün giderek daha belirleyici bir etmen olmasıdır. Bunun sonucu olarak ise, kültürbilim çalışmalarındaki disiplinlerarasılık giderek artma eğilimi göstermiştir. 19. yüzyılda ilkeleri belirlenerek sistemleştirilen sosyal bilimler, doğa bilimleri temelinde inşa edilmiştir. Söz konusu bilim alanının içinde yer alan dil, edebiyat ve kültürbilim çalışmaları, kendi içerisinde doğrudan ya da dolaylı bağlantıları olan bilim dallarıdır. Doğa bilimleriyle dahi dolaylı olarak (örn. dil, entropi) bağlantısı olan bu bilim dalları, çeşitli disiplinlerarası çalışmalara konu olmakta ve kendi alanları içinde epistemolojik ve yöntemsel farklılaşmaları ortaya koymaktadırlar.

Bunun örneklerini, termodinamik yasaları ile kanunları birebir örtüşen, entropi yöntemi ile modelleme yapılabilen dil metinleri, bir dîni-felsefi yaklaşım olan hermenötik,

<sup>2</sup> Epistemoloji, bilimsel kavram ve teorilerin yapılarını ve teşekkül süreçlerini incelemektedir. Aynı zamanda, bilim adamları tarafından benimsenen yöntem ve metotlar üzerine eğilmekte, çeşitli analiz ve düşünme alanları sunmaktadır. (Ayrıntılı bilgi için bk. Simard, Jean-Claude, *Epistemoloji*, (Çev. Ramazan Adıbelli) Bilimname: Düşünce Platformu, 2003/2, cilt: I, sayı: 2, s. 13-21.



kültürbilimin dil boşluğu teorisi (lacuna) gibi çalışma alanları göstermektedir. Dil, edebiyat ve kültürbilim çalışmalarında disiplinlerarasılığın iki yönlü gerçekleştiği, birincisinin bu disiplinlerin kendi aralarında, ikincisinin ise diğer disiplinlerle olduğu ve bu disiplinlerarasılığın hem epistemolojik hem de yöntemsel düzeyde olduğu görülmektedir. Birden fazla disiplin alanını bir araya getirerek yapılacak söz konusu çalışmalar, klasik ve şabloncu bilim yaklaşımlarına son vererek, ayrıca bilim dallarının kendi içerisinde çözemediği ya da açıklamakta yetersiz kaldığı bilimsel verileri ve açığa çıkaracaktır. Çalışmada, yukarıda sıraladığımız bilim alanlarında yapılmış disiplinlerarası çalışmalardan yola çıkılarak, ilgili bilim alanlarının kullandıkları mevcut yöntemlere yenilerini eklemek ve epistemolojik, yani disiplinlere ilişkin kavram, yöntem ve teorileri farklılaştırmak ya da söz konusu çalışmalarda kullanılan disiplinlerarası yöntemlerin daha sık kullanılmasını sağlamak olacaktır.

Dil, edebiyat ve kültürbilim alanlarında yapılacak disiplinlerarası çalışmaların, bilime bütünsel yaklaşım ortaya koyarak, bütün bilimsel kaynaklardan beslenmek suretiyle bilimsel gerçeğin bilgisine bizi daha çok yaklaştıracağı anlaşılmaktadır. 19. yüzyıl bilim anlayışının getirdiği tek disiplinli yaklaşımların, günümüzde giderek disiplinlerarası yaklaşımlara dönüştüğü ve bu vesileyle ortaya çıkan paradigmanın, epistemolojik ve yöntemsel farklılaşmalara temel oluşturarak, bu farklılaşmalardan bütünsel yaklaşımlar meydana getirdiği görülmektedir. Sosyal bilimlerdeki disiplinlerarası çalışmalar neticesinde ‘teori’ kavramı genişleyerek, psikanaliz, semiotik, post-yapısalcılık gibi bilimsel alanlar ortaya çıkmıştır. Birden fazla disiplin alanını bir araya getirerek yapılacak söz konusu çalışmalar, klasik ve şabloncu bilim yaklaşımlarına son vererek, ayrıca bilim dallarının kendi içerisinde çözemediği ya da açıklamakta yetersiz kaldığı bilimsel verileri de açığa çıkaracaktır. Disiplinlerarası çalışmalardan anlaşılması gerekenin, sadece farklı disiplinlerin kavram ve yöntemlerinden yararlanmak olmadığı. Buradaki esas noktanın, epistemolojik veya yöntemsel bir farklılaşma olması gerektiği ortaya çıkmaktadır. Dil, edebiyat ve kültürbilim çalışmalarında disiplinlerarasılığın iki yönlü gerçekleştiği, birincisinin bu disiplinlerin kendi aralarında, ikincisinin ise diğer disiplinlerle olduğu ve bu disiplinlerarasılığın hem epistemolojik hem de yöntemsel düzeyde olduğu şeklindedir. Bu çalışmalara, din ve felsefe bilimlerinin bir yöntemi olan hermenötik çözümleme yönteminin edebiyatta kullanılması, termodinamiğin bir yöntemi olan entropi yönteminin dilde kullanılması, kültürbilime ait kavramlar olan lakuna ve özölgu kavramlarından yararlanılması gibi örnekler verilebilir. Bütün bunlara ek olarak, özellikle sayısal yöntemlerin disiplinlerarası çalışmalarda yeterli düzeyde yapılmadığı ve ayrıca, sosyal alanların kendi içindeki disiplinlerarası çalışmalarının artırılması gerektiği ortadadır.

#### Anahtar Kelimeler

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