Research Article / Araştırma Makalesi

A Perspective on the Intersection of Social Psychology and Linguistics

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Abstract

Social psychology and linguistics are two scientific disciplines that deal with human as their principle subject matter. Focusing on where these disciplines meet and how they feed each other, this paper aims to investigate the interdisciplinary contribution of social psychology and linguistics to each other. To achieve this, the contrastive analysis (CA) is applied which is composed of three steps as (1) description; (2) juxtaposition; (3) comparison (Krzeszowski, 1990). This comparative revision reveals that social psychology applies and investigates many fundamental areas in linguistics and particularly benefits from the language as data collection tool and method in the investigation to understand human behavior. Specifically, social psychology discusses the language with its communication aspect to examine and to analyze the human behavior. On the other hand, linguistics benefits from social psychology as it provides insights into the social and behavioral factors. There are some research areas and theories that these disciplines contribute to each other such as communication accommodation theory, speech act theory, expectancy theory, prejudice, politeness, patronizing speech, gender. Such a review is expected to benefit researchers by encouraging a wider view of intersection of these two disciplines and interdisciplinary critical thinking.

Keywords: Communication, Language, Human Behavior, Interdisciplinary Contribution, Social Psychology, Linguistics

Sosyal Psikoloji ve Dilbiliminin Kesişimine Bir Bakış

Öz

Sosyal psikoloji ve dilbilim, temel araştırma konusu olarak insanı ele alan iki bilimsel disiplindir. Bu disiplinlerin nerede buluştuğuna ve birbirini nasıl beslediğine odaklanan bu makale, sosyal psikoloji ve dilbilimin birbirine disiplinler arası katkısını incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaca ulaşmak için, şu üç adımdan oluşan karşılaştırmalı analize başvurulmuştur: (1) tanımlama; (2) yan yana getirme; (3) karşılaştırma (Krzeszowski, 1990). Bu karşılaştırmalı revizyon, sosyal psikolojinin dilbilimdeki birçok temel alanı araştırdığını ve özellikle insan davranışını anlamak için veri toplama aracı ve yöntemi olarak dilden yararlandığını ortaya koymaktadır. Özellikle, sosyal psikoloji, insan davranışını incelemek ve çözümlemek için dili iletişim yönüyle tartışır. Öte yandan, dilbilim, sosyal ve davranışsal faktörlere ilişkin içgörüler sağladığı için sosyal psikolojiden yararlanır. İletişim uyumu kuramı, söz edimi kuramı, dil beklentisi kuramı, önyargı, nezaket, tepeden bakan konuşma, toplumsal cinsiyet gibi bu disiplinlerin birbirine katkı sağladığı bazı araştırma alanları ve kuramlar vardır. Bu makalenin, bu iki disiplinin kesişimine ilişkin daha geniş bir bakış açısına ve disiplinler arası eleştirel düşünmeye teşvik ederek araştırmacılara fayda sağlaması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İletişim, Dil, İnsan Davranışı, Disiplinler Arası Katkı, Sosyal Psikoloji, Dilbilim

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Introduction

The history of social psychology and linguistics dates back to Plato's and Aristotle's fundamental arguments about the nature of human beings and what the meaning is. The statement of Ebbinghaus (1908) which is "Psychology has a long past but a short history" is often used by the social psychologists for the discipline as the social psychology was not existent with its name and the contents before the 19th century. Taking also into consideration that the modern field of linguistics started from the beginning of the 19th century, discussing the pure contributions of both disciplines to each other may not be possible because of the philosophical background and the interactions of the disciplines with each other throughout the decades. Accordingly, in this paper firstly social psychology and linguistics and their subfields are introduced and their research areas are given after a content investigation of the sources pertaining to the disciplines. With the help of this type of investigation, this is where the linguistics is in social psychology and where the social psychology in linguistics is revealed. Later on, it is discussed how and from which perspectives the language and social psychology are handled and the contributions of these disciplines to each other are explained with shared methods, theories and research areas. Lastly, an overall conclusion is presented.

Social psychology examines the causes of social behavior and social thought which may affect our feelings, behavior and thought in social situations through the use of scientific methods. The causes may source from a wide range of social, cognitive, environmental, cultural, and biological factors (Baron et al., 2009, p.13). Therefore, a social psychologist is influenced by the social and economic conditions and observes the behaviors of the people in the environment. For example, the bad outcomes of the Second World War influenced the social psychologists and they discussed how to decrease the intragroup and intergroup conflicts by focusing on adaptation behaviors and the break of agreement (Arkonaç, 2001). It can be noted that there are two scientific disciplines are known as social psychology, one is psychology and the other is sociology, which means that social psychology is implied in both psychology and sociology. Although both disciplines study social behavior, they do so by forming different perspectives. Whereas social psychology is concerned with social influences on individual behavior, sociological social psychology focuses on larger group or societal variables, such as people's socioeconomic status, their social roles, and cultural norms (Stryker & Leaver, 1997).

Linguistics is the scientific study of language (Lyons, 1981). Language was believed to be a human behavior which could be learnt from other human role models through imitation, rewards, and practice according to the Behaviorism advanced in the 1950s (Cooter & Reutzel, 2004). With the contributions of Chomsky, a new era started in linguistics with the explanations of language faculty and universalism and the concept of generative grammar which effectively ended the era of behavioral psychology. Micro- and macro- dimensions of the language have been traditionally studied; while the former is concerned with the structures of the language system in itself and for itself such as phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics, the latter adapts a broader view and includes cultural and behavioral features associated with language such as psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, neurolinguistics, discourse analysis, applied linguistics, etc.

Neuman et al. (2002, as cited in Becher, 1994) cluster academic disciplines into four main groupings as hard pure, soft pure, hard applied, and soft applied, each with their own epistemological characteristics. They refer to this structure as the Becher–Biglan typology. These groups have intellectual differences in disciplines, e.g. research problems, research objects, and methods. Specifically, the softpure category is "reiterative, holistic, concerned with particulars and having a qualitative bias. There is no sense of superseded knowledge, as in Hard Pure fields. Scholarly enquiry is typically a solitary pursuit, manifesting only a limited overlap of interest between researchers" (p. 406).

Social psychology and linguistics are disciplines of soft pure sciences according to the Becher–Biglan typology. Accordingly, it is hypothesized that these two disciplines feed each other in regard to research areas, theories and methods. However, the contributions of these fields to each other have not been clearly recognized yet, accordingly need to be focused and developed. Therefore, this study tries to identify the research areas, methods and theories that these disciplines share and benefit from each other. In other words, this study aims to reveal the interdisciplinary contribution of social psychology and linguistics to each other, instead of focusing on the boundaries. In parallel to these research objectives, this study tries to answer the following research questions: Do social psychology and linguistics contribute

to each other as two different social sciences disciplines? If yes, how do social psychology and linguistics feed each other in regard to research areas, theories and methods?

Method

This research follows three methodological steps of Contrastive Linguistics: description, juxtaposition and comparison (e.g. Krzeszowski, 1990). The description includes selection of the items to be compared. The juxtaposition involves a search for, and identification of the equivalents. In the comparison, the degree and type of correspondence between the compared items are specified. This method is mostly used for the contrastive analysis of two different languages. However, this study applies this method in order to compare two different disciplines from soft pure sciences; social psychology and linguistics. This study focuses only on their common points and whether/how these disciplines feed each other. The sources were randomly chosen among the books which disclose the fundamentals of social psychology and linguistics.

In the following sections, main themes covered in Social psychology and linguistics are described, juxtaposed and compared and how these disciplines contribute to each other in regard to research areas, methods and theories is discussed.

Result and Discussion

In Figure 1 and 2, which present the most discussed research topics in the sources of linguistics and social psychology successively, it can be seen that Linguistics does not fully occupy the domain of social psychology. Figure 3 presents the journals and books in which language and social psychology are intersected and handled together. Figure 4 reveals how and from which dimensions language and social psychology are dealt with in the sources shown in Figure 3.
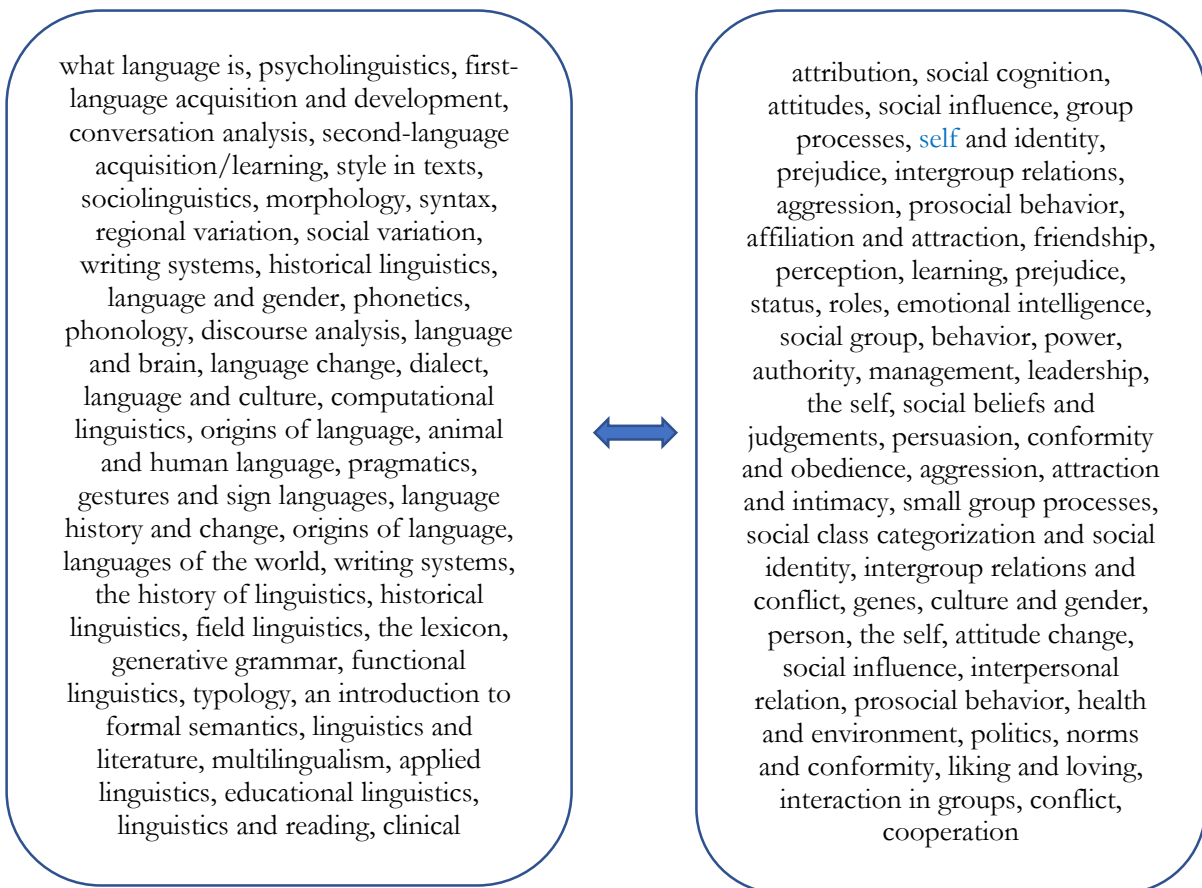
what language is, psycholinguistics, first-language acquisition and development, conversation analysis, second-language acquisition/learning, style in texts, sociolinguistics, morphology, syntax, regional variation, social variation, writing systems, historical linguistics, language and gender, phonetics, phonology, discourse analysis, language and brain, language change, dialect, language and culture, computational linguistics, origins of language, animal and human language, pragmatics, gestures and sign languages, language history and change, origins of language, languages of the world, writing systems, the history of linguistics, historical linguistics, field linguistics, the lexicon, generative grammar, functional linguistics, typology, an introduction to formal semantics, linguistics and literature, multilingualism, applied linguistics, educational linguistics, linguistics and reading, clinical

attribution, social cognition, attitudes, social influence, group processes, self and identity, prejudice, intergroup relations, aggression, prosocial behavior, affiliation and attraction, friendship, perception, learning, prejudice, status, roles, emotional intelligence, social group, behavior, power, authority, management, leadership, the self, social beliefs and judgements, persuasion, conformity and obedience, aggression, attraction and intimacy, small group processes, social class categorization and social identity, intergroup relations and conflict, genes, culture and gender, person, the self, attitude change, social influence, interpersonal relation, prosocial behavior, health and environment, politics, norms and conformity, liking and loving, interaction in groups, conflict, cooperation

Figure 1. *Main Themes Covered in Linguistics* (Wray et al., 1998; Poole, 1998; Fasold et al., 2014).

Figure 2. *Main Themes Covered in Social Psychology* (Taylor, et al., 1994; Smith et al., 2007; Crisp & Turner, 2014; Myers, et al., 2014; Güney, 2015).

Journals: Journal of Language and Social Psychology; Journal of Personality and Social Psychology; Psychology Journal of Language and Communication; Journal of Personality and Social Psychology; Language, Individual & Society; Research on Language and Social Interaction

Books: The Oxford Handbook of Language and Social Psychology; Language and Social Psychology: Introduction and Overview; Social Psychology and Second Language Learning; Language as Social Action: Social Psychology and Language Use; Language, Discourse and Social Psychology; Social Psychology of English as Global Language; The Relevance Of Language for Social Psychology (chapter in The Message of Social Psychology: Perspectives on Mind and Society); Handbook of Language and Social Interaction.

Figure 3. *The Sources Covering and Studying Language and Social Psychology*

Language in communication: frames of reference, communication accommodation theory, discrepancy arousal theory and cognitive valence theory, expectancy theories, discursive social psychology, storytelling: the power of narrative communication and interpretation, language attitudes: retrospect, concept and prospect, a comprehensive model of non-verbal communication, social cognition and communication, language and emotion, language and social influence, language and personality, functions of non-verbal behavior in social interaction, the communicative functions of paralanguage and prosody, the structure and organization of verbal and non-verbal behavior, social cognition and discourse, the language of self-disclosure, the many faces of facework, interpersonal accounting, language and deception, language and control, bilinguality and multilinguality, ethnic identity, language and communicative behavior, changing the complexion of gender in language research, language and communication in mental handicap, language attitudes and impression formation, language in friendships, models of marital interaction, language and later life, language in education, social psychological perspectives on second language acquisition, communication characteristics of provider-patient, language and law: an overview of 15 years of research, language and television, etc.

Figure 4. *The Research Areas of the Sources Covering and Studying Language and Social Psychology*

Figure 1 and 2 show the interrelationship between the social psychology that covers linguistics and accordingly linguistics that represents social psychology. The common research fields of both disciplines are provided in the Figure 4. The sources given above are mostly from abroad literature show that social

psychology of language is relatively new research area in Turkey and also the interface of this field with the language has rarely occurred via a conference and a journal or a book in Turkey.

Where is Social Psychology in Linguistics?

Considering that macrolinguistics focuses more on society as a whole in relation to language when compared with the microlinguistics, it can be deduced that social psychology interacts with the macro-dimensions of language such as social variation, language and gender and etc., as shown in Figure 1 and 2. As Bell (2014) explains in his *The Guidebook to Sociolinguistics*, the field that neighbors and overlaps the social psychology of language most in linguistics is sociolinguistics, which studies the relationship between language and society, specifically the role of the language in the organization of social groups and institutions. Yule (2010) suggests that sociolinguistics benefits from social psychology with respect to how attitudes and perceptions are expressed and how in group and out group behaviors are identified.

Social psychology of language

The social psychology of language studies language attitudes, the role of language in group behavior relations, language and ethnicity. Its interests overlap considerably with sociolinguistics and it brings a different disciplinary perspective and methodology to a sociolinguist (Bell, 2014). Inasmuch as social psychology of language has a place in sociolinguistics, revealing the research areas of sociolinguistics as follows may be helpful for gaining insight about these fields: language choice in multilingual communities, language maintenance and shift, language varieties and multilingual nations, regional and social dialects, gender and age, ethnicity and social networks, context and register, politeness and cross cultural communication, language cognition and culture, attitudes and applications, language birth and death, language in space, sociolinguistics and utterance, interactional sociolinguistics as a linguistic theory, sociolinguistic metatheory (Bell, 2014; Holmes, 1992).

These research areas show that social psychology applies and investigates many fundamental areas in linguistics and particularly benefits from the language as data collection tool and method in the investigation and explanation of its fundamental theories relating to human behavior such as Behaviorist Theory, Cognitive and Domain Theory, Psychoanalytic Theory, Role and Norm Theory, Attribution Theory, Motivational Theories, Social Exchange Theory (Güney, 2015). Social psychology collaborates with linguistics to explain the causes of human behavior and linguistics provides a social psychologist with a tool, namely, language to examine and analyze the human behavior.

Where is Linguistics in Social Psychology?

When the contents of the journals and books are examined (see Figure 3), it can be understood that social psychology discusses the language with its communication aspect (see Figure 4). The research on Communication Accommodation Theory, language and law, language and television, language and deception can be given as examples.

Communication as Central Feature of Social Behavior

British linguist David Crystal (1989) defines language as "human vocal noise used systematically and conventionally by a community for purposes of communication" (p. 251). Communication, a vital notion in language has been regarded by the social psychologists as a central feature for social behavior (Weatherall et al., 2011). Barnlund (1962) defines communication as "a word that describes the process of creating a meaning". Figure 5 presents his Transactional Model of Communication (2008) which demonstrates the communication process and the components.
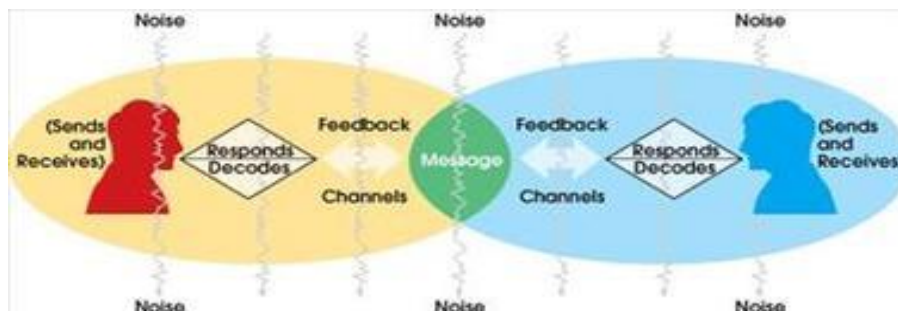

Figure 5. *Transactional Model of Communication: Barnlund's Model (2008)*

Figure 5 is the simplified metaphorical and systematic representation of Barnlund's transactional model of communication. It comprises a sender, channel and a receiver, feedback, and noise. The message which is transmitted from the encoder to decoder can be verbal and/or nonverbal. Apart from sign language, linguistics studies the verbal code, which is a form of communication, in which the words are used to interchange the information with other people either in the form of speech or writing. Linguistics also examines these messages in regard to syntactic, semantic, phonological and pragmatic points. Accordingly, a social psychologist, who studies the structure of the message which is transmitted or not transmitted, often applies Semin and Fiedler's (1991) linguistic category model (LCM), which is a classificatory approach to the domain of interpersonal language by attaining the interpersonal verbs to describe actions or psychological states and adjectives and nouns to characterize a person.

Roberson et al. (2008) examined the role of language in the relationship between diversity and team performance to consider how a linguistic approach to social categorization may be used to study the social psychological mechanisms that underlie diversity effects and ended up the study with the proposition of a team input-output model that highlights the potential effects of language on team processes and effectiveness, with suggestions for future research linking diversity, linguistic categorization and team effectiveness. From the Goffman's question for pragmatics as a sociologist: "What can we learn about culture and society from the study of communicative aspects?", it can be deduced that the influence of language on society is (D'hondt et al., 2009).

Communication, which carries the information, provides the interaction by enabling the feedback that may not come up with healthy relationships. While a social psychologist studies the causes of the miscommunication such as social, cultural, cognitive and environmental factors, a linguist studies the language to uncover the linguistic reasons of the miscommunication. At this point, social psychology may apply Grice's maxims (1975) which consist of the maxim of quality, quantity, relation, and manner in the matter of the assessment of the communication to explain the influence of social factors in language use. Language and, especially communication plays a prominent part in social psychology (Brown, 1965).

Some Research Areas, Methods and Theories that These Disciplines Contribute to Each Other

Discourse Analysis as Research Method in Discursive Psychology

Following sociolinguistics, discourse analysis has something to offer to most social psychologists (Van Dijk, 1993). There are many fundamental areas of current social psychology in which discourse plays an important role, particularly from methodological perspective. These can be followed as social perception, impression management, attitude change and persuasion, attribution, categorization, intergroup relations, stereotypes, social representations and interaction (Van Dijk,1993). The background of discourse analysis used by social psychology is discursive psychology which is a relatively new field or subdiscipline of psychology and which focuses on psychological themes in talk, text and images with a theoretical and analytical approach (Edwards & Potter, 1992). In practice focusing specifically on the phenomena beyond the sentence, discourse analysis is particularly influenced by discussions and developments within discursive psychology (Edwards, 1997; Potter & Wetherell, 1987).

Discourse analysis provides the social psychology with a more theoretical and broader perspective. The reverse is also possible when social psychological insights contribute to the development of the discourse analysis (Van Dijk, 1993).

The survey of some of the literature in social psychology shows that discourse appears to be relevant in many ways in the study of human behavior. Studying the words and sentences which are integral parts of discourse, linguistics contributes to the fundamental research topics in social psychology such as self, attitudes and attitude change, conformity, group processes, interpersonal attraction, prosocial behavior, aggression, prejudice, social cognition, attributional bias, impression management, cognitive dissonance.

Communication Accommodation Theory

As the language and social interaction has been one of the major areas of research in social sciences, especially in the fields of social psychology, sociology, sociolinguistics, Communication Accommodation Theory (CAT) is considered as the cornerstone theoretical perspective at the interface of these four areas of research (Bradac et al., 1979, as cited in Robinson & Giles, 2001). CAT, originally labeled as Speech Accommodation Theory (SAT), was developed as a sociopsychological model to explain modifications in speech style during interactions (Giles, 1973) and proposes that individuals use language to achieve a desired social distance between self and interacting partners. Whereas convergence refers to the strategies

by which individuals adapt linguistic and paralinguistic features to become more similar to their interaction partner (Giles & Coupland, 1991), divergence consists of strategies that individuals utilize to accentuate differences in speech between themselves and others (Shepard et al., 2001).

Jones et al. (1999) examined the accommodation strategies in the fifty interactions between a student and faculty member which were videotaped to reveal both verbal and nonverbal behavior. Their study presented that status was the main influence on choice of strategies, particularly the extent and type of discourse management and interpersonal control. Participants' sex and ethnicity also played a role; male participants made more use of interpretability (largely questions), whereas female participants used discourse management to develop a shared perspective.

Speech Act Theory

Besides accommodation theory, Holtgraves (2001) also discussed speech acts with a social psychological perspective in that using language is not an action but also a social action involving other people. His statement explains it: "To use language is to perform an action, and it is a meaningful action, with consequences for the speaker, the hearer, and the conversation of which it takes part." According to the theory which was first developed by the philosopher J. L. Austin and later expanded upon by J. Searle in the 1950s, people use language to accomplish various things they request, compliment, criticize, and so on.

Carr et al. (2012) examined the use of speech act in 204 status messages of Facebook which were created by 46 participants. The content analysis of this computer-mediated communication showed that status messages were most frequently constructed with expressive speech acts followed by assertive.

Language Expectancy Theory (persuasion)

Another theory which leads to the contribution of both disciplines to each other is Language Expectancy Theory (LET), which is a theory of persuasion (Burgoon & Miller, 1985). LET begins with the assumption that language is a rule-governed system and people develop macro-sociological expectations and preferences concerning the language or message strategies employed by others in persuasive attempts.

Burgoon et al. (1985) identified types of individuals who were presumed to be expected to use less aggressive language choices in their persuasive messages. Such people that use more instrumental verbal aggression were seen as negatively violating expectations and the attitude change was inhibited.

Prejudice

Dijk (1993) asserts that prejudiced people apply strategic tactics in which other negative presentation is combined with tactics of impression management, such as face-keeping. Collins and Clément (2012) examined empirical evidence linking language and prejudice with the assumption that language plays a central role in prejudice. Their study presents a taxonomic classification with three causal hypotheses. Collins and Clément (2012) ended the abstract of the study as "not only are language and prejudice inextricably linked but also that the study of prejudice without a consideration of language is incomplete."

Language Attitudes

Lambert et al. (1960) compared the evaluative reactions of English and French-speaking respondents who listened to English and French versions of a prose which was audio-recorded by four bilingual speakers. This technique is called as Matched Guise Technique which is often used in sociolinguistics. The results indicated that both types of respondents gave more positive ratings on several traits to the speakers presenting the English versions.

While examining communication patterns in court trials, Erickson et al. (1978) uncovered several linguistic features that appeared to be associated with the social power of some speakers: relatively frequent use of intensifiers ("really nice"), hedges ("sort of nice"), tag questions ("nice, wasn't it?"), hesitations ("…uh…nice"), deictic phrases ("that nice man over there"), and polite forms ("nice, thank you"). Early research indicated that messages containing these features reduced communicator credibility. Recent research has confirmed the negative relationship between the use of the low-power style and communicator credibility (Gibbons et al., 1991).

Politeness

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), politeness refers to phrasing one's remarks so as to minimize face threat to others and self. Holtgraves and Yang (1990) found that the less a request form encoded concern for a hearer's face, the greater was the perception of the speaker's power. Politeness theory is important because it can contribute to the understanding of the effectiveness of communication patterns in small group interactions and provide a wedge into the role that language plays in these processes Furthermore, Holtgraves (2001) explains that it has the advantage of postulating links between interpersonal variables and numerous aspects of language use; it is truly a social psychological approach to language use. Considerations of politeness and face can help us to notice important discursive details (Myers, 1989), particularly those details that involve the management of respect and contempt (Penman, 1990).

Looking at the previous studies suggesting that people with Parkinson's disease (PD) display certain deficiencies in their use of language, Holtgraves and McNamara (2010) examined PD participants' level of politeness as a function of the social context. The analysis of the data indicated that PD participants, relative to control participants, produced less polite strategies and failed to vary their politeness as a function of the size of the request.

Patronizing speech

There is a style of talk directed to low-power persons that has been labeled as "patronizing speech" or "secondary baby talk" (Caporael, 1981). This style includes "slower speech rates, higher pitch, exaggerated intonation, increased loudness, simplified grammar, and simplified vocabulary" (Giles et al., 1993, p.130).

In the study of Giles and Williams (1994), young adults who were provided with a single vignette of a short conversation between an older and younger person were required to evaluate both eight versions of the vignette which were designed varying the elder's age (40- vs. 70-years) and speech style (neutral vs. non-listening vs. disapproving vs. parental). They found out that the patronizing elders were negatively perceived. An evaluative hierarchy differentiated between the three patronizing forms, and in ways that differed depending on the nature of the judgmental task.

Gender

Over the last several decades, research in communication and related fields has identified many consistent differences between men and women in language use (Aries, 1996). Güney (2015) explains that social psychologists have carried out many researches regarding the relationship between the language and gender and states that the researchers have shown that the women are more talkative, more polite, more sensitive, and less assertive. Gender-linked language affect consist of different ratings for male and female speakers on three attitudinal dimensions: socio-intellectual status, aesthetic quality of speaker, and speaker dynamism.

Hancock and Rubin (2015) transcribed 3-minute conversations of forty participants (20 male) and the conversations were coded for dependent clauses, fillers, tag questions, intensive adverbs, negations, hedges, personal pronouns, self-references, justifiers, and interruptions. The results of the study indicated no significant changes in language based on speaker gender. However, when speaking with a female, participants interrupted more and used more dependent clauses than when speaking with a male.

Social psychologists who are presumably concerned with explaining and understanding the nature of human social interaction, communication has an important role to play in such contexts (Giles & Robinson, 1990). There are many other research areas that social psychology and linguistics meet and contribute to each other such as hate speech, deceiving, negotiating, gossiping, marital communication, ethnicity, law, and media.

Conclusion

This paper introduces social psychology and linguistics with their main themes and discusses the contributions of these disciplines to each other in regard to research areas, theories and methods by giving references to the journals and books in which both are handled and examines the social psychology and linguistics intertwin. It has been pointed out that language provides an expressive medium by which the social psychological functions are realized. Language is a behavior that is affected by other people and a

means for influencing the behavior of other. On the other hand, social psychology feeds the linguistics via holding insights into the social and behavioral factors. As can be understood from the existence of the journals and books about the language and social psychology, the contributions of these disciplines to each other cannot be ignored and rather there are more than the published ones.

As the social psychology of language is relatively new research area in Turkey and the interface of this field with the language has rarely occurred via a conference and a journal or a book in Turkey, it is obvious that the contributions of these fields to each other has not been clearly recognized yet, accordingly need to be focused and developed. We hope and believe that this paper may guide organizers of current and future social psychology encounters by inviting linguists to submit abstract to the conferences and vice versa. These encounters enable researchers to work across disciplines and improve future interdisciplinary collaboration.

Considering that effective interaction and collaboration between disciplines relies on openness and communication between individuals, it is suggested that careful consideration is to be given to ensuring adequate funding for interdisciplinary conferences in the future to contribute to the future interdisciplinary collaboration. More specifically, in our view, interdisciplinary encounters such as conferences, workshop and project teams should be organized to bring together researchers from social psychology and linguistics disciplines to explore potential project ideas. Thus, these encounters are particularly effective in assisting researchers to build a research network exposing them to new perspectives and ideas, and providing them with practical experience of a cross-disciplinary communication.

Ethical Declaration

During the writing process of the study "*A Perspective on the Intersection of Social Psychology and Linguistics*" scientific rules, ethical and citation rules were followed. No falsification was made on the collected data and this study was not sent to any other academic publication medium for evaluation.

Declaration of Conflict

There is no potential conflict of interest in the study.

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TÜRKÇE GENİŞ ÖZET

Geçtiğimiz birkaç yılda, bilimsel alanlar arasındaki sınırlar yavaş yavaş bulanıklaşmaya başladıkça disiplinlerarası araştırmaların sayısının da günden güne arttığı gözlemlenmiştir. Günümüzde disiplinlerarası araştırma, karmaşık sosyo-ekonomik sorunları çözmenin en etkili yolu olarak görülmekte ve yeni bilgi akışları geliştirmenin en iyi yolu olarak kabul edilmektedir. Disiplinlerarası araştırma, ortak sorunları çözmek için çeşitli disiplinlerden araştırmacıların birlikte çalışmasını içermektedir. Bu araştırmacılar farklı disiplinlerden yöntemlerin, teorilerin ve bakış açılarının bütünleştirerek bir sorunu ya da soruyu ele almaktadırlar. Böylelikle, yenilikçi çözümlere, yeni anlayışlara ve çeşitli olayların daha derin anlaşılması

sağlanabilir. Disiplinlerarası çalışmalara sık sık başvuran disiplinlerden birisi dilbilimdir. Dilbilim en genel tanımıyla, dilin bilimsel olarak incelenmesidir. Dilbilimin odak noktası, belirli dillerin özelliklerinin yanısıra genel olarak dilin özelliklerinin sistematik olarak araştırılmasıdır. Yalnızca ses, dilbilgisi ve anlam çalışmalarını değil, aynı zamanda dil ailelerinin tarihini, dillerin çocuklar ve yetişkinler tarafından nasıl edinildiğini, dil kullanımının zihinde nasıl işlendiğini, toplumla ve cinsiyetle nasıl bağlantılı olduğunu da inceler. Beşeri bilimler, sosyal bilimler ve doğa bilimleriyle yakın bağlantıları olan dilbilim, antropoloji, felsefe, psikoloji, sosyoloji, biyoloji, bilgisayar bilimi, sağlık bilimleri, eğitim ve edebiyat gibi çok çeşitli diğer disiplinleri tamamlar. Bu disiplinler de kendi içlerinde birbirlerinden faydalanmaktadır. Buna örnek olarak; sosyal psikolojiyi verebiliriz. Sosyal psikoloji, insanların düşüncelerinin, duygularının, inançlarının, niyetlerinin ve hedeflerinin sosyal bir bağlamda başkalarıyla gerçek veya hayali etkileşimler yoluyla nasıl inşa edildiğinin bilimsel çalışmasıdır. Bu nedenle, insan davranışının diğer insanlardan ve sosyal davranış ve duyguların ortaya çıktığı koşullardan nasıl etkilendiğine bakar. Sosyal psikoloji ve dilbilim, Becher-Biglan tipolojisine göre yumuşak saf bilimlerin disiplinleridir. Buna göre, bu iki disiplinin araştırma alanları, teorileri ve yöntemleri açısından birbirini beslediği varsayılmaktadır. Ancak, bu alanların birbirlerine olan katkıları henüz net olarak anlaşılamadığından, bu alanlara odaklanılması ve bu disiplinlerarası bakışın geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Dolayısıyla, bu çalışmada sosyal psikoloji ve dilbilimin paylaştığı ve birbirlerinden faydalandığı araştırma alanları, yöntem ve teoriler belirlenmeye çalışılmaktadır. Başka bir deyişle, bu çalışma, sınırlara odaklanmak yerine, sosyal psikoloji ve dilbilimin disiplinler arası olarak birbirine katkısını ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu araştırma hedeflerine paralel olarak, bu çalışma aşağıdaki araştırma sorularına cevap vermeye çalışmaktadır: Sosyal psikoloji ve dilbilim, iki farklı sosyal bilim disiplini olarak birbirlerine katkı sağlar mı? Öyle ise, sosyal psikoloji ve dilbilim araştırma alanları, teorileri ve yöntemleri açısından birbirini nasıl besliyor? Bu soruları cevaplamak için, Karşılaştırmalı Dilbilimin üç metodolojik adımı takip edilmektedir: (1) tanımlama; (2) yan yana getirme; (3) karşılaştırma (Krzeszowski, 1990). Tanımlama, karşılaştırılacak öğelerin seçimini içerir. Yan yana getirme, eşdeğerlerin araştırılmasını ve tanımlanmasını içerir. Karşılaştırmada, karşılaştırılan öğeler arasındaki uyumun derecesi ve türü belirtilir. Bu yöntem çoğunlukla iki farklı dilin karşılaştırmalı analizi için kullanılır. Ancak bu çalışma, yumuşak saf bilimlerden iki farklı disiplin olan sosyal psikoloji ve dilbilimi karşılaştırmak için bu yöntemi uygulamaktadır. Bu çalışma bu disiplinlerin sadece ortak noktalarına değil, bu disiplinlerin birbirini besleyip beslemediğine ve nasıl beslediğine de odaklanmaktadır. Karşılaştırma yapılırken faydalanılan kaynaklar, sosyal psikoloji ve dilbilimin temellerini açıklayan kitaplar arasından rastgele seçilmiştir. Yapılan karşılaştırma sonucunda, sosyal psikoloji ve dilbilimin çalışma alanlarının sunulduğu kitaplarda bu disiplinlerin kapsadığı ana temalar ve bu disiplinlerin araştırma alanları, yöntemleri ve teorileri açısından birbirlerine nasıl katkıda bulunduğu açıklanmıştır. Dil ve sosyal psikoloji alanı, dil ve iletişim arasındaki ilişkiye dikkat çekerek, sosyal-psikolojik ve iletişim yaklaşımları arasındaki farklılıkları ön plana çıkarmaktadır. Temel konulardan biri iki dillilik ve dil, kimlik ve kültür arasındaki ilişkilerdir. Bir diğeri, sosyal psikologların dile bakmak için deneysel ve araştırma stratejilerini seçme eğiliminde oldukları yöntemdir. Dergi ve kitapların içerikleri incelendiğinde, sosyal psikolojinin dili iletişim boyutuyla ele aldığı anlaşılmaktadır. İletişim Uyum Kuramı, dil ve hukuk, dil ve televizyon, dil ve aldatma üzerine yapılan araştırmalar örnek olarak verilebilir. Öte yandan, sosyal psikolojinin dilin sosyal çeşitlilik, dil, cinsiyet vb. makro boyutlarıyla etkileşim içinde olduğu sonucuna varılabilir. Bu disiplinlerin birbirine katkı sağladığı bazı araştırma alanları, yöntem ve teoriler vardır. Söylemsel psikolojide araştırma yöntemi olarak söylem analizi, İletişim Konaklama Teorisi, Konuşma Eylemi Teorisi, Dil Beklenti Teorisi (ikna), ön yargı, dil tutumları, incelik, patronlaştırıcı konuşma, cinsiyet bunların arasında sayılabilir. Bu makale, sosyal psikoloji ve dilbilimi ana temalarıyla tanıtmakta ve her ikisinin de ele alındığı dergi ve kitaplara atıfta bulunarak, bu disiplinlerin araştırma alanları, teorileri ve yöntemleri açısından birbirlerine olan katkılarını tartışmakta ve sosyal psikoloji ve dilbilimi incelemektedir. Dilin sosyal psikolojik işlevlerin gerçekleştirildiği bir ifade ortamı sağladığına dikkat çekilmiştir. Dil, diğer insanlardan etkilenen bir davranış ve başkalarının davranışlarını etkilemenin bir aracıdır. Öte yandan sosyal psikoloji, sosyal ve davranışsal faktörlere dair içgörüler tutarak dilbilimi besler. Dil ve sosyal psikoloji ile ilgili dergi ve kitapların varlığından da anlaşılacağı üzere, bu disiplinlerin birbirlerine olan katkıları göz ardı edilemez, aksine yayınlanmış olanlardan daha fazladır. Sonuç olarak, dil her yerde mevcut olduğu için ve genellikle farklı bağlamlardaki diğer insan davranışlarıyla birlikte ortaya çıktığı için onu tek başına incelemek zordur. Bu zorluk, 20. yüzyılın başlarında sosyal psikolojide dilin öne çıkmasına ve bu alanla ilgili çok sayıda el kitabı ve incelemenin varlığına rağmen, hepsi olmasa da çoğu sosyal psikologun dili ihmal etme eğiliminde olmasının nedeni olabilir. Dil kullanımının birçok sosyal psikolojik süreç üzerinde etkileri vardır ve günlük sosyal yaşamdaki rolü göz önüne alındığında, sosyal temellerini anlamak önemlidir. Bu yüzyıl, dile geniş ölçekte ve zengin ayrıntılarla bakmamızın bir sonucu olarak, 21. yüzyılın başlarında dil ve sosyal psikolojide

gelecekteki araştırmalar için yeni bir gündem oluşturmaya yardımcı olan birçok yeni konunun ortaya çıkabileceğine dikkat çekmektedir. Dilin sosyal psikolojisi, Türkiye'de nispeten yeni bir araştırma alanı olduğundan ve bu alanın dille arayüzünün Türkiye'de nadiren de olsa bir konferans, dergi veya kitap aracılığıyla gerçekleştiğinden, bu alanların birbirlerine katkılarının arttığı aşikardır. Henüz net olarak anlaşılamadığı için odaklanılması ve geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu makalenin, dilbilimcileri sosyal psikoloji konferanslarına özet sunmaya davet ederek, mevcut ve gelecekteki sosyal psikoloji karşılaşmalarını düzenleyenlere rehberlik edebileceği beklenmektedir. Bu karşılaşmaların, araştırmacıların disiplinler arası çalışmasına ve gelecekteki disiplinler arası işbirliğini geliştirmesine olanak tanıyacağı düşünülmektedir.