**Does Language play roles of equal importance in different areas of knowledge?**

In the four areas of knowledge – science, math, history and art – language is a medium by which concepts are grasped and communicated. Specifically, language is a tool, which has an ability to work with precision and yet a tendency to be ambiguous and vague. The importance of language’s role in knowledge depends on its level of contribution toward the understanding, practice, and development of the area of knowledge. Thus, language has vastly different levels of importance in each area; while it is essential to history and science, language is used to a lesser extent in math and aesthetics.

Language plays the greatest role in historical knowledge. Since history is intangible, historical knowledge is comprised of words which represent historical concepts.

Just as the colors of the pieces affect how a puzzle is constructed, perception of history is bent according to the words and connotations used to describe it.

While language is crucial to science, its role is strikingly different than in history.

The difference between language’s role in science and history is that the vocabulary used in science is tailored for precision.

The language is simply a tool for science implies that science itself could exist without language if there were a different tool to accomplish the same tasks.

Language is least important to mathematics.

Authority, however, requires language and is necessary to the teaching of math; but even in teaching, language’s role is minimal.

Finally, the role of language in aesthetics is the most difficult to gauge because aesthetics includes visual arts, music, and performing arts; the role of language varies in each subsection.

In order to make the counterclaim that language plays equal roles in each area of knowledge one would have to argue that *consensus gentium* and authority are equally crucial to math, science, history and aesthetics.