

## ZNANSTVENIK – scientist vs. scholar

<http://english.stackexchange.com/questions/37111/scholar-vs-scientist>

"**Scientist**" is used when referring specifically to a person who is an expert in a science, especially physical or natural sciences. – "**Scholar**" is more broad, and can be used generally for anyone who has profound knowledge of a particular subject. – "*Scholar*" *isn't used for sciences* (chemistry, geography), but can be used for History, Language, etc.

<http://linguaphiles.livejournal.com/6119881.html>

In English (at least in American English) the word scientist has a more narrow meaning than scholar. A scientist can study physics or geology, possibly archaeology, but not history or religion. These areas are called "humanities" as opposed to "sciences", and a person researching, for instance, historical background of the Bible may be a Biblical scholar, but not a Biblical scientist.

<https://scatter.wordpress.com/2010/06/06/intellectual-scholar-scientist-academic/>

### **intellectual, scholar, scientist, academic**

Academic behavior ought to be understood as the best way to institutionalize the ideals of being an intellectual, a scholar, or a scientist. Here are some quick thoughts on the distinctions: **Intellectual**: broad thinking, crosses disciplines and potentially boundaries of the academy; integrative, synthetic. – **Scholar**: steeped in traditions of thought and writing; less likely to cross disciplines widely, though perhaps maintains cordial relations with neighboring disciplines; cautious in expansiveness of thought, but ambitious with respect to its import. – **Scientist**: approaches many matters of interest with a commitment to evidence and a clear-eyed, "show me the data" manner; disciplined with respect to conclusions but often expansive with respect to questions. – **Academic**: understands work as about lines on a CV, whether funding or publications; works on "inside dopest" lines, tends to know who is doing what but not to think all that much about it.