

Geography is the study of the Earth and its lands , features , [inhabitants](#) , and phenomena . A [literal translation](#) would be "to describe or write about the Earth" . Four historical [traditions](#) in geographical research are the [spatial](#) analysis of natural and human phenomena (geography as a study of distribution) , area studies (places and [regions](#)) , study of [man-land](#) relationship , and research in earth sciences . Nonetheless , modern geography is an [all-encompassing](#) discipline that foremost [seeks](#) to understand the Earth and all of its human and natural complexities - not merely where objects are , but how they have changed and come to be . As "the bridge between the human and physical sciences , " geography is divided into two main branches - human geography and physical geography .

jeograpfe iz til stæde ov til urtil and ias lanas , fechiz , inhabitants , and fanominla . [2] æe literal translation wød be "tu daskrib æ rit lbaot til urtil" . fæ historikkol chradishinz in jeagrafikkol resurc A til spatial analæsis ov nachrøl and hyumin fanominla (jeograpfe az æe stæde ov disjrabystin) , erea stædez (plæesiz and rekinz) , stæde ov man land rilæeshinship , and resurc in urtil sIinsiz . nantiales , modin jeograpfe iz an æl inkampæseg disæplin tilat færmøst seks tu andæstand til urtil and æl ov ias hyumin and nachrøl komplexætez not mele wæl objekas A , bat hao tilæ hav chæenjð and kæl tu be . az "til brij bitwen til hyumin and fizikkol sIinsiz , " jeograpfe iz divIdid int u tu mæen brAnciz hyumin jeograpfe and fizikkol jeograpfe .