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ENGLISH LINGUISTICS AND ITS FUNCTIONS

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Annotation

Linguistics is the study of language, which explores its structures and patterns, functioning and development, and also compares different languages in order to identify links between them. The following article is devoted to the study of English linguistics and its functions.

Key words: linguistics, English, pronunciation, grammar, general and private linguistics, empirical linguistics, theoretical linguistics.

Linguistics is:

1. General - examines, explores and compares all the languages of the world as a whole.
2. Private - deals with one, specific language.

Linguistics involves observation; registration and description of the facts of speech; putting forward hypotheses to explain these facts; formulation of hypotheses in the form of theories and models describing the language; their experimental verification and refutation; prediction of speech behavior. The explanation of facts can be internal through linguistic facts, or external through physiological, psychological, logical or social facts.

Being a humanitarian science, linguistics does not always distinguish between the subject of cognition (psyche of a linguist) and the object of cognition (the language being studied). People with subtle linguistic intuition and with heightened linguistic reflection often become linguists.

Empirical linguistics extracts linguistic data in two ways.

First: the method of experiment - observation of the behavior of speakers of living dialects.

The second way: operating with philological methods, collecting materials from "dead" written languages and interacting with philology, which studies written monuments in their cultural and historical ties.

Theoretical linguistics studies linguistic laws and formulates them in the form of theories. It can be either descriptive (describing real speech) or normative, i.e. indicating how "should" to speak and write. The language studied by the linguist is the language-object, and the language in which the theory is formulated is the metalanguage. The metalanguage of linguistics has its own specifics: it includes linguistic terms, names of languages and language groups, systems of special writing (transcription and transliteration), etc. , maps of the geographical distribution of languages, language textbooks, phrasebooks, etc.

It is possible to speak not only about "languages", but also about "Language" in general, since the languages of the world have much in common. Private linguistics studies a single language, a group of related languages, or a pair of contacting languages. General - common features of all languages, both empirically and deductively, exploring the general patterns of the functioning of the language, developing methods for studying the language and giving a scientific definition of linguistic concepts. Part of general linguistics is typology, which compares different languages regardless of the degree of their relationship and draws conclusions about the language in general. It reveals and

formulates linguistic universals, i.e. hypotheses applicable to most of the described languages of the world.

Monolingual linguistics is limited to the description of one language, but it can single out different linguistic subsystems within it and study the relationships between them. Thus, diachronic linguistics compares different time slices in the history of a language, revealing losses and innovations; dialectology compares its territorial variants, revealing their distinctive features; stylistics compares various functional varieties of the language, revealing similarities and differences between them, etc.

External linguistics describes: language in all its diversity of social variants and functions; the dependence of the structure of the language on the social stratum to which the speaker belongs, on his regional affiliation and on the communicative situation of the interlocutors.

Internal linguistics digresses from this dependence, considering language as a homogeneous code. The description can be oriented to written and oral speech; may be limited only to the "correct" language, or take into account also various deviations from it; can only describe a system of patterns that operate in all varieties of a language, or also include rules for choosing between options depending on extra linguistic factors.

The study of common features of all languages empirically and deductively, general patterns the functioning of the language, the development of methods for studying the language is carried out by general linguistics. Its part is a typology that compares different languages regardless of the degree of their relationship and drawing conclusions about language in general. Monolingual linguistics is limited to the description of one language, but can single

out different linguistic subsystems within it and study the relationship between them. Diachronic linguistics compares different time slices in the history of a language. External linguistics describes the language in all its variety of social variants and functions. Internal linguistics considers language as a homogeneous code, where the description can be focused on written and oral speech; may be limited only to the "correct" language or take into account various deviations from it; can only describe a system of regularities acting in all varieties of the language, or include rules for choosing between options, depending from extra linguistic factors. So linguistics is the science of language.

In learning any language, it is important to pay attention to a number of its components. This also applies to linguistics. The term linguistics comes from the Latin word *lingua*, which means "language". Therefore, linguistics is the science that studies language. It provides information about how language stands out among other phenomena of reality, what are its elements and units, how and what changes occur in the language. Linguistics of the English language explores the structures and patterns of a given language, its functioning and development, and also compares it with other languages to identify links with it.

English linguistics is divided into scientific linguistics and practical linguistics. Most often, linguistics refers to scientific linguistics. Linguistics is part of semiotics as a science of signs. Hence, linguistics is a generalization of all sciences about language. Phonetics, grammar, vocabulary, stylistics and others are its branches. It is impossible to list everything that linguistics includes. Some sciences are so closely intertwined with each other that their differences are blurred, they

can be children of several other sciences at the same time.

Recently, English slang has become an integral part of our lives, as the whole world studies it. We begin to use a lot of words from colloquial English. And one gets the impression that it is easier for young people to express themselves in English. And all this is due to the fact that it is easier and faster to say a couple of phrases on it and you don't have to suffer pronouncing the right words. This leads to a misunderstanding of lexical literacy and an incorrect translation. Linguistics is the study of all the sciences of language including phonetics, grammar. The very word "linguistics" is borrowed from the Latin language. If we consider the Russian version of origin, then it sounds like "linguistics" or "linguistics". Thus, linguistics is synonymous with "linguistics" and "linguistics". Linguistics of the English language - explores the structures and patterns of the English language, its concepts and development, as well as comparison with other languages to identify connections with it. History of the English Language. The history of the English language dates back to the 5th-7th centuries AD. English is a West Germanic language that arose on the basis of the Anglo-French dialects brought to Britain by the Germanic conquerors and settlers of present-day Northwest Germany, West Denmark and the Netherlands. A: Early modern English has been called the language of Shakespeare. It reflects many Renaissance borrowings from Latin and Ancient Greek, as well as borrowings from other European languages, including French, German, and Dutch. The main goals and objectives of English linguistics. Both in Russian and in English linguistics, the main task, as it was and remains, is literacy of speech and mastery of lexical grammar. Literacy of speech implies

several aspects. Objectives: mastering skills related to the main features of English syllables, sentence composition, rhythm, correct pronunciation and other aspects of the language.

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