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NEW METHODS IN ENGLISH LINGUISTICS

Summary

This article is based on linguistic structures. They are pairing of meaning and form. Any particular pairing of meaning and form is a saussurean sign.

Linguistics focusing on structure attempt to understand and rules regarding language use that native speakers know (not always consciously). All linguistic structures can be broken down into components parts that are combined according to (sub) conscious rules. On the level of structure (know morphology) the word “tenth” is made up linguistic form.

Although most speakers of English are consciously aware of the rules. Linguistic is focused on the words and sentences. Linguistics has many sub-fields concerned with particular aspect. The theory that elucidates on these, as propounded by generative theory.

One major debate in linguistics concerns the very nature of language. Some linguistic hypothesize that there is a module. Some theories in linguistics are grammar theories.

They are called “functional” theories. Linguistics is primarily descriptive. Linguistic describe and explain features of language without making subjective judgements.

Key words: linguistics, language, speech, morphology, theory, methods.

Human language is the most familiar of subjects, but most people do not devote much time to thinking about it. The basic fact we start with is this: I can make some gestures that you can perceive and almost instantaneously you come to have an idea about what I meant. Not only that your idea about what I meant is usually similar to the idea of the student sitting next to you (the finite connectivity of linguistic structure of linguistic structure Stabler, 1994, p.48-49).

Using our commonsense notion of sentence (which will be refined with various technical concepts later), we can expend any sentence you choose to a new, longer one. In fact the number of sentences is unlimited even if restrict our attention to “sensible” sentences, sentences that any competent speaker of the language could understand (barring memory lapses, untimely deaths, etc). This argument is right, but there is a stronger point that we can make. Even if we restrict our attention to sentences of reasonable length, say to sentences with less than 50 words or so, there are a huge number of sentences. Anderson, Staphen R. “A morphous morphology, Cambridge University (1992, p.11-12). Of the words, 44 % occur only once. If you look at sentences of words, then an even higher proportion occur just once. Since most sentences in an average day have more than three words, it is safe to conclude that most of the sentences you hear, you will only ever hear once in your life. How can people understand so many sentences, when most of them are so rare that they will only be heard once if they are heard at all? Our understanding of exactly how this

could work took a great leap early in this century when mathematicians noticed our ability to do this is analogous to the simpler mathematical task of putting small number or sets together to get larger ones. (Linguistics. Halle, Morris and Alec Marantz, 1993, p.51-52).

New sentences are meanings of their basic parts and how they are combined. This is where the emphasis on basic units comes from; we are assuming that the reason you understand a sentences is not usually that you have heard in and figured it out before. Rather, you understand the significance of combining those parts in various ways. We analyze a language as having some relatively small number of basic units, together with some relatively new number of ways putting these units together.

This system of parts and modes of combinations is called the qramman of the language (Understanding Morphology, Haspelmath, Martin, 2002, p.34-35).

In fact, human languages seem to require compositional analysis at a number of levels; speech sounds are composed from basic articulatory features; morphemes from sounds; words from morphemes; phrases from words. We will zil all this later.

The semantic compasitionality is perhaps the most intriguing though. Meaningful productivity is explained by compositionality (“The hand book of Morphology, Spenser, Andrew and Arnold”, 1998, London, p.53-54). Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It involves analyzing language form, language meaning and language in context. The earliest activies in the documentation and descruption of language linguistics traditionally analyse human language by observing an interplay between sound and meaning. Phonetics is the study of speech and non-speech sounds, and delves into their acoustic and articulatory propersties. The study of language meaning, on the other hand deals with how languages ancode relatious between entities, properties, and other aspects of the world to convey process and assign meaning.

(O`Grady, William, Golin Achibald. Mark Aronoff and Ganie Rees Miller “Contemporary linguistics” Bedford Boston, 2010, p.5-6). In the eary 20th century, Ferdinand de Saussure distinguished between the notions of langue and parole in his formulation of structural linguistics. Linguistics also deals with the social, cultural, historical and political factors that influence language, through which linguistics and language-based context is often determined. Research on language through the sub-branches of historical and evolutionary linguistics also focus on how languages change and groq, particularly over an extended period of time (Halle, Morris and Alec Marantz. “Linguistics, 1993, London, p.61-62).

We know that linguistics, such as a dialect is a variety of language that is characteristic of a particular group among the language speakers. The group of people who are the speakers of a dialect are usually bound to each other by social identity.

This is what differentiates a dialect from a register or a discourse, where in the latter case, cultural identity dose not always play a role. (“The finite connectivity of linguistic structure” Stabler, Edword, London, 1994, p.99-100). Dialects are speech varieties that have their own grammatical and phonological rules, linguistic features and stylistic aspects, but have not been given an official status as a language. Dialects often move on to gain the status of a language due to political and social reasons. Differentiation amongst sialects (and subsequently, languages too) is based upon the use of grammatical rules syntantic rules, and stylistic features. Uspencer, Andreww and Arnold “The Handbook of Morphology, 1998, London, p.73-74).

Universal grammar, also takes into account general formal structures and features that are common to all dialects and languages, and the template of which pre-exists in the mind of an infant child. This idea is based on the theory of generative grammen and the formal school of linguishics (O`Grady, William, John Archibald, Mark Aronoff and Ganue Rees Miller “Contem porary Linguishis, Bedford Boston, 2010, p.13-14).

We may as individuals be rather found of our own dialect. This should not make us think, through, that it is actually any better than any other dialect. Dialects are not good or bad, nice or nasty, right or wrong – they are just different from one another, and it is the mark of a civilized society that it tolerates different dialect just as it tolerates different races, religions and sexes. The lexicon is a catalogue of words and terms. Although the term “linguist” in the sense of a student of language” dates from 1641, the linguistics” is first attested in 1847 (Halle, Morris and Alec marantz” Linguistics” London, 1993 , p.96-97).

Linguistics is a multi-disciplinary field of research that combines tools from natural sciences, social sciences and the humanities. Many linguists, such as David Crystal conceptualize the field as being primarily scientific. While some theories on linguistics focus on the different varieties that language produces, among different sections of society, others focus on the universal properties that are common to all human languages. (“The finite connectivity of linguistic structure, Stabler, Edward, London, 1994, p.104-105).

The theory of variation therefore would elaborate on the different usages of popular languages like French and English across the globe as well as its smaller dialects and regional permutations within their national boundaries.

The theory of variation books at the cultural stages that a particular language undergoes, and these include the following, i.e. pidgin stage in a language is a stage when communication occurs through a grammatically simplified means, developing between two or more groups that do not have a language in common. Typically it is a mixture of languages at the stage when there occurs a mixing between a primary language with other language (“Haspelmath, Martin” Understanding morphology, London, 2002, p.57-59).

Discourse is branch of linguistics.

Discourse analysis can examine or expose these ideologies. It influences genre, which is chosen in response to different situations and finally, at micro level, discourse influences language as text (spoken or written) at the phonological or lexico-grammatical level. A particular discourse becomes a language variety when it is used in this way for a particular purpose, and is referred to as a register.

There may be certain lexical additions that are brought into play because of the expertise of the community of people written a certain do main therefore differentiate themselves through the vocabulary, and at times through the use of style, too (Halle, Morris and Alec Marantz, Linguistics, 1993, p.109-110).

People in the medical fraternity, for example, may use some medical terminology in their communication that is specialized to the field of medicine. This is often referred to as being part of the “medical discourse” and so on.

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İngilis dilçiliyində yeni metodlar

Xülasə

Məqalədə dilçilik haqqında çox geniş məlumat verilmişdir. Dilçilik elminin tarixini, adətən, qədim dövrlərdən izləmək mümkündür.

“Dil haqqında yeni təlim”in əsas müddəalarından biri elmi dilçiliyin böyük nailiyyətlərindən olan müqayisəli – tarixi diçiliyi tamamilə qəbul etmədi. Həmin təlim dillər arasındakı inkaredilməz yaxınlığı bu dillərin eyni mənşədən olmaları kimi deyil, tamamilə fərqli bir mövqedən izah edirdi.

Məlumdur ki, Stabler frazeologiyayı bir elm kimi ayıran ilk alimlərdəndir. Söz yaradıcılığının müstəqil bir sahə kimi müəyyənləşdirilməsi və nəzəri cəhətdən izah edilməsi də ilk növbədə ilk növbədə Stablerin adı ilə bağlıdır.

Nəzəri dilçilik, şərti olaraq ümumi və xüsusi dilçiliklərə bölünür. İngilis və fransız mənbələrindən linqvistika işlərsə də o, dilçiliyin sinonimi kimi başa düşülür. Strukturalizimdə daxili və xarici dilçilik fərqləndirilsə də, linqvistika ümumi və nəzəri dilçiliyin bir hissəsi kimi başa düşülür.

XX əsrin ortalarından bu yana linqvistika çağdaş, sinxron, daxili struktura yönəlikli bir elm kimi götürülür və bütün səviyyələrdə dil qanunauyğunların aydın və formal təsviri metodlarla tədqiq edir. Umumiyyətlə, dil fəaliyyətdə olarkən onun vahidləri cümlə yaradır və mənalı informasiya ifadə etməyə yönəlir. Deməli, dil vahidləri ünsiyyət vasitəsi olan dilin varlığını, onun əsasını təşkil edir.

Vahidlərdən kənar dil ola bilməz. Dilin ən başlıca vasitəsi isə sözdür. Sözlər isə dilçilikdə öz əksini leksikologiyada tapır. Hər bir elmin anlayışlarını təsnif etmək əsasında onun anlayışlar sistemi müəyyənləşir. Dilçilik elminin də əsrlər boyu anlayışlar sistemi yaranıb formalaşmışdır.

Açar sözlər: linqvistika, dil, nitq, morfologiya, nəzəriyyə, metodlar.

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Новые методы на лингвистике английского языка

Резюме

В этой статье лингвистика в широком смысле слова подразделяется: теоретическая лингвистика, прикладная лингвистика, практическая лингвистика. Теоретическая лингвистика исследует языковые законы и формулирует их как теории. Можно говорить не только о «языках», но и о «языку» вообще, поскольку языки мира имеют много общего. Общую лингвистику изучает общие черты всех языках.

Частную лингвистику изучает отдельный язык, группу родственных языков или пару контактирующих языков. Практическая лингвистика в отличие от научной охватывает виды ненаучной деятельности. Каждому из направлений практической лингвистики соответствует его отражения. Одноязычная лингвистика описательная лингвистика ограничивается описанием одного языка. Сравнительная лингвистика сравнивает языки друг с другом. А так же лингвистика языка изучает язык как код, то есть систему объективно существующих социально-закрепленных знаков.

В составе лингвистики выделяют разделы в соответствии. Лексикология тоже изучает индивидуальные свойства отдельных слов.

Единицами морфологии принято считать морфему и слова в их взаимоотношениях. Единицами синтаксиса принято считать структуру таких конструируемых единиц языка. Язык, изучаемый лингвистом – это язык – объект, а язык, на котором формируется теория.

Ключевые слова: лингвистика, язык, речь, морфология, теория, методы.

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