

ENGLISH LINGUISTICS AND ITS STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS

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RESUME

The article says that language stands out among other phenomena of reality. Some branches of linguistics are listed.

Keywords: linguistics, English, student, teacher, higher educational institution.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the ability to produce and comprehend both spoken and written (and in the case of sign language, signed) words. Understanding how language works means reaching across many branches of psychology—everything from basic neurological functioning to high-level cognitive processing. Language shapes our social interactions and brings order to our lives. Complex language is one of the defining factors that makes us human. Two of the concepts that make language unique are grammar and lexicon.

Because all language obeys a set of combinatory rules, we can communicate an infinite number of concepts. While every language has a different set of rules, all languages do obey rules. These rules are known as grammar. Speakers of a language have internalized the rules and exceptions for that language's grammar. There are rules for every level of language—word formation (for example, native speakers of English have internalized the general rule that -ed is the ending for past-tense verbs, so even when they encounter a brand-new verb, they automatically know how to put it into past tense); phrase formation (for example, knowing that when you use the verb “buy,” it needs a subject and an object; “She buys” is wrong, but “She buys a gift” is okay); and sentence formation.

Every language has its rules, which act as a framework for meaningful communication. But what do people fill that framework up with? The answer is, of course, words. Every human language has a lexicon—the sum total of all of the words in that language. By using grammatical rules to combine words into logical sentences, humans can convey an infinite number of concepts.

Language is such a special topic that there is an entire field, linguistics, devoted to its study. Linguistics views language in an objective way, using the scientific method and rigorous research to form theories about how humans acquire, use, and sometimes abuse language. There are a few major branches of linguistics, which it is useful to understand in order to learn about language from a psychological perspective.

This research is due to the growing interest of the future English teacher in the problems of linguistic research in the field of a foreign language. The relevance of the chosen topic is determined by the fact that Russia is a representative of countries ready for cooperation in the fields of politics, science, technology, business, culture and trade. In recent years, a bloc of BRICS countries has emerged.

The linguistic communications of Russia and India are of particular interest. The generally accepted language in these countries is English, but there are contradictions in the use and use of this language.

The problem of this study lies in the differences between the traditionally established foundations and principles of the English language and the specifics of the language in a particular country.

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." Hence, linguistics is the science that studies language. It provides information about how language stands out among other phenomena of reality, what its elements and units are, how and what changes occur in the language. Linguistics of the English language examines the structures and patterns of a given language, its functioning and development, and also compares with other languages to identify connections with it.

Linguistics is general and specific. General Linguistics - examines, explores and compares all languages of the world as a whole. Private linguistics considers only one specific language. In our case, English. Linguistics is subdivided into scientific linguistics and practical linguistics. Most often, linguistics means scientific linguistics. Linguistics is part of semiotics as the science of signs. This means that linguistics is a generalization of all the 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 subsidiaries of several other sciences at the same time.

Speaking about grammar, for example, we can clearly say that it has two subsections: morphology and syntax, which, in turn, have their own branches. They are all parts of linguistics. Language is not given to a linguist in direct observation, only facts of speech or linguistic phenomena are directly observed, that is, speech acts of native speakers of a living language together with their texts or linguistic material.

Linguistics includes 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 that describe the language; their experimental verification and refutation; predicting speech behavior. Explanation of facts is either internal through linguistic facts, or external through physiological, psychological, logical or social facts.

Empirical linguistics obtains linguistic data in two ways. First, the method of experiment is to observe the behavior of speakers of living dialects. The second way: operating with philological methods, collecting materials from written languages and interacting with philology, which studies written monuments in their cultural and historical ties.

Theoretical linguistics examines linguistic laws and formulates them in the form of theories. It can be either descriptive (describing real speech) or normative (indicating how "one should" speak and write).

The language studied by a linguist is an object language, and the language in which a theory is formulated is a metalanguage. The metalanguage of linguistics has its own specifics: it includes

linguistic terms, names of languages and linguistic groups, systems of special writing (transcription and transliteration).

Meta-texts are created in the metalanguage - these are grammars, dictionaries, linguistic atlases, maps of the geographical distribution of languages, language textbooks, phrasebooks, etc. We can talk not only about languages, but also about language in general, since the languages of the world have much in common [1, p. 37]. Private linguistics studies a single language, a group of related languages, or a pair of contacting languages. The study of the common features of all languages empirically and deductively, the general laws of the functioning of the language, the development of methods for studying the language is engaged in general linguistics. Its part is a typology that compares different languages regardless of the degree of their relationship and draws conclusions about the language in general. Monolingual linguistics is limited to the description of one language, but it 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 language in all the diversity of its social options and functions. Internal linguistics regards language as a homogeneous code, where the description can be oriented towards written and spoken language; can be limited only to the "correct" language or take into account various deviations from it; can describe only a system of laws operating in all varieties of a language, or include rules for choosing between options depending on non-linguistic factors. This means that linguistics is the science of language.

If you look at the modern society of Russia and India, then Russia wins in terms of the development of the English language. In Russia, there are various training programs and courses (while they are available to all people), and in India the population is divided into castes. The caste determines the level of acceptable knowledge and future profession for each Indian. The upper strata of the population have enough privileges in society, from housing conditions to education. Wealthy Indians can afford to learn any foreign language at a high level. But this cannot be done by people from the lower castes. For them, education is limited. Only 2% of the lower caste Indians receive a good education.

According to the analysis of statistical data, we received data that foreign students prefer to study English in Indian universities. Because, for admission, it is enough to pass a simple test to determine the level of knowledge, according to the results of which students are divided into groups. And each group is taught according to its own program. But to enter higher educational institutions in Russia, one needs diligence, work, real knowledge and work on oneself.

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