



Linguistics of the English language and its structural components

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Abstract: Linguistics is the scientific study of language, including its form, structure, and use. English language, which is a Germanic language that has undergone numerous changes over time due to historical and cultural influences, is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world, with over one billion speakers worldwide. This article aims to explore the structural components of the English language and how they contribute to the linguistics of English.

Key words: Linguistics, structure, practical and theoretical form, historical development, general linguistics, communication, function, classifications, development of linguistics, typological linguistics, the formation of language, spelling, phonetics, grammar, vocabulary.

INTRODUCTION

The sound system of the English language is composed of phonemes, which are the smallest unit of sound that can change the meaning of a word. There are approximately 44 phonemes in English, which may vary slightly depending on regional dialects. English has a complex system of vowel sounds that can be classified into short vowels, long vowels, and diphthongs, which are two vowel sounds that are pronounced together. English pronunciation is subject to lexical stress, which is the emphasis or accent placed on certain syllables in a word. For example, in the word “photograph,” the emphasis is on the second syllable, while in the word “photography,” the emphasis is on the third syllable. English grammar is a set of rules that govern the structure and use of words in a sentence. The grammatical system of English is characterized by a subject-verb-object (SVO) word order, which means that the subject of a sentence comes before the verb, and the object comes after the verb. Pronouns are used to replace nouns, and they can be subject pronouns, object pronouns, or possessive pronouns. English verbs can be regular or irregular, and they can be inflected to show tense, aspect, and mood. English has three main tenses which are the past, present, and future, while the aspect refers to the ongoing nature of the action (continuous aspect) or the completion of the action (perfective aspect). The mood of a verb indicates the speaker's attitude or intention towards the action, and it can be indicative, imperative, subjunctive, or conditional. English nouns can be countable or uncountable, and they can be inflected to show number (singular or plural) and possession (with or without an apostrophe) [1, 67].

Adjectives are used to modify nouns, and they can be compared using degrees of comparison, namely positive, comparative, and superlative. Semantics is the study of meaning in language. The semantic system of English is composed of words and their meanings, and it includes both lexical and grammatical semantics. Lexical semantics is concerned with the meaning of individual words, while grammatical semantics is concerned with the meaning of grammatical structures. English vocabulary is diverse and constantly evolving due to changes in technology, culture, and social

norms. English borrows words from other languages and incorporates them into its vocabulary, which has led to the formation of words with hybrid meanings. English has a rich system of idioms, which are expressions whose meaning cannot be inferred from the literal meanings of the words. English also has a complex system of modals, which are auxiliary verbs that express the speaker's attitude towards the possibility, necessity, or ability of an action. Modals in English include can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, and must. Discourse is the use of language in context, and it refers to the way in which speakers use language to convey meaning beyond the sentence level. The discourse system of English includes the rules of conversation, which govern the exchange of information in social settings.

English conversation is characterized by turn-taking, in which speakers take turns to talk and listen. Speakers also use politeness strategies to convey respect and establish social rapport. English discourse relies heavily on presupposition, which is the assumption that certain information is already known or accepted by the listener. Linguistics is a scientific study of language that examines the structure, usage, and development of languages. It is an interdisciplinary field that explores the various aspects of human language, including morphology, syntax, phonetics, semantics, and pragmatics. Linguistics is essential to the study of English language as it offers insights into language structure, the acquisition of language, and how it is used in society. Linguistics plays a crucial role in the study of the English language. The following are the reasons why linguistics is important in the study of English: Linguistics offers insights into the structure of the English language. It helps to identify the different components of language such as phonetics, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. By understanding the structure of English, learners can develop a deeper understanding of the language and use it effectively. Linguistics is helpful in developing a rich vocabulary. By studying the roots and structure of words, learners can develop an extensive knowledge of the English language. This knowledge can aid in the writing and speaking skills of learners. Linguistics is essential in understanding the grammar of the English language. It helps learners to understand the rules that govern the formation of sentences in the language. This knowledge can greatly improve the clarity and comprehensibility of the language. Linguistics is helpful in analyzing the usage of language. It helps learners to identify the meanings of words and phrases in context. It also aids in the study of various styles of writing and speaking, formal and informal language, and the variations in language used by different social groups. Linguistics is essential in developing effective communication skills. By understanding the structure, usage, and development of the English language, learners can develop the ability to communicate effectively. This includes the ability to write and speak clearly and effectively to a variety of audiences. Linguistics is helpful in studying the culture and society of people who speak the English language. The study of language reveals insights into the beliefs, values, and customs of the people who speak it. It is an essential tool in establishing cultural understanding and promoting intercultural communication [2,48-52].

Linguistics plays a significant role in the study of the English language. It offers a deeper understanding of language structure, enables learners to enhance their vocabulary, understand grammar, and analyze language usage. By developing effective communication skills, studying culture and society, and promoting intercultural communication, learners can become effective communicators and citizens of the world. Thus, linguistics is an indispensable tool in the study of the English language.

Linguistics as a science is divided into two parts: general and special. The main task of private linguistics is to compare dissimilar languages, and in this case typological linguistics is distinguished. Private linguistics is the study of individual languages, including psychology - the study of Russian, Ukrainian studies - the study of Ukrainian, and so on. Private linguistics should be

studied synchronously (study of existing facts in language) and diachronically (study of parts of language development). In addition, private linguistics deals with the structural features and processes of a particular language or group of languages. Theoretical Linguistics - Theoretical study of language is the generalization of information. Serves as part of applied linguistics. Applied Linguistics is the study of linguistics (related to technology) used in modern life to deal with practical problems encountered in the study of language and the practical application of linguistics in other fields. The first stage of development of linguistics as a science was in the VI-XVIII centuries BC [4,12]. Problems in linguistics have arisen, linguistics has become the basis of terminology, and basic manuals for studying different languages of the world have been collected. Problems with language learning have long been a concern for scholars and thinkers. The formation of language, the processes of its development, and the promotion of its widespread use have been studied for a long time, and it is still being repeated. The place and role of language in society and in our human society as a whole is of great importance, as it allows us to study the events that take place in it and to communicate with other sciences. Therefore, modern linguistics is studied as a multidisciplinary linguistics that is closely related to the study of modern knowledge and in almost all fields. Linguistics also serves as a foundation for communicating ideas in a variety of ways, developing creative thinking, thinking, language structure, identity, distinction from existing languages, worldviews, national pride, and ideological immunity.

In conclusion, the English language is a complex system that involves the sound, grammatical, semantic, and discourse components. The sound system of English includes phonemes, vowels, lexical stress, and intonation. The grammatical system of English includes the subject-verb-object word order, verb inflection, noun inflection, and adjective comparison. The semantic system of English includes lexical and grammatical semantics, modals, idioms, and vocabulary. The discourse system of English includes the rules of conversation, turn-taking, politeness, and presupposition. Together, these components contribute to the diversity and richness of the English language, making it one of the most widely studied and spoken languages in the world.

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