

A Brief Discussion on Linguistics

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Abstract

Linguistics is a discipline that takes human language as research object, its exploration scope includes the nature, function, structure, application and historical development of language, as well as other problems related to language. The research object of linguistics is the objective linguistic facts. Both modern language and ancient language are objective linguistic phenomena. Although the meanings expressed by different words are subjective and various, the language information conveyed are commonly understood by others, and linguistics is generally defined as a scientific and systematic theoretical research on language. Language is the most important tool of human communication and the direct reality of thought. Linguistics is the science that takes language as research object. Its task is to study and describe the structure, function and historical development of language, reveal the essence of language, and explore the common laws of language.

Keywords

Linguistics; Ancient Times; Theoretical Research.

1. Related Classification

In a broad sense, linguistics includes philology, the study of language in a certain time is called synchronic linguistics, the study of language changes at different times is called diachronic linguistic; the comprehensive study of various languages and trying to find common laws in them is called general linguistics; the application of linguistic knowledge to practical work is called applied linguistics; tracing the kinship of certain languages through the comparison of pronunciation and morphology form is called historical comparative linguistics; using comparative methods discover certain common phenomena in various human languages is called typological linguistics, and comparing similarities and differences between two languages in order to solve teaching or translation problems is called comparative linguistics.

2. Five Common Meanings of Language

(1) The act of uttering a specific sentence in a specific context; (2) a specific way of speaking of a specific speaker, also called a personal dialect; (3) a specific variant of language; (4) an abstract system distilled from speech acts; (5) abstract system of common features of all human languages.

Pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, and word theses disciplines all focus on the structure of language itself, which is the center of linguistics, some people call it micro-linguistics. Phonetics is to study the physical properties of pronunciation, the way humans speak, and the physiological processes of pronunciation perception, etc. Studying how many different sounds in one language and how they differ and relate to each other is phonology or phonemics. Studying how words are formed and flexed is morphology, also called lexicology; studying how words are formed into phrases or sentences is sentence-making school, also called syntax. The traditional grammar, morphology and syntax are combined to form grammar. Studying word items, word meanings, and word evolution is

lexicology; tracing the origin and history of words is etymology; collecting many words, classifying them, comparison, and note is lexicography.

Studying the relationship among lexical items and concepts and referent objects, figuring out the similarities and differences, positive and negative, up and down, and intersection of various word meanings, analyzing the meaning of the whole sentence or some components is semantics. Studying the shape, system, origin, and evolution of words and the relationship among lexical items, concepts, and referent objects, figuring out the meaning of the whole sentence or some components by examining the similarities and differences, positive and negative, up and down, and intersection of the meanings of various words, analyzing the meaning of a whole sentence or some components is semantics. Studying the shape, system, origin, evolution, and development of word is the philology.

3. History

The history of linguistics is very old. The earliest human studies on language began with the interpretation of ancient literatures, which is studying language for studying philosophy, history, and literature. In China, elementary school appeared in the Han Dynasty, including word, rhyme, and explanations of words. In India and Greece, grammar was established between the 4th to 3rd century BC. Modern linguistics was established in the early 18th century, when Western linguists discovered similarities between Indo-European languages and Sanskrit, historical comparative linguistics appeared, which seeks to find the original language of various language.

4. Effect

Language is a typical way of communication of human, which reflects the highly evolved mind abilities of humans at the biological or psychological level, and the progress of human civilization at the sociocultural level. Linguistics is to study the human core and instinct linguistic ability, understand the nature of human beings through the analysis and study of spoken, written and even sign language.

In addition to understanding the nature of human language, linguistic research has various application values. In the language education, by understanding the language itself, various dictionaries, grammar books and textbooks are compiled for people to learn the language, which is also conducive to improve the ability to cope with difficulties and mistakes encountered in the process of language learning. In translation of different languages, linguistic theories have more specific guidance for translation and interpretation, and also help to use technology for machine translation.

5. Research Objects

The main research objects of modern linguistics are spoken and written language. The work of linguistics is the research: language structure, pronunciation, word formation, syntax, meaning of words, the way one speaks or what he says, language application, language usage, language learning and education, translation, elementary school, philology and phonology.

6. Future Development:

Linguistics, as an ancient discipline, is a tool used by the Chinese people to understand Chinese history and study Chinese culture, thus improving our own quality, which has great humanistic and social scientific value for social development. As a result, according to survey, almost 80% of colleges and universities have established linguistics majors since their establishment, and every year a steady proportion of new students are admitted, A considerable number of choose linguistics majors as the learning direction after entering colleges and universities, while the current socially accepted fact is that more than 90% of people think that linguistics majors in normal colleges have more development potential. According to the survey of Beian college entrance examination website, the teaching profession has become one of the most popular professions in 2004, because of the stability and autonomy of the job, and because the treatment of teachers has improved over the years. 2005, the

demand for teacher training students is great. One is the stability and autonomy of the job, and the other is that the salary of teachers has been increasing over the years, which is a satisfactory improvement. There was a great demand for students from normal colleges in 2005.

Overall, the significance of the establishment of the language and literature major is wide-ranging. From a practical point of view, the high employment rate of the linguistics majors and the rich salary are enough to make a considerable number of people lead a relatively affluent life, while the hard work of the workers on the education front has eliminated most of the social instable factors for the society; from a development perspective, due to the strong atmosphere of Chinese culture and the strong attraction of the national spirit, since the initial establishment of the linguistics majors, its gradual improvement and advance in development by leaps and bounds are obvious to us, and because of this influence, the Chinese language and literature major. And due to the existence of this influence, Chinese language and literature major, especially the linguistics major in normal colleges, it will certainly create a broader development space for students in an increasingly diversified social environment.

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