LINGUISTICS, ITS MODERN TYPES

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ANNOTATION

Cognitive linguistics is a field located at the intersection of linguistics and psychology and is engaged in the study of the relationship between language and human consciousness. Cognitive linguists are trying to understand how we use language and speech to create certain concepts, concepts, categories in our head, what role language plays in the process of cognition of the world around us and how our life experience is reflected in language.

Key words: problem of the influence, continue to struggle with the question

The problem of the influence of language on cognitive processes has been in science for a very long time (many are familiar with the Sepir—Whorf hypothesis of linguistic relativity, which suggests that the structure of language determines thinking). However, cognitive scientists also continue to struggle with the question of to what extent language affects consciousness, to what extent consciousness affects language, and how these degrees relate to each other.

Quite interesting and new is the use of the achievements of cognitive linguistics in the field of analysis of literary texts.

Obviously, corpus linguistics deals with the compilation and study of corpora. But what is a housing?

This is the name given to a set of texts in a particular language that are marked up in a special way and can be searched for. The corpora are created in order to provide linguists with a sufficiently large linguistic material, which will also be real (not some artificially constructed examples like "mom washed the frame") and convenient for finding the necessary linguistic phenomena.

This is a fairly new science that originated in the USA in the 60s (at the time of the creation of the famous Brown Corps), and in Russia - in the 80s. Now productive

work is underway on the development of the National Corpus of the Russian Language (NKRYA), which includes many subsections. For example, such as syntactic corpus (SynTagRus), corpus of poetic texts, corpus of oral speech, multimedia corpus, and so on.

Also, each of you can participate in the development of the "Open Corpus" (OpenCorpora), doing markup, adding texts and developing software.

Computational linguistics (also: mathematical or computational linguistics) is a branch of science formed at the junction of linguistics and computer technology and in practice includes almost everything related to the use of programs and computer technologies in linguistics. Computational linguistics deals with the automatic analysis of natural language. This is done in order to simulate the work of the language in certain conditions, situations and spheres.

That is, what we say is considered as a communication event, in combination with gestures, facial expressions, speech rhythm, emotional assessment, experience and worldview of communication participants.

Discourse analysis is an interdisciplinary field of knowledge in which sociologists, psychologists, artificial intelligence specialists, ethnographers, literary critics, stylists and philosophers participate along with linguists. All this is very cool, because it helps to understand how our speech works in certain life situations, what mental processes occur at these moments, and how all this is connected with psychological and socio-cultural factors.

Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. Many even know at least one famous sociolinguist — Henry Higgins from Bernard Shaw's play Pygmalion (or from the film My Fair Lady based on it)." The one who could determine the origin of any Englishman by pronunciation.

Naturally, scientists who conduct research in this area are engaged not only in the phonetic features of dialects, but also in national languages, social features of multilingualism, the relationship of language and social roles (for example,

teachers address schoolchildren with "you", and they cannot commit such audacity in response), the study of slang and the language of the Internet and many, many others.

Sociolinguistics is now actively continuing to grow and develop. You may have heard about sensational problems — the extinction of dialects (spoiler: yes, they are dying out; yes, it's bad; allocate funds to linguists, and we will fix everything, and then languages will not sink into the abyss of oblivion) and feminitives (spoiler: no one has yet understood whether it's good or bad).

Many people still think that linguists are, at best, those who make school textbooks on the Russian language and for some reason force us to say "you call", and at worst — just someone like polyglots or translators.

In fact, this is not the case at all. Modern linguistics expands the boundaries of its interests more and more, merges with other sciences and penetrates almost all spheres of our life — if only because the object of its study is everywhere.

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Quite interesting and new is the use of the achievements of cognitive linguistics in the analysis of literary texts (the so-called cognitive poetics).

Linguistics is the scientific study of a language. It includes the analysis of language in form, language, signifier, and language in context. Linguists traditionally analyze human language by observing the interaction between sound and magnitude. Linguistics also deals with the social, cultural, historical and political factors influencing language, through which linguistic and linguistic context is often determined. Language research within the sub-branches of historical and evolutionary linguistics also focuses on how languages change and evolve, especially over a long period of time.

The earliest activities in documentation and description of our language were attributed to the 6th century BC Indian grammarian Panini who wrote a formal description of the Sanskrit language.

Related fields of research include the disciplines of semiotics (the study of direct and indirect language through signs and symbols), literary criticism (historical and ideological analysis of literature, cinema, art or published materials), translation (transformation and documentation of the meaning of written/oral text from one language or dialect to another), and speech and language pathology (a corrective method for the treatment of phonetic disorders and dysfunctions on a hard drive at the initial level).

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