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LINGUISTICS AND ITS USE
(ЗАСОБИ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ЛІНГВІСТИКИ)

Розкривається лінгвістика в аспекті фонетики і фоностилістики. Це в свою чергу включає в себе вивчення семантики і прагматики. Лінгвістика тексту–галузь мовознавчих досліджень, об'єктом яких є правила побудови зв'язного тексту та його змістові категорії. Лінгвістика є наукове вивчення мови.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. There are broadly three aspects to the study, which include language form, language meaning, and language in context. Language can be understood as an interplay of sound and meaning. The discipline that studies linguistic sound is termed as phonetics, which is concerned with the actual properties of speech sounds and non-speech sounds, and how they are produced and perceived. The study of language meaning, on the other hand, is concerned with how languages employ logic and real-world references to convey, process, and assign meaning, as well as to manage and resolve ambiguity. This in turn includes the study of semantics (how meaning is inferred from words and concepts) and pragmatics (how meaning is inferred from context).

There is a system of rules (known as grammar) which govern the communication between members of a particular speech community. Grammar is influenced by both sound and meaning, and includes morphology (the formation and composition of words), syntax (the formation and composition of phrases and sentences from these words), and phonology (sound systems). Through corpus linguistics, large chunks of text can be analyzed for possible occurrences of certain linguistic features, and for stylistic patterns within a written or spoken discourse.

The study of such cultural discourses and dialects is the domain of sociolinguistics, which looks at the relation between linguistic variation and social structures, as well as that of discourse analysis, which involves the structure of texts and conversations. Research on language through historical and evolutionary linguistics focuses on how languages change, and the origin and growth of languages, particularly over an extended period of time.

During the 20th century, Ferdinand de Saussure distinguished between the notions of langue and parole in his formulation of structural linguistics. According to him, parole is the specific utterance of speech,

whereas langue refers to an abstract phenomenon that theoretically defines the principles and system of rules that govern a language. In classical Indian philosophy of language, Patanjali distinguished between sphota (meaning) and dhvani (sound) in the creation of shabda, which literally means "spoken word".

Traditionally, speech, or shabda, has thus been assigned the role of the central signifier in language, with writing being seen only as its reflection. The study of language as a formal system, as propounded by Chomsky in his theory of generative linguistics, led to the emergence of research through fields like psycholinguistics, which explores the representation and function of language in the mind; neurolinguistics, which looks at language processing in the brain; and language acquisition, which investigates on how children and adults acquire a particular language. During the 70s and 80s, research developments also took shape in the field of cognitive linguistics through theorists such as George Lakoff, who view language as a conceptual function of the mind, as opposed to a pre-defined grammatical template.

Language is also influenced by social, cultural, historical and political factors, and linguistics can be applied to semiotics, for instance, which is the general study of signs and symbols both within language and without. Literary critics study the use of language in literature. Translation entails the conversion of a text from one language to another. Speech language pathologists work on corrective measures to remove communication disorders largely at the phonetic level, employing a combination of cognitive and phonological devices.

Language documentation combines anthropological inquiry with linguistic inquiry to describe languages and their grammars. Lexicographers map vocabularies in languages to write dictionaries and encyclopedias and edit other such educational material for publishing houses. In the age of digital technology, linguists, translators, and lexicographers work on computer language to facilitate and create web entities and digital dictionaries on both mobile as well as desktop machines, and create software through technical and human language that enables a large number of social functions, from designing to even machine-based translation itself.

Actual knowledge of a language can be applied in the teaching of it as a second or foreign language. Research experiments in linguistics have in the recent years; seen communities of linguists build new constructed languages like Esperanto, to test the theories of language in an abstract and artificial setting. Policy makers work with the government to implement new plans in education and teaching which are based on certain linguistic factors.