

# STRUCTURE OF LINGUISTIC METHODOLOGY

Methodology of Linguistic Research  
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- The structure of linguistics covers the morphology and syntax of languages, phonology which is the study of sounds and semantics which is the study of meanings. A student of Linguistics is also expected to study the history of languages and their relation to each other as well as the cultural place of language in human behaviour. On the other hand, phonetics, which is the sounds of speech, is considered a separate field from linguistics, though they are closely related.
- Linguistics is defined as the study of the structure and development of languages. It includes a comparative analysis of modern languages with ancient parent languages. It also traces the origin and evolution of words.

- Subjects such as morphology, semantics, phonology, accent, grammar and literature are all part of linguistic science. This subject studies words and their structural characteristics. Obscure languages, both ancient and modern are identified and classified according to their family and origin.
- Linguistic sciences also develop improved methods in translation with modern technology and they prepare a description of sounds, forms and vocabulary of the language.

# Goals of linguistic theory

- *Description* – a central goal in linguistics for the preservation of knowledge of the variety of human languages in the face of extinction, illuminating [documenting] the forms and variety of language... and the basis of other study: explanation and theory
- *Explanation* – of performance in the variety situations, of the structures of human language, the common aspects of all language, i.e., what is language, why languages vary structurally, how languages change in time, how individuals produce and understand language – generally and in real time, the nature of native speakers' knowledge of their language, how language is learned

# Linguistic explanation

- Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It can be useful for many things, such as - understanding how people learn language, developing a spelling system for an oral language, working out the sounds of a language that is not currently spoken, and understanding how languages change. It also has links with other areas of study. For example, it contributes to archaeology and history in piecing together the life of an ancient culture, to psychology in understanding how the brain works, sociology and anthropology in understanding the diversity of human cultures, and information technology in developing computer software for people with disabilities.

# Linguistic description

In the study of language, description or descriptive linguistics is the work of objectively analyzing and describing how language is actually used (or how it was used in the past) by a group of people in a speech community. All academic research in linguistics is descriptive; like all other scientific disciplines, its aim is to describe the reality. Modern descriptive linguistics is based on a structural approach to language

# Interlingua

- is an Italic international auxiliary language (IAL) ,
- Latino sine flexione (в переводе с лат. — «латынь без словоизменения») created by Italian mathematician Giuseppe Peano in 1903 .
- Интерлингва — принцип машинного перевода, использующий промежуточную (семантическую) модель текста в качестве общего посредника для всех языковых пар.

- The study of these vehicles of communication – their form, structure, meaning, use, context and relation to human development form the basis of this subject. There is a vast amount of subjects studied under the umbrella of “linguistics”. however, they can be broadly classified into three categories:
  - 1. Form of language – This refers to the three main components of language – form, content and use; their features, structure and how they are arranged according to a particular language grammar. Subjects studied in this subfield include:
    - a. Morphology (word structuring and composition)
    - b. Phonology (sound of words in a language in context with grammar)
    - c. Syntax (sentence and phrase formation and composition from words).



- The LOGICAL FORM of a sentence (or utterance) is a formal representation of its logical structure; that is, of the structure which is relevant to specifying its logical role and properties.
- In an ideal formal language, the meaning of a logical form can be determined unambiguously from syntax alone. Logical forms are semantic, not syntactic constructs; therefore, there may be more than one string that represents the same logical form in a given language

# Evidence in Linguistics

- All major theoretical issues in linguistics today are debated in Chomsky's terms and every school of linguistics tends to define its position in relation to his.
- Chomskian perspective – language is an abstract object that is independent of psycholinguistic, sociocultural, communicative considerations... language is a system for free expression of thought independent of pragmatic concerns, linguistic competence but not performance is important and it is this that transformational grammar studies, there is an innate language acquisition device and this follows from the poverty of stimulus, language is a vague concept, syntax or grammar alone is real; and the *communication-and-cognition* perspective that bands together, implicitly contra-Chomsky, characterized by the acceptance of external criteria and essence and, therefore, naturally, but also reactionarily, empirical in contrast to the conceptual focus of Chomsky...

# Criteria of scientific cognition

- *Understanding the cognitive basis of language; processing – the cognitive and other processes involved, knowledge – what constitutes knowledge of language..., acquisition – the process*
- Criteria : types; induction and deduction, hypothesis and data; alternative hypotheses at a given point in time: economy, hypotheses that mesh with other disciplines vs. Ad hoc hypotheses, predictive ability