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LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE AND ITS ROLE IN HUMAN COMMUNICATION

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Abstract. Language is one of the most important tools of human communication. It helps people express their thoughts, feelings, ideas, and opinions. Linguistics is the scientific study of language, its structure, development, and use in society. Linguistic analysis helps us understand how language works and how people communicate with each other. This thesis examines the main areas of linguistics, including phonetics, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. It also discusses the importance of analytical texts in language learning and communication.

Keywords: linguistics, language, communication, linguistic analysis, phonetics, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics.

Introduction

Language plays an essential role in human life. People use language every day to communicate, share information, express emotions, and build relationships. Every language has its own rules, sounds, words, and grammatical structures.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It examines how languages are formed, how they change over time, and how they are used in different situations. Linguists analyse both spoken and written language to understand its features and functions.

Linguistic analysis is important because it helps us understand not only the structure of language but also its meaning and purpose. It is widely used in education, translation, literature, communication, and modern technology.

Main Body

1. The Main Branches of Linguistics

Linguistics consists of several important branches. Each branch studies a different

aspect of language.

Phonetics studies speech sounds and how people produce and pronounce them. For example, English has different vowel and consonant sounds. Correct pronunciation is important for clear communication.

Morphology studies the structure of words. It explains how words are formed by adding prefixes and suffixes. For example, the word “unhappy” consists of the prefix “un-” and the root word “happy”.

Syntax examines how words are combined to form phrases and sentences. For example, the sentence “Students study English” follows a common English sentence structure: subject, verb, and object.

Semantics studies the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. One word can sometimes have several meanings depending on the context.

Pragmatics focuses on how people use language in real-life situations. It explains how context, relationships, and intentions influence meaning.

These branches are closely connected and help researchers understand language from different perspectives.

2. The Importance of Analytical Texts in Linguistics

Analytical texts are important in linguistic studies because they help researchers examine language carefully. Such texts usually focus on a particular linguistic problem, provide examples, and explain the results of an analysis.

For example, an analytical text about English vocabulary may investigate how new words appear in modern society. Technology, social media, and cultural changes have introduced many new expressions into everyday communication.

Another example is the analysis of sentence structures in English. Researchers can compare simple, compound, and complex sentences to understand how writers communicate information.

Analytical texts also help students develop critical thinking skills. Students learn to identify important information, compare linguistic examples, explain differences, and support their opinions with evidence.

3. Language and Society

Language is closely connected with society and culture. People from different regions and social groups may use different accents, expressions, and vocabulary.

For example, British English and American English have some differences in pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary. The words “colour” and “color” have the same meaning but different spelling.

Language also changes over time. New words appear, while some old expressions become less common. These changes reflect developments in science, technology, education, and society.

Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. It examines dialects, language varieties, social identity, and communication in different communities.

4. The Role of Linguistics in Language Learning

Linguistics plays an important role in learning foreign languages. It helps students understand grammar, pronunciation, vocabulary, and sentence structure.

For English learners, linguistic knowledge makes communication more effective. Understanding phonetics improves pronunciation, while knowledge of syntax helps students construct grammatically correct sentences.

Moreover, analysing texts develops reading comprehension and writing skills. Students can identify the main idea, understand the author’s purpose, and recognise the relationship between different parts of a text.

Therefore, linguistic analysis should be an important part of language education.

Conclusion

In conclusion, linguistics is an important scientific field that helps us understand the nature and functions of human language. Its main branches study different aspects of communication, including sounds, words, sentence structures, meanings, and language use.

Analytical texts provide valuable opportunities to investigate linguistic features and develop academic skills. They help students think critically, understand language more deeply, and improve their communication abilities.

In today’s globalised world, knowledge of linguistics is especially important because

communication between people from different countries and cultures is becoming increasingly common. Studying linguistics helps us understand not only language but also people and society.

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