TEACHING THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM

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Abstract: Linguistic system is a set of linguistic elements of any natural language connected by mutual relations, forming a certain unity and integrity. Each component of the language system exists not in isolation, but only when contrasted with other components of the system.

Key words: Language system, language tool, morpheme, vocabulary, language units

Language system is not a simple set of units of different levels, but a set of organic, strictly ordered units and their levels, interconnected by stable relations and forming an internal organizational unit. Language units of different levels (levels) constantly interact. The abundance and diversity of language elements and the relationship between them, the impossibility of arbitrarily changing them, is determined by the purpose of language in the life of human society. He must accurately and fully convey all the wealth of the human race, the depth of human thought, the subtlest shades of feelings and experiences. This is ensured by the stability of language signs and the connections between them. At the same time, the language system is an open system that is in constant contact with the environment, it is constantly enriched with the development of human cognitive activity, practical activity, and thinking. , expands its possibilities. The stability and variability of a language system are interrelated. A multi-level language system provides economy when language tools express different content. Several dozen speech sounds, from their combinations, the language creates many hundreds of roots and other morphemes. Morphemes combine to form hundreds of thousands of words, many of which have 12-18 or more. grammatical forms. Words and their forms are combined in different ways to create countless sentences capable of conveying a person's various thoughts, feelings, desires, and expressing his idea of the world. Language orthography, spelling Aspects such as , punctuation, stylistics and corresponding language standards are closely related to language levels and their units. Linguistics is still far from a complete and correct understanding and description of the connections and relationships between the main areas of the language mechanism. . However, much remains to be known. Let's look at three examples.

a) Vocabulary and word formation are connected and interconnected in many ways.4 The formation of new words is already based. existing words Without such

support, the word formation mechanism cannot function. At the same time, this mechanism gives new words, fills and changes the vocabulary as it works.

b) Word formation is connected and correlated with morphology. It is known that in the cases of pr.. different parts have their own autonomous mechanisms of speech word formation. Morphology changes in this way, general patterns and ways of forming new words, adapting them to needs and possibilities. It is enough to remember the sharp difference between verbal and nominal word formation (at least in Russian and other Slavic languages), which manifests itself both in semantics and morphemically, in the methods and types of word formation.[1]

c) Many connections and relationships between morphology and syntax have been known for a long time and are well known primarily because of their generality. grammatical basis. In the field of grammatical semantics, the influence of syntactic verbal positions (parts of speech) on parts of speech can be named. As a rule, words with an objective morphological meaning are used in the subject and object positions, "another sign" is words with a morphological meaning, i.e. suffixes and adverbs enter situational position more easily than others. At the same time, the syntactic position changes words whose morphological significance does not correspond to its syntactic meaning. This explains the reason why new and new adverbs grow easily from prepositional nouns that find themselves in situational positions. Dozens of studied and still unstudied connections and relationships between morphology and syntax can be named in Russian and in any other language. (F.M. Berezin.)

Language functions and their implementation in speech.

In linguistics, the term "function" is used in several senses:

1) the purpose of language, its place in human society, 2) the purpose of the role of language units.

In the first case, they talk about the functions of the language, and in the second - about the functions of language units (phoneme, morpheme, word, sentence).[2]

The functions of language are the manifestation of its essence. Linguists are not uniform in the number and nature of functions. However, the main key features set everything apart. The main functions include communicative and cognitive functions. The communicative function is manifested in the appointment of language to serve as a means of information transfer, exchange of ideas and reporting of experienced feelings. Of course, in addition to verbal language (verbal), we also use non-verbal communication (gestures, facial expressions, postures) that complement sound speech, express feelings or encourage action. However, they cannot express separate concepts and coherent thoughts. The cognitive (formation of thought) function is closely related to the first. The main functions are languages, in particular: emotional, aesthetic, metalinguistic, appeal, communication, national identity, an It is manifested in the function of preserving and conveying the history of the motherland, folk history, etc.

The emotional function is manifested in the expression of mood, feelings by choosing words, using a certain type of intonation: He has such a physiognomy !The metalinguistic function appears when there is a need to explain an obscure word or some linguistic fact: A syllable is the smallest unit that can be pronounced. The appeal function is observed when the speaker urges the audience to do something: Take a pen , please.[4]The function of establishing contact is the function of creating and maintaining contact between interlocutors. Usually speech etiquette is expressed by words and phrases: Hello! How are you living?I wish you all the best. The aesthetic function is manifested in the aesthetic effect of language on the reader of fiction. The function of preserving and conveying the national experience is in many linguistic phenomena, in particular, in word meanings and phraseological turns, for example, a caftan, a Monomax hat is heavy. In speech, private functions can be combined.Language as a system. Basic units of the language. Language as a system. Language is a material medium of human communication, or rather, a secondary material or system of signs used as a medium or means of communication. [3] Without language, there is no communication, without communication, there is no society, therefore, there is no individual. Language is the product of a whole series of periods, during which it is formed, enriched, polished. Language is related to the productive activity of a person, as well as to any other human activity in all areas of his activity. It should be noted that there are many opinions about the definition of the concept of "language", but all these definitions are somehow can be reduced to a general idea. Such a general idea is that language is a functional material system of a semiotic or symbolic nature, and its functioning in the form of speech is the idea that it is used as a means of communication. can be defined. Definitions are possible: a) from the point of view of the function of language (or functions of language): language is a means of communication between people and, therefore, a means of forming, expressing and conveying ideas; b) from the point of view of the device (mechanism) of language: language is a set of certain units and rules for the use of units, that is, a combination of units, these units are repeated by speakers. this moment; c) from the point of view of the existence of language: language is the result of the social, collective skill of "making" units from sound matter by adding some sounds to some meaning; d) from a semiotic point of view: language is a system of signs, that is, material things (sounds) that have the property of expressing something that exists outside of them; e) from the point of view of information theory: language is an act in which semantic information is encoded.

Conclusion:

The above definitions complement each other and partly intersect and repeat each other. Because it is difficult to give an adequate full description of language in one definition, therefore, it is necessary to rely on the most general definition, clarifying it

as necessary with one or another special features that are universal. One of the universal features is the systematicity of language. Language as a secondary material system has a structure understood as its internal structure. The structure of the system is determined by the nature of relations between elementary objects or system elements. The structure of a system can be defined differently as a set of connections within the system. If the concept of a system refers to some object as a unified formation and includes elements of the system and their relationships, then the concept of the structure of this system includes only the relationships within the system, abstracted from the objects that make up the system. .Structure is an attribute of some system. Structure cannot exist outside of matter or system elements.

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