

Communicative Linguistics as a Branch of Modern Linguistics

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the emergence of communicative linguistics learning languages in real processes of interpersonal communication. The main tasks and directions of this branch of linguistics are considered. The important role of the functional approach to the language arising from the definition of its essence as a means of communication is emphasized.

Key words: linguistics; communicative linguistics; approach; communication; language function.

Linguistics is a science that studies language, its development, phenomena, elements and units that make up a particular language. Linguistics includes many sections, and every year there are more and more of them and more. This is due to numerous linguistic studies, in which the original emphasis on grammar and the goal of improving the way people write and speak has shifted to the idea that language can be viewed as a self-sufficient and structured system located at a certain point in time. Modern linguistics is the result of a long historical development of linguistic knowledge. The initial elements of knowledge about the language, formed in the course of activities are associated with the creation and improvement of writing, teaching, compiling dictionaries, interpretation of sacred texts and texts of old monuments, development of sound speech patterns. One of the main tasks of linguistics was to find out how the relations between thinking and language, language and reality, language and culture, language and human behavior are carried out, what property of language and how allows it to be an instrument, tool, means of cognition and communication. The range of tasks gradually expanded, new aspects of the language were analyzed, and new research methods were formed. In this way, Today, linguistics is a system that combines many linguistic sciences that give us a fairly complete knowledge of various aspects of human language as a whole. Linguistics as a science includes a number of separate disciplines, among which are the disciplines that study the internal structure language, and disciplines that study the functioning of language in society. Since language is the main means of transmission of any thoughts, information and is used for the purpose of communication and communication, representatives of many sciences pay close attention to the study of verbal communication, dialogue and communicative activity.

A characteristic feature of modern domestic and foreign linguistics is the emergence of communicative linguistics, which in recent decades has become a special area of linguistic research and has given a new impetus to the development of modern language science. Communicative linguistics studies the processes of interpersonal communication with an emphasis on a living natural language that combines various communicative components - physical, psychological, physiological, social, contextual, etc. This section of linguistics explores how background knowledge as a non-verbal component of speech communication is woven into the text of a speech work, what is implied and what is explicated in language communication. In real life, we do not say everything we want to say, and we say "hints". The main task of communicative linguistics is precisely in finding out what and how we are hinting at in order to express this or that communicative task [1]. Communicative linguistics considers as a unit communication speech acts (statement, request, question, etc.), the communicative significance of the structural elements of which (words, phrases, sentences) is manifested in a coherent text (discourse). She used for the linguistic substantiation of the communicative teaching method. The formation of communicative linguistics has been going on since the second half of the last century and is due to both practical, applied tasks and theoretical needs of linguistics in a deeper study of

the language from the point of view of the psychological and socio-cultural aspects of human behavior in society.

It should be noted that the communicative function of language has been studied in linguistics throughout its history and has aroused a certain interest among specialists in this field. Many linguists explain the rapid development of communicative linguistics also by the fact that at the present stage, the traditional "paradigmatic" linguistics no longer fully coped with the tasks assigned to it [2, 14 p]. The communicative approach made it possible to put an end to the period of arbitrary articulation of the language. Many new concepts have appeared in scientific use: "communicative approach", "function", "content", "meaning", "speech act", "discourse". Modern linguistics is determined by the general communicative-discursive orientation, i.e., the desire to orient analysis language system on functional characteristics in connection with the socio-cultural context, the personality of the speaker and the immediate situation of communication. Communicative linguistics is distinguished by the fact that it always analyzes specific linguistic units under the conditions of a certain communicative act, explores differences in the functioning of linguistic units in different communicative conditions. At present, communicative linguistics is represented by several areas that differ not only in theoretical and research methods, but also in the material of the research itself. These areas include the theory of speech acts, procedural semantics, communicative syntax, text linguistics, various sections of paralinguistics, the theory of communicative behavior, the theory of speech genres, the theory of intercultural communications. Communicative linguistics is an integral science that combines two main aspects - the actual communicative and informative. Reflected in language as an objective picture world, formed by a person at a certain historical stage of his development and determined both by the degree of knowledge of the world and the functioning of this knowledge in society [3]. The main goal of communicative linguistics at the present stage is the formation of a functional approach to language, arising from the definition of the essence of language as a means of communication, and the description language in all its links, in the system and structure, in terms of its implementation a certain function in the process of verbal communication. The unity of the content and formal aspects of the language, which is the basis of communicative linguistics, the idea of unity communicative function of the language, recognition of the multidimensional properties and qualities of the language within its unified communicative-content entities can help further exploration of different levels and units of individual languages. Communicative linguistics, which reveals the personal and social nature of the language in any communicative verbal act, studies not only the individual and general aspect of language communication, its communicative and cognitive essence, but also each individual speech act as a link in speech communication. Modern linguistics, which pays close attention to speech communication in society, becomes not only a science of language, but also science that solves practical problems aimed at ensuring mutual understanding between people. It helps us to understand that languages in all over the world have common features in the structure, use, assimilation children and adults and how they change over time. Linguists collect empirical data to get an idea of the language, work with people who speak different languages, to discover patterns. Linguistic sciences help to develop better methods of translation and teaching foreign languages using modern technologies, update language learning materials such as dictionaries, lexicons and reference books. It should be noted that considering the language from a communicative point of view is undoubtedly of great interest at the present time. Communicative linguistics is one of the important social disciplines that helps to improve the life of society in modern stage and to promote the further development of domestic and foreign linguistics.

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