

Study on English Linguistics and Its Contextual Function

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Abstract: In the field of linguistics, the contextual integration and application of English has important linguistic research value. All the problems in linguistics are almost related to context. From the perspective of English linguistics, there has been a long time for the study of contextual integration and application. The integration and application of context is reflected in the four aspects of English meaning, semantics, rhetoric and translation. Context has an extremely important role and significance for the study and understanding of English. It's valuable for us to familiarize the contextual integration of English and the application in the field of linguistics.

1. Introduction

Linguistic context refers to the various contexts of speech on which the discourse structure relies in a communicative process. It includes both the context of the written language and the context of the spoken language. Nonverbalism Context refers to the various subjective and objective factors that a discourse structure relies on when expressing a certain meaning in the process of communication, including time, place, occasion, topic, communicator's identity, status, psychological background, communicative purpose, and communication. The method, the objects involved in the content of the communication, and various non-verbal symbols (so-called body language) that appear simultaneously with the discourse structure. "Halliday believes that context has three parts: language, language and language. J.Lyon thinks that context is a theoretical concept, and the various elements that make up the context are abstracted by linguists from specific situations. The influence of these factors on the participants of language activities systematically determines the form of the discourse, the appropriateness of the discourse, or the meaning of the discourse. Leech believes that context refers to the background knowledge shared by the speaker and the hearer. It is helpful for the listener to understand the specific sentence spoken by the speaker. From the above, different schools and different disciplines have different understandings and understandings of context, and the classification of contexts is also differ greatly. But in any case, context has been given enough attention in the study of applied linguistics and intercultural communication.

2. Language and culture

The history of human development shows that the development of language and culture is closely related and inseparable. Language is not only an organic part of culture, but also an important carrier of culture and a major manifestation of cultural development. Language, including the application of language, cannot be separated from cultural independence. The process of language itself has not only a large amount of cultural accumulation, but also cultural factors are full of all aspects of language. Culture as an abstract concept, it covers almost everything in the world. As a carrier of culture, language naturally plays an inevitable role in carrying culture, spreading culture and reflecting culture. Based on the close relationship between the above languages and cultures, different languages must reflect different cultural contextual characteristics. The meaning of dragon in Chinese in Chinese cultural context is authority and wealth. Therefore, in ancient China, the emperor was called the Emperor of the Dragon, wearing a robes and sitting on a dragon chair. The dragon in English is violent and evil in the Western cultural context. A dragon is often used to describe flying, annoying people. Another example is that owls are a sign of bad luck

and bad luck in the Chinese cultural context. People often use "night owls to enter the house" to describe the fate. But in the Western cultural context, the owl is regarded as a symbol of wisdom, so there is an idiom as wise as an owl.

3. Multicultural contextual features of English language

English as a "Link Language" has a multicultural contextual feature. Whether in the Indo-European Latin, Roman, Germanic, Slavic, or Native American natives, even the Syllable and Sino-Tibetan languages leave a genotype effect in the English language, thus forming a multicultural context of the English language. feature. For example, the Trojan horse reflects the Greek cultural context, and the arrow of cupid reflects the cultural context of Rome. From the perspective of pragmatics, if the language phenomenon cannot be fully analyzed, and the language and the environment it depends on are not connected, that is, leaving a certain context, it is difficult to determine the structure and meaning of a certain language segment. Furthermore, if the multicultural contextual features of the English language are not well understood, it is difficult to take English language learning to a new level. The US Time magazine (TIMES) once described Nixon's visit to China as "Nixon's Odyssey to China". Odyssey here is a concrete manifestation of the cultural context of Greek culture. Odyssey is one of the two epics of Greece. It tells the story of the Greek mythology hero Odysseus who drifted on the sea for ten years, and after a hard time, finally returned to the country to reunite. "Odyssey" is here to be extended as "a long and difficult journey". Knowing this cultural context, English language learners can grasp the exact meaning of "Nixon's Odyssey to China".

4. Situational Cultural Context and Conscious Cultural Context and Their Interaction in English Language Learning

The cultural context generated by English language learners in the process of learning or applying language is the contextual context. In terms of time and space, in general, the context of contextual culture should have the following two forms: First, the context of near-temporal context culture (time, occasion, identity, topic, etc. of the language application), and second, the context culture of far-space Context (the region, age, etc. of the language application). The former has two characteristics of immediacy and volatility, that is, dynamics, accompanied by foreign language learning and due. The near-temporal contextual cultural context has a direct and immediate impact on foreign language learners' understanding of language fragments. The latter is characterized by long-term stability and stability, mainly subject to the time and space of the far-reaching range, and even the historical time and space. The far-space cultural context (close to the so-called cultural background) directly determines the tendency of foreign language learners to learn and apply foreign languages, paving the way for the entire foreign language learning and application and greatly affecting the effect of foreign language learning.

The conscious cultural context is the accumulation of cultural awareness and language that has long been influenced by the culture and influence of the national culture. It is extremely permanent and heterogeneous and always exists in the form of a subconscious or preconscious. The conscious cultural context and the factors that exclude foreign language learning in the context of situational culture are superimposed to suppress the favorable factors that promote foreign language learning in the context of contextual culture. Based on the characteristics of the conscious cultural context, this inhibition of foreign language learning is inevitable. Therefore, how to weaken the inhibition of the cultural context of consciousness and strengthen the favorable factors of contextual cultural context is a major topic in the study of foreign language learning and teaching, and it is also the main content of the study of second language acquisition theory.

The integration of context helps to learn vocabulary. English as a language, the learning and accumulation of vocabulary is the foundation. Many English learners will have difficulty in the communication process because of the vocabulary restrictions at the beginning of their studies. English vocabulary can't be simply memorized through textbooks such as textbooks and

dictionaries, so it will be half the battle. From the perspective of linguistics, English vocabulary is integrated into the context to understand and remember, and simple English vocabulary is used to explain unfamiliar vocabulary and remember it, and to expand vocabulary in communication learning. It is the most effective way to master vocabulary by incorporating the meaning of words in context and understanding the meaning of vocabulary according to the context. The composition of the article is a whole composed of words, sentences and paragraphs. The use of vocabulary should be combined with the expression of the meaning of the paragraph and the context of the context. In the field of English linguistics, context can be divided into two types: linguistic context and non-linguistic context. In the foreign language context, it also includes speech context, phrase context and grammatical context. In the process of using English to communicate, judge the emotions of the other party through the rhythm of the speed of speech and the rhythm of language pause, and understand the meaning of the language expression. When reading, they are accustomed to understanding the meaning of a sentence according to the contextual connection, and coherently reading an article through the context of the context. The connection of the passage of an article is a process of constructing a context, and the sentences and words in the paragraph are the essential components for constructing the context. You can also understand and learn the use of vocabulary and sentences in paragraphs by reading the article. As a foreign language, English is unconsciously translated and translated into its own language for understanding and learning, but the role of translation in real life is not only the transformation of language form, but also the transmission of language information. Translation is also subject to context. Translators should refer to the context in which they are translated, such as the author's identity, cultural background, religious beliefs, customs, etc., and choose the appropriate vocabulary in translation to express the author's original ideas, the greatest extent to the original text to the reader. Only by selecting the appropriate translation words according to the context can we preserve the essence of the article and achieve the equivalence between the aesthetic function and the information function. In short, translation relies on context and context restricts translation.

Different languages have different words for language. The meaning of English words is different from the complexity of Chinese words. Depending on the occasion, the meaning of the words fits the scene and cannot be understood only from the surface meaning of the words to avoid ambiguity. In essence, both thinking and language have inherent ambiguity, and it is inevitable that ambiguity will occur in the process of language application. In fact, ambiguity usually stems from the ambiguity of the words themselves, and there are also differences in the components of various languages under different contexts. The flexibility is very strong, and various words can be formed through different combinations and combinations. meaning. In the process of learning words, many students are accustomed to translating and understanding, while ignoring the context of words and the English interpretation of the words themselves. Each word becomes a new word under the new context; if the context is lost, Then any word loses its meaning and application value, especially in the translation process, the importance of context is particularly significant. In this respect, we can't succumb to the dictionary in the application language, and we can't just use the word argument. The most important thing is to use the context of the time, combined with the attitude and tone of the two sides of the language, and analyze the specific situation. Celebrate the meaning of words and express personal meaning. Only by combining words with context can the meaning be clear and clear. Taking the red envelope as an example, the context of the application of the word is different, and the meaning is quite different. For example, in the Spring Festival, birthdays and various celebrations, the word red envelope mainly refers to gift money, congratulations, etc., meaning gift money; however, in special festivals such as the Chinese New Year, the red envelopes for employees are no longer gifted. The meaning, but should be meant to give employees bonuses, the meaning translates to bonus.

5. Conclusion

For English language learners, the factors that influence second language acquisition are multifaceted and extremely complex. Starting from the cultural context, this paper elaborates the

close relationship between language and culture, and focuses on the contextual cultural context and the conscious cultural context and their interaction in English language learning, thus illustrating the cultural context. It is a crucial factor affecting the performance of English language learning, and points out the best context for English language learning.

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