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THEORETICAL FOUNDATION OF LINGUISTICS, ITS CONNECTION WITH PHILOSOPHY

Introduction. Linguistics is the scientific study of language, and many topics are studied under this umbrella. At the core of linguistics is the search for the unconscious knowledge that humans have about language and how it is that children acquire it, an understanding of the structure of language in general and of particular

languages, knowledge about how languages change, and how language affect the way in which we interact with each other and think about the world.

Review of recent publications. Linguists are engaged in determining what aims to discover facts about the world we live in, that's why their works represent important features of other allied sciences. Some works in linguistics resemble 'hard' sciences; they study physical phenomena in the world. The many-sided approach to aspects of linguistics is given in "The Handbook of Applied Linguistics", since it contains 11 sections and 32 units. Special attention should be paid to the paper by John E. Joseph about coonection of the language and politics, as well as John Gibbons with his "Language and the Law" [3: 285-303; 347-366].

Objectives of the paper. The given study is aimed at specifying the notion of linguistics and revealing its philosophical nature, its close itermediation with philosophy.

Results of the research. Linguists inquire how people attain their knowledge about language, how this knowledge cooperate with other cognitive processes, how it varies across speakers and geographic regions, and how to model this knowledge computationally. Like psychology, linguistics faces specific issues associated with the fact that its subject matter involves properties of humans, namely, linguistic knowledge.

Philosophy of linguistics is the philosophy of science as applied to linguistics. This differentiates it from the philosophy of language, traditionally concerned with matters of meaning and reference. Linguistics is the study of language, and there are many different kinds of linguistics, some are mutually connective.

The philosophy of linguistics deals with the nature of a human language and linguistic inquiry. The central issues concern epistemology and ontology. Ontology is the philosophical study of the nature of being, becoming, existence, or reality, as well as the basic categories of being and their relations. The main ontological question in the philosophy of linguistics is whether we can reasonably claim that there are linguistic realities, or a single linguistic reality, as distinct from other kinds of reality. In turn, epistemology is the branch of philosophy, concerned with the theory of knowledge. Epistemology studies the nature of knowledge, justification, the rationality of belief.

Epistemology and ontology are closely intertwined, especially if we assume that there are linguistic realities, and that they constitute a kind of knowledge.

If linguistics is the science of language, we might begin by asking what kind of science it is. One answer, which has received its major impetus due to the work of Noam Chomsky, is that linguistics is a branch of psychology. A second answer, in some tension with the first, is that linguistics is a branch of mathematics. There are other possibilities: some regard linguistics as a social science like anthropology, whereas others reject the idea that it is a science at all, considering it to be continuous with literary theory [3].

Mathematical linguistics is a field of scientific linguistic inquiry, applying mathematical methods and concepts to linguistic systems, phenomena, observed in natural languages, or to the metatheory of grammar models. Psycholinguistics or psychology of language is the study of the psychological factors that enable humans

to acquire, use, comprehend and produce language. The discipline is mainly concerned with the mechanisms in which languages are processed and represented in the brain.

Psycholinguistics has roots in education and philosophy, and it covers the 'cognitive processes' that make it possible to generate a grammatical and meaningful sentence out of vocabulary and grammatical structures, as well as the processes that enable to understand utterances, words, text, etc. Developmental psycholinguistics studies children's ability to learn language.

Conclusion. Due to all presented in the article ideas, we can conclude that linguistics is a science that covers a lot of branches. One can say with certainty that linguistics is closely linked to philosophy. Linguistics can not be attributed to just one realm. Linguistics is a very broad discipline, it includes many different approaches to the study of language. Linguistics is a multi-faceted science that can be study throughout life.

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BIOMORPHIC CODE OF CULTURE IN THE PHRASEOLOGY OF ENGLISH, UKRAINIAN AND RUSSIAN: A COMPARATIVE ASPECT

Introduction. Phraseologisms are an integral part of our life and culture. We use them every day, although we do not notice it.

The objective of the paper is to find out what the culture code and its types are.

Review of recent publications. Different scholars define several definitions of the cultural code. In linguacultural studies, cultural codes are interpreted as a "grid" which culture "throws" into the world, divides, categorizes, structures and evaluates them. Under the culture, they understand the space of cultural meanings and codes –