



LINGUISTICS, ITS MODERN TYPES AND THEIR INTERPRETATION IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation: *This article discusses the current types and trends in modern linguistics.*

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The term linguistics is actively used in a number of European countries: English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and other languages, and refers to the science of language. The core of this word is *lingua*, which means language. Consequently, the Uzbek alternative to the term linguistics is linguistics, which is synonymous with each other.

Linguistics, or the science of linguistics, examines and analyzes the communication tool - language as a system - as a whole object, which is a uniquely complex social phenomenon. In the process, it is observed in various forms. This is due to the nature of language, which has a social character, the need to study and examine it from different angles, and the fact that it is absolutely correct from a scientific point of view.

Linguistics is an extremely powerful symbol of spirituality, manifested in the following manifestations in the process of learning a language that is the wealth of a nation.

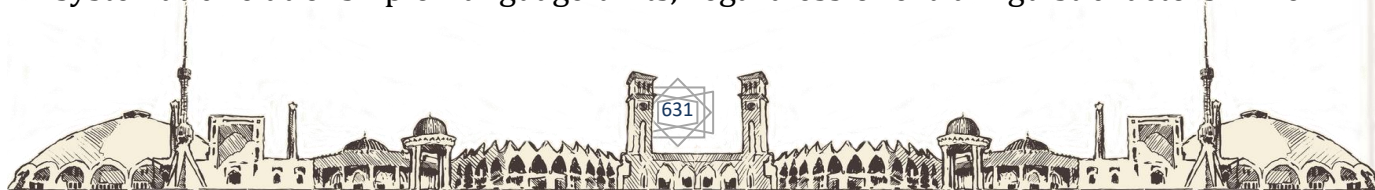
1. Dynamic linguistics. Dynamic linguistics mainly studies language in its real existence, in the active performance of various tasks in the communicative process, in 'evolution', in change.

2. Static linguistics. Static linguistics distinguishes and describes a specific period (segment) in a fully synchronized language activity. This field of linguistics, in contrast to dynamic linguistics, is completely excluded from the process of development and change in language, without approaching it, examines the state of the language - a certain "solid" part of the modern period.

3. Synchronous linguistics. Synchronous linguistics is inextricably linked with static and structural linguistics and serves to describe the "stagnant", "stable" state of a language in a given period.

4. Diachronic linguistics. Diachronic linguistics is inextricably linked with dynamic and atomistic linguistics, and studies the laws and consequences of the development of language and the development of language units.

5. Intralinguistics (internal linguistics). Internal linguistics studies the systematic relationship of language units, regardless of extralinguistic factors. The





research source of internal linguistics is phonology, lexicology and grammar. 6. Extralinguistics (external linguistics). External linguistics studies the development and function of language in relation to factors such as socio-political, socio-historical, ethnic, geographical. Accordingly, this linguistics examines language as a social phenomenon.

7. Paralinguistics. Paralinguistics is directly related to the activity of speech, which occurs simultaneously with the expression of ideas in the speech process, the constant accompaniment of speech, hand and face movements (gestures, facial expressions), the height of speech, expressive- is an area that explores a number of aspects, such as emotional painting.

8. Psycholinguistics. Psycholinguistics as a generalization (synthesis) of the sciences of psychology and linguistics studies the speech process in terms of content, communicative significance, the fact that the act of speech is directed to a specific socio-practical goal, in accordance with it. He pays special attention to the unity of form and content in speech - the expression of ideas.

Psycholinguistics is the formation and acceptance of speech units on the basis of linguistic possibilities. pays special attention to the mood of the listener and the listener.

9. Sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is formed from the necessary and logical connection of the sciences of sociology and linguistics and deals with the relationship between society and language (language and society). He interprets language as a social phenomenon. In this regard, the most important, the main problem of sociolinguistics is the study of language - the nature of language as a social phenomenon, to determine its place and importance in society, in the science of linguistics.

Sociolinguistics mainly studies the connection between language and social relations, social life, developmental events, facts, the reasons for this connection. Clearly, this field analyzes the social life of language in the survival and development of society, that is, the events, processes, changes that occur as a result of the influence of external-extralinguistic factors (factors). Thus, sociolinguistics studies how social factors affect language, how they are reflected in the language system, and how they are reflected.

Recall that sociolinguistics expands its activities with the methodology of statistics, census and questionnaire data¹.

10. Mathematical Linguistics. Mathematical linguistics examines the applicability of mathematical methods (e.g., statistical method, information theory, etc.) in the process of learning and describing language.

11. Computer Linguistics. Computer linguistics is a branch of applied linguistics whose main purpose is to solve linguistic problems by means of a computer, directly under its "guidance". More precisely, computer linguistics is actively involved in a number of processes, such as language teaching (learning),





assessment of knowledge in a particular science, editing texts, translating from one language to another, conducting statistical research. 12. Cognitive linguistics. Cognitive linguistics is one of the newest directions in linguistics. This linguistics arose from the necessary interdependence of the sciences of cognitology (the science that studies human knowledge) and linguistics, in order to work together.

13. Pragmalinguistics. Pragmatic linguistics is the result of a new stage of cognitive (empirical) research, formed on the basis of the achievements of structural linguistics. It takes the state of application of the linguistic unit, the speech activity, as a system. Accordingly, it studies and examines a certain unity in speech activity, in realization, in manifestation in speech, in cooperation with various non-linguistic factors and different levels, in interaction with them.

14. Linguoculturalology. Linguoculturology was formed on the basis of linguistics, cultural studies, ethnography, psycholinguistics. He studies the interaction and influence of culture, ethnos, national mentality on the basis of the principles of anthropocentric paradigm.

So, as a whole, the science of linguistics, as noted, studies the language system through its various features, areas, with all its essence, complexity, with infinite communicative possibilities. In the same process, it interacts with a number of disciplines, actively participates in the coverage of the most pressing and complex issues such as language and society, language and history, language and development, language and thinking, language and speech. .

Linguistics serves to confirm and prove that language is a tool of communication, one of the most important, basic, unique criteria for the development and prosperity of society. It also helps the learner to develop creative thinking, to think in the mother tongue and the peculiarities of the structure of the mother tongue, to be radically different from other languages. by absorbing the "self" reflection of the world, it serves as a solid foundation in the formation of national consciousness, national outlook, national pride and ideology.

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