

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE TYPES OF MODERN LINGUISTICS AND THEIR PLACE IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS?

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

KEYWORDS: Linguistics, terminology, sociolinguistics, static linguistics, computer linguistics.

INTRODUCTION: The term linguistics is actively used in a number of European countries: English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and other languages, and means the science of language. The root of this word is lingua, which means language. Therefore, the Uzbek alternative and synonym of the term linguistics is linguistics, and they enter into a mutually synonymous relationship. The science of linguistics or linguistics studies and analyzes the tool of communication, which is a unique complex social phenomenon - language as a system - as a whole object.

DISCUSSION

1. Dynamic linguistics. Dynamic linguistics mainly studies the language in its real existence, in the active performance of various tasks in the communicative process, in "development", in change.
2. Static linguistics. Static linguistics distinguishes and describes a specific period in language activity that is completely synchronized. This branch of linguistics, unlike dynamic linguistics, is completely removed from the process of development and change in the language, without approaching it, it examines a certain "stiff" part of the language - its state, related to the modern era.
3. Synchronous linguistics. Synchronous linguistics is inextricably linked with static and structural linguistics and serves to describe the "stagnant" and "stagnant" state of the language in a certain period.
4. Diachronic linguistics. Diachronic linguistics is inextricably linked with dynamic and atomistic linguistics, and studies the development of language and the laws and results of the development of language units.

5. **Intralinguistics.** Internal linguistics studies the system connection and relationship of language units, independent of extralinguistic factors. The research source of internal linguistics is phonology, lexicology and grammar.
6. **Extralinguistics.** External linguistics studies the development and function of language in connection with socio-political, socio-historical, ethnic, geographical factors. Accordingly, this linguistics examines language as a social phenomenon.
7. **Paralinguistics.** Paralinguistics is directly related to speech activity, and includes hand and face movements, speech pitch, expressive- is a field that studies a number of aspects such as emotional coloring.
8. **Psycholinguistics.** Psycholinguistics, as a generalization of the sciences of psychology and linguistics, studies the speech process from the point of view of content, communicative significance, orientation of the act of speech to a certain socio-practical goal, and its conformity.
9. **Sociolinguistics.** Sociolinguistics is formed from the necessary and logical connection of the sciences of sociology and linguistics and deals with the issue of the relationship between society and language. He interprets language as a social phenomenon. In this regard, the most important, main problem of sociolinguistics is to investigate the nature of language as a social phenomenon, to determine its place and importance in society and linguistics. Sociolinguistics mainly studies the connection between language and social relations, social life, events and facts of development, the reasons for this connection.
10. **Mathematical linguistics.** Mathematical linguistics examines the possibilities of using mathematical methods for example, statistical method, information theory in the process of language learning and description.
11. **Computer linguistics.** Computational linguistics is a branch of applied linguistics, the main goal of which is to solve linguistic problems with the help of a computer, directly under its "leadership". More precisely, computer linguistics actively serves in a number of processes, such as teaching languages, evaluating knowledge of a specific subject, editing texts, translating from one language to another, conducting statistical research.
12. **Cognitive linguistics.** Cognitive linguistics is one of the newest areas in linguistics. This linguistics emerged from the necessary connection between the sciences of cognitology and linguistics, in order to work together.
13. **Pragmalinguistics.** Pragmatic linguistics is the result of cognitive research and research at a new stage based on the achievements and results of structural linguistics. It takes the situation of use of the linguistic unit, speech activity as a system. Accordingly, a specific unit is studied and examined in cooperation with

various non-linguistic factors and different levels in speech activity, realization, and manifestation in speech.

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

CONCLUSION

The science of linguistics serves to confirm and prove that language is one of the most important, basic, and incomparable criteria for the development and prosperity of society. Also, it helps the learner to develop creative thinking by conveying to the learner the possibilities of the native language - the ways of expressing the same thought, object and phenomenon in hundreds of ways, the uniqueness of thinking in the native language and the construction of the native language, which is fundamentally different from other languages, the world in its own way. By instilling reflection, it serves as a solid foundation in the formation of national consciousness, national outlook, national pride and ideology.

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