



## MODERN DIRECTIONS AND CURRENT PROBLEMS OF LINGUISTICS

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** Linguistics, foreign language, vocabulary, speech, skill, methodological technology.

**Abstract:** This article contains comments on modern and actual problems of linguistics today. Discussions on theoretical analysis features of linguistics are also presented.

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### INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of the economic, political and cultural relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan with other countries and interstate integration in the field of education in our country and in the world community required a change in the entire education system and the education of the growing generation.

Currently, problems such as language and culture, the integral role of language and culture in the development of society, and the organization of full interpersonal and intercultural skills are being activated. Today, the culture of communication is of global importance, because the relations, mutual understanding and interaction between individual people and the whole people and countries are based on it.

President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev in one of his speeches he said: "Our wise people say, He who knows the language knows the world. " Our great grandfathers set an example in this regard. In particular, our great ancestors, such as Musa Khorezmi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Imam Bukhari, Akhmad Farghani, Makhmud Zamakhshari, Alisher Navoi, conquered the highest heights of world science because of their thorough knowledge of dozens of languages.

The fact that English, Russian, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Hindi and Urdu languages are taught in depth in the educational institutions of our country today is a clear indication of the continuation of these traditions.

We always support the great interest and aspirations of our young people to learn world languages. The development of any science consists of certain stages, and the next stage is born in the bosom of the previous stage as its successor. Critically evaluating the shortcomings made by the previous stage, it tries to search for research methodologies and methods that will help to eliminate such shortcomings.

Uzbek linguistics in the last quarter of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century also began to experience a similar process, recognizing and relying on the achievements of Uzbek scientific linguistics founded by Ayyub Ghulam, the internal structure of the Uzbek language. There is an increased desire to use new research methods that help to illuminate the symptoms. The sociolinguistic process that took place during this period created a favorable opportunity for this. The weakening of the former Soviet empire and the strengthening of the sense of national self-awareness in the national republics that were forcibly integrated into this empire led to the beginning of the struggle for the state language in each republic, and at the same time, doubts about the research methods still in use in the field of linguistics. caused the birth of the mood of looking.

In particular, in the 1950s and 1960s of the Soviet era, the rule of the Stalinist language policy of the convergence of the languages of the world and eventually becoming a single language, the continuation of such a policy even after Stalin, therefore, the expansion of the common lexical fund in all the languages of the USSR views prevailed that languages should be the main law of development. During the transition period, a great objection to such a language policy arose among the intellectuals who realized the national identity.

On the other hand, all the linguistic trends that did not fit the principles of the above philosophy of language were declared bourgeois linguistics until the 60s, and the achievements of world linguistics and new investigation methods were not allowed to enter. In the 80s of the last century, a major specialist in general and Romance linguistics, professor of Moscow State University, R.A. Budagov, really started to prove that the "text linguistics", which is gaining strength, is a hopeless field, unrelated to any linguistics. In his opinion, "linguistics, which emerged as an independent science due to hard work", is again interested in phenomena not related to the language system, which may cause it to mix with other sciences. I don't know what Ruben Aleksandrovich would say about pragmalinguistics, who expressed his suspicion in the title of the article ("To what extent is text linguistics linguistics?"). However, his comments in order to debunk text linguistics are a logical proof of the scientist's willingness to destroy pragmalinguistic ideas. It is also known to science that another MSU professor, O.S. Akhmanova, a loyal colleague of R.A. Budagov in the promotion of "materialistic linguistics", tried to fulfill this task with her students.

If we understand the independence of linguistics in terms of its purity, i.e., it is engaged in the study of pure linguistic phenomena, then we will have to recognize linguistics as a science dealing only with the description of the structure of the language device. But who is forcing such an obligation on us?! A person's need to know reality grows. Language is also a reality, it is an existing phenomenon in reality. Therefore, are we not interested in knowing why the language device acquires this or that structure, or where is the source of the energy - power that moves the mechanisms of this device, how and for what purpose the linguistic device is "used"?!

Undoubtedly, the activity of knowing the world does not go without classification and description. The act of classification is an important act of human cognitive activity, because a person who intends to perceive reality first compares this reality to another and puts it into a certain type by finding its general and specific signs.

The desire to know linguistic phenomena also begins with the act of classification. Formal-logical classification was one of the first steps to learn the structure of linguistic units. But while the sound and grammatical systems easily "obeyed" this, it was very difficult for linguistic semantic phenomena to "bow" to it. As a result, linguistics had to move from a structural classification based on the comparison of "contrasts" to a systematization promoting the idea of imagining language as a system in motion.

However, in both cases, linguistics could not leave the scope of empirical analysis, and its main object of research remained the directly perceived linguistic structure and information located in the area of grammar and vocabulary. It was not uncommon for a deviation from the boundaries of this area and a slight departure from the experience of empirical observation to receive the labels of "non-linguistic" and even "non-scientific" .

It became clear that science, which is an activity aimed at mastering systematic, methodological and critical knowledge of existence, is not limited to empirical observation. It is true that cognitive activity is a step-by-step activity, which moves from external features and relationships to inner content. Abu Nasir al-Farabi, who received the name "Aristotle of the East", noted in his book "Kitab al-khuluf" that the act of knowing takes two directions, and one of them prioritizes "the goal that is close to direct perception, and the second that is close to conscious perception" was Georg Hegel (Hegel), who lived nine centuries after him, in his work "Phanomenologie des Geistes" published in 1807, "Phenomenology of the Spirit", repeated the idea that the activity of knowing is multi-level and likened this activity to a ladder that descends towards the inner self, where the truth is hidden. . In fact, the aim and path of cognitive activity is not only to observe and describe real events, but also to perceive their essence.

Language is a phenomenon that ensures human existence and social experience. So, someone engaged in language research is involuntarily engaged in self-knowledge, because the essence of the phenomenon of linguistic activity - its performer - is determined by the person and this person entering into social, interpersonal relations.

Ideas in the spirit of phenomenology have had their influence on such fields as systematic linguistics and functional linguistics. His influence, especially G. Guillaume and A.A. It is noticeable in Potebnya's teachings. Therefore, A.A. Potebnya, who was puzzled over the problems of knowing and creative creation goals in the process of linguistic activity, and on this basis, how a person assimilates reality, the proportion of form and content in the use of linguistic symbols is related to the laws of human thinking. discusses the idea that it is The Ukrainian linguist wanted to explain the error of the idea that "words are needed to express thoughts and convey them to others" expressed by many. According to him, each use of the word is the creation of a new idea, and this new idea is the result of the regrouping and modification of the previous reserves of thought based on new ideas, new questions. "Accordingly," writes A.A. Potebnya, "the word should not be interpreted as a means of expressing and conveying a ready thought; it is necessary primarily for the thinker himself, because the word creates these changes in him." The ability of a word to convey an idea can be seen only in the fact that it encourages the listener to repeat the mental activity previously performed by the speaker and to create a similar idea using the material in his mental reserves. "Speaking is not to convey one's thoughts to others, but to awaken them to their own thoughts."

In short, linguistics has long prepared to enrich empirical analysis with other ideas and practices of knowledge. Such preparation and research did not go to waste, the end of the last century was a unique new stage, a new period of development in the development of linguistics. During this period, directions of linguistic analysis based on the methodology that includes philosophical ideas such as empiricism, phenomenology, and constructivism emerged.

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