



## ANALYTICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN LINGUISTICS

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

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**Abstract:** Modern linguistics, or natural language automation, is one of the technologies that includes semantic interpretation, translation, and other linguistic tasks by explaining the strict relationships between texts, words, and words. The existence of several problems in the field and the optimal solutions are described in this article.

### INTRODUCTION

Language is not only a means of communication, but it is a unique key to understanding human nature, a means of preserving national values. The life experience of any people during the long-term historical development, all the things they have experienced and taught them, the knowledge they have acquired in various conditions are conveyed to the future generations with the help of language. Language is a means of transmitting cultural-historical experience, and therefore it identifies the speakers of the language with their cultural traditions.

Modern reality increasingly contributes to the development of a purposeful and multifaceted process of communication between different nations and cultures. However, there are often problems with misunderstanding of speech, misinterpretation of foreign language words and terms, wrong semantic load. This is due to the fact that today the issues of linguistics and linguistic-cultural communication are not fully studied and considered, they have a number of problematic aspects.

Today, linguistics refers to the study of languages. In a broader sense, it is the study of the phenomenon of human language and individual languages through different methods. In fact, it is designed to carry out the following spectrum of actions: observation, registration and description of speech facts, putting forward a number of hypotheses for their interpretation, formulating hypotheses as theories and models by which language description is carried out, experimental verification and implementation of the rejection process, as well as predicting speech behavior.

Today, existing issues in the field of linguistics are primarily related to the natural and important component of language. This is because linguists alone cannot solve these issues within the framework of linguistics. This requires a comprehensive approach in terms of the interaction of linguistics, philosophy, logic and psychology.

Another pressing problem is the internal structure of the language. This raises a number of questions about the structure of language, the interaction of language elements, their correct sequence, how they are related and what is their difference.

The structure of linguistics is a problem related to the complex structure of linguistics. The point here is that language consists of subsystems, each of which is represented by units that differ in the level of abstraction. In this matter, the structural characteristics of the language in a certain culture (nation) are determined not only by the socio-national paradigm, but also by individual aspects such as thinking, psyche, perception of time axis.

Within these problems, theorists and practitioners often divide linguistics into blocks in order to simplify its analysis and perception of the obtained results. The division is divided into the following components:

- 1) prelinguistics-study of aspects of the acoustic-articulatory nature of vocal speech;
- 2) microlinguistics - sharp attention to the structure of the language from the point of view of sound, morphology, syntax, vocabulary component;
- 3) extralinguistics - based on the relationship between language and society, thinking, communication, emotions, aesthetics.

The process of language origin and development is also one of the urgent problems. This is due to the fact that there is no clear and precise explanation of how and why language appeared, why there is a large diversity of languages in the world community, what are the factors of external and internal formation and development of language.

Today, an aspect in the field of the origin and development of writing, in particular, how sound is related to graphics, what is the scope of the principles of spelling, why types of writing have changed over time only among some peoples and not others.

There are issues with the classification approach to languages. It is unclear how many language classifications will exist within this issue; why some languages should be classified and others should not; what are the main principles of separating or combining languages.

For many specialists, the diversity of research methods and methods in linguistics is also a global problem. The reason for this is that many research technologies available in the field of language today help to choose the wrong or irrelevant methodological tools when conducting certain scientific activities. In turn, this leads to poor quality, incorrect results, loss of time, and misunderstandings in some issues of linguistics.

The spectrum of applied linguistics and the relations of linguistics with other scientific fields is also a problematic paradigm. This is explained by the lack of specificity in the competences of applied linguistics today, the lack of understanding of the possibilities of interaction of linguistics with other disciplines, the lack of understanding of the prospects of applying the synthesis of linguistics with other areas of human knowledge [2].

It should be noted that today the range of topical problematic aspects of linguistics is much wider. However, it is necessary to believe that the considered problems are first-rate and dominant, since they cover the widest range of theoretical foundations of linguistics.

Intercultural communication refers to the process of communication between people representing different cultures. If we consider this concept from the point of view of the discipline, then intercultural communication interprets the discipline that studies the communication processes between different cultures and social groups and the influence of cultures on this communication process [3].

In the modern world, the process of intercultural communication is often carried out: tourists travel abroad, businessmen participate in business negotiations with foreigners, scientists and specialists participate in roundtable discussions, conferences, seminars in other countries.

Thus, the whole spectrum of the main problems of intercultural communication today can be divided into problems of verbal and non-verbal communication, problematic aspects of acceptance or rejection of intercultural communication at the personal level of human consciousness.

**Clarification of Meaning:** Actions such as ambiguity and irony create problems with the meaning of language. These problems can limit the ability of NLP systems to correctly understand meanings and perform good analysis on texts [1, p. 496].

**Highly Mastered Language:** Despite the tasks involved, mastering NLP models is not easy. Each data area and task requires separate methods and corresponding models for its types.

**Explaining the relationship between words:** The meaning of a word or text can depend on the context. In such cases, the correct understanding and translation of the relationship between words can cause difficulties.

**Artistic and easy expression:** Explaining artistic texts and making these texts read, write, or write well are more difficult for systems. Such problems create great challenges for models who cannot help learning language arts, word arts, stories, and the use of devices.

**Lack of practice materials:** It can be difficult to collect high-quality practice materials for several different fields and languages. Mastering the models requires a large amount of data, hands-on training, time, and staffing requirements.

**Specific corpora and culture-specific issues:** Techniques for creating and conveniently studying specific corpora for specific domains, words, and cultures must emerge. This can lead to problems that do not account for differences between foreign languages, accents, lexicons, and meanings.

These problems and challenges are considered in finding their pointers and being successful in the process of development in the field of NLP. Such problems require scientific and practical funds in the development of new approaches that serve to better understand technologies and work with meanings.

**Current problems and successful solutions in the field of modern linguistics can be** Consistency and Context: Ambiguity and context clarification - words, phrases or texts can have more than one meaning. To solve these problems, modern linguistic models must be able to learn to explain words using additional information, context, and historical information.

**Lack of information:**

Modern linguistic models need large amounts of data to work well. The problem with data diffusion and general learning domains implemented is that models need to learn to process and process a lot of data.

**Acquired languages and cultures:**

Models should be well-studied of target languages, especially major languages and cultures. These approaches focus on explanation and translation in terms of environment, culture and social contexts rather than technical problems [4, 220-p].

**Bias and Fairness:**

Modern linguistic models are studied based on information from society. This can lead to problems of fairness and bias. Typically, models learned from data belonging to a certain group of society can be influenced by data belonging to another group. This problem requires studying how justice, gender, ethnicity, and other factors affect it, and how to find solutions to these problems.

**Documentation and interpretation:**

Modern linguistic models have the disadvantage of being able to help assess accuracy and relevance. It is important to develop high-quality documents, methodologies, and fair evaluation methods for proper data evaluation and adaptation [3, p. 16].

Implementation:

Mastering the models, processing the data and learning the results in practice should not be a technical problem, but rather a good one based on learning processes, programs and experiences. Learning by doing is important in learning the practical use of models.

Protection and Privacy:

When models face serious security and privacy issues, their application and data protection should be important. It is important to keep personal information about people and ensure that it is protected.

The problems in the field of modern linguistics are wide-ranging and serious, requiring multidisciplinary approaches and teamwork to solve them. For several more years, new approaches and models are being developed to solve these problems. In order to avoid problems in linguistics, the following steps can be taken. Providing Multicultural Information:

It is important to use data from multiple sources and cultures to train models. It is very important to use multi-dimensional data sets to increase the visibility and to achieve the production of accurate and realized products of the models [2, 535-b].

Development of mastered models:

Mastered models are essential for learning, getting better results used for multi-mastered and local environments. Adapting the models to different environments makes it possible to understand the data correctly and use them for more unique languages and cultures.

Using too much information:

Using a lot of information, especially to explain its exact meaning and variability, will lead to good results. With such data, models can be trained and data analysis can help the models to produce better results.

Use in the current environment (on-premises):

It is important to use the model in the current environment, to study its implementation and to understand how it differs from other models. Use in the current environment creates an opportunity to help determine how models respond to technical and practical problems.

Identifying documents and working with details:

It is important to work with documents and details to analyze models, explain their accuracy and correct operation. By doing so, you will be able to understand how the models make decisions and how they can analyze them.

It should be noted that currently there are many works of foreign scientists devoted to this issue. Among these main representatives are Savushkina L. N., Barmatova S. P., Batarchuk D. S., Rosenthal D. E., Rezunova M. V., Ryabtsovsky G. V., Tsvetkova M. V., Edward Sepir, as well as Evsyukova T. V., Butenko E. Yu., Yakushina O. I., Chalaya M. A., Ya. A. Babich and others. However, almost every one of them treats the issues of linguistics, intercultural communication and linguo-cultural studies one-sidedly, separately from each other. There is no comprehensive approach to the consideration of these concepts. To solve the researched problems in the field of science and technology, it is worth using the "language for special purposes" technology, which is based on linguodidactics, methodology and theory of the professional communication process. It covers stylistics, the theory of intercultural communication, the spectrum of specific features of professional languages, a number of linguodidactic and methodological aspects, which allows to ensure an adequate and effective communication process.

In our opinion, a number of methods proposed by K. Ya. Averbuch and O. M. Karpova for the selection of technologies in the framework of linguistic research, for example: integration, differentiation, internationalization, integration, as well as savings depending on the goals and tasks - the most optimal and all-encompassing [3].

It is known that linguistics has wide and close relations with the spectrum of modern knowledge fields, therefore it is necessary to remember its relations with philology, philosophy, logic, history, ethnography, anthropology, religion and other areas of human life. This aspect of the method allows the linguist to understand the questions asked in more detail and more precisely, because it leaves an important mark in the field of linguistics and culture of a particular country.

Do not forget that the process of studying the linguistic features of a certain ethnic group must be built competently and systematically. Well, this is problematic because there are no recommendations or standards for implementing these measures. Therefore, for the accuracy and efficiency of the linguistic analysis, we believe that it is correct to take into account the following recommendations. Modern problems of intercultural communication are mainly based on linguistic problems. This is due to the fact that often errors in translations, pronunciation, misinterpretation of terms are global shortcomings of linguists.

## **CONCLUSION**

These steps are recommended for any linguistic project and are a good starting point to help you solve problems.

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