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LINGUISTICS, ITS MODERN TYPES AND THEIRS INTERPRETATION IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

Abstract:this article mainly covers modern types of Linguistics and its history.

Linguistics or Linguistics is a science that studies languages. There are practical and theoretical types of linguistics, and theoretical linguistics studies the structure (grammar) and its meaning (semantics) of language. Grammar includes the disciplines of morphology (the structure and change of words), syntax (the rules for joining words into phrases and sentences), and phonology (the study of language using abstract sounds). Applied linguistics mainly deals with the practical application of theoretical knowledge learned in linguistics. Applied linguistics includes learning and teaching foreign languages.

Linguistics, "Linguistics" is a science about language, its social nature, function, internal structure, classification, laws of operation (activity) of certain languages, historical development. According to its purpose and task, there are several directions (fields) of linguistics: general linguistics is a field that studies language as a phenomenon characteristic of a human being, the main task of which is to identify and illuminate the most general characteristics of world languages; private linguistics is a field that studies some characteristics of a language; applied linguistics is a direction that develops methods for solving practical problems related to language use (experimental phonetics, lexicography, linguostatistics, transcription, transliteration, etc.); mathematical linguistics, structural linguistics, comparative-historical linguistics and other fields such as paralinguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics study language features related to the activity of the speaker (person) in society.

The study of linguistic problems first started in Ancient India. Ancient Indian Linguistics mil. avv. It arises as a result of interpreting the Vedas, created before the 6th century, from the point of view of language, and mil. avv. It rose to prominence thanks to Panini's grammar, which lived in the 5th-4th centuries. This work consists of 3,996 rules written in verse, describing Sanskrit phonetics and grammar. In Greece, language was studied in relation to logic, as well as from the point of view of its grammatical construction (views of Heraclitus and Democritus, works of Plato and Aristotle, "Grammar" of Dionysius of Thrace, etc.). Classifying words from Aristotle began (4th century BC). The maturity of ancient Greek linguistics is connected with the activity of Greek linguists in Alexandria and partly in Pergan (Asia Minor). Greek grammar was written by representatives of the Alexandrian grammar school (3rd-2nd centuries BC). On the basis of Greek linguistics, Latin linguistics emerged (the works of MT Varro, E. Donat, Prissian and others).

Later Arabic (Baghdad, Kufa. Grammar schools in Basra), c. Jewish, Aramaic (the works of Andalusian philologists of the 9th-12th centuries) and Turkish (the works of Koshgari and Zamakhshari) are the source of scientific description. The development of linguistics in the Middle Ages is associated with the names of Arabic as well as non-Arab philologists who worked in Arabic. Central Asian scholars such as Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ibn Sina, Mahmud Koshghari, Zamakhshari, and Javahari have made a great contribution to the development of Arabic Linguistics. While Ibn Sina

investigated sounds from the phoneme point of view, Javhari, Koshgari and Zamakhshari made great innovations in world linguistics in the field of lexicology and lexicography. Mahmud Koshgari and Zamakhshari gained fame as the first linguists who used the comparative-historical method and typology in linguistics by comparing and contrasting Turkish dialects and languages   belonging to different families with their works "Devonu lugotit-turk" and "Muqaddimat uladab". Philological sciences also developed in the Far East, especially in China and Japan. Linguistics in Russia developed from the 15th to the 16th centuries.

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. In the same process, it is observed in various forms. This comes from the essence of the language, which has a social character, from the need to study and examine it from different angles, and it is absolutely correct from the scientific point of view. Linguistics is manifested in the following forms in the process of learning the language, which is an extremely powerful symbol of spirituality, the wealth of the nation:

1. Psycholinguistics.
2. Linguistic culture.
3. Pragmalinguistics.
4. Cognitive linguistics.
5. Computer linguistics.
6. Mathematical linguistics.
7. Sociolinguistics.
8. Dynamic linguistics.
9. Paralinguistics.
10. Extralinguistics.
11. Intralinguistics.
12. Diachronic linguistics.
13. Synchronous linguistics.
14. Static linguistics.

Psycholinguistics. Psycholinguistics is the science of psychology and linguistics as a generalization (synthesis) of the speech process from the point of view of content, communicative significance, speech act for a specific socio-practical purpose learns in terms of its orientation and conformity. It is a thought in speech pays special attention to the unity of form and content in expression.

Lingvoculturalology. Linguistics, cultural studies, was formed on the basis of the fields of ethnography and psycholinguistics. It is culture, ethnicity, national studies the interaction and influence of mentality based on the principles of the anthropocentric paradigm.

Pragmalinguistics. Pragmatic Linguistics Advances in Structural Linguistics,

It is the result of cognitive (empirical) studies of a new stage formed on the basis of the results. It takes the situation of use of the linguistic unit, speech activity as a system. Accordingly, he studies and examines a specific unit in speech activity, realization, manifestation in speech, in cooperation with various non-linguistic factors and at various levels, in interrelationship with them.

Cognitive linguistics is one of the newest trends in linguistics. This linguistics emerged from the necessary connection between the sciences of cognitology (a science that studies human knowledge) and linguistics, in order to work together.

Computational Linguistics. Computational linguistics is one of applied linguistics department, whose main goal is to solve problems related to linguistics means to solve directly under his "leadership". More specifically, a computer Linguistics is the teaching (learning) of languages,

assessment of knowledge in a specific subject, actively serves in a number of processes such as text editing, translation from one language to another, statistical research.

Mathematical linguistics examines the possibilities of using mathematical methods (for example, statistical methods, information theory, etc.) in the process of language learning and description.

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

Sociolinguistics mainly studies the connection between language and social relations, social life, events and facts of development, the reasons for this connection. In fact, this field analyzes the events, processes, and changes created as a result of the influence of external-extralinguistic factors (factors) in the life and development of the society. So, sociolinguistics studies how social factors affect the language, how they are manifested in the language system (structure), and how they are reflected.

We remind you that sociolinguistics expands its activity with the methodology of statistical data, population census and questionnaire data.

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.

Paralinguistics. Paralinguistics is directly related to speech activity, colloquial speech that occurs simultaneously with the expression of thought in the speech process hand and face movements (gesture, facial expressions) that are a constant companion of speech is a field that studies a number of aspects such as height, expressive-emotional paint.

Extralinguistics (external linguistics). External linguistics is the development of language and studies its function in connection with factors such as socio-political, socio-historical, ethnic, geographical. Accordingly, this linguistics examines language as a social phenomenon.

Intralinguistics (internal linguistics). Internal linguistics is a system of language units learns communication, relationship without depending on extralinguistic factors. The research source of internal linguistics is phonology, lexicology and grammar.

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.

Synchronic linguistics. Synchronous linguistics with static and structural linguistics is inextricably linked, the "stiff", "stagnant" state of the language in a certain period serves to describe.

Static linguistics. Static linguistics is fully synchronized in language activity separates a specific period (section) and describes it. This is linguistics field, different from dynamic linguistics, from the process of development and change in language the current - modern era of the language, which is completely alienated, without approaching it checks the status of a certain "stuck" part related to

The science of linguistics serves to confirm and prove that one of the most important, the most basic, and incomparable criteria of the development and prosperity of the society is the language - a tool of communication. 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 idea, thing 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. It serves as a solid foundation in the formation of national consciousness, national outlook, national pride and ideology by inculcating reflection of the world "in its own way".

Linguistic and cultural studies can be defined as the study of a country's culture in parallel with the study of the language itself. People exchange different types of information from different levels

of understanding. Intercultural communication as communication between different ethnic or national groups contributes to the formation and development of language, culture and society. Intercultural communication acts as a link between representatives of different cultures. Nowadays, everyone has to communicate with representatives of different cultures, different spheres of activity, and speakers of different languages.

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