

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS
TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI
O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI
O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI KAFEDRASI**



ISTIQLOL VA TIL

TOSHKENT - 2022

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS
TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI**

O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI

O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI KAFEDRASI

RESPUBLIKA MIQYOSIDAGI ILMIY-AMALIY ANJUMAN

***ISTIQLOL VA TIL
ILMIY DAVRIY TO‘PLAMI***

TOSHKENT - 2022

Ushbu ilmiy to'plamga o'zbek tilini davlat tili va xorijiy til sifatida o'rganish hamda o'qitishning zamonaviy tendensiyalari, o'qitish metodikasidagi yangi yo'nalishlar va ularning samaradorligini oshirishda zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar va interfaol usullarning ahamiyati, tilshunoslik, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik muammolari, uslubshunoslikning nazariy va amaliy masalalariga oid maqolalar kiritilgan.

Tahrir hay'ati:

f.f.n., dotsent	N.Jiyanova
f.f.n., dotsent	S.Maksumova
f.f.n., dotsent	O.Mo'minova

To'plamdan o'rin olgan maqolalarning saviyasi, sifati va ilmiy dalillarning haqqoniyligi hamda mazmuni uchun mualliflar mas'uldirlar.

@ O'zbekiston davlat jahon
tillari universiteti

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Abdurahmonov G'. Shukurov Sh. Mahmudov Q. O'zbek tilining tarixiy grammatikasi . –T., 2008. –528 b.
2. Abdurasulov Yo. Turkiy tillarning qiyosiy-tarixiy grammatikasi . –T., Fan, 2009. –260 b.
3. Berdialiyev A. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. –Xo'jand, 2015. –136 b.
4. Dadaboyev X.A. Xolmonova Z.T. Turkiy tillarning qiyosiy-tarixiy grammatikasi. –T., 2015. –224 b.
5. Кононов А.Н. Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка . М –Л.,1960. – 450 b.
6. Mahmud Koshg'ariy. Devoni lug'otit turk. II tom. –428 b.
7. Cayfullayeva R. Mengliyev B. Boqiyeva G. Qo'rbonova M. Yuunusova Z. Abuzalova M. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. –T., 2003. – 391 b.
8. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 5 jildlik. O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2008. V tom. –592 b.
9. O'zbek tili grammatikasi. I tom. 1975. –610 b.
10. G'ulomov A. Tixonov A.N. Qo'ng'urov R. O'zbek tili morfem lug'ati. O'qituvchi, 1977. –463 b.

CHAPTER MAIN TRENDS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS DEVELOPMENT

Theoretical issues and basic principles of modern linguistics

X.Otakhanova

Uzbek State University for World languages

The processes taking place in the modern world affect all spheres of human life. In particular, the scientific field of activity is undergoing continuous changes, trying to meet the most important needs of humanity at the beginning of the third millennium. The most noticeable and practically oriented results are traditionally characteristic of the natural sciences¹²⁷. However, humanitarian sciences play an equally important role in solving key issues of the modern world. In addition, following the requirements of the modern social situation, the humanities acquire a more flexible, integrative and multidisciplinary character, forming a synthesis not only with related humanities, but also with the natural sciences. So, one of the dynamically developing humanitarian areas is linguistics.

¹²⁷ Lyons J. Introduction to theoretical linguistics. – Cambridge university press, 1968. – T. 510.

Linguistic problems arouse keen interest among representatives of education and science, are the basis for creating scientific and creative laboratories, conducting webinars, seminars and scientific and practical conferences, the most large-scale of which are regularly held in central educational institutions of the city of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Omsk, Nizhny Novgorod. The main results of scientific discussions are published on the Internet and are actively discussed¹²⁸. Researchers working on the issues of linguistics note that modern trends have influenced the fact that in the linguistic sphere they began to explore what was not previously included in the circle of her scientific interests.

From now on, a detailed and versatile study of the theory of sign systems, the semantic foundations of language, the relationship between language and human culture, and mentality becomes part of linguistic problems¹²⁹. In this regard, they are actively developing such industries as cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, cultural linguistics, communicative linguistics, linguistic stylistics, corpus linguistics.

The above-mentioned branches of linguistic knowledge are aimed at resolving the current contradiction between the need to study the features of the behavior of signs in real communication processes and the insufficient development of this problem. In this regard, it is of particular importance to consider various aspects of the theory of speech acts, the study of issues of communicative grammar, as well as the communicative theory of language¹³⁰. Also, the sphere of interests of modern linguistics includes problems related to the methodology of teaching foreign languages, and it is the use of effective techniques that will increase cognitive interest, the level of communicative and cognitive competence of students studying both linguistic and non-linguistic areas of training¹³¹.

¹²⁸ Harris R. On redefining linguistics. – Routledge, 2014. – C. 18-52.

¹²⁹ Maslova V. A. The main trends and principles of modern linguistics //Russian Language Studies. – 2018. – T. 16. – №. 2. – C. 172-190.

¹³⁰ acek Fisiak J. On the present status of some metatheoretical and theoretical issues in contrastive linguistics //Further insights into contrastive analysis. – 1991. – T. 30. – C. 3.

¹³¹ Starosta S. Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics. – 1971.

In particular, the analysis of the effectiveness of the use of technology for the development of critical thinking and problem-situational technology in teaching foreign language reading, monologue and dialogical communication is subjected to detailed consideration¹³². In addition, the scientific and methodological literature highlights the problems of the productive use of popular types of Internet communication (in particular, memes and podcasts) in the process of teaching the lexical-grammatical and auditory-pronunciation side of a foreign language¹³³.

The use of modern technologies in the framework of linguistic education allows us to offer students a variety of types of work (for example, recognizing grammatical patterns in the text of a podcast, structural grouping of words, composing questions for one of the characters, etc.), creating the proper level of authenticity, improving students' thinking skills clearly and logically, reasonably express your position, positively influencing the course of communication, as well as work effectively both individually and in group¹³⁴. At the same time, similar technologies can be used in the process of mastering various lexical and grammatical material in order to improve the understanding of various speech turns, slang expressions, stable phrases¹³⁵.

In general, linguistics at the beginning of the 21st century is a field of knowledge in which awareness and further discussion are not only classical questions of linguistics, but also an attempt is made to determine the characteristics of a modern linguistic personality, an analysis of modern discursive practices is carried out¹³⁶.

¹³² Thorne, S. L., & Lantolf, J. P. (2006). A linguistics of communicative activity. In *Disinventing and reconstituting languages* (pp. 170-195). Multilingual Matters.

¹³³ Shaykhislamov N. COMMENTS ON UZBEK LINGUISTICS AND MODERN LINGUISTICS //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION. – 2020. – T. 1. – №. 3. – C. 128-132.

¹³⁴ Lyons J. Language and linguistics. – Cambridge university press, 1981.

¹³⁵ Chomsky N. Current issues in linguistic theory. – De Gruyter Mouton, 2011.

¹³⁶ McEnery, T., & Hardie, A. (2011). *Corpus linguistics: Method, theory and practice*. Cambridge University Press.

The realities of the present time are such that society has to deal with the manifestation of extremism very often¹³⁷. On the topic of extremism they talk and write a lot, argue and reflect, since conflicts on ethnic, confessional or social grounds, which can develop into extremism and are associated with terrorism, in modern conditions pose a threat to national security and the stability of social and state development of any country¹³⁸. The multifaceted information field, both official media and autonomous publications, social networks on the Internet, blogs, speeches at rallies and “marches”, has to be admitted, has become a platform for manifestations of increased aggression, extremism, and at the same time a tool for the dissemination of extremist ideas¹³⁹.

Of course, society and the state are taking measures to combat this phenomenon: the Federal Law “On Countering Extremism and extremist activities”, constant work is carried out with young people. In this regard, it is appropriate to single out such controversial phenomena that become almost a stumbling block in linguistic expertise, affecting the definition of the boundaries of research, the use of methods for analyzing research materials and the interpretation of the provisions of linguistic theory in relation to linguistic expertise of various types of texts. Although in general linguistics, like any humanitarian science, is characterized by controversy and variability, these properties must be minimized in the case of linguistic expertise, when the linguist's conclusions are related to the issuance of judicial decisions.

The current state of English substantial linguistics, formed on the basis of traditional English linguistics, which has chosen the path of development and successfully fulfilled its tasks based on the set goals, requires the formation of new directions in our science¹⁴⁰. They focus on “language and society”, “language and culture”,

¹³⁷ Newmeyer F. J. Competence vs. performance; theoretical vs. applied: The development and interplay of two dichotomies in modern linguistics // *Historiographia linguistica*. – 1990. – T. 17. – №. 1-2. – С. 167-181.

¹³⁸ Dinneen F. P. General linguistics. – Georgetown University Press, 1995.

¹³⁹ PETR S. Classical typology and modern linguistics. – 1986.

¹⁴⁰ Tognini-Bonelli E. Corpus linguistics at work. – John Benjamins Publishing, 2001. – T. 6.

“language person”, “national language and national thinking”, “language and artificial intelligence” there are problems to be solved on a substantive basis¹⁴¹. New paradigms of world science, formed at the end of the twentieth century and rapidly developing, such as linguopragmatics, psycholinguistics, linguoculturology, lingvocognology, computer linguistics, corpus linguistics, are engaged in the study of these issues¹⁴².

As a result of independence, English linguistics has established itself as a truly independent science¹⁴³. Most importantly, a comprehensive scientific and theoretical assessment of the national nature of our language has been made¹⁴⁴. The theories gained are a great opportunity to move from the study of language structure to a comprehensive study of its occurrence features. This puts the English language on the agenda for new and modern, advanced and effective research methods.

Today, given the urgency of some minor problems of linguistics, the existing scientific potential is not focused on solving important problems, the main tasks defining the future of the industry are still off the agenda. talks about current issues in the sense.

We have tried to prepare this textbook based on the latest achievements in linguistics. In this booklet, we have made effective use of the research and scientific works of outstanding representatives of English linguistics, such as N.Mahmudov, H.Dadaboyev, A.Nurmonov, Sh.Safarov, B.Mengliyev, D.Khudoyberganova, M.Khakimov, M.Yuldashev. Therefore, we consider ourselves musannif, not author. We thank all the teachers who used their research to make this booklet possible¹⁴⁵. The course “Actual problems of English linguistics” is a theoretical discipline, the purpose of which is to provide students with scientific and methodological

¹⁴¹ Leroy M. Main trends in modern linguistics. – Univ of California Press, 1967. – T. 5.

¹⁴² Newmeyer F. J. Linguistic theory in America. – Elsevier, 2014.

¹⁴³ Okhrimenko V. et al. Theoretical and Methodological bases of research of onomatopoeic lexis in modern linguistics. – 2020.

¹⁴⁴ Lee V. S., Tumanova A. B., Salkhanova Z. H. New Approaches to a Subject of Anthropocentric Linguistics //International Journal of Environmental and Science Education. – 2016. – T. 11. – №. 11. – C. 4716-4728.

¹⁴⁵ Chomsky N. Aspects of the Theory of Syntax. – MIT press, 2014. – T. 11.

information about the new linguistic paradigm and trends in order to acquaint students with the new social order of English linguistics¹⁴⁶.

English linguistics has grown to a certain extent in recent years, focusing on addressing emerging issues. In English linguistics, as in world linguistics, attention has shifted from the problem of language structure to the role of language in various spheres of human activity¹⁴⁷.

The nature of the linguistic system, the paradigmatic and syntagmatic features of language units, and a comprehensive analysis of their interrelationships are on the agenda¹⁴⁸.

An important aspect of modern world linguistics today is the absorption and interaction of scientific information, which is inextricably linked with various fields of human activity. It is necessary to thoroughly inform students about the peculiarities of new directions in linguistics, such as ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, mathematical linguistics, computer linguistics, which emerged as a result of the interaction of linguistics with different disciplines, and boldly direct young talents to these fields.

Today, in the process of teaching the English language in higher education, a systematic approach to it, interpretation of language and its units on the basis of the laws of the system, asymmetry of form and content, in-depth knowledge of the functional diversity of mother tongue, historical linguistics in training theoretically mature linguists it is necessary to clearly define the position¹⁴⁹.

English linguists are now faced with the urgent task of creating a curriculum, manuals and textbooks, teaching materials that will ensure the perfect mastery of the language, both theoretically and practically. To solve this problem, it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of relations between universities and research institutes in

¹⁴⁶ Kim-Renaud Y. K. (ed.). Theoretical issues in Korean linguistics. – Center for the Study of Language (CSLI), 1994.

¹⁴⁷ Schmidt R. Deconstructing consciousness in search of useful definitions for applied linguistics // Consciousness in second language learning. – 1994. – T. 11. – C. 237-326.

¹⁴⁸ Butt M. Theories of case. – Cambridge University Press, 2006.

¹⁴⁹ Lüdeling A., Kytö M. Corpus linguistics: An international handbook. – Walter de Gruyter GmbH, 2008.

the system of the Russian Academy of Sciences, to unite potential, to jointly create the material and technical base¹⁵⁰.

English scholars, who have entered the 21st century in the ranks of world linguists, also face challenges such as “Language and society”, “Man and his language”, which have not been resolved in the last century. There is no doubt that the science of linguistics, which studies the achievements of world linguistics, analyzes them in all its aspects, and at the same time seeks to take its rightful place in the sharp methodological debates in linguistics, will achieve significant success in the 21st century.

O‘ZBEK TILI METODIKASINING QISQACHA TARIXI

Z.Sharipov

O‘zDJTU O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti

kafedrasi katta o‘qituvchi

Annotatsiya:Ushbu maqolada til o‘qitish metodikasi bilan bir qatorda talaba-yoshlar buyuk qomusiy olimlar fikrlari, bu boradagi olib borgan ibratli ishlari bilan tanishish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladi.

Ona tilini o‘qitish tarixi ancha qadimgi davrlarga borib taqaladi. Sharqda DC—XV asrlarda ijtimoiy – madaniy hayotda yuksalish, ilm – fanda taraqqiyot kuzatiladi. Bu davrda O‘rta Osiyoda yashab, ijod qilgan qomusiy olimlarimiz turli fanlar bo‘yicha erishgan yutuqlari bilan jahon madaniyati, ma’rifati, ilmu fan rivojiga ulkan hissa qo‘shdilar. Markaziy Osiyoni jahonga tanitgan Al-Xorazmiy, Abu Iso at- Termiziy, Abu Nasr Forobiy, Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Abu Ali ibn

¹⁵⁰ Spiro R. J., Bruce B. C., Brewer W. F. (ed.). Theoretical issues in reading comprehension: Perspectives from cognitive psychology, linguistics, artificial intelligence and education. – Routledge, 2017. – T. 11.