

LINGUISTICS, MODERN TYPES AND THEIR INTERPRETATION IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: Linguistics graduates specializing in Uzbek linguistics engage in the study of several subjects, including historical language typology, grammar, phonetics, lexicon, and syntax. Linguistics is the study of language management, which encompasses several aspects such as language correction, language distribution, and spoken proficiency.

Key words: Uzbek linguistics, syntax, teaching methods, synchronic linguistics, technologies;

The study of modern languages encompasses a range of methodologies within the discipline of linguistics. Methodological approaches for studying such languages are used in several academic disciplines, including corpus linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, pragmatics, cognitive linguistics, and official language studies, with a particular focus on distributive and tariff linguistics.

In the field of linguistics, the significance of interpreting the target language is seen as a crucial matter. Hence, it is essential to engage in the examination of linguistic domains like as educational psycholinguistics, pedagogical approaches, student language acquisition, and tariff linguistics. Research and methodologies in the field of teaching Uzbek and current languages are conducted using social and information technology.

The field of Uzbek linguistics includes research and analysis pertaining to the structural aspects of the Uzbek language, including its phonological, morphological, and syntactic properties. Additionally, it investigates the organisation and patterns of speech within the Uzbek language, as well as the structure of translations and sentences in Uzbek. The Uzbek language is classified as a member of the Turkic language family. The study of Uzbek linguistics primarily focuses on the examination of its linguistic characteristics, including its features, grammar, vocabulary, and translation structure.

1. Dynamic linguistics. The field of dynamic linguistics primarily focuses on the study of language as it exists in real-life contexts, particularly in the active execution of diverse tasks within the communication process, as well as its evolution and potential for change.

2. Static linguistics. The field of static linguistics aims to delineate and characterise a distinct temporal segment or phase of language use that is entirely synchronised. In contrast to dynamic linguistics, this particular branch of linguistics is distinctively detached from the processes of language growth and change. It refrains from engaging with such processes and instead focuses on examining a specific aspect of language that may be characterised as rigid or unchanging. This aspect pertains to the current condition of language, specifically within the context of the modern period.

3. Synchronic linguistics. Synchronic linguistics is closely connected to static and structural linguistics, since it aims to characterize the language at a particular era by focusing on its "quiescent" and "stagnant" condition.

4. Diachronic linguistics. Diachronic linguistics is closely interconnected with dynamic and atomistic linguistics, since it investigates the evolution of language and the principles and outcomes governing the evolution of linguistic units.

5. Intra-linguistics. Intra-linguistics, sometimes referred to as internal linguistics, is a field of study that focuses on the interior structures and processes of language. The field of internal linguistics focuses on analyzing the interconnections and interrelationships within language components, without considering external influences. The fields of phonology, lexicology, and grammar serve as the primary areas of study within the discipline of internal linguistics.

6. Extra-linguistics (external linguistics). Extra-linguistics, often known as external linguistics, refers to the study of language phenomena that exist beyond the realm of language itself. The field of external linguistics examines the evolution and use of language in conjunction with socio-political, socio-historical, ethnic, and geographical elements. This field of study, known as linguistics, focuses on the analysis of language as a social construct.

7. Paralinguistics. Paralinguistics refers to the study of nonverbal communication cues, such as tone of voice, facial expressions, and body language. Paralinguistics pertains to the direct association with speech activity, including hand and facial movements (such as gestures and facial expressions), voice pitch, and expressiveness. These elements occur concurrently with the articulation of thoughts throughout the speech process and consistently accompany spoken communication. The discipline under consideration encompasses several facets, including the examination of emotional colouring.

Psycholinguistics is a field of study that focuses on the generation and comprehension of speech units, drawing upon linguistic abilities and mental processes involved in the exchange of thoughts, expression, and understanding. This encompasses various factors such as situational conditions, analogical reasoning, differentiation, affectivity, and language. This study places particular emphasis on inquiries pertaining to the recipient and the cognitive condition of the those receiving them.

The study of modern types, which refers to newly emerged words and linguistic categories in the Uzbek language, has significant importance within the area of Uzbek linguistics. The evolution of the Uzbek language's structure and lexicon is accompanied by corresponding modifications according to contemporary genres, novel financial terminologies, and emerging technological advancements. These advancements and modifications facilitate inquiry and investigation within the realm of Uzbek linguistics.

The term "their interpretation" encompasses the comprehensive analysis and investigation conducted by professionals in Uzbek linguistics pertaining to many aspects of words within the Uzbek language. This includes the exploration of their semantic connotations, grammatical structures, and patterns of use, as well as the identification and understanding of contemporary variations and their respective social, scientific, or cultural implications. This entails engaging in the research of their own professional domains as well as examining alterations pertaining to other significant language subjects.

The rationale for this phenomenon may be attributed to the dynamic and evolving characteristics of the discipline of Uzbek linguistics, which necessitates the examination and interpretation of novel lexical items and modifications within the Uzbek language.

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