QR – Issue   QR – Article

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GENERAL AND MODERN LINGUISTICAL FEATURES AND THEIR CONDITIONS IN APPLICATION

Abstract: *Language and thought, language and culture, language and in modern linguistics speech, language, and intercultural communication play an important role language and thinking, language and culture in the teaching of science great attention is paid to the relationship.*

Key words: *Language, thought, culture, modern linguistics speech, phenomena, social linguistics, modern linguistics, sociolinguistics.*

Language: English

Citation: Gafurova, N. N. (2020). General and modern linguistical features and their conditions in application. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 04 (84),* 991-994.

Soi: http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-04-84-182   *Doi*: crossref https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.04.84.182

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

When using several valuable phenomena present in the language system to convey certain information to the listener, nonlinear factors such as speech conditions, the means of communication, the mental state of the speaker and the listener, attitudes to each other, national-cultural, age, gender, etc. related to factors. That is why in the third quarter of the last century in the 60-70s linguistic means, the sequence of events was determined on the basis of system-structural linguistic research trends, the main focus is on the use of these units of speech in speech and how to use them as effectively as possible ways, in other words, it focused on identifying ways to use linguistic units more efficiently, and with less effort. Since the use of language units is often associated with non-linguistic socio-psychological aspects, unlike social linguistics (social linguistics), which studies language as a social phenomenon, the living conditions of linguistic units in speech a new field of study-specific science linguistics, sociolinguistics, was formed.

II.Literature review

V. von Humboldt (1767-1835), the founder of the science of general linguistics, was a famous scientist who tried to define the problem, the subject and the boundaries of linguistics. V. von Humboldt put forward the problem of distinguishing between language and speech as objects of linguistics. According to his definition, speech and speech comprehension are two aspects of human speech activity. It is well known that speech is the product of some individuals, but some individuals use a collective product created by a previous generation. Speech activity, in turn, requires speaking and listening. Therefore, it is necessary to study the collective and individual features of the language! Each subject may have its own interpretation of the concept of communication, and they differ in their analysis objectives and methods of implementation. However, when studying the specific signs and forms of communication, researchers are obliged to take into account the views expressed in other disciplines on the characteristics of its general signs and manifestations.

According to F. de Sassur, human speech is a multifaceted phenomenon that should be studied by various disciplines such as philosophy, psychology, physiology, anthropology, and philosophy. Therefore, in the study of speech activity, F. de Saussure, like V. von Humboldt, in order to more accurately define the boundaries and subject of linguistics, F. de Saussure contrasted speech with language and contrasted it with each other. In his view, language constitutes only one aspect of speech activity. Language is the opposite of

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speech. The main difference between language and speech is that language is social, and speech is an individual phenomenon. Although F. de Saussure acknowledges the interrelationship between language and speech, it requires a separate study of the two phenomena. To study these two aspects of science, F. de Saussure also named linguistics linguistics and speech linguistics!

III.Analysis

From the point of view of modern linguistics, sociolinguistics is used in the following senses:

1) The relationship between language and society, that is, the role of language in the life and development of society and, conversely, the role of society in the development of language;

2) Differences in language due to the social grouping of the nation.

Sociolinguistics covers not only the relationship between linguistics and the social sciences, but also examples from philosophy, social psychology, and ethnography. The main reasons for this are:

a) the need for a society based on the principles of science-based language policy;

b) structural linguistics is the interest in studying only the internal structure of language.

It is well known that the vocabulary of a language, in addition to the general category of words that are common to all speakers of the language, is also associated with the social grouping of the nation. The social groups of a nation include those groups that are genetically divided according to the characteristics of certain tribes and regions, as well as those that are classified according to class classification and occupation in society. Specifics in the speech of social strata, features of interaction in groups, what words and grammatical devices to choose when communicating between different groups lead to the emergence of different types of language use. That's it however, such changes are directly related to the age, gender, education of the speakers, and the environment in which the speech takes place.

The concept of speech style is inextricably linked with oral and written forms of speech. A speech style can be used in both forms of communication. For example, the scientific method can be found in both written and oral forms of communication. Conversational style is commonly used in verbal communication between people, but it is also used in written communication, such as letters, diaries, and memoirs. It should be noted that the methods do not negate the known influence of the forms of communication on the choice of means of expression, but always retain their main features. For example, in the form of written communication, careful selection of words and grammatically clear form of speech make the idea more clear and understandable. Characterized by fluency for simple conversational style. The emotionality of the speech is obvious. This is especially true in its syntactic structure, in the choice of words from the vocabulary. Simple speech patterns can include elements of soda language, that is, phonetic, grammatical, and lexical-phraseological phenomena that to some extent do not conform to the literary norms of the language.

Colloquial language is enriched with new words and phrases at each stage of its development. For example, from the second half of the nineteenth century until the revolution, ordinary speech was very different in meaning and construction - it was made up of many new words, some of which came from Russian, pronunciation and spelling are words adapted to live colloquial speech. Under the influence of the Russian language, it can be observed that poets and writers also used some Russian words in individual speech with a specific methodological purpose. During the period since independence, due to the development of interethnic and international relations, the use of foreign words in communication has been increasing. Of course, the existence of language is related to the way people speak or write. In the process of performing these actions, the linguistic units, in addition to their original meaning, such as affirmation, command, warning, promise demonstrate the ability to express content. These meanings are the result of the speech activity performed by the speaker. This means that a speech act is a linguistic address of the speaker to the listener in a certain environment, for a specific purpose. A verbal act is the utterance of a certain sentence in a specific communication environment. The formation of the content of a speech act is the result of the "enrichment" of the meaning of the spoken word by the speaker and the listener in relation to the text of communication. Of course, all actions in the objective world take place as a result of the exchange of information between human beings, and certain changes take place in the material world. All objects and realities in existence are called by certain words, and these semantic structures are activated by the speaker and the listener in speech. All actions in the objective world around us are governed by the perceptual perception of the participants in the language, more precisely in the speech. In the interaction between the speaker and the listener, the meanings of each speech action are focused on a specific purpose. In conclusion, in the process of globalization, the need for dialogue is growing as a result of the strengthening of international and interethnic relations. The acceleration of social development is reflected in languages, which in turn affect communication. Naturally, any changes that take place in a social society are reflected in speech and ensure the development of speech as well as the development of a common language. But speech also has its peculiarities. Indeed, society is the most important factor for the development of speech, the interaction of people in the community, the

establishment of communication. After all, man and speech are essentially two aspects of speech activity, which are inseparable, and they are inseparable. To them, on the one hand, dialectical philosophy is generality, essence, possibility, cause, necessity, Compulsion, on the other hand, can be approached only in terms of the relationship between the categories of loneliness, individuality, event, reality, consequence, chance, freedom. In short, it is necessary to study speech as a process only as a discourse-exchange of ideas between the speaker and the listener. Naturally, the source of linguistic research is language; and language lives only and only in human society as a means of communication in its own right. It is well known that the social nature of language and that it is the most basic means of communication have been studied by all linguists at all times. Linguists have interpreted linguistics as a study of events that occur as a whole in the process of communication and can occur only in oral and written form from the units of communication that are a set of different factors. When one enters into a verbal dialogue, it is important to know in which society that communication takes place. Because every society has its own speech stamps, scope and theme, vocabulary. Also, every speaker the communication community will have its own slang and jargon. Normative speech cannot take place if the participants in the speech process are not aware of them. After all, speech specializes in these layers. The fact that different disciplines are engaged in the scientific coverage of communication is itself a proof that it is a multi-level, wide-ranging, systemic phenomenon with different forms and properties. Just looking at it as a system makes it possible to determine its demand, the nature of its components, and the function it performs.

IV.Discussion

The interpretation of communication as a system is reflected in its definition. Consequently, encyclopedic dictionaries describe communication as "the process by which social individuals interact and act together," and in this process they are repeated as "the exchange of activities, information, abilities, and actions." Of course, interpersonal relationships play a key role in communication. Indeed, in the process of communication there is a "subject-subject" relationship. Relationships between subjects: personal, human relationships, dialogic relationships, ethical relationships, and so on. When talking about different relationships, it is important to keep in mind that they often overlap and merge. Therefore, the practical result of human activity should be seen not only in the subject-subject relationship, but also in the context of interpersonal communication.

Nowadays, the subject of "Cognitive Linguistics" has become very popular in linguistics. This science is one of the most relevant areas of linguistics, which has a strong place in modern linguistics. The word cognitive is derived from the English word "cognize", which is not limited to the philosophical theory of cognition, but also connects language with thinking, the social, cultural and linguistic phenomena of the psychological, biological and neurophysiological aspects of its formation, in-depth scientific study of organic communication. Cognitive linguistics in this respect is associated with various fields such as psycholinguistics, anthropolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics.

According to Safarov, the task of cognitive linguistics is to study and preserve knowledge through language, to use and transmit language in practice, in general, to study the language system and its structure as a reflection in the human brain.

According to A. Abduazizov, the center of complex phenomena such as speech formation, transmission, conscious storage in memory is carried out by brain neurons. By distinguishing the form and content of different units of language, phonological tools play an important role in determining the specificity of national-cultural and social characteristics for each nation or ethnos using different concepts, frames.

In modern linguistics, the cognitive direction is closely related to the analysis at the lexical-semantic level, according to which language is not only a general cognitive mechanism, but also a system of signs that perform the task of presenting, transmitting and modifying information as a cognitive weapon. Cognitive linguistics studies the mechanisms of complete acquisition of information using human-specific cognitive structures and methods. After all, words that express intensity also serve to express knowledge and perceptions of being.

In understanding the meaning of a word, we only need to know its semantic structure. We also need to be aware of the way people who speak a particular language think, and know the world through the elements of language. Because it is difficult to assign these tasks to pure linguistic analysis of words. In order to better understand the nature and essence of the phenomenon of language, our research requires that the speaker know the existence of it and "cook" it in his mind and convey it to the listener in his own language (speech).

It is known that as long as a person lives in the material world, he expresses his attitude to the beings around him (objects, plants and animals). For example, the positive and negative characteristics of animals and birds are simulated, copied, or metaphorized through language to man, his life, morals, and condition. Because these situations are figurative, they have a strong effect on a person's emotions and are sealed in his mind. This type of language interpretation reflects a cognitive approach to the issue.

It is noted that new directions of cognitive linguistics, such as cognitive phonology, cognitive

grammar, cognitive lexicology, cognitive semantics, have emerged in the modern period. Based on the cognitive approach, concepts such as word groups, categorization and conceptualization of language units, knowledge of language and the world will have new interpretations. The system of basic concepts of cognitive linguistics includes frame, script, script, categorization, concept, conceptualization, cognitive structure, cognitive metaphor.

The main research methods in this area include frame-based analysis, modeling (creating a cognitive map), and conceptual analysis.

V.Conclusion

In addition to the above, it should be noted that in today's linguistics there is a growing interest in the study of intermediate language units such as frames, scripts, gestalt. The main reason for this is that the problems of cognitive linguistics have a worthy place in the content of our research.

One of the basic concepts of cognitive linguistics is the concept. The term began to be widely used in the 90s of the twentieth century. The word concept is actually a Latin conceptus, meaning "concept". Even today, the term "concept" is often used as a synonym for "notion." The term concept is also actively used in disciplines such as mathematical logic, cultural studies, psychology. According to E.S.Kubryakova, the term "concept" serves as an "umbrella" for the disciplines of cognitive psychology, cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, dealing with problems such as thinking, comprehension, data storage and processing.

In short, the concept reflects the interdependence and cooperation of the sciences of logic, psychology, linguistics and the theory of knowledge. More precisely, the concept is also a multifaceted, integrative, i.e. logical-linguistic-epistemological term. A concept is a unit of thinking based on a concept, meaning, and image, and is called a generalization of knowledge, or a "quantum." It has a high level of semantic commonality.

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