

THE MAIN ISSUES OF LINGUISTICS AND LINGUISTIC CULTURE

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada bu sohada amaliy tadqiqot dasturlari uchun ta'sirni o'rganuvchi tadqiqotlarni birlashtiradi. Til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlikni o'rganadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Til, tilshunoslik, tilshunoslik fani, til tarmoqlari, falsafiy ahamiyat, muloqot vositalari, filologiya, nutq faoliyati.

Abstract: This article brings together impact researchers for applied research programs in this field. Language and culture study a unique interdependence.

Key words: Language, linguistics, the science of linguistics, language networks, philosophical importance, means of communication, philology, speech activity.

Аннотация: Эта статья объединяет исследователей влияния прикладных исследовательских программ в этой области. Язык и культура изучают уникальную взаимозависимость.

Ключевые слова: Язык, языкознание, наука языкознание, языковые сети, философское значение, средства общения, филология, речевая деятельность.

Language is only a product of human society. Without language, it is impossible to know and study any reality and phenomenon, the place of man in nature and society, the ways of society's development. Linguistics or language knowledge (linguistics is an independent and specific science of language, which studies the origin, historical development processes and laws of language on a scientific basis. This science consists of specific and general linguistic fields. Specific (specific) linguistics is the study of a specific language carefully studies the structure of vocabulary, phonetic system and grammatical structure, ways of development and relation to related languages on a scientific basis, and in this way carefully examines the vocabulary and phonetics of the language, creates a scientific grammar. General linguistics studies the origin of language, its social essence, its role and function in society, the path of development, the interdependence of language and thought, the interaction of language, and creates methods of checking linguistics. General linguistics summarizes the linguistic phenomena and evidence of language found as a result of the study and examination of certain linguistics, a group of linguistics and

related linguistics, makes scientific conclusions and, on this basis, defines the laws of language. It seems that linguistics "Language is a set of signs expressing thought" (F. de Saussure). "Language is a mechanical action of the human mind in relation to the outside world" (L. Bloomfield). "Language is a set of pronounced, limited sounds designed to express thought" (B. Grosse). None of these definitions is a complete definition of language, because they do not reveal the social nature of language.

Branches of linguistics. Linguistics studies language, which is the most important means of human communication. It has three branches: 1. extralinguistics (extra - external, linguistics - specific to language) studies features that are outside of language, but directly related to language. Extralinguistics is divided into the following branches: A. Sociolinguistics. In this, the nature and social function of language is studied. B. Metalinguistics. In this, language and thought, content side of language, speech activity, relationship of language units with text and conditions are studied. 2. Intralinguistics. In this, the internal system of the language, its units and categories, the phonological, lexicological and grammatical structure of the language are studied. 3. Comparative studies. Languages are studied in a comparative way. This field is divided into three: A. Comparative linguistics. This field, in turn, is divided into comparative-historical and cross-linguistics. Comparative-historical linguistics studies related languages. Comparative study of languages of different systems is an object of cross-linguistics. B. Areal (field) linguistics. The scope of language distribution, map of languages, description of countries from the point of view of language are considered subjects of areal linguistics. V. Typological linguistics. Typology examines general, universal cases in the construction of languages. They show that all languages are absolutely necessary regardless of whether they are related or not, and they describe that language is the most important means of communication for people. It is known that language, like other things and events, is changeable. Therefore, it is impossible to imagine how languages have changed in five hundred thousand years, to study it from a scientific, practical, and theoretical point of view. The state of language development before the appearance of writing is dark for us. We can only think about the development of the language after the appearance of writing using written monuments. But the writing does not fully allow to illuminate the problem of learning the language, the emergence of the language. Even so, some scientists expressed their views and opinions on this issue. From the point of view of modern linguistics, there is generally no connection between things and their names. This has been noted by many scientists. Because when there is a connection between a thing and its name, the number of languages does not exceed 5000. It should be mentioned that the origin of some languages, for example Uzbek, Russian, Hindi, Tajik and other languages, when they appeared and how they were formed, can be known exactly. However, the issue of the origin of a

specific language cannot be equated with the issue of the emergence of a language in general, human speech. It is not so difficult to study the history of the origin of the living languages that exist in the world today, as well as some dead languages. It has been determined when many languages appeared and when they were formed. However, it has not been decided and cannot be decided when the language typical of humanity appeared on earth, what words were in the first languages, what are its grammatical features. Because there were languages that appeared hundreds of thousands of years ago and later disappeared without a name or sign. Wilhelm von Humboldt was the first to write about this issue in European linguistics. According to him, language is not a finished work (ergon), but a continuous activity (energy). Individual language and national language are related to each other. Ferdinand de Saussure developed W. Humboldt's ideas. F. de Saussure advocates the need to distinguish three concepts: speech activity (langage), language (langue) and speech (parole). The above issue was scientifically substantiated with clear evidence in the works of L.V. Shcherba and its practical significance was shown. L.V. Shcherba emphasized the existence of three aspects of language phenomena and explained them as follows: the first aspect is the process of speaking and understanding, that is, speech activity; the second aspect is the language system, i.e. language (vocabulary and grammar); the third aspect is the material of the language, that is, the sum total of all spoken and understood things - texts.

Literature review. Professor Karimov S.A. (2012) worked at Alisher Navoi Samarkand State University and emphasized the important role of language in the human world. Kholmanova Z.T. (2007). V. N. Teliya emphasized that the object of linguo-cultural studies will have a universal character V.A. Maslova of the language of a certain nation or sister nations. A linguoculturalist emphasizes the need to study the features separately.

Conclusions and suggestions

The main source of Uzbek linguistics in the 40s-80s of the 20th century is the theoretical ideas and comments of Prof. A. Gulomov, S. Usmanov and other major scientists based on the advanced views and achievements in world linguistics, including Russian linguistics. is known to everyone. The serious theoretical thoughts, scientific views and heritage of world linguistics, imbued with the spirit of this era, have already taken a firm place among the values of the Uzbek people. A. Ghulomov enjoyed almost all his achievements, was distinguished by the fact that he was able to give his own assessment of advanced views and apply them to Uzbek linguistics. After all, the scientific-theoretical views of these scientists serve as the main theoretical source determining the development of modern scientific linguistics.

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HOW TO IMPROVE ENGLISH TEACHING PROCESS THROUGH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

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Annotation: The article examines the influence of digital technologies on human life and professional activities. The author defines the term “digital generation”, note a number of features of representatives of this generation and state that under the influence of information and communication technologies, the thinking style of modern, so-called “digital natives” is undergoing significant changes. The purpose of the work is to show how education is forced to respond to the changing realities of social life and transform its activities to the needs and characteristics of the learning style of the “digital generation”. In this article, the author presents a methodology for using some authentic sources, which not only contribute to the research, comparison, contrast and development of knowledge about the language and culture being studied, but also helps to master modern information in the specialty, which is extremely important in teaching English.

Key words: digital technologies, information and communication technologies, authentic sources, researchers, development, motivation.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается влияние цифровых технологий на жизнь и профессиональную деятельность человека. Автор даёт определение термину «цифровое поколение», отмечают ряд особенностей представителей этого поколения и констатируют, что под влиянием информационно-коммуникационных технологий стиль мышления современных, так называемых «цифровых аборигенов» претерпевает существенные изменения. Цель работы – показать, как образование вынуждено реагировать на меняющиеся реалии социальной жизни и трансформировать свою деятельность под потребности и