

The Actual Problems of Modern Linguistics

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Abstract: This article describes thoroughly the actual problems of linguistics, the utmost possible study of linguistic and speech phenomena, the relationship of linguistics with various disciplines, the priorities of the organization of higher education.

Key words: linguistics, language, linguistics, automatic indexing, modern linguistics, general linguistics

Introduction:

“The Actual Problems of Linguistics” – is an independent branch of linguistics, which is influenced by the practical needs of human society. Within the diversifying development of human society, the questions “The Actual Problems of Uzbek Linguistics” are growing and developing, as well as guidelines and methods aimed at solving these problems. These issues can be divided into traditional and new problems.

Traditional tasks have been solved by linguistics for centuries, including the maximum possible study of linguistic and speech phenomena and practical work aimed at always organizing the educational work of society at the required level. Among the new tasks: the creation of the linguistic foundations of machine translation, information languages and their connection with natural human language, terminology and its connection with information data, automatic indexing of documents, automatic abstracting and annotation of documents, linguistic provision of information, systems, an automatic dictionary for the information search - thesaurus creation, automatic text synthesis and excellent study of the verbal origin of language.

The Main Part:

Today the most important aspect of modern world linguistics is the absorption and interaction of scientific knowledge, inextricably linked with various areas of human activity. To give students the best knowledge about the features of new areas in linguistics, such as ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, mathematical linguistics, computational linguistics, as a result of the interaction of linguistics with various disciplines, and courageously direct young talents to these areas.

One of the priorities in the organization of the higher education system is the synthesis of student knowledge, the recognition of the factor of interdisciplinary communication. Uzbek linguists are now faced with the urgent task of creating educational programs, manuals and textbooks, as well as educational and methodological materials that will ensure perfect learning of the language both in theoretical and practical terms.

1) to speed the pace of research in the field of traditional linguistics, without slowing down the scope of research in new areas of modern linguistics;

2) the formation and development of ethnolinguistics, which is studied in close connection with folk culture, customs, traditions, the nature of the language, put forward by I. Herder at the end of the 18th century and the founder of general linguistics, W. Humboldt;

3) to eliminate the recent delay in comparing comparable Turkic languages with Uzbek from the point of view of comparative historical linguistics, not only Uzbek and Turkic, but also Uzbek, Kazakh. Focusing on serious attention to the comparison of materials from the Turkmen, Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, Tatar languages, which led to the creation of a comparative historical grammar of the Turkish languages in the Uzbek language;

4) Uzbek language linguistics is unthinkable without turkology, one of its main areas. The achievements of Uzbek turkologists were highly appreciated in turkology. They can be commented on when the time comes.

Here are some examples focused on the areas that need to be addressed:

a) a detailed study of the onomastics of the scythians, saks, sarmatians, kushans, tokhars, a thorough analysis of the information of ancient greek, chinese scientists and historians about the turkic tribes;

- (b) Conducting thoroughly scientific research on the genetic relationship of the altaic languages and the formation of the turkic, mongolian and tungus-manchu languages on the basis of a single language;
- d) preparation of a bibliographic reference book on turkology, informing the general public about the history of turkology, its current state, etc.;
- 5) Speed up research into the language of the Uzbek press of the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, the problems of the alphabet and spelling of the national revival, the literary language and lively colloquial speech.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it is doubtful that the science of language, studying the achievements of world linguistics, analyzing them in detail, and at the same time looking for a worthy place in the acute methodological disputes of linguistics, has achieved significant success in the 21st century – without a doubt.

Today, in the process of teaching the Uzbek language in higher education, it is necessary to approach it as a system, interpret the language and its units and phenomena based on the laws of the system, give deep knowledge about the asymmetry of form and content, the functional diversity of the native language, it is necessary to clearly define the place of historical linguistics in the preparation linguists.

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