

## THE MAIN FEATURES OF LINGUISTICS AND ITS MODERN TYPES

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**Abstract:** *In this article, reader can find the current types, reviews and directions of modern linguistics. Besides that, articles addressing research questions of current or general relevance that make a significant contribution to our understanding of human language as a system of communication or a cognitive, social and historical phenomenon. This includes aspects of grammatical organization (phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax) as well as questions of meaning and use (semantics, pragmatics, discourse).*

**Keywords:** *linguistics, term, sociolinguistics, static linguistics, computerlinguistics.*

### INTRODUCTION

Linguistic term for a number of European countries: English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and is actively used in other languages and means the science of language. The root of this word “lingua” means “language”. Therefore, the term linguistics is the alternative synonym of Uzbek language is linguistics, and they are mutually synonymous enters.<sup>32</sup>

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The science of linguistics or linguistics was a complex social phenomenon researches and analyzes the tool of communication - language as a system - as a whole object. In the same process, it is observed in various forms. It is social in nature from the essence of the existing language, from the need to study and examine it from different angles, and this it follows from the fact that it is absolutely correct from the scientific point of view.

Linguistics is a very powerful symbol of spirituality, a language that is the wealth of the nation during the learning process, it is manifested in the following forms:

- Phonetics - the study of how speech sounds are produced and perceived
- Phonology - the study of sound patterns and changes
- Morphology - the study of word structure
- Syntax - the study of sentence structure
- Semantics - the study of linguistic meaning
- Pragmatics - the study of how language is used in context
- Historical Linguistics - the study of language change
- Sociolinguistics - the study of the relation between language and society

<sup>32</sup> Shayxislamov, N. HOZIRGI ZAMON TILSHUNOSLIGIDA TIL VA MADANIYATNING TALQINI. Scientific Progress, 1(1), 59-70.

- Computational Linguistics - the study of how computers can process human language
  - Psycholinguistics - the study of how humans acquire and use language
- The Sub-Fields of Linguistics

### **DISCUSSION**

1. **Phonetics:** The study of the sounds of language, including how they are produced, transmitted, and perceived. This branch of linguistics focuses on the physical aspects of speech sounds, including the articulation and acoustics of speech sounds.<sup>33</sup>

2. **Phonology:** The study of the sound patterns of language, including how sounds are organized and used in different languages. This branch of linguistics focuses on the abstract, underlying sound patterns of a language, and how these patterns can change over time.

3. **Morphology:** The study of the structure of words, including how they are formed and how they change over time. This branch of linguistics focuses on the internal structure of words and the rules for combining morphemes (the smallest units of meaning in a language) to form words.

4. **Syntax:** The study of sentence structure and the rules that govern the combination of words in sentences. This branch of linguistics focuses on the rules for combining words into grammatical sentences and the structures that result from these combinations.

5. **Semantics:** The study of meaning, including the meaning of words, sentences, and larger discourse units. This branch of linguistics focuses on the meaning of language and how meaning is created and conveyed through words, sentences, and larger discourse units.

6. **Pragmatics:** The study of language use in context, including how meaning is influenced by social, cultural, and historical factors. This branch of linguistics focuses on the ways in which meaning is influenced by context, including the speaker's intentions, the situation, and the social and cultural background of the speaker and listener.

7. **Historical Linguistics:** The study of the history and development of language, including the relationships between different languages and language families. This branch of linguistics focuses on the ways in which languages change over time and how different languages are related to one another.

8. **Sociolinguistics:** The study of language and society, including the role of language in social interaction, language variation and change, and language policies and planning. This branch of linguistics focuses on the ways in which language is used in social context, including the relationships between language, culture, and identity, and the ways in which language can reflect and shape social attitudes and power relations.

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<sup>33</sup> 'An Introduction to Language' by Victoria Fromkin and Robert Rodman, 4th ed. (Holt, 1988); 'Linguistics for Non-linguists' by Frank Parker, 2nd ed. (published by Allyn and Bacon in 1994)

9. Psycholinguistics: The study of the psychological processes involved in language use, including language acquisition, processing, and production. This branch of linguistics focuses on the ways in which the human brain processes language, including how people learn to understand and produce language, and how language is processed and remembered in the mind.

10. Computational Linguistics: The study of the computational and mathematical aspects of language, including the development of natural language processing and computational models of language. This branch of linguistics focuses on the development of computer programs and algorithms that can process, analyze, and generate human language.

These branches of linguistics provide a broad and interdisciplinary view of language, encompassing everything from the physical sounds of speech to the cultural and social context of language use, and from the development of language over time to the ways in which computers can process and understand language.

### RESULTS

So, the science of linguistics as a whole, as noted, is diverse the language system with all its essence and complexity through its features, fields, Communicative research with unlimited possibilities. It is a series of disciplines in the same process interacts with, works in cooperation with, language and society, language and history, language and development, language and thinking, language and speech, such as very urgent and very complex issues takes an active part in the coverage.<sup>34</sup>

### CONCLUSION

The science of linguistics is the most important for the development and prosperity of society confirming and proving that language is a tool of communication, one of its main, unparalleled criteria serves for It also gives the learner the opportunity to speak his native language by conveying the ways of expressing thoughts and events in hundreds of ways to the development of creative thinking, thinking in the native language and the construction of the native language itself characteristic, fundamentally different from other languages, to inculcate reflection of the world "in its own way" in the formation of national consciousness, national outlook, national pride and ideology serves as a solid foundation.

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