



## MODERN LINGUISTICS: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL RESEARCH

Aminova Mahfuza Jamoladdinovna

Teacher of the Department of "Western Languages  
and Literature", Mamun University  
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### ABSTRACT

*This article provides general information about the theoretical and practical issues of modern linguistics, detailed information about the methodology of language teaching and practical methods of teaching.*

Linguistics is a science that studies language, which has theoretical and practical directions. Language is constantly developing as an integral part of human thought, culture and social life. Therefore, linguistics is studied both according to theoretical foundations and practical needs. This article considers the theoretical and practical aspects of linguistics, their interrelationships, and current problems in modern linguistics. In linguistics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics are the main sections that serve to study the language system in depth. Below is a detailed explanation of each of them.

1. Phonology. Phonology is a section of linguistics that studies the sound system of a language and its features of distinguishing meaning.

Phoneme - the smallest sound unit that distinguishes the meaning of words.

Allophone - different pronunciation variants of one phoneme.

Minimal pair - words that differ by only one phoneme (for example: willow - floor). Sound changes - assimilation, dissimilation, elision and other sound change processes.

Importance of phonology:

- Helps in learning to pronounce words correctly.
- Serves to determine the phonetic norms specific to the language.
- Necessary for the automation of voiced speech (for example, voice assistants and automatic translation systems).

2. Morphology. Morphology is the internal structure of words Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of words, their rules of formation, and grammatical categories.

Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of a word. Morphemes are divided into:

- Lexical morpheme - carries the main meaning of a word (book, green).
- Grammatical morpheme - conveys grammatical meaning (-lar, -ni, -chi).

- Word formation – the formation of new words through methods such as affixation, composition, reduplication.

- Word classes – noun, adjective, verb, adverb, etc.

Importance of morphology:

- Helps to understand the structure and meaning changes of words.
- It is important in language teaching and learning grammar rules.
- It is used in computer linguistics and automatic translation.

3. Syntax. Syntax studies how words are arranged in a sentence and their relationships is a branch of linguistics. A sentence is a grammatically and semantically connected unit of words. Parts of speech are possessive, participle, complement, determiner, case.

Types of sentences are simple and compound sentences. Word order - in each language, words have their own order (for example, possessive + complement + participle in Uzbek).

4. The importance of syntax:

- Helps in the correct construction of sentences and the formation of speech culture.
- Plays an important role in the fields of machine translation and artificial intelligence.

4. Semantics. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meanings of words and sentences, how they are formed and used. Lexical semantics - studies the dictionary meanings of words. Types of meaning:

- Denotative meaning - the main, direct meaning of a word (book - a printed matter).
- Connotative meaning – additional emotional or cultural meaning attached to a word (book – a symbol of knowledge).
- Derivative meaning – processes of meaning transfer such as metaphor, metonymy (fiery speech – very impressive speech).
- Synonyms, antonyms, homonyms – mutual relationships of words. The importance of semantics:
- Helps to understand the semantic richness of the language.
- Affects the expressiveness and stylistic aspects of speech.

- Plays an important role in artificial intelligence and automatic translation systems.

5. Pragmatics. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the role of language units in the process of meaning formation and the speech situations in which they are used. Context – the situation in which a word or sentence is used. Speech Act Theory – According to John Austin's theory, speech acts are divided into the following:

- Locative act – a simple utterance (I closed the door).
- Illocative act – the intention of the utterance (Close the door! – as a command).
- Perlocutionary act – influencing the listener (Close the door! – the listener closes the door).
- Implicature – the indirect, not direct, meaning of the utterance (“The weather is very hot” – this may be a belief that the window should be open). The importance of pragmatics:

Practical issues of linguistics

Practical linguistics is concerned with adapting theoretical knowledge to life needs and applying it in real situations. Its main areas are as follows:

1. Language teaching and learning methodology – developing effective methods for teaching native and foreign languages.

2. Translation theory and practice - solving issues of equivalence, adequacy and cultural adaptation in the translation process.

3. Speech culture - literary language norms, correct and fluent speech formation.

4. Computational linguistics - the use of linguistic knowledge in the fields of artificial intelligence, automatic translation and text processing.

5. Lexicography - the development of dictionary building principles and the creation of modern dictionaries. Applied linguistics is gaining great importance, especially in the context of globalization and technological progress. For example, such areas as artificial intelligence projects, voice translation systems and automated text analysis are considered modern problems of this field.

Theoretical and applied linguistics are closely related. Theoretical research helps to understand the general principles of language, which serves as the basis for solving practical problems. For example, based on the results of morphological and syntactic research, automatic translation systems are created in the direction of computational linguistics.

On the contrary, problems arising from applied linguistics stimulate the development of theoretical research. For example, difficulties in the translation process create the need for in-depth research in semantics and pragmatics.

Conclusion. Theoretical and practical directions of linguistics complement each other and serve the development of linguistics. The development of modern technologies and global communication tools gives impetus to new research in this area. Therefore, the implementation of theoretical knowledge into practice and the formulation of new theoretical conclusions based on practical experience remain one of the main tasks of linguistics.

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