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## Actual Problems of Modern Linguistics

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**Abstract:** *The term linguistics is actively used in a number of European countries: English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and other languages, referring to the science of the language. The root of this word is lingua, which means language. Consequently, the alternative to the term linguistics in Uzbek is figurative linguistics, which enters into a synonymous relationship.*

**Keywords:** *Linguistics, figurative, synonymous.*

### Introduction

The term linguistics is actively used in a number of European countries: English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and other languages, referring to the science of the language. The root of this word is lingua, which means language. Consequently, the alternative to the term linguistics in Uzbek is figurative linguistics, which enters into a synonymous relationship.

The term linguistics is actively used in a number of European countries: English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and other languages, referring to the science of the language. The root of this word is lingua, which means language. Consequently, the alternative to the term linguistics in Uzbek is figurative linguistics, which enters into a synonymous relationship.

The progress of any science consists of certain stages, and the next stage is born in the bosom of the previous stage as its successor. While critically evaluating the shortcomings that the previous stage has allowed, it tries to look for research methodologies and techniques that can help eliminate such shortcomings.

The science of linguistics or linguistics studies and analyzes the weapon of communication - language as a system - as a whole object, which is a kind of complex social phenomenon. In the same process, it is observed in different manifestations, forms. It comes from the essence of a language with a social character, from the fact that it must be studied, examined from different sides, and that this is absolutely correct in terms of the point of science.

### Main part

Uzbek linguistics of the last quarter of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century also began to go through such a process, while the desire to apply new research techniques that recognized and relied on the achievements of Uzbek scientific linguistics founded by Ayyub Ghulam to help illuminate the

internal structural signs of the Uzbek language increased. This was facilitated by the sociolinguistic process that took place during this period. The weakening of the former Soviet empire and the increased sense of national self-realization in the national republics, which were forcibly combined into the structure of this empire, contributed to the beginning of the movement to fight for the state language in each Republic, at the same time, to the birth of a mood of skepticism about the methods of research

In particular, in the 50-60s of the Soviet era, the prevailing Stalinist language policy about the convergence and eventual transformation of world languages into a single language, the continuation of such a policy even after Stalin, so the view prevailed that expanding the common lexical fund in all languages within the USSR should be the main law of development of languages. During the transition period, a great objection to such a language policy was aroused among intellectuals who realized the national identity.

On the second hand, all the linguistic directions that did not fit into the principles of the above philosophy of language were declared bourgeois linguistics until the 60s, and the penetration of the achievements of World linguistics, New-new methods of verification was not allowed.

In the 80s of the last century, a major specialist in general and romance linguistics, professor of Moscow State University R.A. Budagov truly set out to prove the emerging "textual linguistics" that is an unpromising field, unrelated to what linguistics it is. He believes that the interest of "linguistics as an independent discipline at the expense of hard work" again in non-linguistic phenomena may have caused it to become confused with other disciplines (Budagov 1980: 85-86). I do not know, having expressed his suspicion in the title of the article ("to what extent is textual linguistics linguistics linguistics?") What would Ruben Alexandrovich say about pragmalinguistics? But his comments, which he made with the aim of chilparching textual linguistics, are logical evidence of the scientist's willingness to undermine pragmalinguistic ideas. R this task. A. Another professor of MDU, a faithful confidant of budagov on the propaganda of "materialistic linguistics", O.S. It is also known to science that akhmanova tried to do it with her students.

If the independence of linguistics is understood in the content of its purity, that is, its preoccupation with the study of pure linguistic phenomena, then we are forced to recognize linguistics only as a science that deals with the description of the structure of a linguistic device. But who is raping us of such an obligation?! A person's need to know vocation grows. Lison is also a vagabond, he is an existing phenomenon in vagabond. So, are we not interested in knowing for what reason the language device receives this or that structure, or where is the source of the energy – force that drives the mechanisms of this device, how and for what purpose the linguistic device in general is "used"?!

Unconditionally, the activity of knowing the world does not go without classification and description. The act of classification is an important act of human cognitive activity, after all, the person who intends to perceive vocality initially compares this vocality to another and introduces it into a certain type by finding its common, private signs. The desire to know linguistic phenomena also begins precisely with the act of classification. One of the earliest applications to knowledge of the structure of linguistic units also became the formal-logical classification practice. But if sound and grammatical systems were easily "subordinated" to this implementation, it was extremely difficult for linguistic semantic phenomena to "bow" to it. As a result, linguistics was forced to shift from a structural stylistic classification based on the "opposites" bias to a systematization promoting the idea of language as a system in motion. However, in either case, linguistics could not go beyond the framework of empirical analysis, and its main object of study continued to be the linguistic structure directly perceived, as well as information that took place from the territory of grammar and vocabulary. Deviations from the boundary of the area, as well as a

slight retreat from empirical observation experience, were not "nolinguistic", nor was it even hiech gap to receive "non-linear" stamps.

It has become clear that science, an activity focused on the acquisition of systemic, methodological and critical knowledge of being, is not limited to empirical observation alone. True, cognitive activity is an activity that is carried out in stages, it goes from the trait in the face, from relationships to the content-essence in the bot. Abu Nasir al-Farabi, who took the name " Oriental Arastus", had noted in his work " Kitab – al khuluf "that the act of cognition takes two directions, and that one of them prioritizes" a goal that is close to indirect perception, and the other is close to conscious perception". Georg Gegel (Hegel), who lived nine centuries after him, reiterated in his 1807 publication work "Phanomenologie des Geistes" the idea that cognitive activity was multilevel, and likened this activity to a staircase where reality was hidden, descending towards the Botin.In fact, the intended purpose and path of cognitive activity is to perceive their essence, in addition to observing and describing the phenomena of vocation.

### Conclusion

Lison is a phenomenon that ensures the existence of a person, his social experience and activity. So, someone who is engaged in the study of lysons is involuntarily an exercise in self – knowledge, after all, the essence of the phenomenon of linguistic activity – its performer-is determined by the entry of the individual and this person into a social, interpersonal relationship.

In short, linguistics has long prepared to enrich empirical analysis with other ideas and practices of knowledge. Such preparation, research did not go to waste, the end of the last century was a special new stage in the development of linguistics, a new period of development. During this period, directions of linguistic analysis arose, based on a methodology that embodied philosophical ideas such as empiricism, phenomenology, constructivism<sup>3</sup>.

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