

PROBLEMS FACED IN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

Language is one of the most important foundations of human culture. It is not only a means of communication, but also an integral part of thinking, culture, society and history. Linguistics, on the other hand, is the science that studies this complex system and includes various approaches, theories and techniques. At the same time, there are many problems in linguistics that still require scientific research and analysis. Language is one of the most important foundations of human culture. It is not only a means of communication.

Keywords: Language, Culture, Society, History, Article, Linguistics.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Язык - одна из важнейших основ человеческой культуры. Это не только средство коммуникации, но и неотъемлемая часть мышления, культуры, общества и истории. Лингвистика, с другой стороны, - наука, изучающая эту сложную систему и включающая в себя различные подходы, теории и методики. В то же время в лингвистике существует множество проблем, которые все еще требуют научных исследований и анализа. Английский язык - одна из важнейших основ человеческой культуры. Это не только средство коммуникации.

Ключевые слова: Язык, Культура, Общество, История, Статья, Лингвистика.

ANNOTATSIYA

Til — insoniyat madaniyatining eng muhim poydevorlaridan biridir. U nafaqat muloqot vositasi, balki tafakkur, madaniyat, jamiyat va tarixning ajralmas bo'lagidir. Tilshunoslik esa ushbu murakkab tizimni o'rganuvchi fan bo'lib, turli yondashuvlar, nazariyalar va metodlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Shu bilan birga, tilshunoslik fanida ko'plab muammolar mavjud bo'lib, ular hali-hanuz ilmiy izlanish va tahlilni talab qiladi. Ushbu maqolada tilshunoslikda uchraydigan asosiy muammolar, ularning sabablari va ilmiy yondashuvlar haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Til, Madaniyat, Jamiyat, Tarix, Maqola, Tilshunoslik.

INTRODUCTION

This issue is one of the most ancient and pressing problems in linguistics. Does language represent thinking or does thinking exist independently of language? This question is answered differently by different theories. • Sapir-Whorf hypothesis believes that language shapes thinking Relationship between language and thinking.

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• Cognitive linguistics, on the other hand, states that there is a complex, two-way connection between language and thought.

This problem has not yet been completely solved, requiring in-depth analysis among linguistic, psychological and philosophical approaches.

2. Language change and normativity problem

Languages change continuously over time. New words are included, grammatical rules are simplified or updated. However, this situation is contrary to normative language norms in some languages.

* Differences between literary language and spoken language

• Influence of youthful Argos, slang and internet language. Language change and normativity problem

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* Differences between literary language and spoken language

• Influence of youthful Argos, slang and internet language

* Increase of English (and derived from other languages) words in the language

These cases are the subject of constant debate among linguists, literary critics and representatives of the educational sphere: should the language be kept “clean” or should it be allowed to develop naturally?

3. Problems in language learning and Language Teaching

Language learning, especially as a second language, is a very complex process. The problems encountered on this path are as follows: these cases are the subject of constant debate among linguists, literary critics and representatives of the educational sphere: should the language be kept “clean” or should it be allowed to develop naturally?

3. Problems in language learning and Language Teaching

Language learning, especially as a second language, is a very complex process. The problems encountered on this path are as follows:

- Interference-negative effects of the mother tongue on the language being studied

- Lack of motivation
- Uneven grammatical systems
- * Differences between culture and language

Also, the effectiveness of language teaching methods based on modern technologies has not yet been sufficiently studied.

4. The question of dialects and dialects

Within each language, there are different dialects and dialects. This condition presents the following problems in linguistics:

- Is it possible to bring dialects to the standard language level?
- Discrimination of dialects(e.g. looking down on dialects that are not" pure")
- Survival or extinction of dialects

The standardization movement in many languages is leading to the loss of local dialects, which poses a threat to linguistic diversity.

5. Translation and equivalence problems

Translation is not only a language, but also a bridge between cultures. However, since each language has its own worldview and structure, the following problems arise in translation:

- * Lack of dictionary equivalencethe standardization movement in many languages is leading to the loss of local dialects, which poses a threat to linguistic diversity.

- * Lack of dictionary equivalence
- * Contextual differences
- * Vague translation of idioms, irony, metaphors

These put in great demand not only the language knowledge of the translator, but also the cultural knowledge.

6. Problems of artificial intelligence and computer linguistics

In modern times, linguistics is closely connected with technologies. Systems such as machine translation, speech recognition, chatbots (e.g. ChatGPT) are trying to solve linguistic issues from a technical point of view.

But there are also a number of problems here:

- * Semantic ambiguity-computers do not fully understand the meaningProblems of artificial intelligence and computer linguistics

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But there are also a number of problems here:

- * Semantic ambiguity-computers do not fully understand the meaning
- Pragmatic discrepancies-inability to respond correctly depending on the context
- * Language model bias-making false or biased conclusions based on the database

These problems should be solved at the intersection of Informatics, linguistics and ethics.

7. Linguistic discrimination

This problem is due to cases of discrimination in society based on the language of different groups. For example:

- To consider a person who speaks a dialect as "illiterate"
 - * Language problems for those with disabilities (e.g. individuals with hearing impairment)se problems should be solved at the intersection of Informatics, linguistics and ethics.
 - Social stereotypes about women's speech, pronunciation or choice of words
- Such cases are analyzed within the framework of the social approach of linguistics (sociolinguistics).

8. The problem of language and nationalism

Language is an important sign of national identity. But in multilingual societies, this problem manifests itself as follows:

- * Priority of the state language and restriction of other languages
- * Language rights of ethnic groups
- * Conflict between language policy and national unity

These problems are considered at the intersection of the fields of sociolinguistics, political linguistics and law.

CONCLUSION

The problems encountered in linguistics are numerically multiple, and in content deep and complex. They are important not only for linguists, but also for educators, translators, politicians, technologists, sociologists and other members of society.

Since language is the heart of human civilization, any problem associated with it directly affects human life and development.

The task facing the science of linguistics is an in — depth analysis of problems, the development of practical solutions and the development of language in accordance with human needs.

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