

**CULTURAL LINGUISTICS AND ITS BASIC NOTIONS**

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**ANNOTATION**

This article deals with cultural linguistics and its basic notions. Communication in pedagogy teacher and the team of students its essence, mutual Informatics, representing the qualifications, method and system of influence in change, educational and educational interaction, interaction between each other it is manifested in their achievement of understanding.

**Key words:** *communication, social, mood, behavior, extra.*

Linguistics is a science that studies languages. There are practical and theoretical types of linguistics, and theoretical linguistics studies the structure (semantics) of language and its meaning (semantics). It covers the disciplines — morphology (structure and change of words), syntax (rules of attachment of words to phrases and sentences) and Phonology (study using abstract sounds). Applied Linguistics deals mainly with the application of theoretical knowledge learned in linguistics in practice. The composition of Applied Linguistics includes such subjects as the study and teaching of foreign languages, translation, speech therapy and speech pathology. Linguistics, linguistics is a science about the language, about its social nature, function, internal structure, classification, the laws of application (activity) of certain languages, historical development. According to the purpose, function and the like, of there are several directions (areas): General linguistics is the sphere in which the learner, as a phenomenon inherent in man in general, his main task is to identify and illuminate the most common features inherent in the languages of the world, the Private — field of study of certain language characteristics; practical — the direction of developing methods for solving practical issues related to the use of language (experimental phonetics, lexicography, linguistics, transcription, transliteration, etc.); studies the characteristics of language related to the activities of the speaker (personality) in society in such areas as mathematical linguistics, structural linguistics, cognitive linguistics and other Paralinguistics, ethnolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics.

In addition to these directions each language there are many branches and sections that study certain levels and units: semasiology studies the meanings of language units; phonetics and Phonology examines the sound construction of the language; lexicology and phraseology studies the lexical material of the language. The object of the research of word-building is to study the methods of word-building and if the productivity of these methods is grammatics (morphology and syntax) word changes and the legalities of word-building as phrases and word combinations. T. in each section there may be special sections that are smaller (squashed). Mac is a Department of onomastics within the framework of lexicology, which, in turn, is divided into anthroponymics, toponymics, etc. Dialectology studies the territorial differentiation (differentiation )of a particular language. In each of these sections, the current state of the language and its historical development are studied who studies World Languages, their families and groups: the theory of interlinguistics and Translation Studies of the problems of interaction of Arabic, germanology, Turkology, Slavic Studies, finogorology and other languages, the theory and practice of creating auxiliary international languages, as well as translation from one language to another. Linguistics as a science, it is important in the study of mother tongue and foreign languages, in the development and improvement of terminology, in the scientific interpretation of linguistic texts, in the translation of the machine; it allowed to solve the problems of interrelation of existing and imaginary things (materialism and ideologue), to draw theoretical conclusions in order to correctly understand the social

consciousness and the The problem of the interaction of language and thinking , linguistic and logical units (magnitude)T. and in times by philosophy, it is studied at the same time. As the main linguistic methods, descriptive (comparative, confrontative, contrasting, typological), historical (comparative, comparative) and normativstilistic (normative) methods can be cited. There are also more specific research methods — linguistic phenomenon tracking, linguistic experiment, linguistic modeling, linguistic interpretation methods-though. Sciences appeared on the adjacent border.

Linguistics is the study of the problems initially came. Starting in India. GDS. Indian. The Vedas, created before the 6th century BC, are formed as a result of the interpretation of the terms from the point of view of the language and are known as The Epoch. He was waited to the heights because of the grammatics of Panini, who lived in the 5-4-th centuries. This work consists of 3996 rules written in the verse, in which Sanskrit phonetics and grammatics are described. In Greece, the language was studied depending on logic, as well as from the point of view of its math construction (the views of Geraclite and Democritus, the works of Plato and Aristotle, the "Grammatics"of the fractional Dionysus, etc.). The division of words into categories begins with Aristotle (BC. the hunt. 4-th century). The woman. Greek T.the fullness of on is due to the activity of Greek linguists in Alexandria, in part Pergan (Asia Minor). Alexandria School of mathematics (BC. the hunt. Greek language grammatics was written by representatives (3-2-th centuries). Greek T. based on Latin T. came into being (M. T. Varron, E. Works of Donat, Prissian and others). Later Arabic (Baghdad, Kufa. Grammaticals schools in Basra), kdd. the languages of Judaism ,uromy (works of Andalusian philologists 9-12 centuries) and Turkic (Koshgari and Zamakhshari) will be the source of scientific description. The variant of linguistics in the Middle Ages is associated with the name of non-Arabic philologists, who invented Arabic, as well as Arabic. Arab is the development of um, there was a significant contribution of both medieval scholars, such as Abu Rayhon Beruni, Ibn Sina, Mahmoud Koshgari, Zamakhshari, Ughari. When Ibn Sina examined the sounds from the point of view of phonemes, the ores, Koshgari and Zamakhshari made great news to the world linguistics in the field of lexicology and lexicography. Makhmud Koshgari and Zamakhshariy with their works "Devonu lugotitturk", "Muqaddimat uladab" with the comparison and mixing of Turkic dialects and languages belonging to other families T.in comparative method and typology, they became known as the first linguists to use it. Philological Sciences developed in the Far East, in particular, in China and Japan. T. In Russia It evolved from 15-16-th centuries. M. V. For the first time, the phonetic, morphological, partial syntactic features of the Russian literary language were consistently described in it.

Young mathematicians on the basis of criticism of linguistic naturalism (German scientists A. Leskin, K. Brugman, G. Asthaf, B. Delbryuk, G. Paul and others) School was formed, which attracted the main attention to the study of live languages. Representatives of this school are comparative T.Nin took the development to a new level. In the 19th century, the main branches of Indo-European Studies (ellinistikayunology, romanistics, germanistics, Slavic Studies, celtology, etc.) were completely formed. The principles of comparative method developed for Indo-European languages were also applied to other languages that do not belong to this family. In this way, such areas as semitology, Turkish Studies, finugorology, afrikashunoslik are formed. T. at the beginning of the 20th century, the works of Ferdinand de Sossyurnnt played an important role, first of all, in the development of "general linguistics course" (1916). Sussyur created the theory of the character of the language, studied the problems of Synchrony and diachronics, internal linguistics, dish linguistics and others. F. in schools of linguistic structuralism, the ideas of de Sasure appeared later: the Prague linguistic school-

functional linguistics, the Copenhagen linguistic circle (glossematics), the Geneva School, the American descriptive (descriptive) T.at will be further developed.

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