



**PROBLEMS OF MODERN LINGUISTICS, COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS,
COMPARATIVE LITERATURE, TRANSLATION STUDIES**

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ABSTRACT

This article contains thoughts and opinions on the direction of modern linguistics. It also informs about its methods and the purpose of its main directions.

Keywords: linguistics, lingu cultureology, entolinguistics, stereotype, metaphor, hypothesis.

Introduction

Linguistics is a science that studies languages. It is mainly taught about language, its general social nature, its function, internal structure, classification, as well as about the laws of functioning and the development of certain languages. It is important for scientific interpretation. Linguistics has several directions, depending on the purpose and goal. 1-General linguistics: This is a field that studies language as a phenomenon characteristic of a person in general, and its main task is to study the common characteristics of world languages. 2-Special linguistics: some A language is an area that studies character properties.

3-Applied linguistics: a direction that develops methods for solving practical problems related to the use of language (lexicography, transcription). Comparative-historical linguistics and other fields, such as paralinguistics, entolinguistics, and language culture, study the features of language associated with a person's activity in society. Now we will talk about the concepts of linguokulturology, which is one of the directions of linguistics. The study of the relationship between language, culture and society is carried out within the framework of such large problems as "language and thought", "language and human spiritual activity", "language and human behaviour", "language and human value".

It is natural that the comprehensive study of these problems emphasizes the importance of distinguishing the aspect of interaction between language and culture, and on this basis it is possible to study a number of problems that are not united in linguognesology, psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, etc. sociolinguistics, which is achieved through the linguistic aspects of many gnesological, psychological, ancient and social phenomena. created his own language culture. [1,8]



Material and Methods

The science of language culture is not only the interaction of language and culture, but also ethnolinguistics, entopsycholinguistics, linguistics and national studies, cognition. In addition, linguistics, linguistic conceptology, linguistic personology and anthropolinguistics are studied. Exploring the relationship between language, culture, and ethnicity is an interdisciplinary problem. The solution to this problem can only be solved through the joint efforts of several disciplines, from philosophy and sociology to entolinguistics and language cultureology. For example, philosophy of language deals with ancient questions of linguistic thought, psycholinguistics deals with specific linguistic aspects of ancient, social or group communication. As an independent branch of linguistics, linguistics emerged in the 90s of the 20th century. The term "cult" (to be respected, bowed; Greek "science") is the research of the Moscow Phraseological School (Y.S. Stepanov, A.D. Arutyunov, V.V. Varobyev, V. Shaklein, V.A. Maslova) under the influence of V.N. Teliya. It appeared in connection with [2,286].

Language culture

Her topic is language and culture, which are closely linked and shared in communication. Language culture is a new field of linguistic research that is emerging at the interface of linguistics and cultural studies. Speech culture studies the interaction and interaction of culture and language, the manifestations of national culture, which are reflected in speech. The subject of language culture is there are also controversial opinions. In particular, according to V.N. Teliya, language culture studies only the synchronic relationship between language and culture. According to V.A. Maslova, this specialty studies language both synchronously and diachronically. In addition, V.N. Teliya and V.A. Maslova, the object of linguistic cultural studies, is universal. V.A. Maslova points out that the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the language of a particular nation or its sister nations should be studied separately.

Language units include:

1. Irreplaceable vocabulary and gaps
2. Mythologisierte Spracheinheiten
3. Paremiological foundations of language
4. Phraseological basis of language
5. Parables, symbols, stereotypes
6. Metaphors and images of language
7. Stylistic layer of languages
8. Sprachverhalten 9. Sprachetikette.

Result and Discussion

The purpose of lingu cultureology is to study the cultural semantics of linguistic signs created by the interaction of two different code-sharing languages and cultures, despite the existence of different directions that differ from each other. Therefore, linguistic symbols have the ability to perform the function of the culture "language". The "language" of culture represents the reflection of the cultural and national mentality of the language owner in the



ability to speak. It should be noted that "cultural seriousness" exists even if all linguistic norms are observed.

It is permissible. As far as the methods of language culture are concerned, it still does not have a complete methodological basis. Usually, Russian linguoculturalists combine the methodology of language culture with the methodology of linguistics. Since it is a field that combines the results of cultural anthropology, linguistics, entolinguistics and cultural anthropology, it uses a number of cognitive methods and directions grouped around the Center "Language and Culture". In the processes of linguistic cultural analysis, cultural and linguistic methods are used in a targeted manner. Modern linguoculturology is methodologically based on three foundations: 1) the doctrine of V. von Humboldt and A.A. Potebnya 2) the hypothesis of the majority of people 3) the hypothesis of linguistic relativity. As a more serious methodological basis, it relies on the teachings of V. von Humboldt and A.A. Potebnya, who raised the question of the interaction of language and culture. However, this "limot" theory is now considered outdated, cut off from living life in the process of globalization and integration.

Therefore, the main task of modern linguistic-cultural studies is to go beyond the framework of linguistics, to describe the living processes of language and culture, and most importantly, to scientifically predict the development of language and culture.

To date, several directions of linguistics and cultural studies have emerged. These are: linguistics and culturalology of cultural relations; linguistic-cultural lexicography; hybrid linguistics-culturology; comparative linguistic cultureology; diachronic language cultureology. 1. The linguistic-culturalology of the cultural relations of certain social groups and people in a significant period, i.e. the study of specific linguistic-cultural situations. Diachronic Linguistic Cultureology, which examines 3. Comparative linguistic culturalology, which examines the linguistic-cultural manifestations of different peoples who are in contact with each other. Z.I. Soliyeva's candidacy work was particularly concerned with the national-cultural features of sentences in Uzbek and English, i.e. moral-pedagogical texts. A separate chapter of the monograph by D. Khudayberganova entitled "Anthropocentric Study of the Text" deals with the linguistic and cultural aspects of Uzbek texts. is dedicated to the study of its characteristics[3]. Also, the article by Professor N. Mahmudov entitled "In search of ways to the perfect study of the language ..." showed the essence of lingu cultureology and the problems in this field. [4,16]

Graduation

Summing up, V. Humboldt's remarks that when studying the relationship between language and thought, the main attention should be paid to the culture of the nation, in the 19th century led to the emergence of a new science of linguistics in a number of linguists linguists in the 90s of the 20th century, and this science has developed significantly in modern linguistics. Lingvoculturology, as a specialty of science, has produced a number of fruitful concepts in modern linguistics.



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