

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI  
OLIIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI**



**«ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIK YO'NALISHLARI VA CHET  
TILLARINI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR»**

**MAVZUSIDAGI XALQARO II MIY-AMALIY ANJUMAN**



**«СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЯ И  
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**“MODERN TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS AND INNOVATIVE  
APPROACHES TO TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES”**

**PROCEEDINGS INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE**



**ANDIJON-2024. 10-IYUN**

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Oliy ta‘lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirining 2024-yil 18-yanvardagi “2024-yilga mo‘ljallangan xalqaro va respublika miqyosida o‘tkaziladigan ilmiy va ilmiy-texnik tadbirlar ro‘yxatini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi 16-sonli buyrug‘i, shuningdek, mamlakat ilm-fani nufuzini yanada oshirish va xalqaro ilmiy-texnik hamkorlik ko‘lamini kengaytirishga qaratilgan xalqaro va respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy anjumanlar, simpozium, kongress, seminarlar va boshqa ilmiy hamda ilmiy-texnik tadbirlarni yuqori ilmiy va tashkiliy amaliy darajada samarali o‘tkazilishini ta‘minlash maqsadida Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida “Ingliz tili nazariy aspektlari”, “Ingliz tili va adabiyoti” hamda “Ingliz tili amaliyoti” kafedralari tomonidan “Zamonaviy tilshunoslik yo‘nalishlari va chet tillarini o‘qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlar” mavzusida xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman o‘tkazildi.

**Mas‘ul muharrir(lar):**

**f.f.n., prof. S.O.Solijonov**

**Tahrir hay‘ati:**

**f.f.d.prof. D.A.Rustamov**  
**f.f.d.prof. M.I.Umarxo‘djayev**  
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**PhD. Q.Umrzakov**  
**kafedra o‘qituvchisi N.Xamidov**  
**kafedra o‘qituvchisi Z.No‘monova**

**Tahrir nashriyoti bo‘limi muharriri:**

**A.A.Xomidov**

Ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallariga oid mazkur to‘plam, tilshunoslikning zamonaviy yo‘nalishlari va chet tillarini o‘qitishdagi innovatsion yondashuvlar hamda ulardagi dolzarb masalalarga bag‘ishlanligi bilan ahamiyatlidir.

Mazkur to‘plamdan respublika va xorijiy oliy ta‘lim muassasalarida hamda ilmiy-tadqiqot markazlarida faoliyat olib borayotgan olimlar, professor-o‘qituvchilar, doktorantlar, magistrlar va iqtidorli talabalarning ilmiy maqolalari joy olgan.

***To‘plamga kiritilgan materiallarning mazmuni, undagi statistik ma‘lumotlar va me‘yoriy hujjatlar sanasining to‘g‘riligiga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas‘uldirlar.***

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## MODERN PROBLEMS OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS

*Murodova Jasminaxon Oybek qizi*  
*Uzbekistan State World Languages University,*  
*First English faculty, student*  
*Scientific supervisor: Islomova Z*

**Annotation:** This article is about the actual problems of modern sociolinguistics.

**Key words:** Communication, various grammar issues, intercultural communication, Soviet linguistics, G.Karri.

**Annotatsiya:** Bu maqola umumiy tilshunoslikning dolzarb muammolari haqida.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Muloqot, grammatik muammolar, madaniyatlararo muloqot, Sovet lingvistikasi, G.Karri.

In this developing world, the process of effective communication is a demanded and integral phenomenon, but it is not without problems associated with misunderstanding of speech, cultural and ethnic components, as well as the phenomenon of language in relationships with the culture of communication and knowledge.

The article discusses some of the reasons for communication barriers and inconsistency on the part of linguistics, intercultural communication, linguo culturology in a single context, including due to differences in linguistic pictures of the world and concept spheres, as well as the effect of cultural stereotypes, features of national characters and communicative asymmetry, the alleged similarity with native culture and ethnocentrism. The problems of language culture are pointed



out as a historically formed ethnic type of thinking and insufficient theoretical justification for the accumulated practice of interaction between cultures, taking into account the fundamental constants of culture, reflecting the mental characteristics of nations.

The proposed set of recommendations for effective communication, taking into account the peculiarities of the interaction of different cultures to overcome intercultural differences, in the form of cultural barriers and conflicts, as well as issues regarding different conceptual (cultural or conceptual) pictures of the world, will contribute not only to the establishment of the intercultural communication process, but and leaving mutual positive a signet from interaction among representatives of different cultures.

What is general linguistics?

General linguistics, a section of linguistics that includes the theoretical foundations of the characteristics of a language and methods for studying its prospects. General linguistics studies the essence and nature, the problem of origin, general patterns of development and functioning, and also develops methods for studying languages. of language and society, as well as in the emergence of trends, became clear. It should be noted that the emergence of sociolinguistics in this period took place in such a way that the factors that cover issues related to the development of society in life led to the emergence of language theory.

In particular, language knowledge and perception in solving social problems In short, the development of sociolinguistics plays an important role in the development of society.

Modern sociolinguistics.[1]

The modern term "sociolinguistics" was first introduced to science in 1952 by the American sociologist G.Karri 1952.

Another sociologist, J.A.Fishman's "Readings in the Society of Language" There are also descriptions of this theme in the plaid. In the preface to the book, J.A. Fishman draws attention to the use of the terms "sociology of language" and "sociolinguistics" as synonyms.

In sociology, as in other sciences, a number of problems can be highlighted. They help to form a correct picture of people who follow this scientific discipline. One of the important things that scientists are studying is the social stratification of language, that is the study of the different variations of a single language at all structural levels. The emergence of different variants of a single language unit may be directly related to social conditions. It also includes the study of language change depending on a particular social situation (working with a group partner, talking to a person of high social status, ordering food in a cafe, etc.).

The next important aspect of sociology the problem is "language and nation. In studying this problem, scholars refer to such a concept as the national language, that is, the civil language of a particular nation. In addition to the state language enshrined in the Constitution, there are various dialects, functional styles, regional koins, and so on. They serve the process of communication between different social groups of people in different situations. Sociologists study the problem of the relationship between all variants of a single language in a given country. Social

aspects of multilingualism (knowledge and use of at least one foreign language) and diglossia (a situation where there are several official languages in one region). In studying this problem, scientists consider which categories of the population are multilingual. In the case of diglossia, which languages are used in which social group of the population. “Intercultural communication is a set of various forms of relationships and communication between individuals and groups belonging to different cultures.” According to the definition of T. B. Frick: “Intercultural communication is the communication of people who represent different cultures.” “Intercultural communication is a set of various forms of relationships and communication between individuals and groups belonging to different cultures.” According to the definition of T. B. Frick: “Intercultural communication is the communication of people who represent different cultures.”

The problem of verbal communication. In studying it, sociologists observe the communication of people belonging to different or one social group. The problem of language policy. What measures is the state taking to address the language problems in society? The global problem is the contradictions in these languages.

Sociolinguists, on the basis of research, are trying to neutralize existing language conflicts between.[2]

General linguistics is a special branch of linguistic science. Regarding assessments of the state and development of this specific branch in our country, there is no consensus of opinion among linguists. Some are inclined to argue that the development of major theoretical problems of general linguistics in our country is not particularly intensive and many theoretical problems, especially the problems of Marxist linguistics, have not yet received sufficient development. Others, on the contrary, strive to prove that we have achieved significant success in the development of a number of linguistic problems. The general state of development of this branch of linguistic science in our country cannot be more or less objectively assessed without taking into account the specifics of its development. It is necessary to reject from the very beginning what is completely wrong, but, unfortunately, there is a widespread opinion among some of our linguists that questions of general linguistics in the history of our linguistic science have always been peripheral and secondary issues. There has never been a period in the history of Soviet linguistics when general linguistic issues were in the shadows and did not attract any attention. Interest in the problems of general linguistics has never ceased, although the general focus of the development of general linguistics problems and the degree of intensity of the development of general linguistics problems often changed depending on specific historical conditions. This position is quite understandable if we consider that the main incentive for the development of general linguistics in our country was the search for new research methods, the definition of which is completely impossible without solving a number of general linguistic issues. [1]

It cannot be said that these searches and the proposed solutions were always successful, but the movement in this area was quite noticeable throughout all periods of the development of Soviet linguistics.



One can give a fairly long list of topics that, to one degree or another, sometimes weakly, sometimes more intensively, have been developed throughout the history of Soviet linguistics. These include such topics as the nature of language, the system of language, the problem of methods of linguistic knowledge, criticism of anti-Marxist theories of linguistics, language and thinking, the problem of stadiality, ways of developing the grammatical structure, various problems of grammar, grammatical categories and grammatical concepts, grammar and stylistics, the problem of grammatical meaning, the problem of parts of speech, the essence of a grammatical category, grammatical synonymy, the problem of phonemes, problems of experimental phonetics, the problem of methods for describing languages, problems of lexicology and semasiology, the word in language and speech, types of lexical meanings, questions of the theory of synonyms, principles of compiling bilingual and explanatory dictionaries, methods of describing dialects, problems of linguistic geography, principles of compiling dialectological atlases, language of fiction, formation.

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### Actual problems of general linguistics

*Tashkulova Feruza, student.*

*Supervisor: Islomova Zarina*

*Uzbekistan State World Languages University, Tashkent*

**Abstract:** The present article discusses some actual problems of general linguistic and complexities can be classed as lexical, syntactic or semantic depending on their context. Linguistic problems involve the interpretation of particular words or phrases rather than entire classes. These problems exist independently of the context, although they are only in it.

**Key words:** applied linguistics, social phenomena, language structure, structure of linguistics, origin of language, patterns of language development, communicative side of language, diversity of world languages, language system, typological characteristics of languages, language information, language grammar, pragmatics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, language mechanisms.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada umumiy tilshunoslikning ba'zi dolzarb muammolari ko'rib chiqiladi va murakkabliklarni kontekstiga qarab leksik, sintaktik yoki semantik deb tasniflash mumkin. Lingvistik muammolar butun sinflarni emas, balki alohida so'zlarni yoki iboralarni talqin qilishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu muammolar kontekstdan mustaqil ravishda mavjud, garchi ular faqat uning ichida bo'lsa ham.

**Tayanch iboralar:** amaliy tilshunoslik, ijtimoiy hodisalar, til tuzilishi, tilshunoslikning tuzilishi, tilning kelib chiqishi, til taraqqiyot qonuniyatlari, tilning

Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman

16.	<b>APPLICATIONS OF THE SEMANTIC- PRAGMATIC DISTINCTION</b> Tuhtaeva Shahzoda Oktamovna	64
17.	<b>SOTSIOLINGVISTIKANING METODOLIK JIHLTLARI</b> Baxridinova Mutabarxon Adaxamovna	66
18.	<b>ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS OF MODERN LINGUISTICS</b> Ashirova Mashxura Bakjon qizi Sh.D.Razakova	68
19.	<b>CONTEMPORARY ISSUES OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS</b> Afra Khanam Adakhamova Malokhatkhon Nuriddin kizi	70
20.	<b>DUNYO KONSEPTUAL MANZARASIDA VOQELIKNI AKS ETISHI</b> Nasirova Muxayyo Kimsanovna	72
21.	<b>YEVROPA VA ISLOM DUNYOSI XALQ TABOBATIDA GUMORAL NAZARIYA, UNDAGI ATAMALAR VA ULARNING LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI</b> No'monov Muhiddin	75
22.	<b>PSIXOLINGVISTIKANING O'ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGIDAGI TADQIQI</b> M.Mamajonov	78
23.	<b>ZAMONAVIY YO'NALISHLAR HAMDA ULARNING RIVOJLANISH ASOSLARI</b> Ro'zimurodova E'zoza Qulmamat qizi Sh.D.Razakova	81
24.	<b>Suggestiv lingvistikaga xos tushunchalar haqida</b> Yusupova Shahzoda Tohirjon qizi	83
25.	<b>TURKIY TILLAR ANTROPONIMIYASINING O'RGANILISHI</b> Obobakirova Valizaoy Mamarasulova Feruza	87
26.	<b>Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda til va madaniyat, nutqiy akt va pragmatik ma'no munosabatlari xususidagi konsepsiyalar</b> Uliqova Mavluda Sotvoldiyevna	89
27.	<b>Lingvomadaniy kontsepsiyani tahlil qilish usullari</b> Boltayeva Nargiza Raxmatovna	93
28.	<b>YANGI SO'ZLARNING YARATILISHI VA SHAKLLANISHIDA KOGNITIV JARAYONLARNING O'RNI</b> To'rayeva Maftuna Akbar qizi	97
29.	<b>РОЛЬ И МЕСТО КОГНИТИВНО-КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНОГО ПОДХОДА КАК ОСНОВЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ ЕДИНИЦ</b> М.Г.Хошимов	101
30.	<b>DIALOGIK NUTQ VA MANIPULYATIV KOMMUNIKATSIYADA GENDERNING AHAMIYATI</b> Tulanbayeva Shahnozaxon Shavkatbekovna	104
31.	<b>MODERN PROBLEMS OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS</b> Murodova Jasminaxon Oybek qizi, Islomova Z	110
32.	<b>Actual problems of general linguistics</b> Tashkulova Feruza Islomova Zarina	113