



## LINGUISTICAL SCIENCE AS A NEW DIRECTION

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<b>Received:</b> 8 <sup>th</sup> April 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> 2 <sup>th</sup> May 2022 <b>Published:</b> 14 <sup>th</sup> June 2022	In the article, the emergence science of linguistics as a separate field, its relation to the science of linguocultural studies, history of development of the industry, current state of Uzbek linguistics, the essence and methodology of the content. Differences between linguocultural and science of linguistics.
<b>Keywords:</b> linguocultural, science of linguistics, ethnolinguistics, anthropocentric paradigm, factor, concept.	

We all know that linguistics is a broad field of science, which manifests itself in different directions. It is especially gratifying that at the present time new directions are being formed in the field of linguistics. These trends, of course, are the product of an anthropocentric paradigm. In the traditional period of linguistics, the primary focus is on form, in the system-structural period, on the content, while in the anthropocentric period, linguists study the subject of speech and its meaning, meaning, mood, and so on. rotating. In particular, psycholinguistics, linguoculturology, gender linguistics and similar disciplines can be mentioned as new areas of linguistics. We also intend to comment on linguistics, which is a branch of linguistics in Uzbek linguistics, which has been developing in recent years, and its specific features.

The field was initially studied in disciplines such as linguoculturology and semiotics. It should be noted that linguoculturology is a crossroads of language and culture. It is no secret that the first ideas about this field attracted the attention of philosophers as early as the XIX century. According to Tolstoy, the works of the Grimm brothers played an important role in the formation of linguoculturology as a science. Later, this influence began to be reflected in the research of FI Buslaev, AN Afanasev, AA Potebnya [2:21]. In Uzbek linguistics, a number of scholars have made a worthy contribution to the development of this field. For example, N.Mahmudov, D.Khudoyberganova, Sh.Usmanova, Sh.Makhmaraimova and others. In the history of linguistics, there have been cases where linguistics has not been distinguished from linguocultural studies (linguoculturology itself). These two branches of linguistics are, of course, inseparable. Linguoculturology is a broad concept that encompasses all linguistic units that are the embodiment of a nation's nationality. He studies them from different angles. It can be understood as a science that studies a number of linguistic units, such as wedding or mourning units, paremiological units, lacunar units, and linguocultural units. In our opinion, we can divide linguoculturology into two branches according to the object of study: linguistic-spiritual and ethnolinguistic.

Linguo-spirituality, as its name suggests, is a new direction based on the integration of two disciplines, linguistics and spirituality. Linguo-spirituality focuses on the representation of units of the concept of "spirituality" in all categories. Spirituality [Arabic. - moral condition; all moral things, characteristics] The philosophical, legal, scientific, artistic, religious, moral, etc. of mankind. k. a set of perceptions and concepts [4: 565]. Commenting on linguistics, the Russian linguist Tatyana Leonidovna Zenkova wrote "Spiritual culture in the linguocognitive aspect of anthropological knowledge" [6]. In his research, the scientist deeply studies the relationship between "man - culture - language, man - spirituality - language". The study of the field in Uzbek linguistics began in recent years. For example, G. Tojjeva's dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on "Development of spiritual and educational vocabulary in the Uzbek language during the years of independence" [3], Ahmedova MB's general semantic title "Spirituality in Uzbek" and "spirituality" in English. typology of units "dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) [1], Yuldashev.F.H.'s dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on "Lexical-semantic category of the Uzbek language" spirituality "" faith "system of names of the spiritual group" [5] and a number of other scientific researches. possible. In her research, Ms. Akhmedova lists the following as three elements of the concept of "spiritual source": spiritual and material heritage, religion and discoveries [1:13]. Yuldashev conducted research on the concept of "faith". It should be noted that the grouping of lexical units of spirituality into several subgroups depends on the following factors that exist in the language:

- age of the person;
- gender of the person;
- nationality of the person;
- the person's place of residence;
- Religion and a number of other aspects.

It is obvious that the concept of language and spirituality develops in close connection with each other. As the process of science integration accelerates, the interest in new directions and the conduct of practical scientific research are important tasks for every researcher. We also propose to look at the field as a branch of linguoculturology, without denying the views we have on linguistics.

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