



PLACE AND POSITION OF TRADITIONAL LINGUISTICS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 24 th September 2023 Accepted: 20 th October 2023 Published: 28 th November 2023	The preservation of scientific literature as a literary value in the development of humanity, the grammar of the Arabic language belonging to the group of Semitic languages, the science of linguistics, modern linguistics, linguistics and cultural studies, sociolinguistics have been paid attention to in the scientific study of literary monuments. The impact of the socio-political process on the enrichment of the language terminology in the society shows the dependence of the specific school and social character on the scientific research of traditional linguistic problems and directions.
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In the classical period, the spread of Islam and the Arab invasion had an impact on the further development of the Arabic language and the languages of the Near and Middle East, and the level of importance of the language began to rise. Arab scholars have created Arabic grammar in a different way than other languages. Grammatical works specific to this philology were written and formed in the 8th-9th centuries and reached the level of perfection by the 10th century.

It is known that the Arabic language belongs to the group of Semitic languages. Three-consonant words and their affixation are developed in Semitic languages. Amharic, Tigre (Ethiopia), Old Jewish, Ifrit (Israel) and Maltese are also included in the group of Semitic languages. In the past centuries, the Arabic language entered the Turkish, Persian, Pashto, and Uzbek languages and makes up more than half of the words in the dictionary. Also, some terms of the Arabic language entered the Russian language: admiral, tarif, zenith, algebra, azimuth. On the other hand, the countries where the Arabic language is accepted as the state language have their own dialects, that is, if the Arabic literary language is used as an official language in mass media, scientific works, and science, the Arab peoples speak the dialect in mutual communication. In addition, the dialect is used in songs, poetry, movies, television, theater, and radio. It can be seen from this that the full study of the language cannot be done only with the science of linguistics. Scientific achievements of lexicology and other sciences are helping to a large extent when conducting scientific research on modern linguistics. New Uzbekistan newspaper f.f.d. Yorkinjon Odilov expressed the following opinion in his articles: "It is not a secret to any of the specialists of this science today that there is little work to be done in the field of linguistics for the complete study of the language. Therefore, the achievements of other disciplines are widely used in modern linguistic research. As a result of such efforts, fields such as linguistics, cognitive linguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, ethnopsycholinguistics, and pragmalinguistics are developing, and these fields are gaining importance because they approach language as a phenomenon in constant movement, growth and change, unlike traditional structuralism. Sociolinguistics, as a field that emerged at the intersection of sociology and linguistics, seeks the foundations of language from society, the foundations of society from language, examines the influence of socio-political factors on language and other issues. Therefore, naturally, new objects of scientific research will appear, and the search for new directions and problems of traditional linguistics from the richness of the language will lead to the creation of a unique methodical school. Therefore, nowadays our generations understand very well the words pandemic (الجائحة), virus (wyrws), anti-virus vaccine (اللاحاق), quarantine (الحجر الصحي). These words sounded every hour in the media. The whole world fought against the covid-19 virus. And these words have become widely used words not only in one language, Arabic or Urdu or Russian, English, Uzbek, but also in the languages of the peoples of the whole world.

It should be mentioned that the introduction of new words in the language depends on socio-political, cultural and economic changes. At the end of the 20th century and at the beginning of the 21st century, the mass media mainly used "friendly cooperation" (التعاون الودية), "bilateral relations" (العلاقة الثنائية), "investment" (الاستثمار), "parliament" (البرلمان) and many foreign and domestic economic relations. words specific to new economic terms are being used. But we are far from saying that these words are used in all languages based on the socio-political situation of the country.

If we pay attention to the terminology of the language in the society, we should mention that in some cases the words have come from foreign languages and those words are being used in other languages without translation. But in this regard, a situation may arise that worries many linguists. A new foreign word enters the conversation, the number of these words gradually increases, and as a result, the original name of the words deviates from the range of words used at the level of communication, and you see, the nation continues to reduce the vocabulary of its mother tongue. Despite the fact that Arabic is used as a classical language in the mass media, in books, and in scientific research works, it should be noted that English words are also used a lot in communication, mainly as a dialect of the popular language. This is especially reflected in television, radio broadcasts, performances in plays. To give a simple example, it is used when using colors, counts, adjectives. As you know, in the 1990s there was a period of proposals to translate foreign words into Uzbek with Arabic words, "republic" - "republic", "oblast" - "province", "district" - "district", "faculty" - "kulliyot", "aircraft" - "train", "journal" - "jarida", however, *aljryda* is translated as newspaper in Uzbek.

After the 90s of the last century, during the period when Uzbekistan was known all over the world with its name and status of independence, the sociolinguistic factor of Islam in the socio-spiritual life grew stronger because the religious values of the Uzbek people were connected with the Islamic religion and its linguistic basis, the Arabic language. The changing of the religious and national traditions of our people over time, the strengthening of the religious factor in the life of the nation, caused the system of words expressing religious values related to the Arabic language to become more established in everyday life. This showed that the transformation and sociolinguistic features of the language depend on the social character of the language values that are part of the social consciousness and the need for their use.

The field of philology includes excellent language, science, and literature directions. Any language that has survived to modern global development can claim the status of a national language, regardless of whether the status of the world's languages is strong, leading, or disappearing. The main tool in preserving national languages is the educational process. Teachers would contribute to the preservation of the national language if they would prevent the current language distortions in their teaching methods and skillfully explain in their classes how words should be interpreted in the correct national language.

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