



MODERN TYPES OF COMMUNICATIVE LINGUISTICS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 20 th March 2023 Accepted: 28 th March 2023 Published: 28 th May 2023	The language of the literary and artistic works of that period can be studied in order to scientifically research the state of the language in a certain historical period, the features specific to that state, lexical, phonetic and grammatical differences, common and different aspects of the language with the current state. In this case, the language of artistic works and written monuments serves only as material for research with the same purpose. It will be discussed about modern types of communicative linguistics.
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Linguistics of the 20th century began to study the units of the language in direct action and changes in it. Such studies are carried out in linguistics in the communicative-pragmatic aspect. This aspect takes as the leading goal to study the development and progress of the language in connection with people's lives and their speech activities. This caused the formation and development of new fields in linguistics, such as linguistic-pragmatic text (context) linguistics. Communicative linguistics, which has a great position in modern linguistics, includes the following areas:

1. Text Linguistics.
2. Sociolinguistics.
3. Psycholinguistics.
4. Linguistic pragmatics.

1. Text Linguistics. By the beginning of the 20th century, linguists found out that the language has larger units than sounds, words, phrases and sentences. Such large language units include syntactic whole, paragraph (paragraph), discourse and text (context). Such large language units are defined differently in current linguistics. At the heart of such different definitions lies the meaning of a sentence or a set of sentences connected on the basis of one main topic. In order to give a clear and correct definition to the text, it is necessary to define its features. According to linguist S. Todorov, any text has three characteristics: a) process, b) syntactic characteristic, c) semantic characteristic. The text consists of clear sentences, which proves that the text is a process. The syntactic feature of the text is understood as the connection between the parts that make up the text. The semantics of the text expresses its content. So, the text is a product of completed speech activity, which has its own content (semantics) and is structured on the basis of a certain system. In text linguistics, the terms text content and text meaning are mutually different. Information or information from a certain text is the content of the text. The meaning of the text is the information specific to the text units (sentence, syntactic unit, paragraph). The content of the text is related to the completeness of the information expressed in it. Even if the meaning of the text means a complete thought, it requires the continuation of that thought. It can be seen that the main difference between the sentence and the text is the absoluteness of the completion and the relativity of the completion. Some scholars engaged in textual studies distinguish between the terms integration and cohesion. Cohesion means ensuring the connection between parts of the text with grammatical, semantic and lexical means. The category of integration means combining them in order to ensure the integrity of the text. So, if cohesion is a logical category, integration is a psychological category. The main feature of the text is to convey a long, complete idea. Any text (whether it is written or spoken) is a collection of thoughts and includes interrelated considerations. The limit of the text is defined only by the person who creates it (writer or narrator). Monographs, scientific articles, popular scientific articles, reviews, problem articles, pamphlets, etc., which are part of written texts, are distinguished from each other by different distinguishing features. For example, a scientific article with a discussion of previously known opinions on a specific issue, then a new scientific view of the author on this issue is presented and recommendations are given on the practical application of these views, thus concluding the text of the scientific article. According to the definition of text linguistics, rhema is expressed using the following means: a) indefinite articles; b) word order (inversion); c) logical emphasis; g) downloads; d) some syntactic constructions. The following tools are involved in expressing the theme: a) some types of pronouns; b) definite articles; c) words that express the meanings of place and time in a cinematic way (such as when - at that time, where - there); g) some introductory words and phrases (such as indeed, therefore, in short, zero); d) word and sentence order; e) repeated repetition of leading words connected with the idea of the text, etc. The creation of any text has certain practical purposes. The purpose of the texts is different. In this regard, texts can be divided into the following four types: a) oral texts, b) written (manuscript), c) printed texts, g) texts specific to public communication. Each of these texts is divided into several small types.

2.Sociolinguistics, the study of the sociological aspects of language. Language is one of the most powerful emblems of social behavior. In the normal transfer of information through language, we use language to send vital social messages about who we are, where we come from, and who we associate with. It is often shocking to realize how extensively we may judge a person's background, character, and intentions based simply upon the person's language, dialect, or, in some instances, even the choice of a single word. Given the social role of language, it stands to reason that one strand of language study should concentrate on the role of language in society. Sociolinguistics has become an increasingly important and popular field of study, as certain cultures around the world expand their communication base and intergroup and interpersonal relations take on escalating significance. The basic notion underlying sociolinguistics is quite simple: Language use symbolically represents fundamental dimensions of social behavior and human interaction. The notion is simple, but the ways in which language reflects behavior can often be complex and subtle. Furthermore, the relationship between language and society affects a wide range of encounters--from broadly based international relations to narrowly defined interpersonal relationships.

The discipline concerns itself with the part language plays in maintaining the social roles in a community. Sociolinguists attempt to isolate those linguistic features that are used in particular situations and that mark the various social relationships among the participants and the significant elements of the situation. Influences on the choice of sounds, grammatical elements, and vocabulary items may include such factors as age, sex, education, occupation, race, and peer-group identification, among others. For example, an American English speaker may use such forms as "He don't know nothing" or "He doesn't know anything," depending on such considerations as his level of education, race, social class or consciousness, or the effect he wishes to produce on the person he is addressing. In some languages, such as Japanese, there is an intricate system of linguistic forms that indicate the social relationship of the speaker to the hearer.

3.Psycholinguistics is the discipline that investigates and describes the psychological processes that make it possible for humans to master and use language. Psycholinguists conduct research on speech development and language development and how individuals of all ages comprehend and produce language. For descriptions of language, the field relies on the findings of linguistics, which is the discipline that describes the structure of language. Psycholinguistics is the discipline that investigates and describes the psychological processes that make it possible for humans to master and use language. Psycholinguists conduct research on speech development and language development and how individuals of all ages comprehend and produce language.

4.Pragmatics is a field of linguistics concerned with what a speaker implies and a listener infers based on contributing factors like the situational context, the individuals' mental states, the preceding dialogue, and other elements. People often associate pragmatics with other areas of linguistic study, such as semantics, syntax, and semiotics, but these terms have different definitions. Semantics is the study of rule systems that determine the literal linguistic meanings of expressions; syntax describes how we combine words to form sentences with specific meaning; and semiotics is concerned with the use and interpretation of signs and symbols.

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