

УДК-81-1

PROBLEMS OF MODERN LINGUISTICS AND WAYS TO SOLVE THEM.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЯ И ПУТИ ИХ РЕШЕНИЯ.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются актуальные проблемы языкознания и возможные пути их решения. Подчеркивается важность изучения языков и проблемы исчезновения языков. В данной работе также рассматриваются причины исчезновения языков. Вся важность сохранения языковых культур и использования современных технологий для их защиты.

Ключевые слова: языкознание, проблемы исчезновения языков, миграция, коммуникация, сохранение языков, социальные и экономические изменения, конфликты, потеря культурных знаний, ЮНЕСКО, преподавание языка, социальные сети, дифференциация языка, общество, структуры языка, развитие языка, взаимодействие языков, коммуникация.

Summary. This article discusses the current problems of linguistics and possible ways to solve them. The importance of language learning and the problem of language disappearance is emphasized. In this work also discusses the causes of the disappearance of languages. The importance of preserving linguistic cultures and using modern technologies to protect them.

Keywords: linguistics, problems of language disappearance, migration, communication, language preservation, social and economic changes, conflicts, loss of cultural knowledge, UNESCO, language teaching, social networks, language differentiation, society, language structures, language development, language interaction, communication.

The study of linguistics is one of the key research areas aimed at unraveling the mysterious patterns of language functioning and understanding its most complex mechanisms.

Linguistics is a science that studies language as a phenomenon. This discipline analyzes many aspects of language, including its structure, evolution, usage, and communication among humans. Over time, new questions arise related to the field of linguistics. [1, p.1].

In this article, we will look at several current problems of linguistics and possible ways to solve them. There is a rich variety of languages in the world, but every day we face the problem of languages disappearing. Current problems of linguistics include the



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problem of preserving and preserving linguistic cultures, as well as the problem of the disappearance of languages.

The disappearance of languages is the process by which a language ceases to be spoken and practiced. It can occur for various reasons: migration, the acquisition of a state or regional language, assimilation, social and economic changes, wars and conflicts. Unfortunately, the number of endangered languages is increasing every year. [2, p.2]

Why should we pay attention to the problem of the disappearance of languages? Language is the main communication tool and a key aspect of peoples' culture. When a language disappears, not only a means of communication is lost, but also a whole system of knowledge, artifacts, and worldviews. The disappearance of languages leads to a loss of cultural knowledge that cannot be restored.

As a form of thinking, language is an integral part of ethnic culture and reflects the basic principles of life, philosophical, religious beliefs of people. Each nation creates a unique picture of the world through its language and uses it to preserve and transmit its cultural tradition. Every person who has mastered the language of their culture has their own way of thinking and view of the world. The diversity of languages is the foundation of a modern multinational society. However, in the era of globalization and the spread of modern technology, many languages face discrimination, which leads to their irreversible disappearance and loss of linguistic and cultural diversity. The problem of language preservation is of great interest both in Russia and abroad, and its aspects are reflected in scientific publications by foreign scientists.

One of the organizations involved in the preservation of intangible cultural heritage is UNESCO, an international organization that pays special attention to language as an integral part of culture. In the light of globalization, which is spreading rapidly in the modern world and has a negative impact on the culture of peoples and countries, UNESCO is actively working on this issue. The organization produces a number of publications and develops documentation covering various aspects of the intangible cultural heritage in order to fully highlight it. [3, p.39].

There is also a degree of preservation of languages in the process of extinction. The UNESCO Red Book of Languages gives six levels of preservation for languages:

1. Extinct languages. NO ONE speaks these languages now. These are such languages as Southern Mansi, Ubykh, Ainu, Slovene.
2. Almost extinct. These are languages spoken by only a few dozen people. These are mostly the older generation, and with the extinction of these people, the language will be listed as extinct. Such as Kerek, Yukaghir, and Orok.
3. Endangered languages. This is when only a few hundred people speak the language, and there is almost no younger generation among them. Languages such as Izhorsky, Vepsian, Yiddish, and Nivkh.
4. Dysfunctional languages. There are children who speak these languages, but there are fewer and fewer of them. For example, Karelian, Komi, Irish, Frisian, Basque.



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5. Unstable languages. Language is a communication tool for people of all ages. However, he is deprived of official status, not having high recognition. For example, languages such as Dolgan, Chukchi, and the minor languages of Dagestan.

6. And safe languages. These are already popular languages spoken by the majority of the world's population. And these are Russian, English, and so on. [4, p.1]

In this article, we can give an example of the Ket language. It is the language of the indigenous peoples of the Yenisei Keta people. Who live somewhere in the Krasnoyarsk Territory and in the Evenki Autonomous District. It is on the verge of extinction, in 2005 it managed to save only about 150 speakers. [5, p.1]

What solutions can be offered? Language teaching in schools and courses is an effective way to preserve and protect the language. Language proficiency not only makes it possible to communicate freely in it, but also to convey the subtleties and features of the language to the fullest. [6, p.4.3].

Native speakers of unique languages claim that social media is the main way to share information. Thanks to Internet platforms such as Youtube, Vkontakte, Facebook, it is possible to create channels and groups where you can share expressions and sayings, record or share traditional songs of your people and thus preserve your unique language. [6, p.4.4].

Sociolinguistic issues are another urgent problem of the disappearance of language. For example, the relationship between language and dialect.

In the first third of the twentieth century, the French sociological school of linguistics was actively engaged in the problem of language learning. Among the outstanding representatives of this school were famous scientists, including Antoine Maillet, Ferdinand de Saussure's students Albert Sachet and Charles Bailly, the Belgian linguist Jose Vandries, as well as scientists from Czechoslovakia, the USA, England and other countries. Besides them, Russian linguists such as Evgeny Polivanov, Andrey Selishchev, Rudolf Shora, Lev Yakubinsky, Boris Larin and others have made a significant contribution to the study of this subject.

Most linguists share the view that there is a complex relationship between the structure of society and the social structure of language. Language not only reflects social differences in the present society, but also retains traces of its past features or changes. The development of language lags far behind the development of society itself, since its most important function is to transfer knowledge from one generation to the next. This is precisely the reason for the high preservation of the language. "The social differentiation of the language of a given social group," wrote V. M. Zhirmunsky cannot be considered statically, in the plane of a synchronous slice, without taking into account the dynamics of the social development of the language" [Zhirmunsky 1969: p. 14].

In the past, when society was more homogeneous, a direct view of language differentiation in the light of social differentiation was common. As this view says, when a society is divided into classes, it inevitably leads to the formation of certain dialects and languages within the classes. [7, p. 7].



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But modern research insists on the need to abandon such a straightforward concept. Now it is necessary to consider linguistic differentiation in the context of cultural and social interaction between different groups of people. We understand that it is important to consider linguistic variation not only from the point of view of social classes, but also of other groups and communities. Different social environments and their features contribute to the emergence of diverse language options that reflect the diversity of our society. Ultimately, language always reflects the diversity, mobility, and dynamism of society. [8, G.1].

Linguistics plays an important role in cultural awareness and ensures effective communication, and will always be essential in research.

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