
UZBEKISTAN STATE WORLD LANGUAGE UNIVERSITY

Babayeva Irada Sabirovna

Department "Linguistics and English Literature"

Abstract

There are some information about modern linguistics and its types and usage in languages. The importance of modern linguistics and the study of cognitive linguistics and its impact are explained. So, there are some strategies useful for teachers for organising their lessons effectively in linguistics.

Keywords: theoretical linguistics, language structure, phonology, syntax, semantics, psycholinguistics, language acquisition, typology.

Introduction

As a multidisciplinary field, linguistics incorporates ideas and methods from computer science, neuroscience, anthropology, psychology, and sociology. To study language phenomena, analyse data from various languages, and develop theories about the nature of language, linguists employ empirical methods. The study of language is aided by a number of subfields and approaches that are included in modern linguistics.

Documenting and analysing a language's structure, sounds, grammar, and vocabulary are the main goals of descriptive linguistics. In order to identify the trends and regulations governing language use, data from native speakers must be gathered and analysed. The goal of theoretical linguistics is to create theories and models that clarify the fundamental ideas that underpin language structure as well as its universal qualities. It looks for the underlying principles and processes that allow people to produce and comprehend language. Subfields like phonology, syntax, and semantics are included in this. The practical application of linguistic theories and techniques to solve language-related problems in everyday life is known as applied linguistics. Its domains include forensic linguistics, language disorders, translation and interpretation, language policy and planning, and language teaching and learning. Psycholinguistics studies the ways in which the human mind processes, represents, and learns language. It investigates the mental operations and systems involved in the creation, understanding, and retention of language. Language acquisition, language disorders, bilingual people's language processing, and the connection between language and cognition are among the subjects studied by psycholinguists. The study of sociolinguistics looks at how language and society interact. It looks into how language changes and varies in various social and cultural contexts. Sociolinguists investigate the ways in which social class, gender, ethnicity, and geography affect language use and attitudes. For the purpose of creating computer models and algorithms for natural language processing, computational linguistics integrates linguistic theories with computational techniques. It entails creating systems—such as text analysis,

speech recognition, and machine translation—that can comprehend, produce, and process human language. The study of historical linguistics focuses on the evolution of languages. It traces the evolution of linguistic features, reconstructs ancestral languages, and looks into the historical relationships between various languages. Language typology, language families, and language contact are further topics covered by historical linguistics. The study of cognitive linguistics looks at how language and cognition interact. It looks at how our conceptual systems are reflected in and influenced by language, and how meaning is derived from human experience and perception. Cognitive linguistics investigates metaphor, embodiment, and conceptual structures while challenging conventional ideas about grammar. A subfield of linguistics called cognitive linguistics studies the connection between language, cognition, and the mind. It aims to comprehend language structure, processing, and use in relation to cognitive mechanisms and processes. Traditional linguistic models, which see language as a distinct, autonomous system, are contested by cognitive linguistics. Rather, it highlights the close relationship between language and other cognitive functions like perception, memory, attention, and reasoning. According to cognitive linguistics, language is firmly ingrained in human experience, conceptualization, and embodiment rather than being merely a formal system of rules. Cognitive linguistics, language is a reflection of our understanding and interpretation of the world. It looks into how our mental processes and conceptual frameworks influence language expressions and structures. Cognitive linguistics, for instance, studies the ways in which conceptual mappings such as metonymy and metaphor affect language use and meaning. Language and cognition are embodied, as cognitive linguistics acknowledges. It suggests that our understanding and expression of meaning through language are shaped by our bodily interactions and experiences with the world. Embodied cognition theories, language processing entails sensorimotor experiences as well as brain activity in regions linked to perception and action. A constructionist approach to grammar, which emphasizes the analysis of constructions rather than strict hierarchical rules, is frequently used in cognitive linguistics. Form-meaning pairings that capture linguistic regularities are called constructions. Cognitive linguists focus on the importance of pragmatics, context, and frequency in their study of how constructions are acquired, stored, and applied in communication. The study of cognitive linguistics looks into how kids pick up language and the mental processes that underpin it. It looks at how kids learn grammar, create categories, and comprehend metaphors and other conceptual mappings. Cognitive linguistics, a child's interaction with their environment and cognitive abilities both play a role in the active process of language acquisition. The study of cognitive linguistics looks at how language and thought are related. It investigates how language affects our ability to reason and think, as well as how language production and comprehension are shaped by our cognitive structures. Cognitive linguistics, language actively shapes our conception and perception of the world rather than merely reflecting our pre-existing ideas. Cognitive approach to semantics is provided by cognitive linguistics, which focuses on the organization and mental representation of meaning. It investigates the ways in which

conceptual frameworks, picture schemas, association networks, and prototypes are used to create meaning. The study of cognitive semantics looks into how language conveys subtleties of meaning, expresses concepts, and organizes data. The significance of metaphor in language and cognition has been emphasized by cognitive linguistics. By connecting abstract or difficult concepts to more relatable and well-known ideas, teachers of languages can aid students in understanding abstract or difficult concepts. To help students understand, teachers may employ metaphors such as "time is money" or "time is a resource" when teaching the concept of time. The emphasis of cognitive linguistics is on how language and cognition are embodied processes. In order to improve language learning, teachers of languages can use embodied learning strategies in their lessons, which encourage students to use their senses and their physical experiences. This can entail reinforcing vocabulary, grammar, and cultural awareness through kinaesthetic activities, role-playing, and gestures. Constructionist grammar is supported by cognitive linguistics, which focuses on the examination of constructions and usage patterns. By teaching language as a collection of form-meaning pairings or constructions, language teachers can embrace a construction grammar viewpoint. Instead of relying exclusively on abstract rules, this enables students to develop a more flexible and usage-based understanding of grammar. Our conceptual understanding is based on recurrent patterns of sensory-motor experiences called image schemas. Image schemas can be used by language teachers to help students learn vocabulary and develop conceptual understanding. To help students understand the meaning and application of spatial prepositions, for instance, teachers can employ picture schemas such as "container" (in, out) or "path" (through, across). The study of cognitive semantics focuses on the conceptual structures and association networks that are used to create meaning. By emphasizing the conceptual components of vocabulary as well as the connotations and cultural ramifications of words, language instructors can apply cognitive semantics. The field of cognitive linguistics places significant emphasis on metacognition, which pertains to the awareness and regulation of learners' own cognitive processes. Languages differ in their classification and naming systems for colors. While some languages have a greater number of color terms, others have more distinct and focused color terms. For example, basic color terms in English include "red," "blue," and "green," but some indigenous languages may have different terms for different shades of blue or green. By incorporating metacognitive strategies into their lessons, language teachers can help students reflect on their learning methods, set objectives, track their progress, and make necessary adjustments. This encourages self-regulated learning and learner autonomy. In one such study, subjects were shown several blue hues and asked to indicate which ones they thought were different shades. Languages such as English, where the color blue has a single term, tend to categorize all blue tones together. Speakers of languages such as Russian, on the other hand, were more likely to perceive and identify those shades as different categories because they have different terms for light blue (ko'k) and dark blue (to'q ko'k). This example shows how categories and distinctions provided by language can affect how we pay attention to and distinguish between different types of

sensory input, thereby shaping our perception of the outside world. It draws attention to how language affects our cognitive functions and how we perceive color, demonstrating how language shapes our perception and comprehension of the world around us.

In general, cognitive linguistics suggests that there is a close relationship between language and perception. In order to convey meaning, language depends on our perceptual experiences. However, language also has the power to influence how we perceive the world by offering categories and cognitive frameworks that help us perceive and comprehend reality. Through the integration of cognitive linguistics principles and insights into language instruction, educators can offer their students a more captivating, significant, and productive learning environment.

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