



INSIGHTS FROM LINGUISTIC ANTHROPOLOGY AND HISTORICAL
LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: *Linguistics is identified as the research object, focusing on the language as a product of society, with its own definition, description, and logical explanation of its significance, emphasizing the artistic-aesthetic value of the phenomenon, which is often underestimated in translation studies conducted in our country, mainly focusing on the linguistic adequacy of two language tools. In recent years, the issue of creating creatively reinterpreted linguistic stylistic tools that reflect various factors related to the material, spiritual, political, and economic life of the people, as a special research topic in the field of translation, has attracted the attention of the academic community.*

Keywords: *linguistics, society, modern, globalization, language, research.*

Аннотация: *Языкознание определяется как объект исследования, с логическим объяснением своеобразия определения, описания и значения языка как продукта общества, подчеркиванием художественной и эстетической ценности явления, которая зачастую недооценивается в переводоведении, проводимом в нашей стране в основном уделяется внимание языковой адекватности двух языковых средств. В последние годы остро стоит вопрос создания лингвистических стилистических средств, которые можно творчески интерпретировать, отражая различные факторы, связанные с материальной, духовной, политической и экономической жизнью народа. привлек внимание академического сообщества как особая тема исследований в области перевода.*

Ключевые слова: *лингвистика, общество, современность, глобализация, язык, исследования.*

Annotatsiya: *Tilshunoslik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida belgilangan bo'lib, tilni jamiyat mahsuli sifatida o'ziga xos ta'rifi, tavsifi va ahamiyatini mantiqiy tushuntirish bilan, mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan tarjima tadqiqotlarida ko'pincha kam baholanadigan hodisaning badiiy-estetik qiymatini ta'kidlab, asosan ikkita til vositalarining lingvistik adekvatligiga e'tibor qaratadi. So'nggi yillarda tarjima sohasida alohida tadqiqot mavzusi sifatida xalqning moddiy, ma'naviy, siyosiy va iqtisodiy hayoti bilan bog'liq turli omillarni o'zida aks ettiruvchi ijodiy talqin qilinadigan lingvistik stilistik vositalarni yaratish masalasi akademik jamoatchilik e'tiborini tortmoqda.*

Kalit so'zlar: *tilshunoslik, jamiyat, zamonaviy, globallashuv, til, tadqiqot.*



TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILIY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G'OYALAR



Language reflects culture in society and is a reflection of understanding the world; it extends information, thereby demonstrating how a certain society accepts, processes, evaluates, and disseminates the information.

It is known that there are several linguistic schools, trends, and directions in the history of linguistics, among which, especially, Indian, Greek, and Arabic linguistics schools hold a separate place. One of the great scholars who paid serious attention to language issues was Alisher Navoi, who believed that language emerged as a result of the need for communication among people, and that the ability to speak is a divine gift to humanity, but the creation of words is the work of humans, emphasizing the role of speech as a tool of communication among people. Compare: "Language is as honorable as speech, and indeed, if speech is unpleasant, it is because of the curse of language." Thus, Alisher Navoi anticipated the role of language in society as a means of communication among people. Indeed, language is a tool of communication, and language (speech) is a product of society, ideas, definitions, and descriptions that have existed since ancient times and are still relevant today. In fact, language is constantly evolving, and there are no barriers to its development.

In this matter, M.T. Iriskulov [3;9] stated: "The events that took place in India at the beginning of the 20th century can serve as good evidence on this subject. There was a case where two girls were found among a group of monkeys. One of the girls was around 2 years old, the other was 7-8 years old. They had adopted the habits of monkeys but could not speak. A psychologist from India initially raised these two girls in his home, then later raised the elder one (the younger one did not survive, falling ill and dying) in a children's home. The girl lived for another 10 years, but could not succeed in language and locomotion skills. During these years, she learned to speak nearly 45 words, but could not form sentences from them." In this way, she presented basic information. Accordingly, language is a social characteristic, as it emerges in the process of social development and labor activity. Language only exists within society, as a social structure that exists among people. The fate of language is tied to its existence within a speaking society. However, there is no development in these languages. Just as it was in ancient times, it remains so now. As Noam Chomsky emphasized, "There are rules in human nature for organizing language, so all languages have a common structural basis." At the same time, language serves as a means of interethnic communication, preservation of experience and knowledge, and transmission to future generations, and these processes are considered the accumulative function of language. The task of language, at the same time, is also referred to as its epistemological (knowledge process) function. The formation of the Uzbek Translation School is associated with the contributions of G. Salomov, N. Komilov, J. Sharipov, Q. Musayev, and others.

According to F.F. Usmanov, language is subject to a subjective anthropocentric nature, and in modern linguistics, language is seen as both a subject of language and culture. Describing the cognitive, linguistic, and national linguistic landscape is crucial in describing linguistic anthropology.





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Several scholars in Uzbekistan, especially M. Iriskulov, A. Abduazizov, D. Ashurova, Sh. Safarov, A. Mamatov, and other researchers, are actively contributing to the field of linguistic anthropology. Linguistic anthropology is a discipline that studies the reciprocal influences between culture and language. Studies in linguistic-culture relations encompass sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, linguistic nationalism, cultural studies, and other related areas.

Linguist Wilhelm Von Humboldt emphasized: "The diversity of languages is not merely a diversity of sounds, but a result of the different worldviews of each nation." Upon deeper reflection, each nation has its unique way of perceiving, understanding, and thinking.

According to American linguist Benjamin Lee Whorf: "If Newton had not spoken English, had not thought in English, his discovery about gravity would have been somewhat different." The essence and function of language are often underestimated. Language is, in fact, the most important means of social communication. Its role as a means of communication far outweighs its other functions. Essentially, language is primarily a means of observing, listening, understanding, and comprehending the world.

The variable nature of language reflects the changing conditions in society. Language development and changes in language usage can be observed, and alternative paths that contribute to societal development and change can also be explored through language. Clearly, language is one of the most important tools for our civilization's broadest advancement around the world.

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