

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ**  
**федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение**  
**высшего образования**

**«ДАГЕСТАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**  
**Кафедра иностранных языков ЭФ**

Международная научно-практическая конференция

**«Современные проблемы лингвистики и теории преподавания**  
**иностранного языка»**

Махачкала, 2022 г.

УДК 81-22 (063)

---

Aubakirova, Gulbany. Modern trends in linguistics / G. Aubakirova, S.G. Iskakova  
. - Текст : непосредственный // Сборник Первой Международной научно-  
практической конференции «Современные проблемы лингвистики и теории  
преподавания иностранного языка». - Махачкала. - 2022. - С. 74-78.

**Modern trends in linguistics**

*Aubakirova G.T.*

*Candidate of philological sciences, professor*

*Iskakova S.G.*  
*PHD student*  
*Karaganda University of Kazpotrebsoyuz,*  
*Karaganda, Republic of Kazakhstan*

**Annotation.** This article discusses the historical and modern prerequisites for the development of linguistics in the modern paradigm. The author analyzes studies that have linguistic, sociological, cultural value and have a decisive impact on public life, contribute to the formation of the worldview of the people. The author notes that the interdisciplinary approach in modern linguistics is relevant and consists in combining linguistic, psychological, philosophical methods of language learning. At the same time, linguists and historians continue to discuss the problem of the origin of Slavic writing, the reconstruction of the linguistic situations of the past.

**Keywords.** Linguistics, linguistics, language, linguistic concept, development of linguistics.

Language is the most important means of human communication. Language, as a means of communication and as a system of signs, is studied by many sciences. In modern society, language is a means of communication between people. As you know, modern science consists of three components: natural science (studies the phenomena and laws of development of the existence of nature); social (social) sciences (study various aspects of life) of human society); philosophy (studies the general laws of functioning and development of nature, society and thinking). Linguistics, as the science of human language, is one of the social sciences. A significant role in the development of general questions of linguistics belongs to the French thinker R. Descartes (1586-1650) and the German scientists G.V. Leibniz (1646-1716) and W. Von Humboldt (1767-1835). Humboldt laid the foundations of the philosophy of language of the general theory of language and speech [4]. At the beginning of the 20th century, theories and methods of formal direction were developed. Attention is paid to the structure of the forms of the word, as well as the structure of the phrase. In Russia, the formal direction was represented by the following schools: Moscow, its founder is F.F. Fortunatov (1848-1914) and Kazanskaya, founder - I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay (1845-1929) [5].

Linguistics, on the way of its development, is an ever-expanding field of scientific directions. In the process of refining the object, new aspects of research are separated, and then - new scientific branches. For example, comparative ethnolinguistics is becoming a new direction, oriented towards a comparative study of national languages and cultures, from the point of view of reflecting in them the problems of ethnic identification, interethnic contacts. The direction of ethnolinguistics has not previously been considered in detail, but in recent years an international commission on ethnolinguistics has been created, it has united etymologists and dialectologists with folklorists, ethnologists, culturologists, which made it possible to create a common approach to understanding the connections between language and the phenomena of folk culture, which was set by the studies of S. M. Tolstoy, with an emphasis on historical and genetic aspects[6]. Thus, the first project of the encyclopedic ethnolinguistic dictionary "Slavic Antiquities" prepared under the guidance of S.M. Tolstoy. This project became the implementation of the concept of N.I. Tolstoy. In the development of the theory of linguistics, the activities of L.V. Shcherba - the creator of a linguistic concept based on linguistic observation and experiment. In 1974, selected works by L.V. Shcherba under the title "Language system and speech activity". In 1983, his book "Russian Vowels in Qualitative Relation" (1st edition - 1912) was republished [7]. It is impossible not to mention the student A.A. Shakhmatova and L.V. Shcherby - V.V. Vinogradov. He was the largest representative of Russian linguistics in the mid-twentieth century. The works of V.V. Vinogradova: "Essays on the history of the Russian literary language of the XVII - XX centuries." (1934), "Russian language. Grammatical doctrine of the word "(1947). Vinogradov's works have not lost their significance, some of them have been republished: Studies in Russian Grammar (1975) and Lexicology and Lexicography (1977). The basis of Vinogradov's linguistic concept is the word and style of the language in their systemic, social and historical conditionality [2].

In the same direction, A.A. Alekseev, E.M. Vereshchagin. In their works, the textology of the most ancient Slavic-Russian translated monuments is promoted, the history of the common Slavic literary language, the Slavic literary heritage is explored. A significant phenomenon was the monograph by E.M. Vereshchagin "Church Slavonic Books in Russia" (2001). The focus is on issues of linguistic source study: the corpus of Cyril and Methodius sources was studied and introduced into scientific use and cultural environment: "Writing about the right faith", "Praise to Gregory the Theologian", "Canon on finding the relics of Clement of Rome", "Following the Dormition of Cyril" , ancient hymnographic works "The Canon for the Nativity of Christ", fragments of the "Book of Elijah",

etc. The problems of translation from ancient languages into Church Slavonic, the indirect influence of Hebrew on Church Slavonic literature were considered [1].

The issues of Indo-European and Nostratic linguistics, the theory of distant kinship of languages, interest in the reconstruction, deciphering of ancient writing systems retain their scientific novelty. Through the works of Academician V.V. Ivanov at the turn of the XX-XXX centuries, domestic Indo-European studies were recreated, Hittology and the study of Tocharian languages were developed. Evidence of which was the monograph "Indo-European language and Indo-Europeans. Reconstruction and historical and typological analysis of the proto-language and proto-culture", written jointly by V.V. Ivanov and T.V. Gamkrelidze. In the modern world, one of the topical aspects of Indo-European studies is a comparative analysis of Indo-European proto-forms in the context of Semitic and Nostratic languages, within the framework of the Moscow School of Nostratic Linguistics [3]. The development of Nostratic is ensured by the cooperation of specialists in languages of different families, under the guidance of Academician V.A. Dybo - the organizer of the Nostratic Seminar. V.M. Illich-Svitych.

The achievements of areal linguistics are significant, as evidenced by regular conferences on the problems of areal studies in linguistics and ethnography. Modern problems of areal linguistics were developed on the material of specific languages: Indo-European (E.A. Makaev), Slavic (T.I. Vendina, G.P. Klepikova, G.A. Tsykhun, etc.), Romance (M.A. Borodina), Iranian (D.I. Edelman). Among the new directions we can note cognitive linguistics. The object of study of which is language as a general cognitive mechanism, a tool for encoding and transforming information. The issues of cognitive linguistics include: the study of the basis of human consciousness and language, the "mental" foundations for understanding and producing speech, the study of the language of the deaf and dumb, the analysis of the relationship between human language and animal languages, etc. At present, we can talk about the third generation of cognitologists (V. Ivans, A. Stefanovich, S. Gris, N. N. Boldyrev, E. M. Pozdnyakova, O. K. Iriskhanova). This indicates that cognitive linguistics will not lose its positions in the future. However, as it should be in any scientific community, cognitive linguistics has serious critics, both within itself and from representatives of other areas. On the pages of her articles, E. S. Kubryakova constantly argues with them, giving the reader the opportunity to reflect on the controversial weaknesses of cognitive research. Linguocognitistics of the modern stage refers to the functioning, development of concepts, their actualization. The texts in which the concept is updated bear the imprint of the socio-cultural and political conditions of their creation. This approach makes it possible to consider extralinguistic processes, to identify aspects of the interaction between the conceptual picture of

the world and a broad cultural context, which makes the description of concepts deeper and more detailed. The change in the subject and research field of linguistics is due to a number of factors: geopolitical and social shifts taking place at the turn of the 20th-21<sup>st</sup> centuries; change in the territory of distribution of languages; reduction in the number of languages, their fragmentation and confusion; the functioning of languages in the field of electronic communication; the influence of the religious component, etc.

An interdisciplinary approach is relevant, which consists in combining linguistic, psychological and philosophical methods of learning a language. In the works of the last decade, it is characteristic to consider linguistic facts from the standpoint of an integrated system-functional approach. The authors see the advantage of this approach in combining the traditional structural-grammatical structure with the methods of anthropocentric orientation - psycholinguistic, cognitive, communicative, pragmatic, discursive.

## REFERENCES

1. Vereshchagin E.M. The history of the emergence of the ancient common Slavic literary language: Translation activities of Cyril and Methodius and their students. M., 2001. S. 57-76.
2. Vinogradov, V.V. On some linguo-methodological views of Acad. L.V. Shcherba / V.V. Vinogradov // Russian language abroad. - 1970. - No. 2. - S. 37-53.
3. Gamkrelidze T.V., Ivanov V.V. Indo-European language and IndoEuropeans: Reconstruction and historical-typological analysis of proto-language and proto-culture. 1-P. Tbilisi, 1984.
4. Gukhman M.M. Historical typology and the problem of diachronic constants. – M., 1980.
5. Reformatsky A.A. Introduction to linguistics. M.: AspectPress, 2010. 536 p.
6. Tolstaya S.M. Ethnolinguistics // Institute of Slavic Studies.50 years. - M., 1996. - S. 241.
7. Shcherba, L.V. Selected works on linguistics and phonetics / L. V. Shcherba. - L.: Publishing House of Leningrad State University, 1958. - 182 p