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**INTEGRATION OF PRAGMALINGUISTICS,  
FUNCTIONAL TRANSLATION STUDIES AND  
LANGUAGE TEACHING PROCESSES**

(dedicated to the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Candidate of Philological Sciences,  
Associate Professor M.Kh.Alimova)

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**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ  
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БУХОРО ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ**

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ТАРЖИМАШУНОСЛИК ВА ТИЛ ЎРГАТИШ  
ЖАРАЁНЛАРИ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯСИ**

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Аракин В.Д. таъкидлашича инглиз тили секин аста синиш жараёни VI асрнинг биринчи ярмида бошланган бўлиб, кейинги жараён палатализация (юмшоклашиш) босқичига ўтган[5]. XVIII-XIX аср оралиғида галлицизмлар рус тилининг лексик таркибий қисмидан жой олди. Бу давр мобайнида галлицизмлар барча соҳаларни қамраб олишга улгурди[6].

Хулоса қилиб айтган XXI асрга келиб инглиз тили аксарият давлатларнинг давлат тили ва расмий тили бўлиб, Буюк Британия, Англия, Шотландия, Шимолий Ирландия, Канада, Австралия, Янги Зеландия, АҚШ, бундан ташқари расмий тил сифатида айрим давлатларнинг, яъни шимолий Африка давлати, Ҳиндистон ва Покистон давлатлар расмий тили ҳисобланади.

Ҳозирда шиддат билан ривожланаётган соҳалардан бири бўлган ҳарбий фани ҳаётнинг етакчи соҳалардан бирига айланди. Натижада, ушбу соҳа терминологияси дунё тилларида ўзига хос луғавий мажмуани ташкил этди. Хусусан, француз тилидан инглиз тилига ҳарбий терминологиясида жуда кўплаб янги терминлар юзага келган. Ҳозирда бошқа соҳаларда эътибор бўлганидек, ҳарбий терминология ҳам жадаллик билан ривожлантириб тилга бўлган эътибор четда қолиб келмасилигини талаб этади. Бу жиҳат илмий тадқиқ қилиш учун асос бўлди. Бугунги кунга келиб дунё бўйича инглиз тилида 600 млн ва француз тилда эса 220 млн киши сўзлашади[7].

#### **Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати:**

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#### **LANGUAGE AS A KEY TO CONCIOUSNESS**

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**Annotation:** This article shows how Noam Chomsky influenced the modern understanding of the language, why the language is more complex than the developers of artificial intelligence say, and what are the shortcomings of the theory of universal grammar.

**Аннотация:** Вэтом статье показано, как Ноам Хомский повлиял на современное понимание языка, почему язык более сложен, чем об этом говорят разработчики искусственного интеллекта, и какие всё-таки есть недостатки у теории универсальной грамматики.

**Аннотация:** Ushbu maqolada Noam Xomskiy tilni zamonaviy tushunishga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatganligi, nima uchun til sun'iy intellektni ishlab chiquvchilar aytgandan ko'ra murakkabroq bo'lganligi va umumiy grammatika nazariyasining qanday kamchiliklari borligi ko'rsatilgan.

**Key words:** artificial intelligence, method, mechanism, universal grammar, generativism, structuralist paradigm, theory of language, empiricism, cognition.

**Ключевые слова:** искусственный интеллект, метод, механизм, универсальная грамматика, генеративизм, структуралистская парадигма, теория языка, эмпиризм, познание.

**Kalit so'zlar:** sun'iy zakovat, usul, mexanizm, universal grammatika, generativizm, strukturaviy g'oya, til nazariyasi, empirizm, bilish.

Today we understand how Noam Chomsky influenced the modern understanding of the language, why the language is more complex than the developers of artificial intelligence say, and what are the shortcomings of the theory of universal grammar. One of the first and also widely known works of Chomsky is the book "Syntactic Structures" (1957), in which he presented the idea of generative, or generative linguistics. "The end result of these studies should be a theory of linguistic structure, in which the descriptive mechanisms of concrete grammars would be presented and studied abstractly, without reference to specific languages" [1]. The peculiarity of Chomsky's method is that he presented the grammar of a natural language in the form of a mechanism that is capable of generating an infinite number of grammatically correct sentences in the presence of initially limited language resources. However, his goal was not only to reveal a mathematically accurate grammatical system, but also to explain the creative use of language by people and the mechanisms of language acquisition by children. The idea of a universal grammar arose on the basis of a whole complex of studies devoted to the topic of the connection between language and thinking, in particular on the text of Vygotsky (Thinking and Speech, 1934), and is also based on Descartes's views on the innate nature of thinking. The views of Noam Chomsky have repeatedly undergone changes, but his fundamental premise remained unchanged - the ability to language is innate.

The scientist believes that universal grammar as a general set of syntactic rules is built into the brain. Thus, the logic according to which we build sentences, operate with linguistic constructions, is dictated by the very nature, biological features of our brain, and this is one of the conditions according to which there is a universal grammar. "The study of universal grammar is the study of the nature of human intellectual ability. It attempts to formulate the necessary and sufficient conditions that a system must satisfy in order to be considered a potential human language - conditions that not only accidentally turned out to be applicable to

existing human languages, but which are rooted in human "language ability" and thus form an innate organization that establishes what is considered a language experience and what kind of knowledge of the language arises on the basis of this experience "[2]. A really shining example of this idea is the observation of how children learn language. At about the age of two, the child already understands speech, apparently without any theoretical basis for this understanding. In addition, anyone with a normal level of mental development is able to use language.

The most original and truly revolutionary aspect of Chomsky's theory of language was his conviction that the formation of language does not occur from sounds to words and, further, to sentences, but, on the contrary, from abstract syntactic structures to phonetics. Thus, generativism began to engage not in the study and description of the language, but in modeling the process of the formation of a language in general, at the most abstract level, isolated from the binding to any particular language. However, from the epistemological point of view, the theory of universal grammar leads us to the recognition of the impossibility of obtaining objective knowledge by an individual, that is, to anti-realism. The innate ability for language, if any, provides but also limits our cognitive capabilities - just like the categories in Kant's theory. In this regard, I recall the views of the late Wittgenstein, who was convinced that it is impossible to find any stable formations in natural language. His point of view excludes the existence of a universal grammar. According to the late Wittgenstein, we are not capable of adequately comprehending reality as such. The individual is doomed to deal with "epistemological pluralism", the essence of which is revealed in terms of "language games", "family similarities" and "forms of life." No matter how we relate to the practical aspect of the theory of generative grammar, it cannot be denied that its goals are relevant, and the methods for solving problems are original. Chomsky's theory has weaknesses along with strengths, but nevertheless it made a revolution in linguistics: there was a shift from the structuralist paradigm to the generative one. Generative linguistics, based on the principle of rationalism and constructivism, has come out with an active criticism of behaviorism. In turn, it is interesting to follow the argumentation of Chomsky, who criticized W. Quine's theory of language, who builds his theory based on the principles of holism. Holism is a position in philosophy and science on the problem of the ratio of part and whole, proceeding from the qualitative uniqueness and priority of the whole in relation to its parts, empiricism and behaviorism.

Quine interprets empiricism as the only possible connection between a person and the outside world - objects affect our senses, which then form the information received and send signals to the brain. This point of view corresponds to the behavioristic principle of cognition of the surrounding reality, which can be expressed in the formula "stimulus - reaction - reinforcement". According to Quine, language learning happens according to this pattern. Thus, every word we use is the result of the purposeful impact of the social world on the individual.

The principle of holism complements Quine's theory of language and claims that a person memorizes not just individual words, but entire complexes, contexts in which words can be used. Chomsky criticizes the principle of behaviorism and shows its inconsistency, pointing out the creative foundations of language. A word used in a non-trivial context does not lead us into a stupor, we still understand which object is meant, despite the word used for us in an unusual way. We use the language in accordance with the given situation. The individual is able to understand - as well as create - sentences that he has not heard before. While, according to behaviorism, the individual will learn only those words that have been supported in a sufficient way, but this excludes the possibility of non-trivial use of linguistic constructions. The assumption that the ability to create and use language is biologically inherent in us does not conflict with the fact of its creative use, since it is not limited by factors from the outside, as, for example, in behaviorism. Moreover, behaviorism does not explain the nature of synonyms.

Within the framework of this concept, it is impossible to explain the process of an individual's understanding of various words with similar meanings. Thus, it is unclear how a limited set of stimuli will generate unlimited variations in word use. The formation of generative linguistics became possible thanks to such previous traditions of language learning as philosophical grammar, which originated in the seventeenth century, as well as structuralism, the founder of which is considered Ferdinand de Saussure. According to Chomsky, structuralism is a fruitful area of research, it "showed that there are structural relationships in language that can be studied abstractly" [3].

Many of the ideas that have found their embodiment in generative grammar have been taken from the structuralist tradition. For example, the methods of segmentation and classification that Saussure was engaged in, having undergone some changes, found their application in Chomsky's superficial structure of language. However, generative grammar covers more areas of research, it is closely intertwined with neurophysiology and the psychology of cognition.

#### **The list of used literature:**

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### **КУЛЬТУРА И ЕЕ ОСНОВНЫЕ УРОВНИ**

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**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматривается понятие и значение культуры в современном мире и ее основные характеристики. В статье также обсуждаются пять основных уровней культуры, а именно,