



## ISSUES OF LANGUAGE AND RESEARCHING AREA

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<b>Received:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> February 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> March 2023 <b>Published:</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> March 2023	The article talks about new trends in linguistics. Researches in which the role of the individual factor in the analysis of the text is considered to be important are highlighted in the coverage of language issues.
<b>Keywords:</b> anthropocentrism, cognitivism, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, personality characteristics, personality factor	

Language has always been a source of wonder and controversy among researchers. Language, which is just a tool of communication, embodies many aspects as a product of consciousness. These states encompass such conflicting signs as naturalness, materiality, historicity, modernity, generality, and particularity, as a result of which language becomes an extremely complex structure and boundless object. As a result, different approaches to studying it begin to emerge.

This is due to the fact that many methods and approaches are used to define the main point of the research center and the emergence of language. Today, in world linguistics, new branches of science are leading in the study of language, the main common feature of which is the analysis of the text based on the signs of its author.

Psycholinguistic concepts are combined with sociolinguistic concepts in the study of texts in which the personality factor occupies a central place. They complement each other in the study of personality traits. Due to this, researches often use a combined analysis of these aspects.

In particular, in Uzbek linguistics, the discourse interpretation of the text, the introduction of isosign concepts into the scope of science is distinguished by the harmonious research of all aspects of the communication process.

Linguistics is another new branch of science that has developed as a result of increased attention to the individual factor in linguistics. Psychic and social features of language are important in linguoculturalology. Lingvokulturology studies language issues in connection with the cognitive knowledge of a person. Research in this direction led to the emergence of cognitive linguistics and a number of related concepts in linguistics. In particular, in studies based on the cognitive approach to language, concepts representing the connection of language with

the thinking activity of a person were brought to science.

When people communicate through language, each user's own style is formed. In the process of communication, people not only convey a message or information, but also show their personalities, characteristics, characteristics, character, nature, mood, mental state, in general, personal characteristics. The main condition of text formation depends on the personal characteristics of its author and listener. It examines issues related to speech communication that reflects the personality characteristics of a person, the communicative intention formed on the basis of the social characteristics of the participants of the communication process, its forms of expression and the influence of the method of expression on the speech situation.

It seems that the role and importance of the individual factor in the emergence and development of language in linguistics is very important, and language as an expression of thought manifests individual characteristics in social, political, cultural and several other relations. as a treasure of opportunities that form and develop, can be manifested in thousands of forms and manifestations in speech communication, each form has its own purpose and task" requires a unique approach - substantial research. That is, in this place, language is "extremely sophisticated, complex, multifaceted, multitasking, both social and individual at the same time, created and endowed with the power of creativity, static and dynamic. , appears as a systematic and non-systemic phenomenon.

In this case, the text formed by means of language units and the personality characteristics of the language user are considered the main factor in its expression. In any text, the characteristics of the person who creates it are noticeable. The linguist scientist D. Khudoyberganova states that "speech creation is a process of using language elements, but



it is also a linguo-creative event that creates the possibilities available in certain language reserves, and consequently, ensures its development and dynamics.

The above-mentioned fields of science were formed on the basis of the mutual harmony of language and thought issues. The emergence and formation of these fields of science is related to the manifestation of personality characteristics in language. In linguistics, the emergence of new fields of science is observed in cases of increasing accuracy and approach to the essence in the illumination of personality characteristics in the text. In the central plan of the fields of linguistics, which have been formed in a certain sequence during historical periods, it is intended to show the aspects of connection of language with thinking, the place of the individual factor in the formation of the text.

Humanity has been interested in linguistic issues for a long time. In separating linguistics as an independent science from philosophy and logic, mainly semantic and syntactic features of language units were taken into account. But during the further development of linguistics, along with the formal research of language units in linguistics, it was found that the mechanism of their emergence, factors and needs ensure its development.

Linguistic units studied within the framework of structural linguistics are units that are formed in the language and have a specific meaning. But speech activity, the use of language units in it, is such a colorful and complex process that researching these aspects on a scientific basis will create new fields in linguistics.

The most important aspect of language communication is pragmatics. As long as it does not imply a pragmatic goal and does not serve to ensure its implementation, neither semantics nor syntax can be anything but nonsense, and there is no need for a person to keep these conditional signs in mind. This means that pragmatics is the source of life, the generator of language.

The necessity of the science of linguistics to study aspects related to a person and his personality characteristics within the framework of its issues is more clearly felt in the process of pragmatic analysis of the text. It can be said that the issues of pragmatics have significantly lagged behind the study of semantics and syntax. But it is in pragmatics that the most basic issues related to semantics and syntax can be solved. The reason is that pragmatics deals with the analysis of cases of use of language units in speech processes. Syntax studies how a person speaks and the structure of expression, while semantics explains what he (the person) is saying, what this text means. Pragmatics, on the other hand, seeks to

analyze under what conditions and for what purpose a person speaks, and studies the pragmatic nature of linguistic expression. Y.S. Stepanov's definition of the issues of semantics, syntax and pragmatics is more concise and systematic: "semantics" refers to the relationship of signs (language units) to the things expressed in them, "syntax" refers to the relationship of a sign (language unit) to a sign (language unit), "pragmatics" and it refers to the relationship of the sign (language unit) to the language user. Researcher M. Hakimov emphasizes that pragmatics studies the relationship of the speech act with the immediate context: "The interaction between the speech act and the context is considered the main object of study of pragmatics." Based on this, if we aim to have an idea about the emergence and development of the language, this will be achieved on the basis of the pragmlinguistic approach to language issues. But it is certain that we will not be able to fully illuminate human speech activity by studying only the semantic and syntactic features of language tools without putting the pragmatic approach in the analysis.

The results obtained in pragmlinguistic research are directly related to the issues of psycholinguistics, linguoculturology, speech culture, ethno-linguistics, sociolinguistics. But one of the main problems of the field is related to defining the exact boundary of linguo-pragmatics.

While the course of speech processes takes place through the direct and very active cognitive participation of the language owner, the development of the process is not an activity under the full discretion and control of the language owner. In this case, the speaker of the language has a great influence on the environment and the need to understand it. Therefore, language is a form of cognitive activity of a social nature, in other words, a product of the needs of the language owner.

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