

**ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN LINGUISTICS AND THEIR  
SOLUTIONS**

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКИ И ИХ  
РЕШЕНИЯ**

**ZAMONAVIY TIL BILIMINING AKTUAL MUAMMOLARI VA ULARNING  
YECHISH YO'LLARI.**

**Mamadaliyeva Zahro Shuhratjon kizi**

Ferghana State University

[zahromamadaliyeva05@gmail.com](mailto:zahromamadaliyeva05@gmail.com)

**Abstract.** This article examines the conceptual interest of applied linguistics in the future of the English language and its varieties in the light of its current state, the challenges it faces, and the apparent threats to half the world's languages. The paper emphasizes the importance of an expanded study of the history of the English language by considering the linguistic influences associated with its changes, as well as the experiences, expectations and attitudes of its speakers towards the language.

**Keywords:** global English, language changes, features of the English language, diversity of the English language.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilining kelajagiga amaliy tilshunoslikning kontseptual qiziqishi va uning hozirgi holati, duch keladigan muammolar va dunyo tillarining yarmiga nisbatan aniq tahdidlar nuqtai nazaridan uning o'zgarishlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqolada ingliz tili tarixini uning o'zgarishi bilan bog'liq lingvistik ta'sirlarni, shuningdek, so'zlashuvchilarning tilga bo'lgan tajribasi, umidlari va munosabatlarini hisobga olgan holda kengaytirilgan o'rganish importi ta'kidlanadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** global ingliz tili, til o'zgarishlari, ingliz tilining xususiyatlari, ingliz tilining xilma-xilligi.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматривается концептуальный интерес прикладной лингвистики к будущему английского языка и его вариациям в свете его нынешнего состояния, проблем, с которыми он сталкивается, и

очевидных угроз для половины языков мира. В статье подчеркивается важность расширенного изучения истории английского языка путем рассмотрения лингвистических влияний, связанных с его изменениями, а также опыта, ожиданий и отношения его носителей к языку.

**Ключевые слова:** глобальный английский язык, языковые изменения, особенности английского языка, разнообразие английского языка.

## **INTRODUCTION**

In recent years, the rapid growth and unprecedented dominance of the English language has changed the global linguistic environment and sparked concern and debate about its future. The language has emerged as a leading international lingua franca, spoken by millions of people in a variety of linguistic and cultural contexts around the world. This paper examines the conceptual interest in the global spread of the English language and the possible scenarios that await this language and its varieties from the point of view of applied linguistics. This is an attempt to explore the future of the English language in the light of the growth and dominance of the English language in the global linguistic arena. The article emphasizes the importance of an expanded study of the history of the English language by considering the linguistic influences associated with its changes, as well as the experiences, expectations and attitudes towards the language of its speakers (Kachru, 2018).

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The unprecedented triumph of the English language is a linguistic phenomenon that has left far-reaching consequences in various fields and fields of activity. Changes in the English language are not just modifications of the linguistic system of the language, but a process that has made language a key subject in changing the world linguistic reality. Consequently, the development of the English language has created a complex contextual environment that reflects issues related to relationships with various world languages, linguistic realities, diverse sociolinguistic phenomena and language pedagogy. Linguists believe that there is an urgent need to capture and

analyze the changing linguistic landscape of the world, as well as to make informed recommendations.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The concept of “language change” as a subject of study in historical and comparative linguistics is changes in language that occur over time. We are talking about what and when changes occur in the linguistic system of a language under the influence of specific factors of various types and nature. Change is a natural pattern that applies to all living things, including the ever-changing language. Living languages are in a constant state of change because one of the eternal truths about living languages is that they all evolve. Therefore, it is no secret that languages change over the years.

During the period of modern English, which many scholars describe as a very eventful period, the English language continued to demonstrate an extraordinary ability to benefit from all influences, both internal and external, and contribute them to the development of its domestic and international history. In describing modern English, it should be noted that modern English is most simply defined as the third stage in the history of the language, which began around 1450 (the first two stages being Old English and Middle English). Linguists have divided this stage into "Early Modern English" and "Late Modern English". The early modern period was transformative for both England and the language due to the influence of a number of technological, cultural and scientific events that occurred and had significant linguistic consequences for the language. Early Modern English saw a number of very significant and liberating changes that were to have a profound impact on how the language would be used and treated.

The Global Englishes paradigm questions the notions of geographical linguistic boundaries and distinct language varieties, and instead emphasizes the multicentricity and variability of the English language. As many researchers note, the English language is closely related to the processes of globalization: it is the language of threat, desire, destruction and opportunity. It cannot be usefully understood in terms

of modernist state-centric models of world language imperialism or in terms of traditional, segregationist models of language. It is argued that, while a strategy for pluralizing world languages is useful, it is preferable to view English within a more complex vision of globalization, that is, one that views the role of English critically and comprehensively. Our definition of Global Englishes also has much in common with the concept of translanguistic practice, which demonstrates growing linguistic hybridity. Theses about the difference between a multilingual orientation as a continuation of the monolingual paradigm and a translingual orientation, which presents language in more dynamic terms, are also reminiscent of Global Englishes. For example, among others, the following factors are noteworthy (Salih, 2018):

- ▶ languages are in contact with others, and the separation of languages with different identifiers must be problematized;
- ▶ users treat all available language codes as a kind of arsenal, which is not divided according to their designations, and they do not have separate competencies, but an integrated set of necessary competencies;
- ▶ languages can complement each other in communication, allowing for greater creativity.

## **CONCLUSION**

Since applied linguistics is a discipline that studies the development of the English language in the context of the experience of its speakers, it is quite reasonable to explore and develop theoretical aspects of its ontogenesis and possible prospects. More research is needed to create new paradigms for studying the interaction between different forms of English in a global context, with particular emphasis on the field of language learning. This question is quite complex because we need to first establish what characteristics native speakers of English have, especially in the light of rethinking the traditional concept of a native speaker of English.

## REFERENCES

1. Kachru B. World Englishes in world contexts. In H. Momma & M. Matto (Eds.), *A Companion to the History of the English Language*. Blackwell. 2018. — 567–580 pp. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781444302851.ch55>
2. Salih A. A. & Ali H. H. English language and the changing linguistic landscape: New trends in ELT classrooms. *Arab World English Journal (AWEJ)*, 2018. - 9(1), 97-107. <https://doi.org/10.24093/awej/vol9no1.7>
3. Brutt-Griffler J. *World English: A study of its development*. UK: Multilingual Matters, 2012 Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.21832/9781853595790>
4. Crystal D. *The English language: A guided tour of the language*. - London: Penguin Books, 2012. - 229 p.