



INTERCONNECTION OF DIVERSE FIELDS WITH APPLIED LINGUISTICS

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Introduction. Language is a sophisticated system that affects and reflects many facets of human existence; it is more than just a means of communication. The goal of applied linguistics as a field of study is to close the gap between theoretical linguistics and real-world applications. This article will examine the various uses of linguistics and how they relate to communication, technology, education, and other fields. Language education is one of the main areas of applied linguistics' focus. Creating efficient language teaching strategies requires an understanding of how people learn and use language. This entails looking at linguistic theories in order to create useful tactics for language learners. Furthermore, applied linguistics makes a substantial contribution to language assessment, guaranteeing that language proficiency is assessed meaningfully and accurately.

Applied linguistics penetrates the technology sector in addition to education. Linguistic insights are essential for creating language-based applications and enhancing human-computer interaction in light of the development of artificial intelligence and natural language processing. Additionally, language diversity, sociolinguistics, and intercultural communication are important topics that the field is crucial in addressing. Moreover, applied linguistics is essential to the investigation of language impairments and the creation of interventions for



people who struggle with communication. via the use of linguistic theories in clinical settings.

Interlinked connection between Linguistics and Language teaching

In order to properly study Applied Linguistics, the researchers have examined the relationship between linguistics and language education. Following World War II, linguistics have emerged as a subject with a connection to educating second languages, and this relationship has continued until current days. People have perceived these above-mentioned terms as two distinct fields of study. Linguistics is science whereas language teaching is called as an art. (Varshney, R.L. 1998:1141) One common description in the field of education is the division between linguistics as a science and language instruction as an art. Following there 3 various interpretations of this distinction:

1. Linguistics as a Science:

Definition- The systematic study of language as a phenomenon is the focus of the scientific field of linguistics. Language usage in a variety of contexts is examined, along with their structure, form, and meaning.

Approach- To find patterns and regularities in language, linguists use empirical techniques, observation, analysis, and experimentation. The study of linguistics aims to comprehend the fundamental ideas that underpin linguistic systems.

Focus- Developing theories, putting them to the test, and coming up with broad guidelines regarding language variation, evolution, and structure are all part of linguistics' scientific process.

2. Language Teaching as an Art:

Definition- Due to the fact that teaching languages requires the use of abilities, intuition, creativity, and adaptability, it is frequently referred to as an art.

Approach- Teaching languages frequently calls for a flexible and individualized approach, adjusting techniques to the unique requirements and traits of each student. It entails the inventive application of numerous methods and approaches to support efficient learning.

Focus- Teaching languages is an art, and it requires teachers to be able to engage their students, foster a positive learning environment, and modify their methods to fit the needs of different learners and situations.

Numerous linguists held varying opinions regarding the applicability of linguistics to language instruction. Linguistics is not useful when teaching English to speakers of other languages. (Mackey, W.F. 1965, 1141) Nevertheless, he also held the following beliefs: linguistic descriptions are not



always the same or similar; linguistic scientists' methods of teaching are not always the most effective; mistakes predicted by Contrastive Analysis are not always the result of interference from mother tongues; linguistic descriptions alone are insufficient; the correction of errors is required; the many terms and approaches used in linguistics are a result of the superficial, incomplete, and misleading applications of various descriptions; and the majority of grammars that are approved by linguistic scientists are hard to understand. Moreover, linguistics has a lot to offer the teaching of second languages. (Halliday, M.A.K., A. McIntosh and P. Steevens, 1965) To conclude this there is overlap between the two, despite the fact that this distinction is frequently made. Strong linguistic principles are often essential for effective language teaching, and the complexities and practical difficulties of language teaching provide new insights into linguistic research. A lot of language instructors combine the art of teaching with the science of linguistics to produce engaging and successful language learning programs.

Linguistics and technology. With developments in digital technology, there is a growing and dynamic relationship between applied linguistics and technology that is closely related. A number of tools and applications that use linguistic insights to improve language-related processes have been developed as a result of this connection. Technology and applied linguistics interact in the following ways:

I Linguistics is applied to NLP

The field of linguistics is known to be knowledgeable about how texts are organized. An enlightened perspective holds that the main objective of linguistics is to investigate the mental processes that underlie language. Since it is impossible to observe them directly, linguistics attempts to mimic, or model, the language proficiency of native speakers by observing the unintended consequences of their speech output and by identifying and formally presenting the rules governing this output. Linguistics seeks to identify and/or hypothesize the fundamental building blocks and operating principles of languages at every level. Modern linguistics operates in a formal manner, employing one or more of the numerous interpretations and/or manifestations of linguistic formality listed in the following:

- Implementation of mathematical notation
- Following the mechanical-symbol-manipulation-device paradigm, linguistic analysis
- Depending only on the word formations and word combinations.

- Gathering all the necessary data without following any strict guidelines and ruling out the possibility of formal heuristics;
- summarizing the results as a formal mathematical object, usually in the form of a calculus or formal grammar;
- applying the formal object from (ii) to describe, or generate, a set of linguistic entities sharing a property or properties;
- assuming (practically, without ever trying to prove that experimentally) that the native speaker has a natural intuitive ability to distinguish each linguistic entity possessing the property (or properties) in question from any entity lacking it (or them);
- claiming (or more realistically, trying to perfect the formal object in (ii) to achieve a situation, such that the set of entities described or generated in (iii) con.
- Since they're all associated with ambiguity, they could all be significant for NLP. Insights from applied linguistics, such as syntactic and semantic analysis, contribute to the development of NLP algorithms which in turn focus on interconnecting computers with human language.

II Apps and Platforms:

Email correspondence now takes the place of handwriting. Alternatively, typewriters and keyboards are becoming ubiquitous worldwide for document writing. It is important to consider the affordances and affectivities of new technologies once we have addressed their impact. Regarding the advantages of new technologies, computers provide users with wider display screens and feature-rich keyboards that enable them to type longer messages in addition to speaking. Conversely, there are drawbacks and drawbacks to modern technology.

In actuality, using text and instant messaging involves omitting some grammatically incorrect verb tenses, reducing endings, and using some unusual abbreviations. Texts are always typed by SMS users in accordance with their pronunciation. For instance, someone writes «bcs» rather than «because.». This is a result of the way they write and pronounce words being identical. Mphahlele and Mashamite (2005, p166) believed that learners' language proficiency would be impacted by SMS language. To be precise that the two categories of skills that comprise language proficiency-the ability to write clearly and concisely and the ability to use words appropriately in context-are both impacted by cellphone language.

The use of text and instant messaging negatively affects students' acquisition of the English language in the classroom. However, linguists will be very helpful



to non-native English speakers if they can figure out a way to standardize the use of these shortcuts. If certain sounds are absent, using these shortcuts could make up for it. Also, because students are so driven to use these shortcuts-nearly all of them beg educators to permit them to use them for writing assignments inside the classroom, and they become irate when they are required not to—it will be a huge benefit to English language teaching and learning in the classroom.

III Speech Recognition and Pronunciation Tools

The contribution of applied linguistics to the speech recognition is that applied linguistics research on phonetics and pronunciation guides the development of tools that assist learners in improving their spoken language skills. Meanwhile, speech recognition technologies and pronunciation tools provide real-time feedback on learners' pronunciation, helping them refine their spoken language abilities.

For instance 5 tools that are recommended to be used in enhancing the pronunciation skills:

- Phonemic chart (45 different sounds in English or as they are known as phonemic chart can serves as an interactive guide);

- English accent coach (well-known as online game that helps work on perceptual skills);

- YounGlish (a great tool which is used by typing in a word and it searches from Youtube to give learners hundreds of examples of people saying that word);

- Ororo.tv (range of short videos with subtitles for learners to watch. Students find a show that they like, listen carefully for a few minutes and try to identify the stressed words. While acquiring new words they listen again, pause between scenes and repeat the sentences using the same stress);

- SpeechAce (This online tool is based on voice recognition technology and is all about productive skills. Learners choose their lesson, click 'play' and they hear a short sentence. Click 'record', repeat the sentence as best they can and click 'stop').

IV Digital Language Assessment:

The design of language assessments is informed by applied linguistics, which guarantees the validity, reliability, and equity of the evaluation of language proficiency. Digital language tests, on the other hand, make use of technology to administer exams, grade answers, and offer thorough feedback. These tests might comprise speaking, listening, writing, and reading exercises.

As great example of digital language assessment can be brought Duolingo, it is known as innovative, computer-adaptive, digitally first assessment of English



language competency for use and communication in English-medium contexts. (Cardwellet al., 2023; Settles et al., 2020). Speaking, Writing, Reading, and Listening (SWRL), the four main components of English language proficiency, are evaluated by this exam, which is correlated with CEFR proficiency levels and descriptors (The Council of Europe, 2001, 2020).

V Computer-Assisted Language Teaching (CALL):

Computer-assisted language learning (CALL) is as «the investigation and exploration of computer-based applications in language learning and teaching.» CALL embraces a wide range of information and communications technology applications and approaches to teaching and learning foreign languages. G. when utilized for Web-based remote learning and virtual learning environments. It encompasses the following as well: mobile-assisted language learning (MALL), computer-mediated communication (CMC), interactive whiteboards, corpora and concordancers, and virtual world language learning.

VI Corpus Linguistics and Language Resources:

As a subfield of applied linguistics, corpus linguistics studies language patterns by analyzing vast amounts of online texts and resources. Language researchers, educators, and learners can utilize corpora to demonstrate how language functions. Regarding frequency, collocations, and grammar, they are able to analyze vocabulary. In a grammar book, they can test the explanations of grammar. In addition to displaying qualitative and quantitative analyses, they are able to explain the language. A big dictionary or grammar book can be created using corpora. In addition to finding commonly used vocabulary and expressions, they can compile corpora of specialized language types and identify some of the language's grammatical rules. To determine the kinds and patterns of errors made by English language learners, researchers can compare corpora of speech and writing from those learners with corpora of standard English. Corpora offers a multitude of perspectives on language use.

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РЕЗИЮМЕ

Ushbu maqola amaliy tilshunoslikning dinamik sohasini o'rganadi, turli sharoitlarda muayyan muammolarni hal qilish uchun lingvistik nazariyalar va metodologiyalardan foydalanish usullarini ko'rib chiqadi. Amaliy tilshunoslik til va uning amaliy qo'llanilishini, aloqa va texnologiyalardan tortib til ta'limigacha tushunish uchun zarurdir.

РЕЗИЮМЕ

В этой статье исследуется динамичная область прикладной лингвистики, рассматриваются способы использования лингвистических теорий и методологий для решения конкретных проблем в различных условиях. Прикладная лингвистика необходима для понимания языка и его практического применения, от коммуникации и технологий до языкового образования.

SUMMARY

This article explores the dynamic field of applied linguistics, looking at the ways in which linguistic theories and methodologies are used to solve concrete problems in various settings. Applied linguistics is essential to understanding language and its practical applications, from communication and technology to language education.