

## FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN LINGUISTICS WHICH ARE STILL UNSOLVED

**Akhmedova Nigina**

Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service Assistant teacher of the Department of Language Teaching

**Abstract:** Many children present with language difficulties (delay or disorder), and these difficulties can present and affect language in different ways. Below are some commonly described language problems. These might be known by a variety of different names and many children will have a combination of these difficulties.

**Key words:** Expressive language disorder – this is a child’s ability to express ideas and information verbally. It reflects the child’s ability to produce language, and their use of vocabulary and grammar.[4]

**Introduction:** *Receptive language disorder* – this refers to a child’s ability to comprehend incoming auditory information. These skills are required for effective listening, processing and understanding of spoken information.

*Specific Language Impairment (SLI)* – this describes a language difficulty that is not related to hearing difficulties, autism, or low IQ, although child may have other co-occurring problems such as delayed speech or literacy skills

*Word Finding Difficulties* – this describes a child that may have a good vocabulary knowledge but is slow and/or inaccurate at retrieving words during conversation or when asked questions.[3]

Other reasons for language delay

*Auditory processing Disorders* – this is disorder of processing language, and can be especially noticeable when the child has to try and follow language when there is lots of background noise

*Working Memory difficulties*- some children have difficulties with working memory and this is often misdiagnosed as auditory processing disorder or receptive language delay.[1]

*Processing Speed difficulties* – some children require more time to process information as they hear it. If lots of information is presented quickly, the child will only be able to process and remember some of that information

*Autism* – autism often presents with associated language difficulties. Sometimes these difficulties will relate to the subtle aspects of language such as understanding abstract aspects of language and interpreting things very literally.

*Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD/ADHD)* – although ADD does not cause language difficulties, kids with this condition often have associated language difficulties. Having ADD will also affect a child’s ability to listen and attend which will then affect their ability to learn language and follow instructions.

*Brain Injury* – a traumatic brain injury can affect language skills and language development if certain parts of the brain are injured.

Genetics – Specific Language difficulties can be hereditary, but there are many genetic syndromes that can

also affect language development

Hearing Difficulties – difficulties with hearing will almost always affect the development of language.[2] The above disorders describe a range of often co-occurring difficulties, and there are many more specific labels for other types of language problems. However, whatever the problem, language difficulties can have very serious effects on the academic achievements, and well-being of the child if they are unable to express themselves or unable to understand what is going on around them. Approximately three quarters of children with identified emotional and behavioural difficulties have significant language deficits.[5] Many children with language difficulties or delay also have other associated difficulties such as speech and literacy delay. If you suspect your child has a language difficulty refer them to a speech and language pathologist/ therapist for assessment.

An important factor in the acquisition of good language skills is the language environment that the children plays and learns in. Lots of quality interaction and play with other children and adults is great for language development.

### Reference:

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