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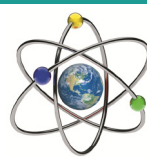
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- 13.00.00 Pedagogika fanlari
- 13.00.01 Pedagogika nazariyasi. Pedagogik ta'limotlar tarixi
- 13.00.02 Ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi (sohalar bo'yicha)
- 13.00.03 Maxsus pedagogika
- 13.00.04 Jismoniy tarbiya va sport mashg'ulotlari nazariyasi va metodikasi
- 13.00.05 Kasb-hunar ta'limi nazariyasi va metodikasi
- 13.00.06 Elektron ta'lim nazariyasi va metodikasi (ta'lim sohaları va bosqichlari bo'yicha)
- 13.00.07 Ta'limda menejment
- 13.00.08 Maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi
- 13.00.09 Ijtimoiy pedagogika
- 07.00.00 Tarix fanlari
- 19.00.00 Psixologiya fanlari
- 01.00.00 Fizika-matematika fanlari
- 02.00.00 Kimyo fanlari
- 03.00.00 Biologiya fanlari
- 09.00.00 Falsafa fanlari
- 10.00.00 Filologiya fanlari
- 11.00.00 Geografiya fanlari

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KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF A DIALECT FOR EXTRAORDINARY PURPOSES

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Abstract: This article discusses the key features of a language used for specific purposes. It looks into how we can define this type of language, examines different ways to understand it, explains when it is used, and compares it to English for Special Purposes (ESP).

Key words: special, language, linguistics, academic, purpose, English, communication, characteristics, features, professional.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada muayyan maqsadlarda ishlatiladigan tilning asosiy xususiyatlari muhokama qilinadi. Bu til turini qanday aniqlash mumkinligi ko'rib chiqiladi, uni tushunishning turli usullari o'rganiladi, qachon ishlatilishi tushuntiriladi va u maxsus maqsadlar uchun ingliz tili (ESP) bilan solishtiriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: maxsus, til, lingvistika, akademik, maqsad, ingliz tili, aloqa, xususiyatlar, professional.

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматриваются основные особенности языка, используемого для специальных целей. В ней рассматривается, как можно определить этот тип языка, изучаются различные способы его понимания, объясняется, когда он используется, и проводится его сравнение с английским языком для специальных целей (ESP).

Ключевые слова: специальный, язык, лингвистика, академический, цель, английский, коммуникация, характеристики, особенности, профессиональный.

INTRODUCTION

Figuring out the role of language in today's world, understanding why there are so many new words in specialized fields, and looking at how these special language terms fit into the larger picture of language are ongoing questions. These issues interest linguists and other researchers because language is complex and varied. As a result, we still don't have clear answers about what specialized language means and where it begins and ends.

Changes in language words are closely linked to the changes happening in people's lives. The time of rapid scientific and technological growth has led to many new terms being created. Right now, a person's work is becoming more important. Because of this, people are more interested in talking to others in their field and in using communication that gets good results.

New names in a language come from new things that exist. Many new special words are created to name these new objects we are learning about. This means that the issue of understanding and describing languages used for specific purposes is becoming increasingly important. LSP, which stands for Language for Specific Purposes, is an essential way to express specialized knowledge in fields like science, technology, manufacturing, and education. Its key part is terminology, and it serves as a sort of identification card that allows people to communicate effectively in professional settings.

Usually, when people talk about ESP or LSP, they are talking about learning languages for specific jobs or studies in different schools and universities. It's important to remember that there are many different connections between areas of knowledge and the jobs that come from them. So, the unique features of a specific professional language can vary a lot. After all, every professional language needs a basic set of general scientific ideas. This is just one way to do it. The main job of this area of study and practice, known as language for special purposes, is to find out what is common and what is specific when learning a foreign language for different reasons. Everyone knows that linguistics is the study of language. Its main goals include how to teach

language and how to study it effectively. We should also remember the theory behind professional communication. Different jobs use their own special language and ways of talking to each other.

The issue of language for specific purposes has no limits. It connects different fields and influences how we use language styles, understand communication between cultures, and study different professional languages. It also looks at how general and specific language features compare, and it includes ideas about teaching languages to various groups of students, among other things. In scientific discussions, people are still debating what "language for special purposes" really means and whether it should be considered part of different structures and functions. Language researchers think of LSP as a part of a shared literary language, as one of its different styles. They also see it as a unique part of the national language or as a piece of a national language that is based on it, making it an important part of that language. The definition of a language for specific purposes can change based on whether we see it as its own separate system or as something that exists on the edge of natural language. The study and teaching of languages for specific needs has been an important focus in both local and international language research and foreign language teaching methods for many years. In our country, the traditional study of how language works has helped develop a key part of modern language science known as the theory of language for specific uses. This has also influenced how we teach foreign languages.

In internal linguistics, the main theories and methods for this type of research were developed in the 1960s and 1970s in the studies of scientists like V. V. Vinogradov, O. S. Akhmanova, R. A. Budagov, and others. In the study of foreign languages, this area started to grow quickly in the late 1970s. Even though it has been developed for a long time and has many related aspects, there are many articles about how special-purpose languages work, but researchers still don't agree on what this concept means.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of Language for Specific Purposes (LSP) and English for Specific Purposes (ESP) has received considerable attention in both linguistic research and foreign language teaching. Scholars have examined specialized language from different perspectives, including its relationship with general and literary language, its terminology, functional characteristics, and its role in professional communication. The theoretical foundations of specialized language studies were developed in the works of V. V. Vinogradov, O. S. Akhmanova, R. A. Budagov, and other linguists, whose research contributed to understanding the structural and functional features of language used in specific professional contexts.

Akhmanova examined issues related to the functioning and optimization of natural communication systems, while Pearson focused on the role of terms and terminology in specialized contexts. Stevens considered special-purpose language learning from the perspective of foreign language education, whereas Khomutova investigated the linguistic aspects of Language for Specific Purposes. Crystal's studies of English as a global language provide an important basis for understanding the international role of English in scientific, technological, and professional communication. Gvishiani addressed the methodological characteristics of scientific communication, while Trim examined linguistic considerations in planning language courses and preparing teaching materials for specific purposes.

The existing studies demonstrate that LSP and ESP are closely associated with professional communication, terminology, specialized knowledge, and language teaching. At the same time, different approaches to defining the boundaries, functions, and linguistic characteristics of specialized language remain relevant in contemporary linguistic research. Unlike studies that focus mainly on individual aspects of terminology, professional communication, or language teaching, the present study considers the key characteristics of LSP in an integrated manner and examines them through the example of ESP. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between specialized and general language, the lexical and syntactic features of ESP, and its role in academic and professional communication.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodological framework of the study is based on descriptive, comparative, analytical, and functional approaches. These methods were selected in accordance with the purpose of the research, which is to identify and describe the key characteristics of Language for Specific Purposes and to examine their manifestation in English for Specific Purposes.

The descriptive method was used to identify and characterize the main linguistic features of LSP and ESP, including specialized terminology, lexical units, syntactic structures, and forms of professional communication. This method made it possible to systematize the principal characteristics of specialized language and describe its role in transmitting professional and scientific knowledge.



The comparative method was applied to examine the relationship between Language for Specific Purposes and Language for General Purposes. Through comparison, the study identified common and distinctive features of general and specialized language use. Particular attention was given to the ways in which ESP employs general linguistic resources while adapting vocabulary and communicative structures to specific academic and professional contexts.

The analytical method was used to examine theoretical approaches presented in linguistic studies on LSP and ESP. Relevant scholarly works were reviewed and analyzed in order to determine the main approaches to the definition, functions, structure, and communicative purposes of specialized language.

The functional approach was employed to determine how specialized linguistic units operate in professional and academic communication. This approach made it possible to consider LSP not only as a set of specialized terms but also as a functional means of transmitting, organizing, and exchanging professional knowledge.

The combined use of these methods provided a systematic basis for identifying the major characteristics of LSP and explaining the specific features of ESP in academic, scientific, and professional communication.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The study of languages for specific uses has a long and diverse history. Using LSP (Language for Specific Purposes) to communicate is important because of social and historical reasons. Special languages come from different jobs being done over time. The division of tasks created special knowledge that experts in each field understood. This led to more different areas of science and increased specialization in making and using goods. The idea of LSP came from studying how people talk to each other when they discuss specific professional topics. Language for Special Purposes comes in the form of spoken and written words. A text on LSP is always a written piece that contains organized and collected specialized knowledge.

From a language perspective, a language for specific purposes is used to help experts in a specific field communicate clearly and effectively based on the situation they are in. In the late 1900s, the study of LSP gained new energy and mostly focused on English for Specific Purposes (ESP). This is because English has become the main language used in international science, technology, and trade, making it a global language for communication with people from different cultures.

English is more important around the world than any other language because it showed up at the perfect moment. The new words that come with science and technology directly affect language, adding many special terms. Usually, LSP is defined by comparing it to general language, which was mostly used in the last century. Now, LSP is seen as a group of specific language tools used in talking and writing. Language for Special Purposes is a smaller part of natural language. It is closely connected to "Language for General Purposes" (LGP), which is also known as "ordinary language." They are very similar to complete living languages. A top scientist in the area of ESP, J. Trim, states that LSP should be seen as a way of speaking that adds specialized words to the basic language that everyone understands. This basic language stays the same, no matter what job or role the person has.

Let's look more closely at the main features of LSP by using ESP as an example. English for Special Purposes is English designed for people who work in specific jobs and for talking and sharing ideas. English for Special Purposes includes English for Academic Purposes (EAP), which means learning English specifically for school and studying. Students can read books, go to classes, take tests, and more. English for Work (EPP) is English for job-related reasons connected to what students do in their work. EPP includes English for Business (EFB) – business English and other types of English. The main features of ESP include a small group of words and phrases chosen from the whole language because a small number of words can meet the need to show a detailed view of the world.

ESP uses special words that you won't find in other fields, as well as groups of words. Syntactic structures are common across a specific language. ESP is used to send messages clearly and without confusion. So, we can say that it is part of a certain area of study, and its features are clarity, precision, neutrality, and a practical (hands-on) nature^[10]. Neutrality means not taking sides or showing favoritism in a situation. ESP uses different methods to create new words and increase the number of technical terms in its vocabulary. It has these features: there are difficult words and short forms. Changing verbs into nouns is called a derivational process. There are words and phrases from other languages and fields of study. The sentence structure features of ESP are defined by the presence of quite a few long sentences that have many smaller parts connected to them, using both joining words and phrases that introduce ideas.

Passive voice of verbs: A way of using verbs where the action is done to the subject instead of the subject doing the action. For example, instead of saying "The cat chased the mouse," in the passive voice it would be "The mouse was chased by the cat."



Substantiation: Providing proof or support for something to show that it is true or valid. It's like giving reasons or evidence to back up a claim or idea. ESP texts often use a lot of descriptions (features) and a mix of different styles and formats. For instance, they may include pictures, diagrams, and tables.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Our research on the key features of a specific type of language revealed that the idea of LSP (which stands for Language for Specific Purposes) came into being. ESP is closely connected to the focus of scientific knowledge. LSP is a special type of language that helps people share and keep important information. It aims to make this knowledge easy to use and pass on. One goal is to make sure that experts in a specific topic communicate well with each other. The fast growth of today's society, advances in science and technology, and the increasing need for people from different cultures to communicate with each other all include specific areas and need more research in the field of LSP. One of the main focuses right now is developing computational linguistics, which creates many chances for scientific research, including the corpus method.

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- 13.00.00 Pedagogika fanlari
 - 13.00.01 Pedagogika nazariyasi. Pedagogik ta'limotlar tarixi
 - 13.00.02 Ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi (sohalar bo'yicha)
 - 13.00.03 Maxsus pedagogika
 - 13.00.04 Jismoniy tarbiya va sport mashg'ulotlari nazariyasi va metodikasi
 - 13.00.05 Kasb-hunar ta'limi nazariyasi va metodikasi
 - 13.00.06 Elektron ta'lim nazariyasi va metodikasi (ta'lim sohaları va bosqichlari bo'yicha)
 - 13.00.07 Ta'limda menejment
 - 13.00.08 Maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi
 - 13.00.09 Ijtimoiy pedagogika
 - 07.00.00 Tarix fanlari
 - 19.00.00 Psixologiya fanlari
 - 01.00.00 Fizika-matematika fanlari
 - 02.00.00 Kimyo fanlari
 - 03.00.00 Biologiya fanlari
 - 09.00.00 Falsafa fanlari
 - 10.00.00 Filologiya fanlari
 - 11.00.00 Geografiya fanlari



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