

## THE STUDY OF LINGUISTICS AND ITS FIELDS

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**Abstract:** This article provides general information about the Department of Linguistics. The study of linguistics and its branches are described in detail. Language serves as an important tool for society, language is the main tool of linguistics.

**Key words:** linguistics, language, network, society, regularity, sound, classification, problem, solution

### Introduction

Linguistics is an independent and precise science of language, which studies the origin, historical development processes and laws of language on a scientific basis. This subject consists of specific and general linguistics. Linguistics is divided into microlinguistics and macrolinguistics. Microlinguistics studies only the internal, i.e. phonetic, lexical and grammatical structure of the language, while macrolinguistics combines language with other disciplines. The "Fundamentals of Linguistics" course examines the main issues of language sciences, therefore, without having such knowledge, it is impossible to clearly imagine some of its sections. The most basic problems investigated by the science of linguistics are studied in the science "Fundamentals of Linguistics". In addition to linguistics, language is also studied by other subjects such as philosophy and logic. Language is also studied by sociologists due to the connection between language and the development of society. Linguists also use materials and conclusions from such disciplines as history, ethnography, psychology, anthropology, mathematics, geography, and physics. It would not be wrong to say that the first steps in the field of linguistics in the world were taken into account from the times when the need for communication between people was felt. The science of linguistics is one of the sciences with the longest history. It began to develop in Ancient India and Ancient Greece (Greece) several hundred years before our era. The issue of the existence of a connection between a word and its conceptual essence has been the cause of considerable debate among scientists and philosophers of ancient Greece. As a result of these, the analyzes and observations were finally based on the initial theoretical ideas about the vocabulary of the language and the emergence of words.

An independent and specific science that studies language on a scientific basis is called linguistics or linguistics. The term linguistics means the Latin term *lingvo-language, tica-teaching*. The field of study of linguistics is the language itself, which is a social phenomenon. This science is the origin of language. examines the processes of historical development and its laws on a scientific basis and draws conclusions.

Linguistics is divided into specific (specific) general and comparative linguistics, depending on the point of view from which the language is studied. Specific (special) linguistics examines the sound system of a specific language (for example, Uzbek language) by scientifically studying such issues as the vocabulary, phonetic system and grammatical structure, its formation and development paths, and its relation to other languages. and creates grammar.

And general linguistics is the origin of language in general, that is, its emergence, its social essence, the interaction of language and thought. ways of development and formation of languages, their role and function in the life of society, phonetics. lexicon. grammatical rules. draws scientific conclusions based on the generalization of language testing and classification methods.

Comparative linguistics provides information about similar and dissimilar linguistic phenomena between more than one (related or related or unrelated) languages by comparing and comparing the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical features of more than one language.

The initial stage of linguistics is an introduction to linguistics, and it studies the place of language in other phenomena, its structure, and the basic concepts of language science in general. Therefore, this course creates a basis for studying and mastering the vocabulary and phonetic system of certain language, grammar construction on a scientific basis.

To solve the unresolved issues of linguistics on a scientific basis, the conclusions of such sciences as history, ethnography, archeology, and physiology are used. For example, in order to correctly understand phenomena such as the emergence of a language, its formation and development, first of all, it is necessary to thoroughly understand the issues related to the appearance of people on earth, the beginning of life as a society, and for this, history, ethnography, it will be necessary to be based on archeology. In general, the scientists who greatly contributed to the development of the science of linguistics are Ferdinand de Saussure, Grosse, Baudouin de Courtenay, N.V. Krashevsky, the Indian scientist Panini who lived in the 4th century BC, Greek linguists Democritus, Epicurus, Heraclitus, Uzbek linguists Mahmud Koshghari, Zamakhshari, Alisher Navoi, etc. They participated in the creation of language science with their significant scientific ideas and research. Linguistics prepares to understand the problems of general linguistics and, at the same time, provides preliminary information about language.

Human language is a sound language. In order to correctly think about the formation of speech sounds and their functions in this matter, it is necessary to have a good knowledge of the basics of human anatomy and physiology. Branches of linguistics. Linguistics studies language, which is the most important means of human communication. It has three branches:

1. extralinguistics (extra - external, linguistics - specific to language) studies features that are outside of language, but directly related to language. extralinguistics is divided into the following branches:

A. Sociolinguistics. In this, the nature and social function of language is studied.

B. Metalinguistics. In this, language and thought, content side of language, speech activity, relationship of language units with text and conditions are studied.

2. Intralinguistics. In this, the internal system of the language, its units and categories, the phonological, lexicological and grammatical structure of the language are studied.

3. Comparative studies. Languages are studied in a comparative way. This field is divided into three:

A. Comparative linguistics. This field, in turn, is divided into comparative-historical and cross-linguistics.

Comparative-historical linguistics studies related languages.

Comparative study of languages of different systems is an object of cross-linguistics.

B. Areal (field) linguistics. The scope of language distribution, map of languages, description of countries from the point of view of language are considered subjects of areal linguistics.

V. Typological linguistics. Typology examines general, universal cases in the construction of languages. In this, all languages are studied, regardless of whether they are relatives or not.

Various theories have emerged on the basis of the listed branches of linguistics.

In the history of linguistics, there is a struggle between two opposing views.

1. The idea that language is a natural phenomenon, founded by August Schleicher (19th century). According to this idea, the language appears, develops, disappears and dies when the time comes. Scientists prove this point as follows: Latin and Sanskrit are dead languages. These languages appeared, lived and died like natural phenomena.

2. Materialistic linguistics rejects the idea that language is a natural phenomenon. The emergence and development of language is inextricably linked with human society. A human child living outside of society does not speak. Language has nothing to do with the law of heredity. For example, an Uzbek child will speak Russian if he is raised according to Russian rules. Therefore, the language has a social character, because it arises in the process of labor activity in the development of society. Language dies with society, as it appears with society. Language is the most important communication tool of mankind. Communication can also be established by other means: Morse code, sign, etc. For example, drum sounds used in Africa for long-distance communication, "Whistle-language" used in the Canary Islands are among them. Other means of communication are secondary to language. Features that unite language and other means of communication are:

- expressing thoughts and feelings;
- social, because society is created and served immediately;
- materiality (sound waves, graphic drawings...);
- reflecting objective existence.

The differences between them are:

- language is a means of expressing thoughts and feelings. Man uses it in all his activities. Other means of communication are limited in scope, for example, traffic signs serve only drivers;

- language does not only transmit dry information from one person to another, but also reflects the speaker's attitude to this information, his desire and evaluation, mental state. All signal systems except language are artificial, they are created by humans and according to circumstances can be changed. Not all people participate in the creation of artificial tools, but a small group that knows this field well.

-language does not depend on the wishes of people, it is not changed by members of society. Language serves society for centuries. Language and society always require each other. Other signal systems are secondary to the language, appear as an additional tool, complement the language.

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