



THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT: - This article discusses theoretical significance of linguistics. 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 lays the groundwork for studying and mastering specific language phenomena, vocabulary, phonetic system, grammatical structure on a scientific basis.

KEYWORDS: Significance of linguistics, stage of linguistics, phenomena, structure, basic concepts, language science, language phenomena, vocabulary, phonetic system, grammatical structure, microlinguistics, macrolinguistics, signal systems.

INTRODUCTION

In addition to linguistics, language is also studied by other subjects such as philosophy and logic. It is known that issues related to thinking are the subject of the science of logic. Therefore, logicians cannot fail to study the reflection of thought in language along with the laws of thought. In addition, language and thinking are inextricably linked, one cannot live without the other, thinking lives in language, and thinking is the basis of any

speech. Logic studies language in this direction.

Thus, language appears as a field of study not only for Linguistics, but also for other disciplines. Each science separates its position from this field. Linguistics is divided into two types according to the point of separation of the field of study: microlinguistics (minor linguistics) and macrolinguistics (major linguistics).

Microlinguistics studies only the internal, i.e. phonetic and grammatical structure of the

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language, while macrolinguistics combines language with other disciplines.

The main findings and results

Macrolinguistics includes problems such as the emergence of language and the laws of its development, the social nature of language, its interaction with thinking, the similarity between language and other signal systems (systems), the spread of language (idealect personal dialect), new language issues, etc. includes.

Nowadays, language is defined from the idealistic and materialistic point of view (science is actually realized as a result of such views). Idealistic scientists, who know consciousness as a secondary deo with primary matter, define language as follows.

Scientists show how important the role of language in human society is, and they describe that language is the most important communication tool of people. Language has been serving society for centuries, fully fulfilling their needs, although language is a changing phenomenon, it develops only based on its internal objective laws. At the same time, it should be noted that there is no language without society; if the society does not use the language in its daily life, it (the language) will not develop. So, language and society always improve each other.

Thus, language is a unique semasiological system (system) - (that is, a sign system), the main and most important tool for exchanging ideas in society, ensuring the development of society's thinking, transmitting cultural and historical traditions from generation to generation.

The science of linguistics-linguistics has traveled a long, historical path of development until it reached its current level. This is a natural point. Because the science of linguistics, like other sciences, did not appear

out of nowhere. Many thinkers who lived and created in the past participated in its creation. It is necessary to carefully study the scientific heritage added to science due to their work.

Some ideas or scientific systems of linguists and philosophers created in the past may not correspond to the ideas of the present time, or even contradict them. However, this cannot be the basis for dismissing such a legacy as a historical fact. It should be studied critically.

The most important sources of the science of linguistics were created mainly in two different areas, in two different cultural centers. These are ancient India, ancient Greece and Rome. Therefore, the ancient period of linguistics includes ancient Indian, ancient Greek (partially, Latin) philology.

Linguistics is one of the social humanities. Because its object is the analysis of social consciousness, and at the same time it summarizes the language assumptions of one or another society. It should also be noted that linguistics studies language on the basis of psychological factors. Can linguistics be included in the list of sciences? Yes. Because it (the language) has immutable laws (conjugation suffixes, grammatical categories, word groups, etc.) that determine the same view of the language of the human society. At the same time, linguistics studies the specific characteristics of any language, it (linguistics) is definitely studied in the same system, that is, in a mathematical system: For example; nouns have the same grammatical categories in all languages.

Linguistics is a theoretical science that summarizes the laws inherent in the structure, historical development and function of human language. As a theoretical science, it defines a methodology that is the sum total of scientific research methods for special linguistics. So, the science of linguistics is closely connected with philosophy. Generalizations about the

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nature and history of language, as well as generalizations about the history of linguistics, refer to and rely on a certain philosophical school or movement. Therefore, this science is a science that serves a certain class, like social sciences.

Linguistics does not refer only to the construction of one language or a group of languages, the laws related to the elements of that system, but to general phenomena that apply to all languages. That's why it's about all languages; however, only the singular language term is used, and this term summarizes the means of communication for all mankind.

Linguistics is divided into areas such as 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. the origin of the language in general, i.e. its emergence, its social essence, the interaction between language and thought, the ways of development and formation of the language, its role and function in the life of society, phonetic, lexical, grammatical laws, checking languages and draws scientific conclusions based on generalization of classification methods.

Comparative linguistics provides information about similar and dissimilar linguistic phenomena between them by comparing the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical features of more than one (related or related or unrelated) 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 lays the groundwork for studying and mastering specific language phenomena, vocabulary, phonetic system, grammatical structure on a scientific basis.

Conclusions of such sciences as history, ethnography, archeology, and physiology are used to solve the unresolved issues of linguistics on a scientific basis. For example, in order to properly understand phenomena such as the emergence of a language, its formation and development, it is necessary to first 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.

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.

Language is a social, constantly changing and developing phenomenon. Language is a great gift of nature, unique to man and humanity. This great donation is the most important communication tool of human society and serves society.

Language exists only in society, between groups of people, because through language people express their thoughts, exchange ideas, and talk. Language is a constantly changing, evolving phenomenon.

The fate of the language is closely related to the fate of society. Without society, there is no language, and without language there is no development in society. For humanity,

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exchange of ideas is a constant and vital necessity. The language was created by thousands of generations living in this society during the entire history of the society over the centuries, and it serves the society and its members equally.

The difference between language and social phenomena such as literature, art, and culture in general is that they serve the interests of a certain group, promote its ideology, and language serves the same purpose for all people in society.

Language is closely related to thought. Language is as old as consciousness. With the appearance of thought, consciousness, language also appeared. Our thoughts are realized through language (speech), understood and clarified by others. Thoughts in our mind do not exist in advance, thoughts are formed through words, word express concepts. But the primitive language was complex in terms of structure and simple content.

With the passage of time, as thought and understanding develop, language also develops. After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the incomparable richness of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language is a clear proof of this. But the grammatical structure and sound system of the language changes slowly.

Language, which is a product of social phenomena, is complex in its structure. This idea applies to all languages in the world. The language has an integrated sound system, vocabulary and grammatical structure, which together form a whole, and the system of the language is formed on its basis.

The phonetic structure, vocabulary and grammatical structure of each language (for example, the Uzbek language) are connected to each other based on certain rules, and each

of them forms a separate system. The sounds, words, and grammatical structure of the language have laws of a certain order, and each of them is integrally related to each other, forming a separate system. Speech sounds are words, grammar serves as an important resource in the formation of forms. For without the sounds of speech there would be no timing; the reason is that without sound, words cannot be formed.

The vocabulary is the vocabulary of the language, which is the building material for the language. A sentence expressing a sentence is formed from words and their combination.

In language, exchange of ideas, communication takes place through language. Sentences are formed from words, from the introduction of words into a grammatical relationship.

Thanks to this grammatical construction, the vocabulary of the language serves as a means of expressing ideas. So, grammar defines the rules of word change and sentence construction. Each language (for example, the Uzbek language) forms a whole system with its components. Language development, vocabulary. Grammatical construction is closely related to one bin.

Although it is not possible to know when the language appeared, what the phonetic vocabulary and grammatical features of the first language were, scientists have scientifically investigated the issue of the origin of the language based on scientific hypotheses about the specific conditions of human life in the emergence of human society. Naturally, there are no evidences that inform about when the ancient primitive communities appeared, what kind of language they spoke, and what the linguistic features were. But we can think about the conditions that caused the emergence of language in human society, about the relationship of

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language with other social phenomena, especially with thinking. It should be said that the question of the emergence of language has been of interest to people since ancient times.

Even in ancient times, there were several myths about the origin of the language. Ancient philosophers put forward two opposing theories on this matter. Some of them arose through language, that is, because they are directly between words and objects, people, objects and things naturally learned, i.e. prove that language was created by a divine force. Philosophers in this group are what we call idealists in science. Some philosophers created the theory that language arose as a result of the agreement of people with each other, that is, language was created by social labor, and they are called materialists. As a result of the struggle between these two conflicting theories, several other views have emerged and are still fighting. Some of them believe that language originated from the need of people to communicate, while others believe that it arose as a result of some individuals expressing their thoughts first for themselves and then for others. According to these theories, first of all, they are divided into two groups, and in linguistics, the first one is called social theory, and the second one is called individual theory. According to the individual theory, the emergence of language was based on the imitation of sound and the theory of exclamation.

According to the exclamation theory, it seems that the inner feelings of language people are emotions, excitement and anger; caused by an involuntary unnatural scream. This is a false theory. There are also labor cries, gestural theories about the origin of language that are contrary to science. It should be remembered that perhaps the language that originally appeared did not have words that denoted specific things like our current language, the

whole sound-producing organs of people at that time were not as developed as they are now, and therefore the pronunciation of the word that originally appeared in the language is not clear. But in the process of working and making work tools, people become more and more united, as a result, a society of individuals is created, in the process of working as a team, there is a need to say something to each other. And this necessity creates language. Thinking occurs at the same time as language. Great changes in society over time create conditions for the improvement of language and thinking.

As mentioned above, language development is a very complex phenomenon, and at the same time its fate is inextricably linked with the development of society. Language is a gradual (evolutionary) process. It is known that human societies do not develop at the same time, so the development paths of languages are also different.

Even in modern times, when the human society has entered the XXI century, along with developed nations, there are also tribes such as the Papuans of New Guinea, who live in the conditions of a tribal society in the period of a primitive community that has not grown to the level of a national language, and the Polonests who live in the islands of Northern Melanesia.

At a certain period of society's development, some languages go out of contact and become dead languages, such as Goth, Jotin, and Polovtsian.

Tribal language serves as the main communication tool of this community. The first direction in language development is the phenomenon of differentiation. As the number of people in the tribe increases, the area where the tribal elite is settled cannot satisfy the need of the tribe for various economic things and can become tribal due to several other reasons.

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After the separation of different tribes, they continue to use the language of the previous tribe from which they separated. Nevertheless, as a result of certain conditions, differences appear in their languages. Gradually, at a certain stage of the development of society, each new tribe will have its own language, that is, dialects will emerge.

This is the first most basic way in the formation of languages, the second way in the development of languages is integration. From a common enemy for various objective reasons by a certain period of society's development, in order to avoid natural disasters, some tribes merge and an association (union) of related tribes appears. As a result, a common language that is understood by all members of the organized team gradually emerges.

CONCLUSION

In the later stages of the development of society, states that are somewhat strengthened in terms of territory will appear. The emergence of the state leads to the development of various relations between peoples. As a result, all those living in the territory of the state. A vernacular language is created, which serves as an important means of communication for people. A common language may be comprehensible to the main peoples living in that country depending on the conditions of the country. The subsequent development of languages in the history of society is connected with the emergence of national languages. Thus, along with the emergence of a nation, a national language also emerges. The unity of the national language is formed during the historical development of the people. This can be clearly seen in the example of the Uzbek language. The national language continues to develop in connection with dialects. It should be noted

that with the passage of time, new words and phrases appear in the language when a certain social system is replaced by another. The vocabulary and grammatical structure of the language improves, but it retains its phonetic system, basic lexical structure and grammatical structure.

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