



## Linguistics as the Science of Language

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**Abstract:** *Each new foreign language is a whole complex and exciting world that lives and develops according to its own laws. And it is impossible to understand all the beauty of the language, to comprehend its secrets and depths without knowledge of the laws and rules of linguistics. For those who seek to master theories of the internal structure of the English language and are ready to devote their time to self-development and self-improvement, we offer a rich selection of auxiliary literature on the topic of ' linguistics of the English language '. This section is ready to provide a huge amount of useful literature to students studying the theory of linguistics or related courses. Also, teachers of English Linguistics courses will also find a lot of useful information for themselves .Linguistics is the science of natural human language in general and of all languages of the world as its individual representatives. For many centuries, linguistics has been a part of philology - a science that has studied texts, especially ancient ones.*

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### Introduction

The term linguistics comes from the Latin word lingua, which means "language". Therefore, lays language. It gives information about how language stands out among other phenomena of reality, what are its elements and units, how and what changes occur in the language. Over time, two areas emerged within philology: literary criticism, i.e. the study of literary texts, and linguistics, i.e. learning languages. Works on linguistics have been known since antiquity, and the last two centuries have been an era of its active development, which resulted in the emergence and formation of numerous areas of this science.

The sign aspect of natural language is usually understood as the correlation of linguistic elements (morphemes, words, phrases, sentences, etc.), and, consequently, the language as a whole, in one form or another and the degree of mediation with an extra linguistic series of phenomena, objects and situations in objective reality. The sign function of language units includes, further, their ability to generalize the results of a person's cognitive activity, to consolidate and store the results of his socio-historical experience. Finally, the ability of language elements, by virtue of the meanings assigned to them, to carry certain information, to perform various communicative and expressive tasks in the process of communication, is summed up under the sign aspect of the language. Consequently, the term "sign", as well as the term "semiotic" synonymous with it, are polysemantic, different content is embedded in it and, in relation to natural language, it can be attributed to four different functions of language elements: the function of designation

(representative), generalizing (epistemological), communicative and pragmatic. The direct connection of language with thinking, with the mechanism and logic of cognition, the unique property of human language to serve as a universal system for designating the entire diversity of the objective world - all this has made the sign aspect of language a subject of study for various sciences (philosophy, semiotics, logic, psychology, linguistics, etc.), due to the generality of the object, they are not always clearly delimited from each other. Communicative and pragmatic. The direct connection of language with thinking, with the mechanism and logic of cognition, the unique property of human language to serve as a universal system for designating the entire diversity of the objective world - all this has made the sign aspect of language a subject of study for various sciences (philosophy, semiotics, logic, psychology, linguistics, etc.), due to the generality of the object, they are not always clearly delimited from each other. Communicative and pragmatic. The direct connection of language with thinking, with the mechanism and logic of cognition, the unique property of human language to serve as a universal system for designating the entire diversity of the objective world - all this has made the sign aspect of language a subject of study for various sciences (philosophy, semiotics, logic, psychology, linguistics, etc.), due to the generality of the object, they are not always clearly delimited from each other.

The concept of a language system as a subject and object of linguistics is associated primarily with the definition of the openness and heterogeneity of this system. Language is an open, dynamic system. Language as a system is opposed to a specific language. Just as the models of its units are opposed to the very units that are generated by these model models. The system of a language is the internal organization of its units and parts. Each language unit enters the system as a part of the whole, it is connected with other units and parts of the language system directly or indirectly through language categories. The language system is complex and multifaceted, this applies to both its structure and functioning, i.e. use and development. The language system determines the ways of its development, but not the specific form, because in any language, its norm can reveal systemic (structural) and systemic (destructive) facts. This arises both as a result of the unrealized of all the possibilities of the system, and as a result of the influence of other languages and social factors. For example, nouns in the Russian language potentially have a 12-element declension paradigm, but not every noun has the entire set of word forms, and there are nouns that have a large number of word forms [cf.: about the forest and in the forest, when the prepositional case splits into explanatory and local]; indeclinable nouns in Russian are a systemic phenomenon, an anomaly (outside the literary norm, the pressure of the system is easily detected when they say: "went up to the meter", "ride in the meter", etc. The non-realization of the system is manifested not only in the fact that that some facts are not covered by the paradigm, are let out of the system, but also in the structure of the paradigms themselves, in the presence of defective paradigms and model models. In modern systems theories, various types and types of systems are analyzed. For linguistics, systems that have the property of optimality and openness are important. The sign of openness and dynamism is characteristic of language as a system. The dynamism of the system is manifested in the opposite of its linguistic tradition, fixed in the literary language, the stereotype of speech activity. Potentiality as a manifestation of the dynamism and openness of the language system does not oppose it to the language with its categories and specific units. For linguistics, systems that have the property of optimality and openness are important. The sign of openness and dynamism is characteristic of language as a system. The dynamism of the system is manifested in the opposite of its linguistic tradition, fixed in the literary language, the stereotype of speech activity. Potentiality as a manifestation of the dynamism and openness of the language system does not oppose it to the language with its categories and specific units. For linguistics, systems that have the property of optimality and openness are important. The sign of openness and dynamism is characteristic of language as a system. The dynamism of the system is manifested in the opposite of its linguistic tradition, fixed in the literary language, the stereotype of speech activity. Potentiality as a

manifestation of the dynamism and openness of the language system does not oppose it to the language with its categories and specific units. In linguistics, the following sections are distinguished.

1. Lexicology, the subject of which is the word, is the study of the vocabulary of the language. Lexicology establishes the meaning of the word, the use of the word in speech. The basic unit of this section is the word.
2. Phraseology studies set expressions such as beat the thumbs used in this language.
3. Phonetics - a branch of science that studies the sound system of a language. The basic units of phonetics are sound, syllable. Phonetics finds practical application in orthoepy - the science of correct pronunciation.
4. The section of graphics, closely related to phonetics, studies letters, that is, the image of sounds in writing, and the relationship between letters and sounds.
5. Word formation - a section of the science of language that studies the ways and means of forming new words, as well as the structure of existing words. Morpheme is the basic concept of word formation.
6. Grammar studies the structure of the language. It includes two sections:
  - a) Morphology, which studies inflection and parts of speech available in a given language;
  - b) Syntax, studying phrases and sentences.

The origin of human speech is a very complex issue; it is studied not only by linguistics, but also by other sciences - anthropology and animal psychology, biology and ethnography. The origin of language cannot be considered methodologically correctly in isolation from the origin of society and consciousness, as well as the person himself. F. Engels wrote that a person, like countless classes, orders, families, genera and species of animals, arises through differentiation: when the hand "differentiated from the leg and a straight gait was established, then the person separated from the monkey, and the foundation was laid for the development of articulate speech and for the powerful development of the brain, thanks to which the gulf between man and ape has since become impassable. Both K. Marx and F. Engels emphasized that the emergence of language as a practical consciousness is possible only in society, as a result of production, labor activity. "First, labor, and then articulate speech along with it, were the two most important stimuli, under the influence of which the brain of the monkey gradually turned into a human brain, which, for all its resemblance to the monkey, far exceeds it in size and perfection. And in parallel with the further development of the brain was followed by the further development of its closest tools - the sense organs, Tribal languages were different even within relatively small territories, but as marriage and other contacts between clans expanded, and then economic ties between tribes, interaction between languages also began. In the subsequent development of languages, processes of two opposite types are found: convergence - the convergence of different languages and even the replacement of two or more languages with one; divergence - the splitting of one language into two or more languages that differ from each other, although they are related languages. For example, a language first breaks down into dialects, and then they develop into independent languages.

There are also several models of language development during their contact:

- A) On the basis of the substrate (Latin substratum - litter, bottom layer). For example, the language of the indigenous population was forced out of use by the language of the conquerors, but left its mark on the language of the newcomers (material borrowings, word-formation, semantic calques, etc.). A striking example from the history of the development of languages is the modern Romance languages (French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese). There is a certain

similarity in them, but there are also obvious differences, because during their formation, folk Latin, from which they originate, was superimposed on different substrates (substrates) and was assimilated in different ways by different peoples.

- C) On the basis of a super stratum - the layering of alien features on the original basis of the local language. The winner in the struggle of languages is the local language. A vivid example of super stratum influence is the French layers in the English language that penetrated into it after the Norman Conquest, preserved, due to the long dominance of the French language in England, at the level of vocabulary, phonetics, and spelling.

## **Conclusion**

A special case is the formation, a common language that arises on the basis of a mixture of related dialects, of which one turns out to be the leading one, and is used for economic and other contacts. Lingua franca (lat. "common language") - the transformation of one of the contacting languages into a more or less regular means of interethnic communication, not displacing other languages from use, but coexisting with them on the same territory. All languages of mankind are a means of communication between people; their structure and functioning are determined by the features of the structure and functioning of the human brain, organs of speech and hearing, which are the same for all people. The emergence and development of languages also depends on the basic patterns of socio-economic and cultural-historical development common to all peoples. This causes the presence in the systems of different languages of universal features, that is, those that are found in every human language (for example, the presence of vowels and consonants, division into syllables, communication through sentences-statements)

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