



LINGUISTIC TECHNOLOGY AND ITS CREATION

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Abstract: *The science of linguistics has a general and specific character. There are many types of linguistics, such as general and specific linguistics, theoretical linguistics, and applied linguistics, which interpret language and speech in different aspects. General linguistics studies phonetic, phonological, grammatical (morphological and syntactic), lexical-semantic, stylistic aspects of world languages on a scientific basis. The interpretation of these features in a specific language (for example, the Uzbek language or signs of other languages) is studied by private linguistics. Theoretical linguistics discusses theoretical issues of the field, views on language and speech units, relations between language units. The field of linguistics that meets the practical needs of society is called applied linguistics and expands the scope of the science of language.*

Keywords: *Linguistics, Greek lingua, language, logos, science*

Linguistics (linguistics: Greek lingua - "language", logos - "science") is complex and multifaceted, it studies language scientifically and practically in an integral relationship with other social sciences, the main issues of linguistics, the emergence of language and is a science that analyzes the general laws of language development, the characteristics of language and speech. Language serves society, ensures communication of society members. Language is a tool that reflects the history of society and has a determining importance in the spiritual and enlightened formation and development of a person. Language, speech, rich in its practical expression, is related to human thinking, psyche, culture, tradition and personal development.

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The object of study of linguistics is a language with a complex structure, a product of biological, physiological, and social processes. Deep study of the language in all aspects has theoretical and practical importance. For this reason, linguistics should be evaluated not only as a theoretical science, but as an applied and practical science, that is, necessary for human communication.

The main tasks of the "Theory of Linguistics" science are as follows:

- clarification of issues of language and society, language and thinking, language and culture, language and psychology, language and semiotics, semiotic nature of language;
- studying the relationship between speech and speech activity;
- description and classification of world languages, analysis of the genetic basis of language, the oldest language, proto language ("grandfather language"), its relation to other languages and dialects;
- summarizing the views on the origin and development of the language, justifying the harmony of the language and the development of society;
- highlighting the typology of world languages, morphological features of language, morpheme composition, structure;
- the current state of the language and the stages of its historical development learning in synchronic and diachronic aspects;
- to show the theoretical and practical foundations of the development of writing and spelling rules; explain the theoretical and practical bases of determining the pronunciation norms of the language;
- description of the main levels of the language, elucidation of the essence of the phonetic-phonological, lexical, grammatical level, phonetics and phonology, morphology and syntax, lexis and semantics.

One of the main problems of the science of linguistics is the definition of language as a subject of this science. It is known that natural language is a complex object that is studied not only in linguistics, but also by a number of other sciences, and the definition of language given by each science is different. The question of the definition of language is one of the most important issues in the history of the science of linguistics, it has been interpreted differently in the history of the science, and even now it causes sharp debates among different scientific schools and currents.

The subject of the science of linguistics, the source of learning is a complex system rich with its own internal laws - language. Studying the specific features of the language, the laws of development, makes it possible to give a comprehensive



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description of this social phenomenon. Language is a unique system of symbols subject to general laws, the most important tool of communication in human society, the basis of thinking and expression, which conveys reality from ancestors to generations, reflects inner experiences, emotions, and is the historical record of mankind. It is an important communicative tool that expresses all the cultural and scientific wealth created in the process of development.

In fact, every theory that exists in linguistics is based primarily on how to understand language. How we understand language is important in building a theory about language. Issues such as the object, subject, and methods of scientific study of the language depend to some extent on how to understand the language. In the history of linguistics, the different definition of the language caused the subject of the science to be imagined in different ways. Therefore, it is appropriate to consider how this issue was resolved at the main stages of the history of linguistics.

Interest in language appeared in the 5th century BC. Linguistics in ancient India, ancient Greece and Rome, Egypt, Mesopotamia, China, Mowarounnahr, Arabian Peninsula, etc. regionally developed.

For a long time, the science of linguistics developed in the framework of philosophy. The fact that linguistics was an integral part of philosophy in Europe in antiquity and the Middle Ages, the superiority of philosophical ideas, indicates that linguistics has not yet become a separate field. During the development of linguistics, individual languages or language groups were studied from an empirical point of view. At some stages, certain languages (Latin in Europe, Arabic in the Near and Middle East) were considered as models and benchmarks.

Linguistics entered the arena as a separate field of science only in the 19th century, although it did not lose its connection with philosophy, logic and psychology. The founders of scientific linguistics - the greatest linguists were also accomplished philosophers. These are Y. Grimm, W. Humboldt, Wundt, Chemishevsky and others.

The relationship between these two sciences, along with enriching the science of language, limits the scientific research related to it. Linguistic issues have not been studied in border areas.

By the middle of the 19th century, attempts to separate linguistics from social fields began, which was realized thanks to the development of Darwin's theory. With the development of natural science and the emergence of Charles Darwin's theory, the understanding of language as a living organism increased. German linguists M.



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Müller and A. Schleicher were supporters of this theory. A "natural" school flow appeared in linguistics. Its founder was the German scientist A. Schleicher. He first said that the laws of biology should be transferred to the "human organism" and added linguistics to the ranks of natural sciences.

The main feature of language that distinguishes it from other social phenomena is that language serves all spheres of social activity. It is the main means of communication that serves all members of the society equally as a concrete-historical standard created in the course of the historical development of the individual society. The speaker uses a human-made language and follows the rules of this language. In addition, every speaker, especially writers and scientists, makes certain contributions to the development of the language in the course of their speech activity.

In the history of linguistics, it is possible to observe different approaches to language. The founder of the science of general linguistics, W. von Humboldt (1767-1835), is a famous scientist who tried to define the main issues, subject and boundaries of linguistics. V. Humboldt to add linguistics to the list of historical, philosophical, ethnographic sciences that people study tried.

According to V. Humboldt's definition, language is a phenomenon that embodies complex, conflicting qualities and characteristics, therefore, in the scientific study of language, in understanding its true essence, it is necessary to use the method of antinomy - opposition. is appropriate. The main antinomies inherent in the nature of language are:

The first antinomy: the inseparable unity and internal opposition of thought with language. Language and thinking are mutually exclusive phenomena. Just as there is no thought without language, so language cannot be separated from thought.

The second antinomy: language is a dynamic phenomenon that is always evolving. On the one hand, language is the cause of activity, and on the other hand, it is the product of activity. Every speaker who uses a communication tool can influence the development of the language during speech activity, can normalize it, spread it widely, and enrich it. At the same time, the language is a clear historical norm that embodies all the historical wealth created by the society in the course of its historical development and is passed from ancestor to generation. "Actually, language" is not "egroll" (product of activity), but a stem of "energy" (activity). It is clear from this antinomy that V. Humboldt put forward the issue of studying language and speech separately as objects of linguistic knowledge. So, the second antinomy consists of the issue of interaction between language and speech.



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