

## PHILOLOGY: ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT AND TYPES OF THE FIELD OF LINGUISTICS

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**Annotation:** Linguistics is the science of language, a science that studies its social essence and functions, its internal structure; about the laws of its functioning and the historical development and classification of certain languages. Linguistics is a multifaceted science, since language is a very complex multifaceted phenomenon. Linguistics as a science is divided into general and private. Within the framework of General Linguistics, typological linguistics is distinguished. Its function is to compare unrelated languages. In this article, information about the early development, origin and types of the field of linguistics in philology is collected and opinions and comments are made.

**Keywords:** *philology, linguistics, General, private, Applied Linguistics, stages of development.*

Language learning is a consistent and complex process based on a detailed study of historical processes that have influenced the phenomena of a particular language, the influence of other languages, the culture and life of native speakers of a particular language. Each language is a comprehensive and universal system of communicative means formed in the process of history. Language is real and objective with its complex integrity and with all its parts, sides and structural units. The term " linguistics "is the most common," linguistics " - international. Language learning is a consistent and complex process based on a detailed study of historical processes that have influenced the phenomena of a particular

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language, the influence of other languages, the culture and life of native speakers of a particular language. It is impossible to learn a language based on an analysis of the current state of the world in the language picture. It is necessary to take into account the experience of research of previous generations of linguists. The purpose of the work is to consider the current stage of development and stages of formation of linguistics as a science.

Each science has a field of knowledge and a certain number of scientific tasks. Let us define the range of tasks of linguistics as a science:

1. Study the origin and essence of the language.
2. Consider the language structure.
3. The study of language as a holistic system, in which all its members are interconnected and interconnected, and not the totality of individual facts, words.
4. Consider the development of language in connection with the development of society (the process of the emergence of both)
5. Study of the issue of the emergence and development of writing.

Linguistics as a science has branched sections that fully allow the study of individual linguistic phenomena, aspects and the whole language as a whole. Also, thanks to the study of all sections of linguistics, it is possible to form a general idea of the linguistic picture of the world, its formation and existence at this stage of development.

General linguistics is the science of the internal structure, functioning, development of languages and the General Laws of the methods of their study. In this section, the universal characteristics of the language, the most general laws of its structural-systemic and signatory organization, the semantics and syntax of natural and machine languages, phonetics in natural language (unlike machine language) are also studied.

Private linguistics is engaged in the study of the structural features, activities, characteristics of a particular language or category of languages. This branch of linguistics can consider any linguistic phenomenon in two aspects: synchronous (the fact of the language at some point in history) and diachronic (the development of language at a certain period).

Internal linguistics. Internal linguistics studies the systemic relationships of linguistic units without affecting external linguistic factors.

External linguistics is extra linguistics, a branch of linguistics that studies the totality of ethnic, social, historical, geographical factors directly related to the development of language.

Theoretical linguistics is engaged in scientific, theoretical research of the language, generalization of information about the language; serves as a methodological basis for practical, applied linguistics.

Applied Linguistics-linguistics used in modern life (modern technology). Science deals with the solution of practical problems associated with the study of a given language, as well as the practical use of linguistic theory in other areas.

Among the Mathematical Sciences that have a close relationship with linguistics are information theory or computer science, which studies language as one of the means of storing, processing and transmitting information. Informatics in alliance with linguistics

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ensures the creation and operation of information search engines and automated control systems. Modern linguistics is closely related to cybernetics - the science of management and the role of information in management processes. Cybernetics tries to understand language as a system of self-regulation of natural and powerful information that is involved in management processes in almost all spheres of human life. The connections of linguistics with cybernetics led to the formation of engineering linguistics, which is engaged in the study of language in connection with computers, the possibility of machine processing of text, the possibility of creating analyzers and synthesizers of the human voice. like other problems.

**Conclusion.** The problem of language learning has long worried scientists and thinkers. The issues of the appearance, development and distribution of language have been studied for a long time, and this process continues to this day. Language is directly involved in all spheres of human life, therefore, the study of language, determining its place and role in the life of a person and society, knowledge of phenomena lead to extensive connections between linguistics and other sciences. humanities, natural and medical, physical, mathematical and technical. Language, like any other phenomenon or object of human life, should be considered both in synchronism (the study of the facts of language at the same time) and (the study of the facts of language in their development). Thus, modern linguistics appears to us as a branched multifaceted linguistics, which has a wide connection with almost all spheres of modern knowledge.

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