

## LINGUISTICS AND ITS CAUSES OF ORIGIN

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### ANNOTATION

Language is the product of a society of persons only. Without language, it is impossible to know, study any realities and phenomena, the place of man in nature, in society, the ways of the development of society.

**Key words:** language, development, society, personal

Linguistics or linguistic knowledge (linguistics is an independent and exact science about language, studying the origin of language, the processes and laws of historical progress on a scientific basis. This science consists of specific and general areas of linguistics.

A particular (private) linguistics carefully studies the vocabulary composition, phonetic system and grammatical construction of a particular language, the paths of progress and its attitude to sister languages on a scientific basis, and in this way carefully examines the vocabulary wealth, phonetics of the language, creates a scientific grammar.

General Linguistics, on the other hand, studies the origin, social essence of language in general, its place and function in society, the path of progress, the interconnection of language and thinking, the interaction of language and creates methods for checking linguistics. General Linguistics, studying some linguistics, a group of linguistics and sister linguistics, summarizes the linguistic phenomenon, linguistic evidence determined by examination, draws scientific conclusions and, on this basis, clarifies the laws of language.

It seems that linguistics is an independent science that studies the human language. Linguistics, having originally emerged as a science of practical importance, has now become a science of a purely theoretical nature.

Humanity said goodbye to the 20th century and stepped into the third millennium. Humanity, to this day, has achieved tremendous success in all spheres of social life. Humanity has created a lot of news with its intelligence and work.

Among the spiritual riches, the knowledge accumulated in the science of linguistics occupies an important place. There will be great linguists of each era. They shared their views on the language of their country and their people. Linguistic knowledge is of great importance in the transformation of ideas that manifest themselves as a flag that leads the people towards Great Goals into the ideology of a particular.

#### Language and its definition

Until now, language is defined from two conflicting worldview idealistic and materialistic perspectives. Scholars of the idealistic orientation, who view consciousness as primary, matter as secondary, define language as follows:

"Language is a set of allusions to thinking" (F.de Soseiur). "Language is the mechanical action of a person without the participation of his mind, in relation to the outside world" (L.Blumfil'd). "Language is a set of sounds intended to express thought, pronounced, delimited" (B.Grosse).

Any of these definitions is not a complete definition of language, since they cannot reveal the social essence of language.

Scholars show how important the role of language in human society is, describing language as the most important means of communication for people.

Language serves society for centuries, fulfilling their needs to the fullest, although language is a changing phenomenon, it develops only on the basis of its own internal objective laws.

Language is a kind of semiological system and serves as the main and most important weapon of exchange of ideas in society, a tool that ensures the development of the thinking of society, conveying cultural and historical traditions from generation to generation.

Branches of linguistics. The language, which is the most important means of communication of people, is studied by the science of linguistics. It has three branches:

A. Comparative linguistics. This area, in turn, is divided into comparative-historical and colloquial linguistics.

In linguistics, the direction in which it is intended to highlight the internal relations, interdependence of the components of the language, the structural side of the language is called structural linguistics.

Private (concrete) linguistics studies the phonetic system of each concrete language, the composition of the dictionary, the grammatical construction and their paths of progress, and the relationship of this language to other languages, and on this basis seeks to create a scientific grammar of a concrete language.

General Linguistics studies issues such as the laws of language in general, the emergence of language, the place and function of language in society, and not of a particular language. Also in this science, important scientific and theoretical conclusions are drawn, summarizing the linguistic facts determined by the study of concrete languages, linguistic groups, sister languages.

General Linguistics - scientific study of the human language is a science, the main purpose of which is to provide information about the subject and tasks of

linguistics, the essence of language, the structure of language, language and speech, language and thinking, the system of signs in language, language and society, language development, schools and directions of linguistics, methods of scientific research of languages. In this process, the typological signs of the language are identified.

The science of General Linguistics studies such problems as the nature and essence of language, the relationship of language with society and thinking, the structure and character of systemality of language, the laws of origin and progress of language, typology and classification of languages, methods of learning language.

Areas of linguistics that study linguistic issues in a practical way are considered Applied Linguistics. He has such directions as experimental phonetics, linguistic analysis, lexicography.

Theoretical linguistics is a system of basic views, ideas, theories on linguistics. It summarizes the basic concepts and principles of language, views. New theories about the main problems and current issues of the language are advanced.

The course "theory of linguistics" provides information about theories that exist within the following problems in the field of language learning:

1. The study of language problems in streams and schools that exist in the history of linguistics.

2. Philosophical orientation in linguistics.

3. Theoretical issues of language. Language and speech. Language and thinking. About the nature of the sign in the language. Logical and grammatical categories. Language and society. Form and content in the language.

4. Issues of language construction. Pragmatics and syntagmatics in language construction. Language phonology, lexicology, grammar, word making. Linguistic Typology. Typological and genealogical classification of languages.

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