THE MOST IMPORTANT CONCEPTS OF LINGUISTICS AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS

Isomiddinova Sevara
Denov Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy, student of
Uzbek language course, philology and language teaching

Abstract: This scientific article presents a scientific analysis of information about language and speech, where two important concepts of linguistics are considered.

Key words: language stability and variability, movement, process, power, pedagogical skills, linguistic units, diachronic, communicative…

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The main criterion of the 20th century linguistics – systematic linguistics was the distinction between language and speech relations, language and speech phenomena, units. If we look at the history of this problem, according to Professor Kh. Nematov, the distinction between language and speech phenomena can be seen in the language learning methods of Arabic linguistics, which were formed in the 7th-9th centuries. In the research of Professor A.Nurmanov, it is noted that in the works of Alisher Navoi, the leader of Uzbek linguistics during the Timurid period, the phenomena of language and speech were different, and the scholar paid special attention to this issue.

The problem of language and speech is energeo (movement, process, power) and ergon (product) in language by Wilhelm von Humboldt, the founder of general theoretical linguistics, «stable essence» and «forces in motion» in language by G. Steintal, the founder of the psychologism stream in linguistics, a great theorist and It is also given in the teachings of practical linguist Baudouin de Courtenay about «stability and change in language».

It should be noted that the dialectic relationship between language and speech found its first real, perfect scientific-theoretical solution in the works of the great linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, who made a sharp turn in linguistics.

Therefore, the issue of language and speech was and will remain the most serious theoretical problem not only of systematic linguistics, but also of world linguistics in all periods – both diachronic and synchronic stages. Because, without this extremely complex and urgent problem of linguistics, it is impossible to fully, perfectly and objectively solve a number of the most important and basic issues not only of theoretical-general linguistics, but also of specific-practical linguistics. Accordingly, language and speech, dialectics remain one of the permanent problems of world linguistics. F. De Saussure's definition of the means of communication and expression of people as language and speech, and their differentiation from each other, caused a conflict of opinions among scientists.

A number of scientists say that language and speech are not mutually exclusive, that there is one indistinguishable object, that language and speech are one thing, while other scientists have expressed the opinion that it is necessary to distinguish between language and speech, that they are different.

So, now the distinction between language and speech, language and speech, events, and units has taken a firm place in general linguistics, as well as in Uzbek linguistics.

In the dialectics of language and speech, the language functions as a whole system with a complex structure of its own. So, as F. De Saussure rightly stated, language is a system. The language system has an integrally connected sound side, vocabulary, grammatical view, which together form a whole. , constitutes a system. The system character of the language is determined and based on the recorded lines, layers (tiers). At the same time, each of these lines is a unique system-internal system and is part of the language system. Therefore, language serves society as a system of systems, a supersystem, a macrosystem, has social significance, and performs a social-practical task.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The social essence of language is seen in the fact that it is a tool of communication and interaction in society. Accordingly, the professor. S. Usmanov ―What serves for the relationship between people must be of social importance. Because such a relationship, communication appears within the collective – in the society," he says.

When thinking about the material nature of language, the view of language as a system of signs or a semiotic system is now accepted by linguists. For example, Professor V. M. Solntsev ―Language is a typical semiotic or symbols

Is a system…‖, linguist B.V. Kosovsky notes that «language creates a sign system or a semiotic system according to its material essence».

So, language as a system of supersystems-systems, historically perfected for the society, serves everyone equally and is common to all, mainly used to express thoughts, materialize thoughts, separate words, sentences, speech combinations, means of expression, their interaction It consists of rules that serve to see the speech for logical connection.

How does language perform its communicative (informative, expressive, emotive, volitional, etc.) function in society?

Language, which is a socio-psychological process, fulfills its communicative and generally any function in society in the form of speech, in the form of speech, through speech. Speech is a clear expression, appearance, state of the language system in the process of conversation, exchange of ideas or in written text. Accordingly, S. Usmanov ―When can a language perform a certain function? «Language can perform a certain function only when it is manifested as speech,» he says.

Concepts, imaginations, various thoughts formed in our brain (consciousness) due to the influence of the objective world, therefore, are manifested through language (speech) of social importance. More precisely, expressing any idea, communicating with others, takes place in the process of real, lively speech, which is carried out only through the material of language. Caught?

As the internal is an ideal process, as the external material turns into reality, this win-win process takes place only on the basis of speech, that is, through speech, which always relies on the material of language. Language wealth and language material serve as the basis for speech.

The creator of the language is the people. As A.A. Potebnya said, language is a product of the people. The creator of speech is an individual, a human being.

Speech can be high or low, fast or slow, long or short, with or without facial expressions, with or without hand movements, clear or unclear, and this definition is correct for language. Does not come.

Speech can be both monologic and dialogic. Language cannot be monologic or dialogic.

Language is a tool of communication, speech is a method of communication.

Language – possibility, speech – reality, affectivity.

Language – generality, speech – particularity, individuality.

According to the origin of speech, it is primary, i.e. before speech – n u t q sounds appeared, and language is secondary, formed and formed on the basis of speech.

Language is known through analysis, and speech through reception and understanding.

The life of the language is long, it is related to the life of the people, and the life of the speech is short, that is, it exists only at the time of speaking.

Speech, which is a special function of language, is examined by psychology, linguistics (stylistics, speech, culture, etc.), physiology (speech, the structure of its apparatus), information theory, and other sciences.

Language is studied by linguistics, philosophy, logic, history, semiotics and other disciplines.

Therefore, live speech, speech activity is a form of existence and development of language. It is possible to reveal the mechanism of its socio-practical function only when we observe the language in speech, activity-speech. The interaction, connection, and connection between language and speech is realized only in speech and activity.

REFERENCES

1. Brendal B. Ctpykturalnaya lingvistika. — B kn.: B.A.3vegintsev. History of Yazykoznaniya XIX and XX centuries and ocherakh i izvlecheniyax. H. II. – M., 1960.
2. Kholodovich A.A. Kypc o6shey linguistic F. De Coccyupa. — F. De Coccyupa. Tpydi no yazykoznaniyu. — M., 1977.
3. Normatov A. Structural linguistics: roots and directions. Tashkent: Education, 2009.-260b.
4. Rasulov R. General linguistics. Tashkent: Science and Technology, 2007.-256p.
5. Sayfullayeva R, Mengliyev B, Boqiyeva G, Gurbanova M, Yunusova Z, Abuzalova M. Current Uzbek literary language. Tashkent: Science and Technology, 2009.-416b.