

THE HISTORY LINGUISTICS.DEVELOPMENT OF ANCIENT LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: This article provides information about the emergence of linguistic teaching and its development in different countries.

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he earliest activities in the description of language have been attributed to the 6th-century-BC Indian grammarian Pāṇini who wrote a formal description of the Sanskrit language in his *Aṣṭādhyāyī*. Today, modern-day theories on grammar employ many of the principles that were laid down then.

Before the 20th century, the term philology, first attested in 1716, was commonly used to refer to the study of language, which was then predominantly historical in focus. Since Ferdinand de Saussure's insistence on the importance of synchronic analysis, however, this focus has shifted and the term philology is now generally used for the "study of a language's grammar, history, and literary tradition", especially in the United States (where philology has never been very popularly considered as the "science of language").

Linguistics is the scientific study of human language. It is called a scientific study because it entails a comprehensive, systematic, objective, and precise analysis of all aspects of language—cognitive, social, environmental, biological as well as structural. Linguistics is considered to be an applied science as well as an academic field of general study within the humanities and social sciences. Traditional areas of linguistic analysis correspond to syntax (rules governing the structure of sentences), semantics (meaning), morphology (structure of words), phonetics (speech sounds and equivalent gestures in sign languages), phonology (the abstract sound system of a particular language), and pragmatics (how social context contributes to meaning). Subdisciplines such as biolinguistics (the study of the biological variables and evolution of language) and psycholinguistics (the study of psychological factors in human language) bridge many of these divisions.

Linguistics encompasses many branches and subfields that span both theoretical and practical applications. Theoretical linguistics (including traditional descriptive linguistics) is concerned with understanding the universal and fundamental nature of language and developing a general theoretical framework for describing

it. Applied linguistics seeks to utilise the scientific findings of the study of language for practical purposes, such as developing methods of improving language education and literacy.

Speech appears to be universal to all human beings capable of producing and perceiving it, while there have been many cultures and speech communities that lack written communication;

Features appear in speech which aren't always recorded in writing, including phonological rules, sound changes, and speech errors;

All natural writing systems reflect a spoken language (or potentially a signed one), even with pictographic scripts like Dongba writing Naxi homophones with the same pictogram, and text in writing systems used for two languages changing to fit the spoken language being recorded;

Speech evolved before human beings invented writing;

Individuals learn to speak and process spoken language more easily and earlier than they do with writing.

Nonetheless, linguists agree that the study of written language can be worthwhile and valuable. For research that relies on corpus linguistics and computational linguistics, written language is often much more convenient for processing large amounts of linguistic data. Large corpora of spoken language are difficult to create and hard to find, and are typically transcribed and written. In addition, linguists have turned to text-based discourse occurring in various formats of computer-mediated communication as a viable site for linguistic inquiry.

Although the term linguist in the sense of "a student of language" dates from 1641, the term linguistics is first attested in 1847. It is now the usual term in English for the scientific study of language, [citation needed] though linguistic science is sometimes used.

Although the process of the emergence and development of the linguistic theory includes almost 3 thousand years of history, the science of language was formed as an independent science only in the XIX-XX centuries. More precisely, linguistics was recognized as an independent science among other sciences in Central Asia in the 11th-15th centuries, and in Europe from the beginning of the 19th century. But people's interest in linguistics began much earlier, and the roots of linguistics appeared in India in the 6th millennium BC, in Greece in the 4th millennium BC, in Mesopotamia where the Sumerians lived in the 3rd millennium BC, in the Egyptians in the 2nd millennium BC, and in the Turanian tribes at the beginning of the 1st millennium BC.

Indians are known as the greatest phoneticians and grammarians in ancient times. They distinguished vowels and consonants even before the Greeks in the field of phonetics, knew explosive and sliding, sonorous and voiceless sounds, sound combinations, phonetic phenomena and processes such as syllables, stress, intonation,

length and brevity. Those who have left excellent information about this. In ancient Indian linguistics, there were certain concepts about phonemes.

In ancient Greece, linguistics emerges as a leading part of Greek philosophy, and a great deal of important work is done in this area.

In ancient Greece as well as in ancient India, issues such as studying texts, analyzing words, commenting on them, revealing their meaning caused serious engagement with the fields of phonetics, grammar and lexicon, and important research works were carried out in these directions.

The development of Greek linguistics is divided into two periods:

1. Philosophical period
2. Grammatical period

Chinese linguistics spread widely, especially in the 17th-19th centuries. During these periods, work was carried out on historical phonetics, etymology and syntax. Also, critical textual studies developed. Father and son Wang Nyang-Sung (1744-1832) and Wang Yin-Zhi, who made a great contribution to the development of Chinese linguistics, are recognized as the founders of Chinese grammar. Chinese linguists have distinguished between independent words and auxiliary words. Separated independent words into nouns, adjectives and verbs.

The grammatical period of linguistics is called the Alexandrian period in ancient Greek linguistics. Alexandria, the center of the Egyptian state, was associated with the name of Alexander the Macedonian. As a result of the influence of the Greek language, culture, and philosophy in the Eastern countries he conquered, the Greek culture and the Eastern culture were mixed and a mixed culture - Hellenism - was created.

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