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## Language Is The Most Important Means Of Human Communication

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**Abstract:** the article deals with the significance of language in a communicative way among humans, as well as, implementing it in scientific field and experiencing in a society.

**Key words:** language, linguistics, classification, structure, justification, scientific research, aspects.

There are thousands of different languages on the globe. But because the differences between them and dialects of the same language are often highly uncertain and conditional, scholars do not name the exact number of languages in the world, defining it around the boundaries of 2,500 to 5,000.

Each language has its own specific features that distinguish it from other languages. However, in the main features, all the languages of the world have a lot in common, which gives scientists the basis to speak about the human language in general.

People have long been interested in language and over time have created a science about it, which is called linguistics or linguistics (from Latin Lingua - language).

Linguistics and young and old science. She is young in the sense that only in the first quarter of the 19th century was "officially" extracted from other sciences - philosophy and philology. But it is also old science, because the study of individual languages, their scientific description goes back to the distant past - in the first centuries BC.

That is why it is necessary to reject as erroneous the view of some linguists that the science of language seems to begin counting its time only from the first quarter of the 19th century - the time of the formation of relative-historical

linguistics. As for the whole previous period of study of the language, it should allegedly be considered pre-scientific.

The 19th century was indeed a turning point in the development of linguistics, as scientists for the first time managed to put and justify the problem of the kinship of languages, the origin of certain groups of languages from a common source, behind which the name of the prayerka was established.

The foundations of comparative-historical linguistics on the material of languages of Indo-European area were laid by German scientists Franz Bopp (1791 - 1867), Jacob Grimm (1785 - 1863), Danish linguist Rasmus Rask (1787 - 1832) and Russian philologist academician Alexander Christophorovich Orientkov (1781 - 1864).

The works of the outstanding German encyclopedist Wilhelm Von Humboldt (1767 - 1835) laid the foundations for general theoretical linguistics, the intensive period of development of which began from the mid-19th century.

There is only one clarification to be made here: in modern times, the view is increasingly recognized that the first attempts to give rise to general linguistics were made as early as the 17th century by French scientists Antoine Arnaud (1612 - 1694) and Claude Lanslo (1616-1695), who published in 1660 a fundamental scientific work entitled "The Universal and Rational Grammar of the Pore Royal."

And yet the cradle of linguistics should be considered not Europe, but ancient India, for interest in the study of language was born in this country with its ancient original culture and philosophy.

The most famous work of that distant time was the grammar of classical Sanskrit, the literary language of ancient Indians, written in the 4th century BC by the scholar Pbnini. This remarkable work of the Indian researcher continues to admire scientists. Thus, A.I. Thomson (1860 - 1935) rightly notes that "the height reached by linguistics in Hindus is absolutely exceptional, and to this height the science of language in Europe could not rise up to the 19 century, and that having learned a lot from Indians." [I, p. 10]

Indeed, Indian language works have had a great impact on neighbouring peoples. Over time, the linguistic ideas of Indians and their carefully developed methodology of synchronous approach to the description of the language system of a

particular language, especially at the level of phonetics and morphology, crossed the borders of India and began to penetrate first China, ancient Greece, then Arab countries, and since the late 19th century, when the English met Sanskrit in Europe. It cannot be stressed that it was the familiarity of Europeans with Sanskrit that led to the development of a relatively historical issue.

The scholar who discovered Sanskrit for Europeans was the English orientalist and lawyer William Jones (1746 - 1794), who was able to write, having read Sanskrit and some of the modern Indian languages, the following enthusiastic words about the ancient Indian literary language: "Sanskrit language, whatever its antiquity, has an amazing structure, More perfect than Greek, richer than Latin, and more beautiful, Than each of them, but bearing such a close relationship with these two languages as in the roots of verbs, So in the forms of grammar, which could not be generated by chance, The kinship is so strong that no philologist who would explore these three languages, Cannot believe that they have all come from one common source, Which may no longer exist "[2, p. 390].

The scientific research of F. Bopp and J. Grimm fully confirmed the fairness of this brief, theses in form, but deep in content characteristic of the close relationship of Sanskrit with two classical languages of the distant past and served as an incentive to develop the basic principles of the new method in linguistics - relatively historical.

But considering that already within the framework of ancient Indian, classical, Chinese, as well as Arab, Turkic and European (Up to the 19 century) of linguistic traditions were discussed and found a solution to such topical problems as the nature and origin of language, the ratio of logical and grammatical categories, the establishment of members of the sentence and the composition of parts of speech and language, all more than two thousand years before the stage of formation and development of comparative-historical linguistics, it is necessary to consider the constituent, organic part of linguistics as science.

The existence of specific features of each individual language does not contradict the fact that all languages have many common features, which unite them and are the subject of study of general linguistics.

Hence the definition of the subject of this science: general linguistics is the science of general patterns of internal structure, functioning, development of languages and ways of their study.

What exactly does this science do? Let 's name her main problems.

1. The problem of nature and essence of language.

Her vision includes the following range of questions: What is language? What is his essence? What order does he refer to - social, biological or psychological? What does language have in common with other social phenomena and what is its specificity? The development of this problem cannot be solved by the efforts of language specialists alone. Its justification implies close cooperation of linguists primarily with philosophers, logicians and psychologists.

2. Internal language device problem.

It involves answering a wide range of questions. Here are some of them. Which sides (parts, blocks, subsystems of different ranks) make up the language? What is the specificity of each of these parts and at the same time what is common between them in terms of their internal structure? What are the units of each subsystem?

For example, what are the fundamental differences between the grammatical and sound structure of languages, and at the same time what unites these sides of the language, contrasting them with dictionary composition, vocabulary? What types of language values are known to linguistics? What types of links and relationships exist between the language units of the different subsystems and the subsystems themselves? What are parts of the speech and members of the proposal? Is it legitimate to consider the word formation system of the language as an integral part of the grammar system? How to explain that some linguists question the problem of the polysemia of a word? Etc., etc.

3. Problem of structure (building) of linguistics.

Linguistics and practical learning of languages are fundamentally different issues. You can know several languages, even be a polyglot, but have no idea of linguistics, its problems and methods.

The complex structure of modern linguistics is a reflection of the complex structure of the language itself, its subsystems and units of different degrees of

abstraction, the variety of links between language and society, thinking, psyche, attitude to the time axis, etc.

Linguistics (macrolinguistics) consists of three main sections - pre-linguistics, microlinguistics and extralinguistics.

Predlinguistics studies the acoustic-articulation nature of sound speech.

Microlinguistics focuses on the inside of language as a system - its sound, morphological, dictionary, and syntax stroke.

Extralinguistics studies all the diversity of ties of language with society, thinking, with the actual communicative side of language, emotional, aesthetic, etc.

In relation to the axis of time, internal linguistics is subdivided into descriptive, historical, and typological.

Descriptive linguistics is closed by the framework of the synchronous plane of the language, i.e. involves the study of the system organization of the language in the unity of two aspects - analytical (internal device) and dynamic (regularity of functioning).

Synchronous is one point on the time axis, that is, the state of the language at a certain stage of its functioning as a system of simultaneously existing elements. For example, modern Spanish.

Historical (diachronical) linguistics studies the development of the language system over time.

Diachronya is at least two genetically connected points on the time axis, at least two synchronous cuts of the language, for example, the structure of modern Russian language in comparison with the structure of ancient Russian language of the era of Kiev Rus.

Typological linguistics studies the structural and functional properties of languages regardless of the nature of the genetic relationships between them and regardless of the time axis.

This aspect is called pan-chronic (from a word a pankhroniya) that means consideration of the linguistic phenomena as general (universal), timeless i.e. as inherent in human language in general [3],[4].

Depending on the volume of language material, descriptive linguistics can be subdivided into a descriptive, learning system of one language itself; And comparative

(contrasting), dealing with a systemic comparison of the order of two (which is more common) or more languages regardless of the presence or absence of genetic links between them.

Historical linguistics, as well as descriptive linguistics, depending on the volume of language material, is divided into the actual historical one, when the object of description is one language; And relatively historical, where the object of study is to compare the pattern of two or more genetically related languages.

From possible divisions of typological linguistics we will focus attention on linguistics of-level typology (typology of a sound system, lexical typology, morphological typology, etc.) and linguistics of universal typology (the universality peculiar to all or to the majority of languages).

Among the disciplines relating to external linguistics (extralinguistics), sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and paralinguistics should be mentioned.

The sociolinguistics studies a wide range of the questions connected with the social (public) nature of language, its public functions, impact of social factors on language in life of society.

Ethnolinguistics studies language in its relation to culture, the interaction of linguistic and ethnocultural factors in the functioning and evolution of language (the name comes from the Greek - people, tribe linguistics).

Psycholinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the connections between the content side of language and thinking, the social life of the speaking collective. She is interested in issues such as speech perception, patterns of language mastery, attitude of linguistic processes to knowledge, etc.

Paralinguistics (from Greek Para - about and linguistics) is a section of linguistics, studying non-verbal (i.e. non-linguistic) means included in speech messages and transmitting along with language means sense information (for example, gestures, mimics, etc.).

#### 4. Problem of origin and language development.

It includes a wide range of issues, including the following. How did language arise? What brought him to life? Why do so many languages exist on the globe? How does the question of the origin of human speech in general differ from the question of

the origin of individual specific languages? What are the patterns of historical development of languages - external and internal factors of this development? And M.H. other.

5. Problem of origin and development of writing.

Man knows three main types of writing - drawing, jerome oglyphic and sound. How and when did they arise and what do they represent? Why in some ethnic groups (ethnic communities of people) during their historical development one kind of letter can be replaced by another, and in other peoples this does not happen? What alphabets are known to mankind and how were they formed? What is graphics and how does it relate to sounding speech? What is spelling and what are its basic principles?

6. Classification issue of languages.

In order to make the entire variety of languages of the world - both existing (living) and living languages (dead to date) for some reason or another - visible, they must be ordered, grouped into groups, classes, etc., in short, classified by certain parameters (signs, grounds). What these classifications? How many are there and what is their purpose? Are there languages that fail to fit any of the existing classifications?

7. Problem of methods and techniques of linguistic research.

The success of any science depends largely on how effective the methods it has. The system of methods of modern science is as diverse as the science itself, as confirmed by the many classifications of methods. What methods does modern linguistics have? What are the criteria for their classification and the possibilities of applying to the study of different aspects of the language system, patterns of functioning, historical development of languages and identification of their typological characteristics? Is it legitimate, for example, to rank transformation analysis and methods (techniques) of stylistic characteristic of language objects as separate

methods? How do the concepts of methods and methods of linguistic research relate to each other?

8. Problems of applied linguistics and the connection of linguistics with other sciences.

The increased practical demands of society caused to life in the 2nd half of the 20 century a special scientific discipline, behind which the name of applied linguistics was established. Applied linguistics is understood to be "the field of language learning with a certain applied purpose, subordinate directly and specifically to solving a certain practical problem..." [4, page 25].

What is the specific scope of questions within the competence of applied linguistics? What has been new in recent decades in applied linguistics in terms of recording, storing and transmitting voice information? At what level of development are such issues as the creation of information languages, automation of intellectual activities related to the use of language (creation of an artificial intelligence system), use of language in medicine (field of neurolinguistics)? What are the prospects for expanding the links of linguistics with other sciences through applied linguistics, particularly cybernetics and certain aspects of mathematical research?

This is a far from fully defined range of issues that fall within the issue of general linguistics as the theoretical core of linguistics, which studies the general and essential features inherent in the entire diversity of specific languages. It follows that general linguistics as a branch of linguistics arose on the basis of private linguistics - the study of individual languages and their groups by summarizing the results of their comparison and comparison.

The introduction to linguistics and general linguistics is not two different branches of linguistic science, but one science, for the introduction to linguistics is general linguistics, its initial elementary course.

Linguistics does not have a uniform one-word terminological designation of complex private-linguistic disciplines that study language, literature, folklore, history, material and spiritual culture of peoples of common language root.

Thus, if the scientific disciplines studying German, Romanesque, Slavic languages are fixed by the names of Germanic, Romanistics, Slavistics, then disciplines of similar level of generalization, studying, for example, Turkic languages,



are called Turkology, and Mongolian and Caucasus - Mongolian, Caucasus science, etc.

If private linguistic disciplines that study individual languages have their terminological designations established themselves, they are generally used in two meanings - broad and narrow.

Linguistics is the science of language. The study of languages has more than two thousand years of history. The cradle of linguistics was India. From India, linguistics penetrated China, ancient Greece, Rome, and further Arab countries. For a long time, linguistics has been based on the study of individual languages. Such linguistics is called private.

Over time scientists began to compare, compare several languages to reveal both common features in their building, and those features which divide distinguish some languages from others.

The first language comparison experiments to identify similarities and differences between languages were undertaken in France in the 2nd half of the 17th century. In 1660, the first grammar was published, performed in terms of comparing the order of different languages. This work is conditionally referred to as the Pora-Royal grammar - in the place near Paris where it was created.

The significance of this work, which has been underestimated for many years, was that it was the beginning of the creation of a general linguistics aimed at identifying common laws in the structure, functioning and historical development of languages.

General linguistics as an independent branch of scientific research in the main features developed by the 2nd half of the 19 century. Its founder was the great German humanist scholar Wilhelm von Humboldt.

General linguistics has developed on the basis of the study of individual languages and groups of languages by generalizing the scientific results of their comparison.

Currently, linguistics is a multidimensional and well-developed science. On the basis of his achievements, many practical issues are solved in the field of creation of a system of writing for previously unwritten languages, teaching of native and non-

native languages, creation of machine translation, artificial languages of different purposes.

A pronounced trend of modern linguistics is the tendency for language science to collaborate with other branches of science. In particular, with logic, philosophy, psychology, history, ethnography, geography, semiotics, mathematics and even medicine.

As a result of this mutually beneficial cooperation at the joints of sciences, such new branches of linguistics as psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, mathematical linguistics, neurolinguistics, etc., have emerged and are successfully developing, for example,. This gives reason to argue that from the science of peripheral, which was initially interested in a narrow circle of researchers, modern linguistics has formed into a multisectoral science, "occupying one of the central places in the system of human knowledge" [8, c.11].

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