

LANGUAGE AND ITS STUDENTS: THE HISTORY OF LINGUISTICS

Yuldasheva Feruza Erkinovna

Senior Teacher of the English Linguistics Department, Bukhara State University

Muhammadova Sadoqat Nurmatjonovna

A student of the Foreign Languages Faculty, Bukhara State University, Group 11-2 ING 23

Abstract: *This article provides detailed information on how the language appeared, spread and used, scientific study of language and analysis of language, language meaning and language in context and the history of modern linguistics.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье представлена подробная информация о том, как появился, распространился и использовался язык, о научном изучении языка и его анализе, о значении языка и языке в контексте, а также об истории современного языкознания.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada tilning qanday paydo bo'lganligi, tarqalishi va qo'llanishi, tilni ilmiy o'rganish va til, til ma'nosi va tilni kontekstda tahlil qilish hamda zamonaviy tilshunoslik tarixi haqida batafsil ma'lumotlar berilgan.*

Keywords: *Language, Modern linguistics, Context, Panini, Grammatical Traditions, Universal Grammar, Structuralism, Typology*

Ключевые слова: *Язык, Современная лингвистика, Контекст, Панини, Грамматические традиции, Универсальная грамматика, Структурализм, Типология.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Til, Zamonaviy tilshunoslik, Kontekst, Panini, Grammatik an'analar, Universal grammatika, Strukturizm, Tipologiya*

Many “histories” of linguistics have been written over the last two hundred years, and since the 1970s linguistic historiography has become a specialized subfield, with conferences, professional organizations, and journals of its own. The development of linguistics is directly related to language.

Language refers to a system of communication used by a group of people or animals. It involves the use of words, sounds, signs, or gestures to convey meaning and express thoughts, ideas, and emotions. Language allows individuals to interact with one another, share information, and express their thoughts and feelings. It can be spoken or written, and different

languages have unique sets of vocabulary, grammar, and syntax rules. Language plays a crucial role in human society and is essential for cultural expression, education, and social interactions.

The history of linguistics is a rich and diverse field that spans thousands of years. Here is a brief overview of its major milestones:

Ancient Linguistics:

- Ancient civilizations, such as the Sumerians, Egyptians, and ancient Greeks, had an interest in language, particularly in the study of grammar and rhetoric. Some of the earliest known grammatical analyses date back to this period.

Classical Period:

- In ancient Greece, philosophers like Plato and Aristotle discussed the nature of language, its relation to thought, and the concept of universals. Aristotle's work on categorization and the study of meaning laid the foundation for later linguistic theories.

Medieval and Renaissance Period:

- During the Middle Ages, the study of language focused on interpreting religious texts and translating them into vernacular languages. Notable figures include St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas.

- In the Renaissance, scholars like Desiderius Erasmus and Roger Bacon contributed to the study of grammar and language, emphasizing the importance of correct usage and clear expression.

The Enlightenment and Early Modern Period:

- The 17th and 18th centuries saw the rise of rationalist approaches to language, influenced by philosophers like René Descartes and John Locke. Language was seen as a system of signs and symbols that could be studied scientifically.

- The emergence of comparative historical linguistics during this period, pioneered by scholars such as Sir William Jones and Jacob Grimm, led to the discovery of language families and the development of the Indo-European hypothesis.

Modern linguistics is the scientific study of language and its structure. It encompasses various subfields, including phonetics, phonology, syntax, semantics, and sociolinguistics. Modern linguistics utilizes various methods and approaches, including experimental research, corpus analysis, historical and comparative linguistics, and sociolinguistics. It seeks to understand the nature of human language and how it shapes and is shaped by human cognition, communication, and society.

Linguistics and context both play crucial roles in understanding communication. Linguistics explores language structure and meaning, while context provides the surrounding information influencing interpretation. Both contribute to effective communication by shaping how language is used and understood. Context refers to the circumstances or information that surrounds a particular event, situation, or communication. It provides the background or setting that helps in understanding the meaning of something. Context plays a crucial role in interpreting language, as the meaning of words or expressions can vary based on the context in which they are used.

Grammatical tradition refers to a set of rules and conventions that govern the use and structure of language within a particular time period or cultural context. It includes the study and analysis of grammar, syntax, punctuation, and other aspects of language usage.

Different languages and cultures have different grammatical traditions, which can vary significantly in terms of their rules and standards. For example, the grammatical tradition of English is largely based on Latin and Greek grammar, while other languages may have their own unique grammatical traditions.

The study of grammatical tradition often involves examining historical texts, analyzing language patterns, and comparing different grammatical rules and conventions over time. It helps to establish a standardized form of language for communication and provides a framework for understanding and interpreting written and spoken texts. The study of grammar has evolved across various civilizations, from ancient grammarians like Panini in India to more contemporary linguistic frameworks.

Panini was an ancient Indian grammarian who is widely considered one of the most important figures in the development of the Sanskrit language. Panini's grammatical rules, formulated around the 4th century BCE, have had a profound influence on linguistic studies and are still studied and respected in linguistic circles today.

Linguistics, influenced by Universal Grammar (UG), investigates these innate structures, seeking commonalities across languages to understand the fundamental principles governing language acquisition and use. Universal Grammar is a theory in linguistics proposed by Noam Chomsky. It suggests that the ability to acquire language is inherent to humans and that there is a universal set of grammatical structures that underlies all languages. According to this theory, despite the surface diversity of languages, there are fundamental similarities in the way languages are structured. Universal

Grammar implies that humans are born with an innate linguistic capacity that allows them to learn any language to which they are exposed. Universal Grammar serves as a foundational concept in linguistic studies, shaping our understanding of language universals and the human capacity for language.

Typology refers to the classification or categorization of things based on their characteristics or attributes. It is commonly used in various fields such as psychology, linguistics, sociology, and literature to study and understand different types or groups of individuals, concepts, or phenomena. Typologies help in organizing information, identifying patterns, and making comparisons between different groups or categories. They can be based on various criteria such as behavior, personality traits, language features, social structures, or any other relevant factors. Typological studies help linguists understand the diversity of languages and identify recurring patterns or tendencies.

By examining linguistic typology, researchers can uncover cross-linguistic patterns, which contribute to our understanding of universal features and constraints in human language. This approach helps linguists explore the diversity of languages and discern recurring structures that may be influenced by cognitive or communicative factors.

REFERENCES:

1. Robert Henry Robins " A short history of linguistics"- Routledge 2013
2. Keith Allan.2013 "The Oxford Handbook of the history of Linguistics"
[Books.google.co.uz](https://books.google.co.uz)
3. Gerda Hassler, Gesena Volkmann 2011. "History of linguistics"
[Books.google.co.uz](https://books.google.co.uz)
4. "Linguistics" en.m.wikipedia.org
5. Mohammad Aslam Teaching of English 476212A Ansari Road,Daryaganj, New Delhi-110002
6. Keith Allan. The Oxford Handbook of the History of Linguistics, Oxford University Press London, 2013
7. Расулов, З. И. (2010). Принцип материале английского языка 94. *Rasulov, ZI The problem of language economy from the perspective of language evolution.*

8. Erkinovna, Y. F. (2021). Politeness and Culture. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES, 2, 82–86.
9. Erkinovna, Y. F. (2022). The Principle of Politeness in the English and Uzbek Languages. *Eurasian Research Bulletin*, 6, 65-70.
10. Yuldasheva, F. (2023). ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ВЕЖЛИВОСТИ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ. *Farg 'ona davlat universiteti ilmiy jurnali*, (1), 480-483.
11. Axmedova, S. (2021). ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ХАЛҚ ЭРТАКЛАРИДА ҚУШ КЎРИНИШИДАГИ КЎМАКЧИЛАР. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 3(8).
12. Akhmedova, S. K. (2021). Comparative analysis of epic helpers in english and uzbek folklore. *Scientific reports of Bukhara State University*, 5(3), 91-99.
13. Эльманова, М. Т. (2023). Успех И Неудача В Романах Джойс Кэрролл Оатс «Ради Чего Я Жил» И «Исповедь Моего Сердца». *Miasto Przyszłości*, 32, 312–315. Retrieved from <http://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/1156>
14. Эльманова, М. (2023). ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ МОБИЛЬНОСТИ В РОМАНАХ ДЖОЙС КЭРОЛ ОУТС. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 31(31). извлечено от https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/9326
15. Usmonova, Z. (2022). СТИВЕН КИНГНИНГ "ЎЛИК МИНТАҚА" ("DEAD ZONE") АСАРИДА «THE LAUGHING TIGER» ("СМЕЮЩИЙСЯ ТИГР") ОБРАЗ ТАЛҚИНИ. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 12(12). извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/6364
16. Усмонова, З. Х. (2019). СТИВЕН КИНГ "ТУМАН" (THE FOG). In *Язык и культура* (pp. 129-135).
17. Usmonova, Z. H. (2017). The influence on Uzbek scienc (1)), 170 nbuv/cgiirbis_64.exe. C21C E_DOWNLOAD= 1&Image.
18. Jumaniyozovna , B. N. . (2023). The Category of Appeal in Cognitive Linguistics. *Conference on Applied and Practical Sciences*, 34–36. Retrieved from <https://openconference.us/index.php/applied/article/view/761>
19. Jumaniyozovna, B. N. . (2023). COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS AS THE MODERN DIRECTION IN LINGUISTICS. *Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching*

Processes, 1–3. Retrieved from <https://www.conferenceseries.info/index.php/online/article/view/687>

20. Usmonova, Z. (2021). Artistic functions of scientific terms in work (on the example of Ray Bradbury and Isaac Asimov). ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.uz), 5(5).

21. Yuldasheva, F. (2023). ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ВЕЖЛИВОСТИ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ. *Farg 'ona davlat universiteti ilmiy jurnali*, (1), 480-483.

22. Erkinovna, Y. F. (2021). Politeness and culture. In *International conference on multidisciplinary research and innovative technologies* (Vol. 2, pp. 82-86).