

THE STUDY OF LINGUISTICS

Dushatova Shohsanam Baxtiyor qizi

EFL teacher, FerSU, sh.dushatova@pf.fdu.uz

Do'smatova Begoyim Husanboy qizi

3rd year student, FerSU, dusmatovabegoyim9403@gmail.com

Annotation: *The study of historical linguistics focuses on how particular languages or groups of languages have changed across time. Historical linguistics is a branch of philology, which is the study of old texts and oral traditions, and dates back to around the late 18th century. The study of human language is the subject of this article.*

Key words and phrases: *Language, human, diachronic, synchronic, individuals, history, linguistic, category of language, modern, books, letter*

The academic study of language is known as linguistics. It is considered to as a scientific study because it examines every part of language, especially its nature and structure, in-depth, methodically, objectively, and precisely [5]. The social and cognitive facets of language are both of interest to linguists. It has been categorized as a social science a natural science, a cognitive science, a science of the mind [1] or as a study of the humanities. It is regarded as both a scientific field and an academic discipline.

Traditional linguistic fields like syntax (rules governing the structure of sentences), semantics (meaning), morphology (structure of words), phonetics Phonology (the study of spoken sounds and their sign language equivalents) (the abstract sound system of a particular language), and pragmatics (rules governing the use of language) correspond to phenomena found in human linguistic systems (how social context contributes to meaning) [4]. Subdisciplines like biolinguistics (the study of biological traits and the evolution of language) and psycholinguistics, which examine biological elements of language, help to reconcile many of these divides (the study of psychological aspects in human language) [7].

The field of linguistics has a wide range of theoretical and applied branches and subfields. The goal of theoretical linguistics (which includes conventional descriptive linguistics) is to comprehend the fundamental characteristics of language and create a broad theoretical framework for describing it. The goal of applied linguistics is to put the scientific knowledge

gained from the study of language to use in establishing ways for bettering literacy and language instruction [3].

The study of linguistic phenomena can take many different forms, such as synchronic (which depicts a language at a particular time) and diachronic (which examines historical development); in monolinguals or multilinguals; children or adults; as they are being learned or already possess; as abstract objects or cognitive structures; through texts or oral elicitation; and through mechanical data collection versus fieldwork.

Language philosophy, stylistics and rhetorics, semiotics, lexicography, and translation are all related to linguistics. Philology, from which linguistics developed, is referred to variously as a related field, a subdiscipline, or as having been completely replaced.

One of the first few sub-disciplines in the area, historical linguistics gained popularity in the late 19th century. [6] Despite a shift in emphasis towards formalism and generative grammar in the twentieth century, which examines the universal qualities of language, historical research is still an important area of linguistic study today. Grammaticalization and linguistic evolution are two subfields of the discipline.

Through a comparison of several historical periods, historical linguistics looks at language evolution either synchronously or diachronically (by observing developments between different variations that exist within the current linguistic stage of a language) [2].

The foundation of comparative linguistics, which examines the link between many languages, was historically historical linguistics. At this time, historical linguists were only interested in classifying language families into several subgroups and reconstructing prehistoric protolanguages using both the comparative approach and the internal reconstruction method. Internal reconstruction is a technique used to reuse a piece that has a certain meaning in different situations or contexts where there is a change in either the sound or analogy.

This was done in order to describe popular Indo-European languages, many of which once had extensive written traditions. Another European language family for which there was little written historical documentation at the time was the Uralic languages. Following this, a large amount of study was done on the corpora of other languages as well, including those of Native American language families and the Austronesian languages.

Comparativism in linguistics, as described above, is now only a minor portion of the much larger field known as historical linguistics. Comparative research is done over a language's future internal changes, but the

comparative study of particular Indo-European languages is now regarded as a highly specialized topic. It focuses in particular on the development of contemporary standard languages or the transition of a language from its standard form to its variants.

For instance, some researchers have also worked to create super-families by connecting Nostratic to the Indo-European, Uralic, and other language families. Even while these efforts are still not usually regarded as reliable methodologies, they do give the data required to prove relatedness in linguistic change—something that becomes increasingly difficult to do as the length of time grows. Due to the occurrence of accidental word similarities and differences within language groups, linguistic approaches often have a limited time-depth, however for the practical purposes of conducting research, a limit of about 10,000 years is frequently considered. The date of various proto-languages is likewise a challenge. Although there are numerous techniques, it is only possible to get at approximations of dates for these languages.

With the following re-development of grammatical studies, historical linguistics now examines the evolution and shifts occurring morphologically, syntactically, and phonetically as well as in connection to dialect to dialect within a single era as well as between those in the past and the present.

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