



THE FORMATION OF LANGUAGE AS A SYSTEM

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Abstract

In world linguistics, there are many ancient views on the relationship between language units, in particular, paradigmatics and syntagmatics, their features, different views, information about the contradictions between language units. In the first quarter of the last century, language gave rise to the view on the same basis, just as all phenomena in nature and society have their own system. This was due to the scientific activity of the Swiss French linguist Ferdinand de Saussure in the field of linguistics and the publication of his famous work "General Linguistics Course".

Introduction

In the course of his entire scientific and pedagogical activity at the University of Paris, F. de Saussure created a unique scientific direction on the development of language, describing language phenomena such as language and speech, synchrony and diachrony, paradigmatics and syntagmatics, and viewing language as a system. He created the doctrine that it consists of a system of signs. His views became one of the leading trends not only in Western linguistics but also in world linguistics. The teachings of F. de Saussure were originally supported and developed by linguists from the University of Prague in Czechoslovakia. They (Czech linguists V Matejka, B. Havranek, Russian linguists N.S. Yakovson, S. Kartsevsky) published their theses on language construction in the serial journal "Works of the Prague Linguistic Circle" based on the teachings of F. de Saussure on language structure which lays the foundations for structuralism (language construction). The Prague Linguistic Circle flourished in the 1930s, but by the 1940s its creative activity had declined sharply and in 1953 it had disintegrated. Nevertheless, his ideas still have an impact on contemporary linguistics.

As noted above, although F. de Saussure's work was translated and published in Russian in the 30s, despite the direct involvement of the famous Russian phonologists N.S. Trubetsky and R. Jakobson in the Prague Linguistic Circle, F. de Saussure's teaching and Prague structural linguistics significantly improved in the 1950s and 1970s. In these years O.S. Ahmanova, B.N. Golovin, N.A. Slyusareva and many scientific works and monographs of many Russian linguists, such as V.N. Yartseva, devoted to system linguistics have been published. In twentieth-century Russian





linguistics, VM Solntsev, in his monograph on the system and structure of language, sufficiently explained that language has its own unique structure, as in nature and society, based on the achievements of Western linguistics in this field. He clarified the view that the system and structure of language are different phenomena, that they are treated as the same phenomena, and argued that the system and structure are different phenomena. In his view, the system of language is a set of all language units and rules arranged in a certain order, and the structure of language is that these units interact on the basis of strict rules. These relationships are paradigmatic (similarity), syntagmatic (neighborhood), and hierarchical relationships in the language system. The study of language as a system (on the basis of the system) entered Uzbek linguistics in the 70s of the last century. In this regard, the pioneers of Uzbek linguistics professors Sh.Rakhmatullaev, I.Kuchkartoev, M.Mirtojiev, A.Abdushukurov and their students.

In Uzbek linguistics, the view of language as a system, the separation of language and speech, the separation of language units and speech units as separate units were first described in Professor Sh. The scholar analyzes in detail the views of Russian linguists on this issue in the pamphlet and then expresses his attitude. Summarizing the views and opinions of the above-mentioned Russian linguists, Sh. Rakhmatullaev describes language and speech, which are the distinguishing features of language:

“Language is a social phenomenon in a complex structure and serves as a tool for people to think, to think. Initially, two states of language are distinguished: language and speech. Language is a wealth of language, consisting of the units present in the center of language memory in the human brain and the rules of their use. Speech is the process of using this wealth and the product of such a process. Language is an abstract phenomenon that exists in the human brain and we perceive it with the mind, and speech is a material phenomenon that occurs in the process of using this abstract phenomenon and we hear it as units of pronunciation.

Linguistic units that exist in language memory, are called linguistic units. The state of linguistic units in material form in speech is called speech unit.

Professors H. Nematov and O. Bozorov also comment on this issue in their special work on system linguistics which is a collection of perceptions about their relationship. Speech is a material (natural, physical) form of language given in the manifestation, occurrence, occurrence and direct observation.

It is well known that the relationship between linguistic and speech units plays an important role. Relationship is a comprehensive concept that refers to the interactions, connections between the components of a whole. Such relationships between different language units (phonemes, morphemes, etc.) are diverse and are





objective laws of language existence. Because it is impossible to imagine a holistic system of language without the semantic and functional relations of different language units. Therefore, in modern linguistics, three types of such relations are widely analyzed: paradigmatic (similarity and contradictions between similar lines), syntagmatic (neighborhood, approach) and hierarchical relations. In addition to Sh. Rahmatullaev, H. Nematov, O. Bozorov, linguists such as B. Mengliev, E. Kilichev, A. Nurmanov have worked effectively in this area. In their research, the problem of paradigmatic relations and their inherent contradictions, the problem of syntagmatic relations and semantic syntax, lexical leveling in the Uzbek language and the occurrence of these relations at the language level were analyzed in depth. As noted above, although paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations in a language system are well known in linguistics about their properties, the hierarchical relationship did not have sufficient information about these types of relationships. In linguistics, the decision of the system as a method of language analysis in linguistics has led to the emergence of new ideas in this area as well.

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