



METHODOLOGY. LINGUISTIC METHODS

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ANNOTATION

Methodology and methods are of particular importance not only in linguistics, but in all sciences and fields. This article provides general information about methodology and linguistic methods, their content and essence, methods and types. A number of complex examples are also given.

Keywords: Methodology, philosophical method, descriptive method, taxonomic method, distributive analysis method, sophistry, dialectic, synergetics, diarchon research method.

Linguistics, like every science and direction, has experienced various events and changes during its historical development. During this time, linguistics studied linguistic phenomena, scientifically analyzed research sources, worked on the basis of methods to reveal its inner secrets and specific features. The method has such a concept that it is a way of studying and determining a certain aspect of a work, science or method, an object. In general, both method and methodology mean the existence of science, a scientific concept that is an integral part, a logical part.

It should not be forgotten that methodology and methods serve as the main support point of every science, as well as the science of linguistics. Method is derived from the Greek word "methods", which means "method of research". Methodology is derived from the Greek words "methods" - "research method" and "logos" - "teaching", and it is a teaching about research methods of science.

Methodology is the teaching of all knowledge, methods and acquisitions. The methodology requires a holistic, systematic approach to events. This helps to get a complete picture of reality. It is not an exaggeration to say that the knowledge based on the methodology cannot be denied, since the specific methods are relatively extensive. Through the methodology, the treasure of knowledge increases and expands, various principles about objects are developed. Thus, the method complements the methodology.

The method and methodology have their own characteristics. Metaphysics, dialectics, sophistry, electics, and now synergetics have been used and are being used for sciences in the history of sciences as methodologies. Methodology teaches how to





approach methods and reality in general. Now we can cite the following as an example and explanation. Dialectic is a methodology that reflects the linear development of reality, the process of change and the interrelationship between its constituent elements, metaphysics is a methodology that studies a certain part of reality, a specific state of development, and a sharp change that occurs in reality. and destructive changes, synergetics is an example of a methodology used in the study of nonlinear development processes.

Now, if we return to the term method and understand it in relation to the science of linguistics, it is necessary for the researcher to approach the process of language learning on the basis of a certain methodology and research verification methodA method is a way to achieve new results and goals in science with the help of human thinking and consciousness. This is a practical and theoretical method.

According to the content and function in science, there are 2 types of methods:

1. Special scientific method. It is used in a certain science.
2. Universal philosophical method. This is the teaching of special scientific methods. We can say that the philosophical method has relative independence with its generality and specificity for all sciences. At the same time, it is also known as the dialectical method. Philosophical method differs from scientific research method of a certain science. It has a wide scope and can work in all disciplines. Prof. As H. Nematov pointed out, "...dialectical knowledge means to continuously deepen step by step into the essence of the source of research, to move from a simpler (simpler) essence to a more complex one." Generally speaking, since the universal philosophical method - the dialectical method is a general doctrine that affects special scientific methods, it is called methodology, that is, the doctrine of methods that are the method of scientific prohibition.

The science of linguistics, in turn, is considered to have a number of scientific research methods, and this stems from the fact that language is a very complex socio-historical, socio-psychological, socio-individual, socio-physiological phenomenon.

There are many methods of linguistics, and they are studied in two groups from the point of view of the period.

1. Traditional methods: descriptive method, comparative-historical method, cross-sectional method and typological method.
2. New methods: method of structural analysis, method of direct participants, method of distributive analysis, synergetic method, etc.

In some sources, traditional methods - diarchon research methods and new methods - synchronous research methods are mentioned.



Descriptive method. Descriptive method is one of the main methods in revealing the secrets of linguistics, in-depth study and analysis. It is the most historical, the oldest and the earliest main, leading method of world linguistics. With the help of this method, works - grammars related to languages such as ancient Arabic, Greek, Indian, Chinese and Roman were created, which are distinguished by their descriptive character.

The pictorial method introduced to Turkish linguistics by Nikolay Dimitriyev, Nikolay Baskakov, Yevgeny Poliganov, Alexander Borovkov, Andrey Konov has been used in the creation of textbooks and manuals in Uzbek linguistics since the 40s of the 20th century. The descriptive method often studies the social function of language. For example, the descriptive method requires careful and accurate description of phonemes, word forms, morphemes, lexemes, grammatical forms and grammatical categories.

As we mentioned above, the descriptive method is of particular importance in the development of linguistics. Because on the basis of this method, textbooks-manuals necessary for the education of various languages have been created and are being created. An explanatory dictionary of different languages is being created based on this method. For example, a 5-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language was created.

Comparative-historical method. As its name implies, research and objects are studied by comparison based on this method and history is approached. William Jones (1746-1794), an English orientalist and jurist who served in England, compared the Sanskrit language to the Greek and Latin languages and expressed the opinion that there is closeness and kinship between them.

Language materials and scientific data collected at the beginning of the 19th century are studied in comparison with each other, and as a result, a comparative-historical method is created. German linguist Franz Bopp, Jacob Grimm, Danish linguist Rasmus Rask and linguist A.H. The Vostokovs founded.

Comparative-historical linguistics was formed on the basis of the comparative-historical method. Using the comparative-historical method, laws of development of related languages, similar and dissimilar phenomena are studied, languages are scientifically classified.

Matching method. The comparison method is a method of comparing two or more related or non-related languages and linguistic phenomena. This method differs from the comparative-historical method, that is, it does not pay attention to the history of the languages being mixed, their origin - genetic aspects, development.



The translation method is also of great practical importance for developing the technique and theory of translating sentences and texts from one language to another. Method of structural analysis. The structural method also assumes that the language serves the society in a practical way. The method of structural analysis to a certain extent describes the intended language units themselves, mainly the relationships between them. The method of structural analysis considers that it is necessary to separate language and speech, to determine the similarities between language units, the order of placement and other relative relations. This method is an important aspect of language structure for linguistics, and it is a basis for creating a theory of language and defining the subject of general linguistics. Also, the method of structural analysis analyzes the properties of words that can be connected or not connected. For example, the word "dress" has a syntactic relationship with verbs such as "to wear", "to sew", "to wash", but it cannot interact with verbs such as "to go", "to sleep", "to eat".

The structural method is also known as the taxonomic method in some literature. The taxonomic method is qualitatively different from the descriptive method, it is its advanced stage.

Method of direct participants. The direct participant analysis method is a direct continuation of the distributive analysis method. If we talk about the method of distributive analysis, the following should be mentioned. In American structural linguistics, the presence of some defects of the scientifically based distributive analysis method by Z. Harris, for example, perceived weaknesses in analyzing the sentence into segments, prompted linguists to introduce new analysis methods. One of them is direct participant analysis method.

As mentioned above, the reason why we say that the method of direct participant analysis is a direct continuation of the method of distributive analysis is that the method of distributive analysis was able to show not only phonemes and morphemes, but also words in the syntagmatic line and what they are based on. In addition, the Direct Participial analysis method perfectly accurately represents the grammatical formation of the sentence structure.

Distributive analysis method. This method is a method that studies the location and interaction of language levels in the speech line. Distributive is Latin for "distributio"; "distribution" means "distribution" in English

Distributive linguistics is a science that expresses the nature of location or distribution structure of certain language units. Language analysis using this method is called descriptive method. The main principles of distributive analysis were theoretically formed in the ideas of the representatives of the American school of



descriptive linguistics, B. Block, J. Treyger, and Z. Harris, and were put into practice by them. Distributive analysis relies on the shakily surrounding, distribution of parts. It cannot be applied to syntactic structures, and for this reason there was a need to introduce the method of direct participants.

Automatic analysis method. Modernization, the development of techniques, i.e., the rapid development of working with an electronic calculator, motivated the formation of the automatic analysis method in linguistics. With this method, it is possible to automatically translate texts, compile and shorten texts using electronic machines, and create dictionaries. This method is particularly important in converting languages into Internet languages. This method divides the language into specific formal parts.

Electron translation was first implemented in America in 1954 and in Russia in 1955. In 1939, the inventive technician P.A. Smirnov-Troynasky developed a translation method. All these discoveries and researches were carried out using the automatic analysis method and achieved their results. Also, this method is widely used today.

Synergetic method. Synergetics (lat. synergia - "cooperation") is a general science that creates mathematical models of the principle of self-organization that occurs in the organic and inorganic world. An important sign of an object for synergetics is the sign of "organization". Many sources say that the founder of synergetics is the Belgian physicist and Nobel laureate Ilya Prigogine.

Synergetics is not the last and absolute method of science, but the fruit of thinking that changes and improves as a result of progress.

Summary

Based on the information mentioned above, linguistics is a science with many years of research and extensive history. We should say that the role of methodology and methods in the development of the science of linguistics is incomparable. This process has a long history. All linguists and scientists who contributed to the development of the science of linguistics used the methods listed above. In addition, they helped in the formation and wide application of methods and methodologies.

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