

## WHAT IS PHILOLOGY AND ITS DIFFERENCE FROM OTHER AREAS

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**Abstract:** *This article provides information about the history of philology, teaching methodology, what philology is, and its difference from other fields.*

**Key words:** *Philology, teaching methodology, science, linguistics, literary studies, textual studies, source studies.*

Philology (from ancient Greek: philologia - «love of words», «love of words») is a general science consisting of the cooperation of humanities - linguistics, literary studies, textual studies, source studies, paleography, and others; studies the history and essence of human spiritual culture by linguistic and stylistic analysis of written monuments. The text, which consists of the sum of its internal issues and external relations, is the first basis that determines the existence of philology. By focusing on the text and creating supporting comments (the most ancient form of philological works), philology covers human life, first of all, spiritual life with all its breadth and depth. Philology appeared in the period when the culture of writing was relatively advanced. The ancient highly developed cultures of the Middle East were almost unaware of philology, and in the Middle Ages Western Europe did not pay enough attention to it either; At the same time, philology is the homeland of philosophy. In India and Greece, thinking about words and speech, in the way of its analysis, appeared in harmony with philosophy. Despite the conflicts that later occurred between the pursuit of abstraction in philosophy and the precision and concreteness of philology, the initial integrity and unity of philosophy and philology was not accidental: the periods of the rise and development of philology often coincided with the great periods of epistemological thought (for example, in the Hellenistic world - from Aristotle, in Europe in the 17th century - It happened after R. Descartes, in Germany in the 19th century - I. Kant). Qad. Chinese culture had its own philological traditions (Liu Se's works, 5th-6th centuries AD). But Qad. The philological teachings of India and China, and their achievements in this field, were not known to Europeans until recent times. The traditions of European philology relied entirely on Greek sources, and ancient Sunyo philology. During the period of the Sophists (2nd half of the 5th century - 1st half of the 4th century BC), the

field of literature is sufficiently separated from the non-literary environment to become the object of theoretical poetics and philology. Among the sophists, Protagoras, Gorgias, Prodicus and others made great contributions to the development of philological methods; Greek literary theory rises to a higher level with Aristotle's Poetics. In the Hellenistic period (3rd-1st centuries BC), philology was separated from the science of philosophy and passed into the hands of specialists - the librarians of Alexandria and Pergamum: they were engaged in identifying and interpreting the corrected texts of ancient authors. Dionysius of Thrace (c. 150-90 BC) developed a theory of word groups that is still in use today. Among the scholars of the early Christian era, Origen and Jerome (the person who first translated the Bible into Latin) carried out enormous textological works on the original version of the Bible and the Greek translation. The tradition of Greek philology was continued in Byzantium in the Middle Ages, preserving its ancient status (study and interpretation of classic texts); After the fall of the Roman Empire (1453), Renaissance Italy inherited Byzantine philology thanks to the fleeing scholars. Qad. In Rome, philology was distinguished from phammatics, which studied the grammatical aspect of the language, spelling. The next stage of development of philology is associated with the treatises of Dante, Boccaccio, Petrarch, and Lorenzo Wall during the Renaissance. In these treatises, the true content of Aristotle's works is revealed, p. the written texts of Greek and Roman writers were studied and interpreted from a critical point of view. During the period when philology was depressed in Europe in the Middle Ages, during the 8th-14th centuries, Arabic philology began to develop on a large scale. In Arabic philology, the fields of linguistics and partly literary studies are developed. During this period, Kufa and Basra grammar schools (currents) emerged. Representatives of the grammar school of Basra: Khalil ibn Ahmad (8th century) and his student Sibawayhi developed the standards of the classical Arabic language in their works and compiled the first explanatory dictionary of the Arabic language. Sibawayhi divided the word groups into 3 main groups (noun, verb, letter) defined the syntactic relations of word groups. The representatives of the Kufa grammar stream devoted their works to the syntax of the Arabic language and the dialectal grammatical features of the Arabic language. In the 9th and 10th centuries, both grammatical streams rose to the level of an independent school of linguistics. On the basis of Basra and Kufa fammatic trends, the Baghdad fammatic school was created, and the Baghdad grammatical theory was created. Ibn Jinni (10th century), a representative of the Baghdad grammar school, paid attention to issues of etymology in his works. As the rule of the Arab caliphate spread to Syria, Egypt, Iran, Spain, and Central Asia, philologists developed in these regions under the influence of the philological currents of Kufa, Basra, and Baghdad. representatives also participated. English orientalist Ye. According to Brown, 30 of the 45 most influential representatives of Arab science and culture were representatives of non-Arab peoples. The emergence of the science of Turkic philology is also connected with the scientific activities of these scientists. Although philology was not considered a special science among the Turkic peoples in ancient times, there are many works related to it - dictionaries, grammars, treatises on literary studies, reviews, books on the history and ethnography of the Turkic peoples. written Mahmud Koshgari (11th century) occupies a special place in the history of culture and science of Turkic peo-

ples. He is one of the scientists and the first to create the science of Turkic philology. His work «Devonu Lugotit Turk» covers almost all areas of this science: lexicon, phonetics and morphology of Turkic languages, classification of Turkic languages, oral creativity of Turkic peoples, etc. The work also contains valuable information on ethnography, toponymy, and geographical location of Turkic peoples. M. Koshgari also founded the comparative study of languages. Mahmoud Zamakhshari (11th-12th centuries), nicknamed «Jorullah» («Neighbor of God») by the scholars of his time, made a great contribution to the development of Eastern science and culture. He created more than 50 works related to philosophy, history, literary studies, folklore studies, linguistics. His work «Mukaddimat uladab» is important not only in terms of studying the history of the Arabic language and linguistics, but also in terms of studying the history of the languages of the Turkic peoples. In the dictionary part of the work, Persian and Mongolian translations of Arabic words as well as Turkish translations are given. In addition to these, more than 10 monolingual or bilingual explanatory dictionaries created by well-known or unknown authors in the 13th-19th centuries made a certain contribution to the development of the science of philology in Turkic languages. Also, Alisher Navoi's works «Muhokamat ullugatayn», «Mezon ulavzon», «Majolis unnafois», «Tarihi muluki Ajam», Babur's «Mukhtasar» («Risolai aruz») and «Boburnoma», Abulghozi Bahadirkhan's «Shajarai turk» and «Shajarai tarokima» books, historical works of authors such as Munis, Ogahi, Bayani, Sheikh Ahmad Tarazi's book «Funun ulbaloga» on literary studies and other scientific works enriched the science of philology in a broad sense. In the 18th century in Germany, the philologist I.I. A new era of philology begins due to the emergence of Winckelmann's theory of «neohumanism» (new humanism). The question of the whole, whole image of the ancient world is raised with the same scientific rigor as it was during the Renaissance. German philologist philology A. Wolf uses the term «philology» as the name of the science of antiquity, the ancient world. During this period, philology was understood in a very broad sense and included not only the study of a specific national language and literature, but also history, philosophy, art, and even material culture. Philology. the department that studies cultural monuments and interprets the works of Greek and Roman authors was later called «classical philology». In the 19th century, the process of separation of philology from other disciplines intensified. As a result of the work of German philologists G. Uzener, E. Rode, U. von Wilamowitz Möllendorf and others, world history is separated from philology as an independent branch of science; at the same time, under the influence of romanticism and other Goya trends, along with «classical philology», «new philology» was born: Germanic studies (such as Ya. and V. Grimm), Slavic studies (A. Vostokov, V. Ganka), Oriental studies. At the same time, the Grimms, philologist Dietz, I. Dobrovsky, A. Vostokov and other philologists developed the comparative-historical method of language study. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the science of Turkic studies appeared as a branch of philology.

During the period when special departments of philology as above appeared and the comparative historical method began to be used, the concept of philology narrowed and became equal to linguistics. At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, the concept of philology became clearer and included the study of languages and literature; such disciplines as textology, source stud-

ies, paleography appear as auxiliary fields of philology, especially the formation and development of textology played an important role in publishing manuscripts and works of classic poets (for example, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Atoi, Navoi, Babur; Pushkin, Lermontov, etc.). Linguistics and literary studies that make up philology, in turn, are divided into special fields: general linguistics, language history, the study of modern languages; folklore studies are also included in the scope of literary theory, literary history, literary criticism and other philology because folklore is also an art of speech. Modern philology reveals new problems of language and literature study and develops new methods; developing a continuous connection with written sources typical of all periods of social life; philological research is being conducted with a deep scientific and critical approach to existing sources. The most important characteristic of modern philology is to limit its tasks to the tasks of such subjects as history, philosophy, art history, and cultural history, which were separated from the bosom of philology, which was once considered a single, integrated science, and at the same time, creative cooperation with them.

Although the foundations of Uzbek philology go back to the times and works of M. Koshgari, M. Zamakhshari, it has developed in a unique way over the years! however, Uzbek philology in the current sense began to form at the beginning of the 20th century: Uzbek linguistics, literary studies, source studies, and textual studies developed as branches of philological science. Current Uzbek philology is developing in every way as a component of world philology. M. Behbudi, Fitrat, Cholpon, Avloni, Elbek, Ghozi Olim Yunusov, A. Zahiri, Otajon Hashim, Hodi Zaripov, S. Ibrohimov, P. Shamsiyev, Sh. Khurshid, Olim Sharafiddinov, S. Mutallibov, Izzat Sultan, O. Usmanov, S. Usmanov, U. Tursunov, philology Kamal, V. Abdullayev, V. Zohidov, G'. Karimov, philology Abdullayev, A. Gulomov, H. Sulaymanov, Russian scientists Ye. Polivanov, K. Yudakhin, A. Borovkov, V. Reshetov, A. Kononov, A. Shcherbak, and others have significant contributions. Also Sh. Shoabdurahmonov, G. Abdurahmonov, A. Hayitmetov, A. Kayumov, A. Rustamov, Q. Mahmudov, M. Askarova, Hl. Rahmatullayev, A. Hajiyeu, A. Abdugafurov, B. Valikhojhayev, N. Karimov, T. Mirzayev, B. Nazarov, E. Fozilov, E. Begmatov, H. Nematov, A. Nurmonov, N. Makhmudov, and other contemporary Uzbeks have been participating in the development of philology with their scientific research. Philology has faced difficulties in the English-speaking world. Many Americans who studied in college do not know this word, and those who often repeat texts written by ancient Greek or Roman classics. Philology is a science of science. the king, the pride of the first great modern universities - grew up in Germany in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In the twelve years before 1850, the most advanced humanistic research in the United States and Great Britain and its generative currents were sent through the intellectual life of Europe and America. philosophy of text (literature such as classical and biblical studies, «Sanskrit and Arabic», «Medieval and modern European writers»); 2) the theory of the origin and nature of language and (3) the comparative structure and historical evolution of languages and language families study ».»The events that happened since 1800 were the origin of «comparative philology», events that happened by Darwinists, such as «the common origin of humans», was based on the widest horizons and new knowledge. By the 18th century, English colonial leaders who were covering botany and Greek at school, realized that they had to do their work properly in classical Persian and even San-

skrit, they could not help noticing similarities between the oriental languages and their classical counterparts, but what was their meaning, and what was the origin of the distinction of language rather than of species?» The comparative philology of the study and development of true Indo-European languages quickly gained great respect in Germany.»

Answer Grimm, true expressions of philologists and rare collectors, «There is no punishment, or so cruel to error. As mathematics or physics, in every sense a hard science, serious details have a cruel morality.» Popular English Philology to all kinds of questions about, etymology, different types of pronunciation and grammatical usage, sources of Cockney vocabulary, words, original place and personal names, and pronunciation, it is very interesting to hear things discussed in railway stations and smoking rooms you can read long letters about them in the press, sometimes decorated with random, misunderstood, misinterpreted and used interesting information No, the subject of English philology is street has a strange fascination for the man within, but almost everything that is thought and said about it is wonderfully and hopelessly mistaken. English Philology attracts a greater number of cranks and defects than the gias, which is the knowledge of people who are probably less educated on any subject. the general ignorance about it is so profound that it is very difficult to convince people that it is really a well-known fact and a definite doctrine on linguistic matters.» «If the nineteenth language of language is the century of discovery, the twentieth century is the century of language attachment. The nineteenth-century distinguished language in several ways: it learned to see language as an amalgam of sounds, and therefore how to study sounds, to understand the diversity of language, and to understand the history or studied not as a piece of literature, but as a separate language. «Philology» was considered the best. «Other studies, especially innovations such as anthropology, began at the same time that philology helped the emergence of linguistics ... New studies were different from the century: in the century, linguistics once again united language. words and so He developed an interest in the study of the sounds that combine to form words, understood universals in other languages, and he reintegrated other languages with other languages, particularly philosophy and psychology.»

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