

## THE ROLE OF PHILOSOPHY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LINGUISTICS

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**Annotation:** This article is about the emergence of linguistics, in the process the philosophical views of the philosophers are stated. Of Greek scholars in linguistics views are illuminated. Aspects of the influence of philosophy on linguistics are in the process the importance of other disciplines is highlighted. As a science of general linguistics the formation process is reflected.

**Abstract:** This article describes the emergence of linguistics and philosophical views of philosophers in this process. Greek views philosophers on linguistics are given in this article. Philosophical aspects of linguistics and the importance of other disciplines in this process. The process of formation of general linguistics as a science is presented.

**Keywords:** language, society, philosophy, ancient linguistics, sociolinguistics, vocabulary.

Language was created in a human society and served as a means of communication is a social phenomenon. Its social nature is for the individual, not for society in service Language is in the process of the historical development of mankind representing all the cultural and scientific riches it has created and passed down from generation to generation is the main means of inheritance. Hence the integrity of language, which is the most important means of communication in society. It is wrong to liken it to a living organism. By its structure, language, forms a whole system with the interaction of individual elements. If we look at the history of the origin of linguistics, I am a Greek in antiquity the place of philosophers is incomparable. Ancient linguistics to all European schools effect. In ancient Greece, language theory was considered a branch of philosophy considered. That is why ancient Greek linguistics has the following two stages. It is necessary to distinguish:

1. Philosophical period (V-III centuries BC)
2. Alexandrian period (III century BC – IV century AD)

In the following period, linguistics emerged as a separate science. One of the issues that attracted the attention of scholars in Greek linguistics was the origin of language is a matter of exit. They acknowledge the is a matter of exit. They acknowledge the problem of the origin of language from heaven they could not. In particular, Titus Lucretius the Deaf is in nature in his work The Nature of Things all objects make sounds and understand them human language put forward the theory of imitation of sound as it produces. Democritus is all the people who live as a community say the words on a case-by-case basis formed, which led to the emergence of various linguists, he says. Thus, the debate over the compatibility of

word and subject takes place is coming. Democritus There is no correspondence between the word and the subject, but there is a study, a habit he says. Based on this, he says:

- Many words have multiple meanings.

- Many concepts have several names.
- One word can be replaced by another.

□ Many concepts cannot be expressed in words. That's it This is Aristotle's also added. Another group of scholars has a connection between the name Heraclitus and the subject, he says. Everything affects the senses in some way makes certain sounds. These sounds become his name. Sounds too some of these sounds are pleasant and gentle to others, while others are rude or sounds loud. These will be their names. The idealist is a philosopher Plato opposes. It is called "Kratil or the correctness of the names." describes the discussion of Hermogenes with Kratil in his work. Hermogenes The names of things are given to them in advance, and the name is in the object itself, says Kratil opposes this, and Socrates intervenes in this conversation. He is Plato appearing as an expression of their views, the names are related to the subject explains that it is not. After the debate between Hermogenes and Kratil, language and life, The debate over the interdependence of objects continues among analogists and anomalists. Analogists say that there is a correspondence between the name and the subject. Those who deny the connection are anomalists. Between them the essence of struggle and debate Roman scholar Mark Terence Varron's – Latin described in. The most prosperous period of the ancient period of linguistics was the Alexandrian period is correct. This period dates back to the III-II centuries BC, when the Ptolemy reigned is correct. They are the preservation of the traditions of the Greek literary language and Homer, Sophocles, Aeschylus. He gave priority to the analysis of his works. Attitudes towards linguistics have changed over time and become a separate discipline is the basis for the formation of V. von Humboldt, founder of the science of general linguistics (1767-1835) the main issues, subject and boundaries of linguistics was a famous scientist who tried to define. V. Humboldt Linguistics Man tried to include it in the list of historical, philosophical and ethnographic disciplines. According to V. von Humboldt, language is extremely complex and multifaceted is a phenomenon, and its scientific study requires an examination of all aspects of language. He emphasizes that language is always evolving and changing is the main feature. The main problem of linguistics is language is to study the properties of. The above issues are linguistic directly related to the subject matter of the subject.

Although Humboldt's theory is based on an idealistic philosophy and his scientific work, especially his teachings on the antinomy of speech with language made a great contribution to the development of linguistics. V. Humboldt's language philosophical theory of, in the development of later linguistics, was a key factor in the formation of various scientific schools and currents.

The development of linguistics is also linked to other disciplines. For example, the relationship between language and society, the philosophy of language, social psychology, The field of study of ethnography is sociolinguistics (social linguistics).

Learns the following issues:

Sociolinguistics is a major field that analyzes the social nature of language. Sociolinguistics is the study of the social nature of language, its historicity, vitality, a number of criteria, such as normality and territoriality. Its history is the emergence of language, its formation as a holistic system, social if it exists as an

event, its vitality as a means of communication existence. Normality is reflected in the coordination of language according to certain norms reaches Territoriality refers to the connection of a language to a particular area. Territoriality nation, ethnic customs, traditions, historical and ethnic unity and a single state system due to the formation of In short, language is a centuries-old historical social of human society is a social phenomenon that occurs on the basis of experience. Language and community development is organically dependent. Everything that happens in society is, in a sense, language finds its expression. The social nature of language is its existence in society and serves the public interest.

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