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VIEWS ON THE SYSTEMATIC APPROACH IN UZBEKISTAN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract. The world, as a whole system consisting of mutually conditioned and interdependent elements, has the property of being divisible into small wholes. The objective world is considered a complex system that is divided into classes from simple to complex and, at the same time, has the property of being divided into parts. This division is reflected in a generalized way in the human mind and finds its expression in language, and shows the inextricable connection of language with the objective world through consciousness.

Keywords: linguistics, systemic approach, perception, consciousness, field theory, phonological units, linguistic unity.

Абстрактный. Вселенная как целостная система, состоящая из взаимоотношений взаимозависимых элементов, имеет свойство разделяться на малые целые. Объективный мир рассматривается как сложная система, объединяющая классы от простого к сложному и в то же время обладающая свойством разделяться на части. Это разделение отражается в сознании человека в общем виде, находит свое выражение в языке и показывает целостную связь языка с предметным миром через сознание.

Ключевые слова: лингвистика, системный подход, восприятие, сознание, теория поля, фонологические единицы, языковая единица.

Introduction. The reflection of the objective world in the human mind and its expression in language are manifested through the division of the system into certain thematic groups. Therefore, the study of the language system as a field is of great importance in revealing the dialectical relationship between language - consciousness - being.

The introduction of the field theory into world, including Uzbek linguistics, certain advantages of viewing the content system of language as a field, the characteristics of the field, its difference from other phenomena adjacent to it, and reflection on certain microfields that occupy a certain place in the content system of the Uzbek language begin with a word about Sh. Rahmatullayev in Uzbek linguistics.[1].

Since the 1970s, structuralism has also begun to enter Uzbek linguistics. In this area, it is worth highlighting the services of Professor Sh. Rakhmatullayev, who divided the lexical units of the Uzbek language into macro and microsystems and recommended a number of their microsystems to his students as objects of monographic research.

I.Kuchkortoyev, in turn, developed Sh. Rakhmatullayev's ideas and conducted extensive scientific research in this area.[2]. The research on the differentiation of language and speech, the relationship between form and content in language units, and the linguistic concept of F. de Saussure were of great importance in the formation and development of the structural direction in Uzbek linguistics.

Analysis and results. Systematicity at the phonological level was first revealed by A.M. Shcherbak based on materials from Turkic languages.[3] In it, phonological units are studied on the basis of phonological contrasts. Phonemes are studied in detail from a functional perspective. The systematicity of the Uzbek language at the phonological level was first shown by Professor

A.Abduazizov in his book “General Linguistics”. It covers in detail the differential and non-differential signs of vowel and consonant phonemes in the Uzbek language, the contrasts between phonemes and their types. Before this study was conducted, detailed information about the phoneme and its variants was provided in the books “Uzbek language. Phonetics” (1960) by V.V. Reshetov and “Phonetics of Khorezm dialects” (1960) by F.Abdullayev, and although attempts were made to illuminate the relationship between language and speech at the phonetic level, the theory of structuralism had not yet reached Uzbek linguistics at that time. The issue of phonemes and their variants was expressed under the influence of the views of L.V. Shcherba, A.A. Reformatsky, etc.

The widespread spread of systematic-structural research occurred in the 80s. During this period, a number of works appeared that studied the phonology, lexicology, and syntax of the Uzbek language from a systematic-structural point of view.

The call for systematic-structural research of all level units of the Uzbek language began with the article published by H. Ne'matov, N. Mahmudov, and A. Nurmonov.[4.134] As a result, it can be said that a period of systematic research in Uzbek linguistics began. After this, A. Nurmonov's "Phonology and Morphophonology of the Uzbek Language" (1992), dedicated to the phonological system of the Uzbek language, A. Abduazizov's book of the same name (1994), T. Mirzakulov's monograph dedicated to the morpheme paradigmatics and syntagmatics of the Uzbek language (1994), H. Nematov and R. Rasulov's "Fundamentals of the System Lexicology of the Uzbek Language" (1995), dedicated to the system lexicology of the Uzbek language, R. Rasulov's "Semantic Structure of Uzbek Verbs" (1990), dedicated to the morphological system, "Theoretical Grammar of the Uzbek Language. Morphology" (2001); The works devoted to the syntactic system of the Uzbek language, such as "Contentual Syntax of the Uzbek Language", "Theoretical Grammar of the Uzbek Language. Syntax", "Semantic-Significative Paradigmatics in Compound Sentence Constructions with Relative Clauses" by A. Berdialiev (2001), "Structural Syntax of the Uzbek Language" by M. Qurbonova, R. Sayfullayeva (2004), "Introduction to Functional Syntax" by N. Turniyozov (2003), "Language and Speech" by H. Nematov and O. Bozorov (1989), devoted to the dichotomy of language and speech, "Graduation in the Uzbek Language" by O. Bozorov (1997), devoted to the gradation of linguistic units, "Linguistic Sign and Its Characteristics" by A. Nurmonov (2008), devoted to the linguistic sign, and several other monographic studies and scientific articles were published. Also, Sh.Shahobiddinova's "Morphology of the Uzbek Language in the Interpretation of the Dialectics of Generality-Particularity" (1994), Sh.Iskandarova's "Study of the Uzbek Lexicon on the Basis of the Content Field" (1998), B.Mengliyev's "The Integrity of the Linguistic System and its Interlevel Relationships" (2001), M.Hakimov's "Pragmatic Study of the Scientific Text of the Uzbek Language" (2001), dedicated to the pragmatics of the Uzbek language, N.Mahkamov's "Pleonasm in the Uzbek Language" (1988), A.Sobirov's "Study of the Lexical Level of the Uzbek Language as a System of Systems" (2005), D.Nabiyeva's "Manifestation of the Dialectics of Generality-Particularity at Different Levels of the Uzbek Language" (2005), D.Nurmonova's "Moderation of Conflict between Paradigm Members in the Uzbek Language" (1998), L. Nigmatova's "Privatization in the Uzbek Language" (2020), M. Abdiev's "System Analysis of the Sohavian Lexicon" (2005), J. Eltazarov's "Interaction and Migration Cases in the Paradigm of Word Groups" (2006), D. Lutfullayeva's "Problems of Semantic Syntactic Modeling of Speech" (2005) led to the deep roots of the systemic-structural direction in Uzbek linguistics.

Currently, there are two main directions of scientific research in Uzbek linguistics. The first is the traditional direction, the second is the systemic-structural direction. These two directions, in the words of Mahmud Kashgari, "like two horses pulling the cart of Uzbek linguistics together." [5.137] These two directions did not completely exclude each other. On the contrary, one of them relied on the other and one was nourished by the other.

In Uzbek linguistics, a second direction emerged, which is somewhat different from the “formal-functional direction” of systemic-structural linguistics. This direction is based on the following principles:

1. The cooperation of inductive and deductive principles in the study of language.
2. The operation of the language-speech dichotomy in speech activity, the determination of the invariant-variant relationship.
3. The hierarchical structure of the language system. The relationship of units of one level and interlevel units.
4. The signified nature of linguistic units. The relationship of form and content in a linguistic sign.
5. The cooperation of linguistic and extralinguistic means in speech activity.
6. The social functions of language (communicative, expressive).

Based on these principles, more than ten monographs and more than a hundred articles have now been published.6]

Structural directions in Uzbek linguistics can be divided into two groups. The first of them called their research direction "formal-functional direction", and based on the research principles of this direction, M. Kurbanova's monographic study on the topic "Formal-functional direction in Uzbek linguistics and the interpretation of simple sentence construction" also appeared. [7;137] This monograph provides detailed information about the roots and basic principles of the formal-functional direction in Uzbek linguistics. It is noted that the formal-functional direction is nourished by the functional branch of structural linguistics and S. Ivanov's substantive concept and is based on 5 basic principles of analysis.

They are:

1) the inherent (substantial) nature of a linguistic unit;
2) the belonging of each linguistic unit to at least two paradigms;
3) the absoluteness of the intermediate third at all stages of a linguistic unit;
4) the hierarchical (hierarchical) construction of the linguistic system; the relative independence of each link in this hierarchy and the interconnection of its members as an open microsystem with hypo-hyperonymic relations;
5) each linguistic unit can have its own specific synonymous and graduonymic series and these series are not directly related to the general linguistic system and microsystems, their structure.

It is noticeable that the first and fourth of these principles were formed under the influence of L. Yelmslev's deductive principle. In addition, the influence of descriptive linguistics is also noticeable in the recognition of only three units as language units in research in this area - phoneme, morpheme and construction.

Conclusion. As can be seen from the principles described above, the most rational aspects inherent in all three branches of the systemic-structural direction and the teachings of Eastern philosophy about the cognitive and perceptual knowledge of the object are embodied. This direction pays more attention to the internal structure and function of linguistic units. Therefore, it is appropriate to call it the "structural-functional direction". The distinction between substance and form in structural linguistics and the emphasis on which of these two aspects is emphasized has led to the division of structural linguistics into different schools. The approach to the language system from the point of view of substance or form has also found its expression in the definition of a system. Structuralists who approach a system from the point of view of substance interpret it as a set of two or more elements, while structuralists who approach it from the point of view of form interpret it as a whole consisting of the relationship between the elements.

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