

ABOUT SYSTEM AND STRUCTURE CONCEPTS

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Annotation

In this article, the issues of language learning in world linguistics and information about the fact that linguistics, like other disciplines, as a result of research, experiments, research, ideas, observations, "product" has its own object of study and method of verification. Given.

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When any idea is expressed in speech, the speaker almost always means not only the delivery of information to the listener, but also the extent of the effect of this idea on the listener. That is why skilled speakers, that is, writers, always look with a very sensitive eye at language units and tools that ensure expressiveness, effectiveness, that is, expressiveness of speech. It is known that there are various possibilities of expressing expressiveness in language. The extent of such opportunities is one of the criteria that shows how rich the language is. In recent years, in world linguistics, serious attention has been paid to the study of the language in connection with the speech activity, mentality, social status, age, gender of the person who uses it, and to the study of the functional possibilities of the language observed in the process of human speech activity. As a result of this, at the end of the last century, different directions of anthropocentric linguistics, based on the methodology of studying language in connection with the individual factor, and with their own analysis methods, emerged. Today, such areas as cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, linguocultural studies, ethnolinguistics, neurolinguistics have their own research object, subject, clearly defined goals, tasks, and analysis methods. In fact, the 20th century, as in the history of linguistics, as well as in the development of other sciences, is characterized by the transition of the main attention to the object from the substantive point of view to the approach from the structural-functional point of view. This was caused by F. de Saussure's main idea that "language is not a substance, but a form" stated in the "Course of General Linguistics". In accordance with this idea, the separation of structure from substance and the recognition of its relative independence not only stimulated great discoveries in linguistics in the next period, but also created the ground for the birth of a number of misconceptions. Under the terms substance and form, F. de Saussure understands the material means that affect our sense organs and the relations underlying these material means. When he says that language is form, he emphasizes that language is a system of relations. The material side of the language, that is, the sound side, is pushed into the background as a substance. As a result, he separated language and speech.

Linguistics entered the world of science in the first quarter of the 19th century (in 1816) as a separate independent science. Undoubtedly, linguistics, like a number of other sciences, as a result, a "product" of research, experiments, research, ideas, observations, got its own object of study and method of investigation. It can be emphasized that the science of world linguistics also went through a long period

of historical development, a period of "growth" before reaching the current stage of development. He was influenced by various schools, currents, teachings, he "witnessed" and was formed by the conflicting opinions expressed by scientists about linguistic phenomena, and many sources created about linguistic phenomena. More precisely, the science of linguistics has taken a unique and suitable permanent place in the system of world sciences. The issue of viewing language as a system has been discussed by V. von Humboldt, Baudouin de Courtenay, V. Brendal, A.G. Volkov, E. Koseriu, E. Benveniste, M. M. Pokrovsky, G. Ipsen, Y. Trier, L. V. Shcherba, A. I. Smirnitsky, Z.S. Harris, G. P. Melnikov, V. M. Solnsev, Y. G. Belyaevskaya, W. Labov, P. Postal, E. S. Kubryakova, S. V. Kezina, Y. V. Ponomarenko and other scientists of today have been thoroughly researched. [1.62] In this period, the concept of structure became a public concept for all disciplines. Linguistics is no exception. Under the influence of such a general trend, systemic-structural linguistics appeared. Although the term structure is widely used in all disciplines, the interpretation of this term has varied. Such diversity has also had an impact on linguistics. In linguistics, the term structure is interpreted in different ways. The most common of them are of two types: In the first one, the structure is understood as a whole consisting of elements in an interconnected and conditioned relationship. Such an approach to the structure requires clarification of the internal communication and dependence between the studied object and the elements that make it up. In the second direction, structure is understood as pure forms and pure relations. And the form is interpreted disconnected from concrete use. Based on this, various branches of structural linguistics were born. They are functional linguistics, glossematics and descriptive linguistics. These branches of structural linguistics are also distinguished by the fact that they use different research methods.

The spread of the structural-functional view of language in the history of linguistics is primarily associated with the name of F. de Saussure and his "Course of General Linguistics". One of Saussure's main theses is "language is not matter, it has form".[2.120] This view has determined the development of a number of areas of linguistics for several decades. Many of Saussure's proposals, united under the general name of "structuralism," have been adopted by various branches of traditional linguistics. F. de Saussure expressed his interest in the structure and functions of the development of modern sciences with great attention. A system is a unity of interrelated elements, and a structure should be understood as a unity of non-homogeneous elements within a whole. An object with a set of elements (units) is called a structure. A set of existing elements is considered a system between the elements of a given structure. A system should be understood as any complex unit consisting of interconnected parts. Therefore, the structure, although the most important, is only one of the properties of the system. The second, no less important feature of the system is its content, and at the same time, the greatest semantic load in the study of systems falls on the concept of connection. and thereby brought the language-speech conflict to the fore in the history of linguistics. Linguists drew attention to the study of the essence, free of speech environment, and recognized that language is a system. He distinguishes synchronic and diachronic states in the language, and emphasizes that the term system is characteristic for the synchronic state of the language. In this, F. de Saussure shows two important features of the system: a) all members of the system have equality; b) the system is considered closed. [2.137] But later it was found that there are also open systems in the language system. In the concept of F. de Saussure, together with the term system, the term structure is also important. The term structure refers to the relationship types of system members. As a result of the analysis of different systems, E. Benvenist concludes that language forms have a certain structure and shows its following features:[3.89]

1. it is considered a unit of a certain whole that dominates its parts;
2. these units are formally arranged based on certain stable principles;
3. all parts of the whole have the character of a structure only because they perform one or another task;

4. each unit of a certain level of these parts can be a small unit of another higher level, that is, a part of the whole.

In the dictionary of terms related to linguistics of the linguist scientist A. Hojiyev, it is explained as follows: structure - structure, construction. Structuralism is a direction in linguistics whose main goal is to shed light on the internal relations and interdependence of language components, the structural side of the language. The field of linguistics that limits its subject of investigation to internal relations and connections in the language system, bypassing issues such as the interaction of language and thought, the relationship of language with society. Sistema - (Greek. A whole, something made up of parts) is interpreted as a system. 4 [86-89]

CONCLUSION. Many opinions in this regard confirm that Saussure is a scientist with the same opinion as Baudouin de Courtenay. However, in contrast to the views of Baudouin de Courtenay, Saussure, whose very deep thoughts about language are scattered in different works, created a coherent and well-thought-out concept of language, although it was not without a number of contradictions. The general idea of Saussure's concept, as mentioned above, is to recognize language as a form rather than a substance. In other words, the concept of language, according to Saussure, includes the structure of sound matter, but not the organization of this sound matter itself. [3.89] System and structure are two fundamentally different phenomena. [5.73] System is a real static concept, and accordingly the synchronic state of the language is illuminated through it, and structure should be used as a dynamic concept, and diachronic events (gradual processes) of the language should be studied on its basis.

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