



THE DOCTRINE OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN THE ANCIENT PERIOD

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Received	4 th October 2022	In this article, the study of parts of speech in the ancient period is discussed and the word groups are illuminated. Works related to linguistics in Indian linguistics, description of word groups of Greek linguists and philosophers. Views of philosophers, about word groups of nouns and verbs.
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As we know, linguistics entered the world of science at the beginning of the 19th century as a separate independent science. Undoubtedly, linguistics, like other sciences, as a result, "product" of studies, experiments, searches, ideas, observations, has its own object of study and method of verification¹. So, it is not wrong to say that linguistics is a complex, scientific and philosophical science. Language is the greatest national value. It is not only a means of communication, but also a product of thought. Language and society, language and thinking, analysis of language and speech relations, formation and development of languages, history and importance of writing, emergence and development of language, description and classification of world languages, basic concepts of linguistics and study methods of analysis, personal society knowledge about the nature of the language, which is a product of its development, and its use, serves to create skills and competences. The science of linguistics has gone through a long historical development until it has reached its current stage of development. The main scientific debates about word groups in Uzbek linguistics are, first of all, the question of the classification of word groups, their relationship, the number of separable groups and their composition. When determining the number and composition of word groups, it is common to refer to the semantic, morphological and syntactic features of words. But in practice, mainly when classifying words, it is customary to rely on their semantic properties.

The most important ancient sources, doctrines, currents of the science of linguistics first appeared in the countries of ancient Greece, ancient India and ancient Rome. Ancient India is recognized by linguists as the cradle and center of linguistics in the history of world linguistics. Of course this is true. The reason is that interest in language issues, serious and careful study of linguistic phenomena was first started in India - by Indian scientists and philologists. The beginning of this process was initially of purely practical importance. The ancient Indian religious hymns written in Sanskrit written before the 15th century, the²language of the Vedas began to differ from the spoken language (Prakrit) of the people of the country. That is, between the language of ancient written monuments (written speech) and spoken language (live speech) there was a separation, confusion, "conflict"³. In order to eliminate this conflict and difference, Indian scientists began to study and research ancient written monuments. Indian scientists have identified words in the Vedas that have no clear meaning, explained and interpreted their meaning. They compiled an explanatory dictionary of the language of the Vedas. Each text was analyzed phonetically and grammatically. The main reason for the emergence of linguistics in India was the language of the Vedas. Indians were known as the greatest phoneticians and grammarians in ancient times. Indians have divided their group into four: noun, verb, preposition and preposition. They gave a noun as an object, and a verb as an action and state. Prepositions determine the meaning of verbs. Prepositions are divided into such types as 1) connective, 2) comparative prepositions, 3) prepositions used as formal elements in poems. Pronouns and adverbs are added to nouns and verbs, they are not separated. A noun is defined as a word that expresses the idea of objectivity, and a verb expresses an action. Nouns are formed from verb stems, they have singular, dual and plural forms. Prepositional auxiliaries are considered to be words that indicate the meaning of nouns and verbs. According to the meanings of prepositions, ancient Indian scholars divided them into three groups: 1) comparative prepositions, 2) connecting prepositions, 3) prepositions used as formal elements in poems. So, the language of the Vedas has an important role in the development of Indian linguistics.

Many works on linguistics have been done in ancient Greece. Ancient Greece is the center of European linguistics. In ancient Greece, home of philosophers, scientists and poets, language issues were first studied by philosophers. In the process of studying language issues, Greek philosophers also defined research problems and directions, which are manifested as general, theoretical, linguistic-philosophical problems. In ancient Greece, as in

¹ Rasulov R.. General Linguistics. Tashkent - 2005. P 10.

² Vedas - ten books of religious hymns, religious songs and collection of legends. The oldest and most important of these is the Rigveda (hymns to 'plan) is considered.

³ Rasulov R. _ General linguistics. Tashkent -2005.P 5

ancient India, issues such as studying texts, analyzing words, commenting on them, uncovering their essence, led to serious engagement with the fields of phonetics, grammar and lexis, and important research works in these directions. It's done. The development of Greek linguistics is divided into two periods:

1. Philosophical period, 2. Alexandrian (Grammatical) period.

Philosophical period in Greece lasted two centuries. In this century, looking at language as a part of philosophy, the essence of language phenomena is revealed and explained philosophically. During the philosophical period, thoughts, assumptions, conclusions, and creation of ideas related to linguistics were the most important features of this period. Aristotle, the second great encyclopedic-philosopher of his time, studied language issues in connection with logic, and he was the first to separate grammar from logic. Aristotle, like Plato, distinguished the noun - possessive and the verb - participle. admitted. In addition to this group, he also included auxiliary words and conjunctions. He divided the words into three groups: noun, verb, conjunction and preposition. He noted nouns and verbs as words with an independent meaning, and connecting words and loading as words performing only a grammatical function. In his time, Aristotle defined a sentence as a unit of speech expressing an idea. He also gave information about consonants and sounds. Of course, this information is also important in modern linguistics.

In the philosophical era of linguistics, Heraclid and his students, when solving the problem of the relationship between words and objects, a name is in an inseparable relationship with an object, and the essence of objects is revealed to names. More precisely, they put forward the idea that each name reflects the nature and essence of the object it represents. Democritus and his students opposed Heraclitus and his supporters in the matter of the relationship between words and objects: "the names of things, objects, and words are not placed according to their nature and essence, but the process of naming is usually based on the mutual agreement of people. , it will be implemented according to their determination" put forward the idea. So, objects are given names not by nature, but by society (people).

Correctness of his ideas, Democritus and his supporters also expressed the following points: 1) many nouns have several meanings, and accordingly they express different objects.; 2) many concepts have several names and terms; 3) if we proceed from the idea of the naturalness of language, then many objects cannot have more than one name; 4) over time, one word is replaced by another, that is, the name of a specific subject changes and acquires a different name, term; 5) many words do not have a word⁴ or a name. Democritus and his supporters say: "In one situation words are lacking, in another situation they are superfluous, many." According to Democritus, such a situation is mainly related to the activities of people and is caused by them, not by nature. The issue of relationship between the subject and its name, which is the most urgent problem in the philosophical period of linguistics, is also covered in detail in Plato's work entitled "Cratylus". Stoicism is one of the movements that seriously and fruitfully dealt with language issues in the philosophical period of linguistics. Stoics, representatives of Stoicism: Chrysippus, Crates, and others, in their teachings oppose the inconsistency in the world to the purposefulness of all things. They said that the language appeared in the soul of people according to the demand of nature, and they said that the word expresses the natural nature of the object. From the philosophical period of linguistics, two doctrines that are important for modern linguistics have remained:

1. Language elements, units (words and sentences) - sign, sign. are conditionally connected with meaning and thought

The grammatical period of linguistics was called the Alexandrian period in ancient Greek linguistics. Alexandria, the center of the Egyptian state, was associated with the name of Alexander the Macedonian. Greek culture and language were widespread in the countries he conquered. During the Alexandrian period, the greatest representatives of the grammar school were Zenodotus, Aristarchus, Dionysius, Apollonius Discolus, and others. These linguists separated grammar into an independent discipline. They collected many sources and defined the main categories of noun and verb groups. In addition, Greek linguists created the foundations of phonetics, morphology, syntax and etymology. They identified and interpreted important and complex linguistic units such as words and sentences, and distinguished word groups. During the grammatical period of linguistics, representatives of the Alexandrian school conducted serious research on the phonetics, morphology and syntax of the Greek language and created a number of works. In Greek linguistics, especially, morphological issues have been perfectly worked out, while phonetics and syntax issues have been studied in vain. It should also be said that representatives of the Alexandrian school separated grammar from philosophy.

So, the significance of ancient linguistic schools is high from the point of view of world linguistics. This period was the cradle of European culture. Ancient Indian and Greek linguistics were of great importance for the development of later linguistics. In ancient times, the Alexandrian period of linguistics opened grammar as an independent discipline to linguistics. Ancient Greek linguistics (grammar) along with Indian linguistics (grammar) influenced Arabic linguistics (grammar) in its time. Any language has a limited number of word groups. Some of the word groups that have gone through long historical stages of development appeared earlier, while others appeared later. The issue of word groups, although it has been the object of many studies all over the world, including in Uzbekistan, has not been studied in a way that is equally acceptable to everyone. So, in the process of studying word groups, we need to look at the sources of antiquity.

⁴ Rasulov R. _ General linguistics. Tashkent - 2005. P 10.

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