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## LINGUISTIC SYSTEM AND THE ROLE OF COMPONENT ANALYSIS IN ITS RESEARCH

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### **Annotation:**

This article emphasizes the importance of the methodology of component analysis in the functional study of the components of the phonetic-phonological, lexical-semantic and grammatical levels of the language system.

**Keywords:** system, linguistics, component, linguistic level, phonological level, lexical level, grammatical level, component analysis

In linguistics, including Uzbek linguistics, the fact that *l i S o n i y sistema* - linguistic levels and the linguistic units that make them up *Are t I z I m* based on certain relationships has found evidence in specially researched work on the levels of our language.

It is known that in studies on the construction of the Uzbek language, many opinions have been expressed about the systematic nature of the language. However, this systematicity was limited, as noted, to the problem of the organizing task of the individual level group yohud lower level units for the upper level. Therefore, the next task in the systematic study of the language is the problem of a special study of the scale of the phenomena of the components - organizers on the semantic-functional side of the phoneme, morpheme, lexeme and mold (syntactic device) units of the linguistic line.

The agenda of the issue of studying the organizers –levels and certain components that repeat on their semantic-functional side, ensuring the integrity of the language as a whole, is determined by today's achievements gained by Uzbek linguistics.

As noted, the language is a complex whole, as the founders of which phonological, lexical-semantic, grammatical levels are distinguished. Since language has a systematic (whole) nature, its founders are also of a systemic nature. The fact that each constituent, that is, a consistent systematicity of the level of a language, is also not made up of a simple, arithmetic sum of its founders as a whole, but of a separation greater than the sum of them, gives rise to a series of dressings in the process of its systematic study.

After all, the linguistic Breed will never be fully realized, but in each fragment of speech that is realized, its different particles will be in a darkened state. Speech fragments, on the other hand, are phenomena that do not have a linguistic paradigmatic systematicity, disconnected from their totality. Due to this complex relationship of Lison and speech, in most cases, the systematicity of language is recognized in the declarative case-however, in the process of research, the semantic-functional side of linguistic units and the component analysis of the organizers that occur in it are overlooked.

So, on the agenda, the need arises for a methodology for researching the semantic-functional side of the linguistic levels with a systemic building nature and the harmony of the methods of component and conceptual analysis of the organizers that are happening in it.

The question of the role of methodology in scientific research is usually discussed in the philosophical literature. Practicing researchers, on the other hand, often refrain from thinking about the research methodology. This was done by E., one of the theorist linguists. Using the example of interruptions between theoretical and Applied Research in linguistics, criticized that “just as linguistic theorists pay

little attention to the derivation from certain linguistic arguments, practicing linguists absolutely do not think about the theoretical-philosophical foundations in the study of linguistic phenomena.”

The methodology of research of language units, as well as the complexity of the source of research, including language, can be opened more fully only when it is approached in terms of the *juzv* and *kull* of philosophy and mysticism, whole and slice, as well as the combination of component and methods of conceptual analysis of Natural Sciences of theoretical linguistics.

Therefore, below we will dwell specifically on the method of component analysis in linguistics, its history and important and revolutionary importance in the development of theoretical linguistics, as well as on the semantic - functional side of linguistic units based on the method of conceptual analysis of Natural Sciences and the linguistic-conceptual description of some of the organizers that are happening in it.

The separation, division of linguistic units into organizers is not a random phenomenon, but is inextricably linked with the indivisibility of everything in existence.

In linguistics, the separation, analysis of linguistic units into their constituents is carried out, making them from the minimum components (the smallest constituents with a recurrence between the linguistic levels-U.Y.)- the importance of Component Analysis methodology is incomparable when it comes to determining whether it is composed of linguistic particles.

The issue of linguistic unity and their component analysis seems to be not new to linguistics. But when we focus on the work done in this regard in Uzbek linguistics, we see that there is not much work on the issues of component analysis theory. Therefore, there is no complete solution to the problems in this area.

The relentless development of Science and the source of its study, in general, denies any end.

Each period sets specific goals and specific requirements for its subject. The progress of the sciences is inextricably linked with the progressive philosophical thought of this period, the achievements of the fields of science that were the leaders for the period.

Since the sources of various sciences are multifaceted, the leading philosophical thought of the period determines which aspects of the source of learning from the exact sciences should be paid special attention to, the ways in which existing laws in existence should be reflected in logical categories.

On this basis, the study of linguistic units in the aspect of the method of component analysis, that is, their separation into the organizers, develops in chemistry in harmony with the methods of separation of substances into molecules, molecules into atoms, as well as in physics with the methods of separation of an atom into charged particles, such as protons, neutrons. However, the scientific conclusions drawn on the basis of the use of the component analysis method in our science were carried out in very many cases without the work of component analysis theory (methodology). In particular, the process of dividing speech from text into separate words, into organizing ones, such as the separation of words into sounds, was a primitive product, like linguistics itself. But no one called such a division a method of component analysis.

Similar structural linguistics has pioneered phonological studies, including N.Trubetskoy, R.Jacobson, M.The Holles ' work had been seen in the medium of three basic concepts. They are phonemes, differential (distinguishing) signs and phonological contradictions.

Therefore, in linguistics, the term “component analysis” with the concept of “separation of the whole into its founders” (concept– U.Y) is much wider in volume and is as old as linguistics in our science. The second concept is relatively new and has a private meaning. Now the meaning of this second concept is

that we will dwell on the history of development in our linguistics of the method of analysis.

The term component analysis is applied to linguistics in relation to the process of dividing the content side of the lexeme, that is, to those that make up the sememe – SEMAS.

Therefore, the adjective meaning of the linguistic term "component analysis" is much narrower than the lexical meanings of these atov units. CHunonchi, the stem (eye) and suffix (-s) of the word "eyes", as well as the stem itself "k", "o", "z"; while the process of separating the suffix into organizers such as "l", "A", "R" does not call the process of dividing the whole into pieces, that is, even if the component is an analysis.

In our science, the method of "component analysis" is applied only to dividing the semema of the [eye] lexeme, that is, to those that make up the meaning side – the part of the head, in the form of a round or ellipsis, for vision, such as the anatomic-physiological part. Only in the later stages of development of linguistics did the term component analysis apply to the process of assigning morphological tools to the founders of the content plan.

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