



## **SYSTEMATIC UNDERSTANDING OF THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF FERDINAND DE SAUSSURE'S TEACHINGS**

Bobokalonov Polotshoh Ramazonovich

Independent researcher of German and French languages

Department Bukhara State University

### **Abstract**

This article is devoted to the emergence and development of system-structural linguistics in 18th century Europe, the syntactic views of Ferdinand de Saussure and his followers, the linguistic trends of this period.

**Keywords:** Modality, word and speech, stylistic tendencies, inclination, attitude and time, immanent aspect, transcendental aspect, system, structure, element, “sign, definite and definite”.

### **Introduction**

The 18th century was a classic period for a number of young grammar philosophers in Europe. At the end of the 19th century, the language problems between time and modality were analyzed in depth. Various phenomena of modality have been studied. Charles Bally, in his book *General Linguistics and French Linguistics*, emphasized the term "modality": "Modality is the spirit of speech; we cannot define the value of a sentence until we find another expression instead of modality, no matter what. But we can already find the term in Ferdinand Bruno's talk about "methods of ideas."

### **Literature review**

In the early twentieth century, the students of the Swedish linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, Charles Balli, Albert Sesheey, and Albert Reidlinger, ensured the publication of his *General Linguistics* course after his death. Following in the footsteps of his mentor, Charles Balli expressed his views on Buffon's phrase “style is man, even” on his traditional concept of “beautiful writing” rules (a concept that is, in a social sense, anti-language).

On the one hand, he rejected the normative tendencies of stylistics, because the purpose of this science is not to describe the art of writing, on the other hand, it is impossible to address language through interest in the writer, literature, written text.





## Analysis

Charles Bruno used the term "judgment period" to describe the peculiarities of modality. It is worth noting that the book has been reprinted several times (his latest work, *Précis de grammaire historique de la langue française*, is in perfect form).

Gustav Guillaume also conducted his first study of the modern French language in 1919, noting that it revealed many different subtleties of word meaning. He distinguished in the early twenties by observing two states of the horse's existence - a strong state before the speech state and an effective state observed after the state in speech. He described the transition of the meaning of a horse from a strong state to a productive one as a sign of a horse. Guillaume thus gradually established the first principle of the analysis of language theory, that is, he found that the difference between the two levels of the spoken language at the stage of language and speech is different everywhere. In this case, the operation of thinking, which allows the language to move from one state to another, is a necessity. Guillaume explained this theoretical view with his "need to include the operative parameter of time in the analysis of language" and scientifically substantiated it in his second work, "Time and Verb" (*Temps et verbe*, 1929). This work helped to accurately describe the relationship of time in the verb from a linguistic point of view. Recognizing the different aspects of the speech process from language, Giyom called chronogenesis (its unit "chronesis") the relationship between tendencies and time, noting that the duration of a process expressed in a container state could form a separate system depending on its location in different ways.

Thus, any operation "chrones" is a very short-term thought operation. The symbolic chronos, which determine the time of operative action, is the language layer that keeps speech at a point along the axis of the circle in relation to the time of development of this action. Chrones gives a more or less clear picture of the existence and reality that corresponds to the speech situation that is expected to occur sooner or later during the operative period.

In each time operation, more or less a feature of the universal tense - chronogezi - is associated with the verbal tendency. Under each verbal inclination, the verb tenses consist of many inconsistencies, one of which differs from the other, and their incomplete functional character is determined by the value of the place in which they are in conflict with each other.

## Discussion

In French, the contradiction between the simple and compound forms of a verb is based on a systemic aspect, and the opposition of any process is based on a set of





systematic positions that can be expressed in the aspect system as well as within the duration of any process (immanent aspect: boire; boit; buvait - to drink; I was drinking; I was drinking, etc.) or its continuation in appearance (transcendent aspect: avoir bu; a bu; avait bu - to be drunk; drunk; drunk bo and others).

He says: The part of speech called "verb" in this context appears as a system of systems that exist for the subject of speech, and when it is necessary to form a sentence, it determines the meaning of the verb ; allows you to create. Based on this discovery, Guillaume tries to analyze the way different words are constructed during speech movement, that is, to reconstruct the different psychosystems that determine their structure."

In short, the teachings of Ferdinand de Saussure improved to the point of need and spread not only in Europe but throughout the world.

Thus, systematization, that is, categorization according to importance, has an important philosophical and methodological significance for the functional activity of the elements. In general, structure (Latin for structure, order) is a relatively stable connection, interdependence, and relationship of the elements that make up a system. In the current philosophical views, it is preferable to look at the structure as an aspect of the system. The structural structure of the elements that make up the system determines the state of its existence and prospects for development.

"The state of existence and development of the elements in the structure of the system of human cognitive activity depends directly on the study of objective laws, their organization in accordance with the purpose. That is, they are characterized by the effectiveness and expediency of the organization, management, control activities of the person, the effective use of different categories. A system is a systematic, gradual development of the connections, connections, and relationships of things and events. Structure is the state of existence of a system that ensures the unity of events, connections, and relationships in space and time" [3-341]

According to the theory of knowledge, it is important that we identify these separately. System, that is, "system, structure, element, is one of the most important categories of philosophy. System is a Greek word that logically means wholeness, integrity, a combination of elements. The content of the system category corresponds to the structural relationships of the elements that make it up [3-341]."

Followers of the Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure Sh. The philosophical-systematic doctrine of language was developed by Balli, A. Seshevel, L. Tener and others. With the advent of this doctrine, theoretical linguists emerged in Europe. Initially, there were opponents of this trend from Romanism to Germanism, which allowed Ferdinand de Saussure to be better studied and introduced to the world.



Ferdinand de Saussure was the first to explain his Lectures on French System Linguistics to his students, but he did not have time to publish it. His ideas were introduced by his followers after his death [Malmberg Bertil, 1972].

Ferdinand de Saussure was inspired by the humanistic views of the German philosophers Gegel, Kant, Bop, and Wilhelm von Humboldt in terms of the theory of knowledge, language, and thought [Humboldt 1984, 154; Gegel, 1970, 201-245]. Based on their linguistic ideas, lison // speech difference - "signification, signifiant, signifié" created a geometric triangle and clarified the essence of lison // speech [Cahiers F. de Saussure, XII, 1954, p. 9-28, 1957]. In this case, the language is studied as a whole based on the system; its elements are interconnected within the framework of this whole, based on the principle of organization. At the same time, language // speech phenomena were clarified on the basis of the methodology of dialectical laws.

It is well known that according to dialectical laws, language is an identity and speech is a changing phenomenon. The size of language events is normal and the size of speech events is normal. Language is common to all, its laws are regulated by the state and society. Speech, on the other hand, is an individual event, subject to certain and definite rules, and has a special significance in the process of communicating according to the rules.

The relationships of the elements that make up an entity are divided into 'internal structure' and 'external structure', depending on the characteristics of space and time. An element is a relatively independent component of the structure that makes up a system, providing interdependence, interdependence, and relationship. In society, the element is manifested in the form of concrete manifestations of social relations. For example, if we consider society as a whole system, the element in it is seen as a conscious relationship of individuals, social strata, classes.

## Conclusion

It is important to note that each element can be considered as a relatively independent system, depending on how people approach things and events according to their specific interests and needs; including society and language. For example, language is one of the most important elements in the structure of society, but if we analyze language as a special social phenomenon, we see that it is an independent system of internal elements. Accordingly, language is also a specific system, that is, "system, structure, and element are relative concepts, and as categories, they are concretized within the framework of the relationship to it. Therefore, philosophical categories such as "system", "structure", "element" are the systematic approach to the knowledge of things and events, the general methodological basis of the methods of structural





analysis. «Elements are studied according to their structural importance in the organization of the system: important and insignificant, basic and non-basic. Because each concrete element has its own significance in a particular system according to the characteristics of space and time. It is divided into two categories in philosophy: "essence and phenomenon", "content and form", "cause and effect", "necessity and chance", "possibility and reality", "generality" and "specificity", as well as "whole". , Can be defined by the categories of "part", "structure", "element", and these are inextricably linked.

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