

Development of Philology in Different Periods and It's Types

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Abstract: *Through this article we will get acquainted with the emergence and spread of philology, its types, as well as the contribution of great scientists to philology.*

Keywords: philology, philosophy, textology, paleography, epistemology, classical philology, modern philology, oriental studies and African studies.

Introduction

As we know, philology (Greek philologia – “love of the word”) is a branch of the humanities. It's main task is to study the texts. The text is main, his offspring, in the function of the main root of humanistic thinking, is interpreted and studied in philology as the main source of information in society. This approach gives philology the status of a fundamental humanities science. Philology is a general science composed of a combination such as linguistics, literature, source studies, and paleography¹. The text, which is the sum of its internal issues and external relations, is the first basis for determining the existence of philosophy. The oldest form of philological work is to focus on the text and create written commentaries on it. Thus, philology was a payco in a relatively advanced period of writing culture. This farce originated in India and Greece, and later spread to other countries. Philology was based on talsata in the form of reflection on words and speech, analysis of flour. But these directions were distinguished by the abstraction of philosophy and the accuracy of philology. Nevertheless, the initial integrity of philosophy and philology, the rise of non-random philology, the periods of superfluous development are often derived from the great epochs of gnoseological² thought (for exemple, in the Hellenistic world - Aristotle, in Europe in the XVII century - R.Descartes, in the XIX century - I.Kant).

Also, our scholars study philology in 3 types: 1) classical philology; 2) modern philology; 3) Oreintalisme and African Studies.

Classical philology is a complex of philological sciences about the literery heritage of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome. The direct subject of the study of classical philology includes the classical laguages, the anciant Greek and Latin languages, as well as all the works of ancient poets, writers, philosophers, historians, politicians, jurists and scholars written in these languages. "Classical philology emerged as a way interacting with ancient heritage during the struggle of

Italien humanists³ for a central place in the university education system for their subjects. The philological coloring of this struggle is reflected in the written monuments of ancient heritage It was intended to be the most important symbol of the thorns of Rome, as opposed to the exesting order of things", - said Professor A.A.Rossius.

Areas of philology include Old Testament litterature, Vyzantium, epistimology, classical philology: 1) Greek studies; 2) Latin studies, Etruscanology, medieval litterature.

Modern philology includes the following areas:

- American Unity (North American Philology);
- Latin America (Central and South America);
- English Studies;
- Popular Studies (including Albanian Studies, Bulgarian Studies, Macedonain Studies, and Serbian Studies);
- Baltic Studies;
- German Studies;
- Caucasian Studies (including Abkhazian, Karelian and Arbanian Studies);
- Celticology;
- Modern jurisprudence;
- Romanticism;
- Slavic Studies;
- Finno-Ugric Studies (mainly Finnish⁴).

Oriental studies is a set of scientific sciences that study the history, economy, literature, languages, art, religion, philosophy, ethnography, monuments of material and spiritual culture of the eastern countries. Orientalism is combined with African studies, and is sometimes considered separately from African studies.

African studies is a set of disciplines that study economics, social and political issues, economic geogrphy, history, law, ethnography, and the literature and art of Africa and it's languages.

Oreintal Studies and African Stadies include the following areas:

- Philology of ancient languages of the Middle East (including Assyrology);
- Arabic Studies;
- Armenian Studies;
- African Studies;
- Ethiopics⁵;
- Dravidia⁶;
- Egyptian Studies;
- Indology⁷;
- Iranian Studies (including Tadjik Studies);
- Jewish;
- Turkic Studies (including Ottoman and Khakas Studies);
- Korean Studies;
- Sinology⁸;
- Tibetology⁹;
- South-East Asian Philology (including Vietnam and Taistik);
- Japanese Studies.

Uzbek scholars have also made significant contributions to the development of philology. For example, Makhmud Koshgariy (XI century) has a special place in the history of culture and science of the Turkic peoples. He is one of the first scholars to create the science of Turkish philology. His "Devoni lug'otit-turk" ("Turkish dictionary of words") the book covers almost all aspects of this science: lexicon, phonetics and morphology of Turkic languages, classification of Turkic languages, oral works of Turkic peoples and others. The play also contains valuable information on the ethnography¹⁰, toponymy¹¹, geographical location of the Turkic peoples. M.Koshgariy is also a scholar who laid the foundation for the comparative study of languages.

Makhmud Zamakhshariy (XI - XII centuries), nicknamed "jorulloh" ("God's neighbor") by scholars of his time, was a great contributor to the development of science and culture in the East. He has created more than 50 works in the fields of philosophy, history, literature, folklore, linguistics etc. His work "Mukaddimat ul-adab" ("Introduction to the Science of Literature") is only in Arabic. It is important not only in terms of studying the history of the country and linguistics, but also in terms of studying the history of the languages of the Turkic peoples. In the dictionary part of the work there are translations of Arabic words into Farsi and Mongolian, as well as Turkish translations. In addition, more than 10 monolingual or bilingual annotated dictionaries created by famous or unknown authors in the XII - XIX centuries made a significant contribution to the development of philological science in Turkic languages. Also, Alisher Navoi's "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayin" ("Discussion of two languages"), "Mezon ul-avzon" ("Measurement of weights"), "Majolis un-nafois" ("Exquisite meetings"), "Tarixi muluki ajam" ("History of non Arab Muslim Countries"), Zakhiriddin Mukhammad Bobur's "Muxtasar" ("Risolai aruz") (on the theory Aruz weight.

1521-1525.), book such is the "Boburnoma", Shaykh Akhmad Tarazi's literary book "Funun ul-balog'a" ("The Science of Fiction"), and other similar scholarly works have enriched the science of philology in a broad sense.

It is developing in close connection with written sources specific to all periods of social life. Philological research is also carried out with an in-depth scientific and critical approach to existing sources. Philology, which is a dog science, is now divided into several independent disciplines, such as history, philosophy, art history, and cultural history. Now created collaboration with these disciplines has become one of the peculiarities of philology.

1. *Paleography* - (paleo + Greek - write) a science that studies the history of the creation of ancient manuscripts and inscriptions, as well as its appearance (the method of writing, the form of letters, the type of written material).

2. *Gnoseology* - (Greek gnosis - knowledge + logos - doctrine) Theory of knowledge - a philosophical doctrine that studies the sources, forms, methods of scientific knowledge and their connectness.

3. *Humanist* - a supported of humanism, humanist, humane. "The image of the great humanist took over my modesty like light illuminating the darkness of a medieval night." ("Extreme")

4. *Finnistics* - Finnish language (Finland), literature and culture Provides basic knowledge of the relationship between culture and related languages. Provides general information about the methods of linguistic and literary research.

5. *Ethiopics* - a science that studies the literature and folklore of the Ethiopian language.

6. *Dravidia* - is a science that studies the history, language and culture of the Dravidian peoples.

7. *Indology (Hinduism)* - a set of science that study the history, cultural heritage, literature, art, and language of the ideological views of the peoples of India, as well as the economic, social and political issues of India in the new era.

8. *Sinology* - (latin Sina - China + logos - science, tal met) A set of science about of Chinese history and culture, language and literature.

9. *Tibetology* - is a set of scientific sciences that study the Tibetan language, history, economy, culture, art, religion, philosophy, ethnography, monuments.

10. *Ethnography* - (Greek ethos - tribe, people + grapho - I write) 1. The science of history is often based on direct observation of the origin, composition, location, life, customs, material, spiritual and socio-culture identity of people. 2. A set of characteristics of the life, culture, customs and traditions of a nation or a region.

11. *Toponymy* - (Greek topos - place + onyma - name) 1. Geographical names of a place, area (names of settlements, rivers, lakes etc.). For example: Tashkent

toponymy. 2. The branch of lexicology in geography that studies geographical names.

List of used literature:

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