

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF ETHNOLINGUISTICS

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***Annotation.** This article highlights the formation of Ethnolinguistics as an independent linguistic network, the inextricable connection of nationality and language in the history of peoples, the study of early Ethnography in Uzbek linguistics and the importance of ethnolinguistics in the process of globalization.*

***Keywords:** Ethnolinguistics, Ethnology, ethnomandery, tradition, ethnography, exotic lexicon, ritual names, ethnic factor, linguistic factor, ethnographic lexicon.*

Introduction.

In a time of increasing globalization, many peoples want to preserve their culture, customs and language and deliver it to the future generation, with a special emphasis on ethnolinguistics in this regard. Ethnolinguistics (ethno... and linguistics) is the field of linguistics that studies the relationship and relationship between the language and the language — owning people, the joint influence of linguistic, ethnic factors on the development, task characteristics of the language. The interaction of ethnic features with language, their influence on each other, will be two-fold: the influence of ethnic factors (beliefs of Ethnos, national traditions, philosophical, religious views, etc.) on the development of language, and, on the contrary, the positive influence of linguistic task capabilities on the formation of Ethnos and ethnic features. Ethnolinguistics studies how much different ethnic groups contributed to the development of language and its development, the characteristics of closeness, coherence or their separation, alienation between Ethnos in the process. The fields of linguistics ethnic onomastics, areal linguistics, linguistic geography, dialectology, language history, Sociolinguistics, mapping use

the scientific results achieved by Ethnolinguistics. Ethnolinguistics is especially applicable in the study of ethnography of peoples without writing, in the collection and research of linguistic materials related to ethnic features in their languages.

It is known that ethnolinguistics is an area of linguistics that studies the relationship between a nation and its language on the basis of the principle of ethnic linguistic cohesion and ethnic culture. Ethnolinguistics works in two directions. These explore the ethnopolitical nature of the people on a descriptive as well as pictorial basis. It is advisable to conditionally call the initial goal an external and the next one an internal goal.

As you know, events, traditions that have occurred in the history of peoples, in their way of life are also reflected in the language of this people, for this reason there is an inextricable connection between the people and their language. Ethnography is also a source of valuable information for linguistics, toponyms and ethnonyms cannot be studied without knowledge of the history of the people. In this regard, the American linguist and ethnographer F.Boas had a great service in the formation of ethnolinguistics as an independent linguistic network. F.Baos and his followers studied the Hindu language in relation to bilingualism issues of the interaction of languages and cultures. The ethnotic task includes the reflection and strengthening of ethnic consciousness, which is manifested in some national landscape of the universe, that is, in the system of perception of the conceptual - emotional universe, which historically appeared. In this case, the language " represents and strengthens the realities, abstract concepts, etc., which in its existence are produced through the historical experience of the people in question, who are indebted to the specific conditions of labor, community, cultural life of the people. All members of the ethnic community began to acquire a new language bilingualism. At this time, a gradual oblivion of existing terms, first in the native language, and then social ethnic and religious terminology begins. This condition is called General bilingualism.

In the 70s and 80s of the 20th century, the study of ethnography was introduced in Uzbek linguistics. Previously, there was insufficient attention to folk customs, and consequently also limited the scope of scientific research. The first research

work in this regard was carried out by A.Zhuraboyev and Z.The husainovas led. They described the existence of different - looking traditions of our nation and their names in our language, as well as the practical - theoretical significance of their study. Each lexical macrotizim has a system of lexemes that form a specific microtizim , denoting ethnographic ethnographic concepts. To study the above lexemes, a special field-ethnolinguistics-is formed and studies private aspects as a linguistic network. While general ethnolinguistics deals with the phenomena, formation, and development of language emergence, private ethnolinguistics only studies ethnographies specific to specific languages. Ethnography can be called exotic lexicon in other words. The Uzbek language in particular is characterized by its richness in ethnography. This is due to bn that they have different territory and different cultural ties.

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