

## METHODOLOGICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF AREAL LINGUISTICS.

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**Abstract.** Areal linguistics studies the distribution of a phenomenon in certain regions and its similarity in one period (similarity of the same phenomenon in different periods is studied in historical areology). Such differences in the research method and basis of areal linguistics justify its position as a special branch of the science of language, along with descriptive, comparative, and historical linguistics.

**Key words.** Method, methodology, areal linguistics, areal linguistics, linguistic geography, dialect, isoglossa.

Many scientists deny that areology has its own research method, that is, its work method and its own research object. It is impossible to say that their opinion is completely justified. Because areology, as a source of research, deals with the study of one or another linguistic unit in literary languages and dialects. In this respect, the source of his research is the study and description of the elements of literary language and dialect. On the other hand, the phenomena of literary language and dialect are compared in areological research. In this respect, the research source of areology collides with the research source and method of comparative linguistics. The existence of such a commonality in the source and method of research of comparative and descriptive - synchronic linguistics and the source and method of research of areal linguistics shows that areology has its own source and method (method) of research. (We can see a clear proof of this in the example of a quadrilateral: geometric shapes such as a rectangle, a rhombus, a square, a parallelepiped, and a trapezium consist of four straight lines and four angles. But they have different relationships. Therefore, each of them is a separate system of geometric shapes (wholenesses). Comparative linguistics, historical linguistics, and areal linguistics approach the study and description of linguistic phenomena with an atomistic method (disconnecting the linguistic phenomenon from the system). (Including, "a" changes to "o" in a certain position; no difference in form between the accusative and accusative suffixes, or the use of the adverbial suffix instead of the locative suffix applications are studied and described as separate phenomena rather than in relation to each other). Also, as we have seen in comparative linguistics, separate linguistic phenomena are compared in

areology. But there is also a concept of space in areological research. Areological space is completely different from the concept of dialectological space. In dialectology, the concept of space literally corresponds to a certain area, region, geographical area (for example: Bukhara dialect, Tashkent dialect). Dialectological research studies the existence of different language units in the same space at the same time as components of a whole. In areal linguistics, the distribution of one phenomenon in different areas and regions is in focus. Therefore, the areological space is fundamentally different from the dialectological (geographical) space (for example: if the formal matching of tushum and karaktqir agreements is interpreted as typical for the Qarluq-Uyghur dialects of Uzbekistan, then the area of this phenomenon is Orhun-Enasoy, kumuk and yakut regions where languages are spread, because this phenomenon is very common in these languages).

Therefore, in areal linguistics, space does not mean a geographical area, but the area (areas) of the spread of a certain phenomenon. In dialectology, a phenomenon is described by space (that is, what phenomena exist in this region), while in areal linguistics, space is given by phenomenon (that is, different distribution spaces of the same phenomenon). In other words, dialectology studies different events in one space (space - general, events - specific), while areology studies different spaces of one event (event - general, regions - specific).

The difference between the area research method and comparative, in particular, comparative-historical linguistics is that in comparative linguistics, typologically similar and dissimilar phenomena are compared. In comparative-historical linguistics, only mutually similar events are compared on the basis of different periods. In areal linguistics, the similarity of one event in a certain period is studied (the similarity of the same event in different periods is studied in historical areology). Such differences in the research method and basis of areal linguistics justify its position as a special branch of the science of language, along with descriptive, comparative, and historical linguistics. Thus, the research source and research method of areal linguistics can be described as follows:

As a source of areal research, it is to identify different regions where related and neighboring languages of a linguistic phenomenon (law) obtained in a certain period are used and to combine these regions into one area, the area of distribution of the linguistic phenomenon. Its method of research consists in identifying similar phenomena (laws) in the dialects of different regions and clearly defining their field of application.

In addition, areal linguistics is faced with the task of determining the origin of a certain phenomenon (law), the center of its emergence, its spread (irradiation) in

different directions, and the uniqueness (innovations) of this phenomenon in different regions.

One of the main concepts and working methods of areal linguistics is isoglossa (Gr. isos similar, same, and Gr. glossa language phenomenon) is a line that defines the limits of distribution of the same linguistic phenomenon, borders of the area.

Mapping and creating linguistic (linguistic) atlases inextricably linked with isoglosses show that areal linguistics is closely related to linguistic geography. Therefore, the terms areal linguistics and linguistic geography are sometimes used interchangeably.

On a geographic map, the specific features of the earth's surface (land, water, plain, etc.), based on their boundaries and similarities (including mountains from light red to dark red, water from light blue to dark to blue, plain light green to dark green, etc.) are displayed separately in special ways. The same situation can be found in the linguistic (areal) map. That is, the same phenomena are given by one or the same isoglosses. Just as a person who can read a geographic map can understand where the terrain (mountain, lake, river, plain, etc.) is located in Africa, Asia, Europe or America, a person who can read an areal map knows himself. can easily read in which regions the linguistic phenomenon (law) of interest is spread.

Both the social necessity that created areal linguistics as a separate branch of linguistics, and the ultimate goal of areal linguistics is to create such maps and to form a culture of reading them.

We will dwell on each of them separately.

At the end of our lecture, we can conclude that areal linguistics is a separate branch of linguistics that has its own research goal, method (method) and source.

The fact that areaological research is a relatively new direction in Uzbek linguistics and the fact that the Uzbek linguistic atlas has not yet been created has made the study of this subject in the educational system one of the most urgent issues.

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