

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT. INTERNAL LAWS OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: This article deals with language development, internal laws of language development, language development, development laws, linguistic development, internal and external factors, internal linguistics, internal lexical changes, phonetic development, grammar development, issues of national grammar, dialects and their language system position.

Keywords: language, dialectical process, science, international language, internal factors, society, interlinguistic relations and influence, speech process, assimilation, stratification

Development is an objective, dialectical process that occurs due to changes that occur as a result of the transition from one quality to another. Every subject, phenomenon in the world is in constant motion. Likewise, language is always in change. And this is due to the life of society, its constant movement, development, on which language is directly related. When society stops this movement or this connection is interrupted, immediately the language also stops developing, disappears. The same idea was given by V.A. Zveginsev also confidently emphasizes: "without Society, language loses its developmental nature, and it becomes artificial. For example, Latin became the language of the Catholic religion, while in the Middle Ages it acted as the international language of science. Just as well as in the countries of the Middle East classical Arabic also played an analogous role"

Science, technology and culture are changing, updating and developing. There are internal and external factors in language development. When internal factors of language development are based on the specific development of levels in the language system, external factors are reflected in linguistic, or rather extra linguistic phenomena, such as language and society, linguistic attitudes and influence, speech process, assimilation, layering. Accordingly, linguistics is divided into 2: internal linguistics and external linguistics. Internal linguistics studies the internal construction, system of the language, external linguistics studies the social significance and function of the language, that is, how a person, speaker, living in society uses language, the influence of language on society, as well as the interaction of languages belonging to the same and different language families, changes that occur as a result of external influence on Internal linguistic laws are reflected in the levels of the language system. Linguistic regularities are manifested in their characteristic appearance. In this respect, it is

possible to observe common and private laws in language development than in this aspect. General laws-refers to linguistic phenomena, processes inherent in all languages. For example, the functions of communicativeness and expressiveness of the language, the uneven development of language levels, that is, the rapid variability of the lexical layer in relation to other linguistic layers, constant movement, etc.

Private linguistic factors, on the other hand, include the specific rules of each concrete language, for example, each language (even in languages belonging to the same language family) has its own phonetic system, lexical level, grammatical construction, stylistic techniques. Hence, these two types of laws or factors necessitate each other; commonality includes properties.

Now we will discuss the analysis of the features of the internal development of linguistic levels. The phenomenon of linguistic development is studied mainly in three aspects: lexical, phonetic, grammatical aspects.

It is believed that language levels (lexicon, phonetics, morphology) develop unevenly. The most rapidly developing, mobile part of the language is the vocabulary composition. The lexeme is a constantly changing, renewing layer. The material and spiritual life of people is undoubtedly reflected in the lexicon. This can be observed as early as the phenomenon of neologism and archaisms that occur on the day. As science and technology, science and worldview grow, new words appear in our language: cosmonaut, nuclear, clip, variety, computer, internet, email, system, lexeme, etc. Also, words that do not participate in social and political life become obsolete in the language system, becoming archaism or asterism: bozchi, mirob, faytun, Kazi, amir, saraybon, obkom, raykom and others.

Internal factors of lexical development consist not only of these. Semantic development forms the basis of vocabulary. Words acquire another meaning (meaning, concept) over time or according to one reason, circumstances, losing their meaning. For example, let's take the word village in Uzbek. Previously, the concept of a village - a place for wintering, meant wintering, now means a completely different, new meaning: a village - a place of residence of a population outside the city, located around the city, mainly for agricultural work: for crops and livestock. Also, the word 'sovchi' is also used in the ancient Turkic language in the sense of sab(v)chi - speaker, that is, someone else's word - bearer, messenger, ambassador, until now-to send a representative person to the house of the girl (bride) of a young man (groom) who intends to marry, an action to ask for the consent of the phenomena like this can be observed in all languages.

In addition, the fact that there are many methods in the language system, such as, terminology, simplification, they serve to make the vocabulary content change. The use of words in a portable sense serves as an important factor in the development of the lexicon. Examples such as white gold, golden hands, Wolf (in relation to an animal

and a person in a negative sense), fox, snake (in a cunning sense), aunt, father, uncle (in relation to a stranger in a portable sense) belong to this category.

The internal laws of language development are more concretely reflected in phonetics. As you know, phonetics studies the sounds of speech, the phonetic division of speech. There are many laws in phonetics, such as assimilation, dissimilation, diphthongization, encliza, procliza. Each has its own phonetic nature. For example, the phenomenon of accent in the Uzbek language is not productive, nevertheless, the accent in the Uzbek language is distinguished by its mobility.

The phonetic development of the Uzbek language can be felt when learning the ancient Turkic language. In the current Uzbek literary language, vowels are 10, and their pronunciation has also changed: at-ash, a bag-foot. Legitimacy - singlarmonism, which has been preserved in our phonetics as a national phenomenon. Singarmonism is a combination of a vowel in a stem and a suffix, similar to: (unum, suzuk, kulgu, qiliq, toroq (in the Tashkent dialect), doing, etc.

Grammar is the most stable section within language levels. Grammatical progress reflects the qualitative development of this language, since the layer (math) quantitative changes in the language summarize in grammar and serve as an internal factor in the development of grammatical categories, means of expressing grammatical meaning.

However, in modern English, this grammatical category is considered "printed", "forgotten" appearance. Also, the phenomenon of turbulence (conciliations) in horses was synthetic in both languages, and now only German has retained the laws of this category.

Modern English is now a major assumption from modern German in terms of its grammatical structure, since the first of them has become the language in the analytical category, while the next one continues in the synthetic category. Or another example, The modal verbs Shall/will in English, which give the meaning of the coming times, were common in the Middle Ages. The features of the development of these two verbs are as follows:

Will-usually in those places where a person's desire, inclinations and desires prevail (/will study-I want to read);

Shall-necessity was applied either in the sense of obligation (/shall look to my brother - I must look at my brother).

Now, if we pay attention to the changes in the grammar of the Uzbek language. First of all, it is worth noting that our national Grammar has a truly Uzbek, national nature, many successful achievements are being achieved. In the field of morphology, almost all things were carried out-from the classification of word categories to the classification of suffixes, scientifically substantiated research was carried out.

Dialects are investigated as dialectisms in the language system. Dialects are a territorial concept, and people living in a particular territory are a specific language that differs from the literary one. The field of linguistics that studies dialects and dialectisms is called dialectology. It describes the phonetic, morphological, syntactic and lexical features of dialects and dialects. The role of dialects in the emergence and development of the national language, the dialects that underlie the national language, are determined. Their relationship with the inter-dialects, as well as with the literary language and fraternal languages, is determined.

Dialects-language is an internal resource that increases vocabulary. Tashkent and Fergana dialects were taken as the basis for the Uzbek literary language. In fact, the word sheva is a Persian word that means voice, language, speaking, habit, or, say, fluency. Sheva-is smaller than the concept of dialect, since it is considered a small part of a language that reflects its specific phonetic, lexical and grammatical features. The dialect is the sum of dialects.

The use of dialects in an artistic style, that is, when creating works of art, is of great importance in giving local, vital and social meaning to events, phenomena, as well as in individualizing the speech of characters. For example, if the word 'shoti' is used in the Ferghana dialect in the sense of a ladder, then in the literary language "arova's one the word" part "is also used in the sense of" plate", and in the Tashkent dialect in the meaning of plate-large plate. The word dish comes in the form of tabaq in Bukhara. In the Khorezm dialect, the word ghuch - brave, bogir; galadi - comes, nishatamiz-means such as what we will do. The Tashkent dialect is distinguished by the use of the present tense form (-yapti) in verbs in the form-votti: borvotti, borvomman. Also, fiery phonetics is observed in the Tashkent dialect: oka, torogh, johongir, dovlat. cases of alternation of [u] phoneme with [I]: eshu-door, kichu-small. [t] come [ch] in place: chochu-towel, choch-hair.

The appropriate use of dialects increases the artistry of artistic creation, speech in general, the virtue, affectivity of style. But the scope and norm of use of dialects are limited. Dialects can only be applied in a literary and colloquial style. In formal, scientific methods, it is wrong to use dialect-specific words.

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