DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMPARISON OF LANGUAGE SYSTEM (PANCHRONIC, SYNCHRONIE)

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Abstract: The Uzbek language is actively used in the political-legal, socio-economic, spiritual-educational spheres, and is heard on international forums. Attention to our language and interest in learning it is growing in foreign countries. This article provides information on different types of language system comparisons (panchronic, synchronic).

Keywords: syntaxes, semantics, comparison, classification, linguistic phenomena, semantic shades, linguistic level.

It is known that every person grows up and is educated in the environment and society in which he lives. Of course, the social environment that surrounds the child, first of all, the family, is the main focus of any education, especially the education of language, spiritual commitment, and national identity. Abdurauf Fitrat writes in the work "Rahbari Najot": "The color of the water in the container is the color of the water, and the children accept all the customs and morals of that environment. The greatest condition of moral education is that children receive more good and bad situations from their homes, friends on the street, and students at school.

The components that make up the language system require each other. With the participation of words, word combinations, sentences are formed and speech is formed. Grammatical construction tools (affixes, auxiliary words, syntactic tools) and word order, inversion, suppletivism, and tautology are of special importance. Language is a social phenomenon with a very complex construction, and interdependent stages of language construction are distinguished based on the systems of language units that form its basis; the system of units specific to these stages is studied in various fields of linguistics. Language arose out of the need to communicate with other people. The fact that this need is related to the changes that occur in people's spheres of society and human activity is reflected in the language, first of all, in the vocabulary of the language. Therefore, language is not a natural and biological phenomenon, the emergence and development of language does not obey the laws of nature. The social nature of language requires its existence in society, not in individuals. Language is created by society, and its fate is closely related to the fate of society. Language is a social phenomenon. As a social phenomenon, it differs from natural phenomena. For example, the natural-biological and physiological characteristics of people (eating,

breathing, development, etc.) develop in accordance with the laws of nature, independently of society. But in order to speak and think in a language, there must be a community of people. Therefore, unlike natural phenomena, language is a social phenomenon created and served by the society of individuals.

Beyond case studies, one of the goals of comparative linguistics is to assemble data that lead to an inventory of the common types of sound change and to an improved understanding of the conditions under which they occur. Panchronic Phonology aims to achieve this: it attempts to formulate generalizations about sound change that are independent of any particular language or language group. Haudricourt (1973) labels such an approach Panchronic Phonology. Panchronic laws are obtained by induction from a typological survey of precise diachronic events whose analysis brings out their common conditions of appearance. In turn, they can be used to shed light on individual historical situations.

Panchronic Phonology is a research program, not a full-fledged, fully realized model of language change. It has been pointed out that the book *La Phonologie panchronique*, co-authored by Hagège and Haudricourt, only scratches the surface of the many topics that it aims to treat.[5]

In practice, the panchronic program requires the compilation of as many attested cases of sound changes as possible, with detailed information on the state of the linguistic system where it took place. The study of sound changes in progress is another important source of information about the mechanisms of sound change; particular attention is paid to unstable states, and to the phonetic analysis of synchronic variation. One of the aims of the panchronic approach in phonology is to link up findings about synchronic variation and findings about long-term historical change.

In linguistics, the terms system and structure have long been used as synonyms. However, later, with the development of structural linguistics, their terminological differentiation took place. A system has come to be understood as an internally organized set of interrelated and connected elements (that is, this definition takes into account the following basic concepts: "set", "element", "function ", "connections"), and under the structure - the internal organization of these elements, the network of their connections. A system that determines the existence and organization of language elements, because each element of the language exists due to its relationship to other elements, i.e. the system is the factor that creates the structure, because without the structural correlation of the elements, there is no system. In a figurative sense, the structure of the language can be compared to a human skeleton, and its system to a set of its organs. In this sense, it is completely legitimate to talk about the structure of the system. In Russian linguistics, as well as in a number of foreign schools, the distinction between the concepts of the system and structure of the language is often based on the nature of the relationship between their elements. The elements of the structure are

connected with each other through syntagmatic relations (see. accepted word usage in linguistics). word structure, sentence structure, etc.), system elements are connected by paradigmatic relations (see work system, vowel system, etc.)

The Panchronic program in phonology is a development from structural approaches to diachrony.[9] Structural approaches to diachrony study the way in which phonological systems respond to the causes of change. A major source of change is the constant competition between the tendency towards phonological integration and the tendency towards phonetic simplicity. Phonological economy tends to fill structural gaps in phonological systems, and phonetic economy tends to create phonological gaps. Out of the pool of potential changes, the actual direction of evolution observed in a given language depends in part on the state of its phonological system, e.g. – again taking nasality as an example – which nasal phonemes it possesses (among consonants and vowels), which phonotactic constraints they are subject to, and what functional load they have in the system.

Martinet expressed a skeptical view on the possibility of establishing panchronic laws of evolution, considering that the factors at play in linguistic change are of such complexity that no amount of detail can ever be sufficient to arrive at truly panchronic generalizations. He nonetheless considers the search for panchronic generalizations useful as a research tool: "Contrary to some other functionalists, I am not tempted to posit panchronic laws of phonological evolution. But looking for general laws may lead to what I would call the positing of useful hypotheses."[10] Martinet takes the example of the following generalization, which he rephrases from Haudricourt's findings: "The articulation of a phoneme is only apt to get weaker when and if it stands in opposition to another phoneme sharing the same features, but distinct from it on account of a more energetic or a more complex articulation."[11] Martinet concludes: "I still would prefer calling this a working hypothesis rather than a panchronic law, because I am convinced we shall one day come across a language where the weakening of consonants will be found to result from some unforeseen complex of factors.

The relations of language units are defined as a special case of their relations. Connection is a direct connection of language units, in which a change in one unit causes changes (or derivations) in others. A clear example of the connection of language units is agreement, control and additions, which are distinguished in grammar. Regular connections and relationships between units (the first basic factor) constitute the essence of the structure of the language system. Taking into account the constructive, system-forming role of communication and relations in the structure of the language system, it can be said that its structure is the result of action, the change of elements and units of the language system, the result of their organization. placing an order And in this sense, the structure acts as a law of connection of these elements

and units within a certain system or subsystem of the language, which means the presence of such an important feature of the structure as stability, along with dynamism, variability. Consequently, stagnation and change are two dialectically connected and "opposite" tendencies of the language system. During the functioning and development of the language system, its structure is manifested as a form of stability, and its function is variability as a form of expression. Indeed, in order for the language to remain a means of communication for several generations, its system must have a stable structure. Otherwise, native speakers living in the 21st century would not be able to understand the original works of the writers of the 16th and 17th centuries. Therefore, the linguistic structure is characterized by constancy within certain limits, thereby preserving the entire system. Without stable connections, without interaction of parts, i.e. an unstructured language system as a whole breaks down into its components and ceases to exist. The structure of the language system "resists" the constant and unreasonably fast (from the point of view of communication) changes of parts (phonemes, morphemes, words, etc.), keeping these changes within certain limits. However, this does not mean that the language system does not change at all: the existence of a structure is a condition for the accumulation of quantitative changes within the system, which is a necessary condition for its qualitative changes, development and improvement. As a result, various transformational and evolutionary changes occur in the language system (for example, transitions in the system of parts of speech or the formation of a new declension system in East Slavic languages based on Old Russian).

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