

EARLY SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF VARIOUS LANGUAGES

*Alimova Madinabonu Islomjon qizi student of
Uzbekistan State World Languages University
Gmail: bonumadina008@gmail.com*

Annotation: Language is a communication system made up of sounds, words and grammar. The origin of human language is a mystery. Most historians believe that language began 150,000 years ago, and written language 6,000 years ago. When did humans develop language? The theory of language evolution is a controversial topic among scholars such as linguists, archaeologists, biologists and anthropologists. The subject is so controversial that in 1866 the Paris Linguistic Society banned further research on the origin of language. An Approach to Understanding Language Evolution To solve this mystery, scholars have used other methods to speculate on the origin of languages. These measures include: Comparison of language with primates and humans. Research on children's language acquisition. anatomical evolution.

Key words: Evolution, origin, linguistics, synchronization, communication system.

Archaeological evidence. This study is inconclusive and open to interpretation. His two ideas emerged from the research: continuity and discontinuity. Continuity theorists recognize the complexity of language and conclude that language had to evolve like humans. This theory argues that non-verbal forms of communication pre-existed, just as verbal language predates written language. Discontinuity theorists argue almost the opposite. This theory claims that language is spontaneous and unique to humans. Yet another intellectual camp has to do with when and where languages began. Some scholars believe that African languages are a single, spontaneous occurrence. These scholars are monogenetic, sometimes called "native language theories" or "extra-African theories". Polygenetic theorists disagree with this view. As the name suggests, the language originated in several places at different times. Scholars argue that the ancestors of early humans lived elsewhere than Africa, and that each language evolved independently of the others. This concept is supported by various languages that still exist today. Early theories of language development Many theories emerged in the 18th and 19th centuries. The theory comes from famous linguists such as German linguist Max Muller and British evolutionary biologist George Romanes. The theory has been given a whimsical nickname that makes fun of its simplicity. Today, these theories are discredited. The Bow Wow theory states that natural sounds initiate conversations. Early languages began when human ancestors imitated onomatopoeic sounds. Examples include Ribbit, Woof, Meow, and Bang. This theory

does not take into account differences in sounds between languages. The Ding Dong theory suggests that language is intertwined with nature. Early Greek philosophers like Plato and Pythagoras supported this theory because they believed that humans respond to their environment. For example, a round object should have a round mouth shape. Despite the theory's longevity, there is no evidence of a solid, meaningful connection. La La Theory explains that language evolved through song and music. Examples are whistling and buzzing sounds. This theory ignores the rational and complex aspects of language. Before the Linguistic Society of Paris banned discussion, the theory of human language development was ludicrous, to say the least. But modern theories are that he belongs to one of two camps. Continuous or discontinued? A continuum theory of linguistic evolution suggests that human languages must have evolved gradually, starting with the earliest ancestors of humans, with distinct features evolving at different stages until they resembled ours today. It is assumed. On the other hand, non-intensity theory suggests that human languages are far from far away and are likely to appear in human history. This is the result of the gene mutation within the individual, and it may have been inherited from ancestors and ultimately became the dominant skill of the abundant vocabulary. They're certainly imaginative, and have quirky names to match. The philologist and linguist Max Müller published a list of these theories in the mid-nineteenth century. Wow Don Hehehe Yehehehe Waw-wow was the theory that, like lyrebirds, humans began to imitate the sounds and sounds of animals in their surroundings. These sounds were born. The Dindon theory is based on the concept of sound symbolism, small or sharp objects are named in high -vowels, and large or circular objects have round vowels at the end of the word. Poopu believes that the first word has evolved from intermittent lyrics in human natural words. B. Screaming when surprised, or screams of pain. If Ye-he-ho reminds you of the seven dwarfs working in the gem mines, you're not too far off. The language starts with a rhythmical sound created by manual labor, and can synchronize muscle efforts. One of his earlier theories that wasn't on Muller's list anymore was his Ta-ta. This is the idea that primitive people use their tongue to imitate the gestures of the hands, which came from that. For example, if you move your hand up and down to say goodbye, move the tongue in the same way will make the sound of "tata". All of these are interesting theories, but they are almost completely rejected by today's linguists and anthropologists. The fact that human language is even better is the fact that there is no other creature that has developed this ability in the history we know. Our closest relatives, chimpanzees, are not only unable to speak today, they may never speak. Our physical condition not only ensures that we can speak and monkeys cannot, but also our intelligence. Wasoe project for Washoe was a normal chimpanzee raised in a family of humans who taught American Sign Language. Not only did she learn her 350 words, but she also taught her adopted son Lauris some of them. Subsequent Experiments Project Nim sought to

go further by producing more definitive results proving that monkeys have language abilities. Nim was named Nim Chimpsky in honor of Noam Chomsky, who conversely believed that only humans have the ability to develop language. Ultimately, Project Nim wasn't as well-managed as Project Washoe, and Herbert S Terrace, who ran it, gave up on it. He concluded that chimpanzee language use was pragmatic and had not developed the ability to use symbols syntactically. No other natural communication system is like human language. Human language can express thoughts on an unlimited number of topics (the weather, the war, the past, the future, mathematics, gossip, fairy tales, how to fix the sink...). It can be used not just to convey information, but to solicit information (questions) and to give orders. Unlike any other animal communication system, it contains an expression for negation - what is not the case. Every human language has a vocabulary of tens of thousands of words, built up from several dozen speech sounds. Speakers can build an unlimited number of phrases and sentences out of words plus a smallish collection of prefixes and suffixes, and the meanings of sentences are built from the meanings of the individual words. What is still more remarkable is that every normal child learns the whole system from hearing others use it.

References:

1. <https://study.com/learn/lesson/evolution-language-origins-theories.html>
2. <https://www.languageinsight.com/blog/2019/the-origin-of-language-evolutions-greatest-mystery/>
3. Christiansen, Morton H. and Simon Kirby (eds.). 2003. **Language Evolution**. New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Hauser, Marc; Noam Chomsky; and W. Tecumseh Fitch. 2002. **The faculty of language: What is it, who has it, and how did it evolve?** Science 298.1569-79
5. Hurford, James; Michael Studdert-Kennedy; and Chris Knight (eds.). 1998. **Approaches to the Evolution of Language**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
6. Jackendoff, Ray. 1999. **Some possible stages in the evolution of the language capacity**. Trends in Cognitive Sciences 3.272-79.