Language Development. Internal Laws of Language Development

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ABSTRACT: This article will address the following: the concept of development, the development of language, internal laws in the uneven development of language systems, vocabulary is an internal source that enhances the vocabulary of the language.

KEYWORDS: development, language development, developmental patterns, linguistic development, internal and external factors, internal linguistics, internal lexical changes, phonetic development, grammar development, national grammar, vocabulary and their role in the language system.

I.INTRODUCTION

Development is an objective, dialectical process that is caused by changes that take place from one quality to another. Every object in the world is in constant motion. Also, language is always changing. It is directly related to the life of the community, its continuous movement and development. When society ceases to act or disconnects it, the language immediately ceases to exist and ceases to exist. The same opinion was given by V.A. Zveginsev also emphasizes: "Without a community language it loses its ability to develop and it is artificial. For example, Latin became the language of Catholic religion, and in the Middle Ages, it served as the international language of science. In the Middle East, classical Arabic also plays an analogous role. " (Zvegintsev VA Ocherki po obshchemu yazykoznaniyu. M., 1962, pp. 178- 179).

Science, technology, and culture are constantly changing, updating and evolving. There are both internal and external factors in language development. While the internal factors of language development are based on the development of language levels, external factors are reflected in linguistic, explicit extraterritorial phenomena, such as language and society, interpersonal relations and interactions, speech, acculturation, and stratification. Accordingly, linguistics is divided into 2: internal linguistics and external linguistics. When internal linguistics studies the structure and structure of language, external linguistics has the social significance and function of language, that is, how a person lives in a society, how a speaker uses language, and how the language affects society, as well as for the same and different language family. explores the relationship between the languages, the changes that occur as a result of external influence on the language.

Internal linguistic laws are reflected in the language system. Linguistic laws are manifested in a specific way. From this point of view it is possible to observe general and private patterns of language development. Common laws mean linguistic events and processes that are common to all languages. For example, the communicative and expressive functions of the language, uneven development of language levels, such as the rapid change of the lexical layer to other linguistic layers, constant movement, and so on.

Specific linguistic factors include specific rules for each particular language, such that each language (even in the languages of the same language family) has its own phonetic system, lexical level, grammatical structure, and stylistic styles. So, these two types of law or factors share one another; Includes features in common.

Now let's look at the internal developmental features of the linguistic layers. The phenomenon of linguistic development is mainly studied in three aspects: lexical, phonetic and grammatical.

As you know, language levels (vocabulary, phonetics, morphology, syntax) develop poorly. The fastest growing, moving part of the language is the composition of the dictionary. Lexeme is a constantly changing, regenerating layer. The material and spiritual life of people is undoubtedly reflected in the vocabulary. This can be seen in the case of neologism and archeology, which is happening every day. With the rise of science, technology, science

and worldview, new words are emerging in our language: astronaut, core, clip, variety, computer, internet, email, system, lexeme, and so on. Words that do not participate in public or political life can also become obsolete, archaic, or hateful: the leper, the mirage, the phytun, the judge, the emir, the palace, the obkom, the raam. In the recent past, the words radio, tractor, television, radio were neologisms, and new words. Today, many of them have become vocabulary everyday.

Internal factors of lexical development are not the only ones. Semantic development is the basis of the dictionary. Words over time, or for whatever reason, lose their semantic meaning and acquire another meaning (meaning). Take, for example, the Uzbek word "qishloq" (village). Formerly the notion of agriculture - the place for wintering, which means wintering, now it is completely new: rural and suburban, mainly in rural areas: agricultural and livestock. Residential residence. Also, the word "sovchi" is used in the ancient Turkic language in the meaning of sab (v) - a word-teller, a messenger, a messenger, and so far - a man who wants to get married. Sending a representative of the groom to the bride's house is usually understood as an effort (often the mother or female relatives) to seek the consent of the girl. Similar phenomena can be observed in all languages.

The Russian word (present) *мучить* is originally used to mean working. The notion of hard labor, the concept of hard work, has evolved over time and has become a separate word and concept: *мучить* - torment, *мучиться* - agony, and finally.

The same semantic variation is also found in the French lexicon, for example: fravail (work) and fravail (s) in French are actually derived from the Latin word fripalium. Tripalium is a hard-pressed machine when tying horses. Well, the pharaohs began to understand the meaning of torture, first using the fripalium, and then the meaning of torture. Only then did this word begin to be understood (see Budagov R.A. Problemy Explanation M.L. 1965. pp. 42-43).

In addition, there are a number of ways in the language system, such as rounding, terminology, and simplification, which help to change the content of the dictionary. The use of words in portable terms is an important factor in vocabulary development. Examples of white gold, golden hands, wolves (animal and man in negative), fox, snake (cunning), aunt, father, uncle belongs to this category.

The internal laws of language development are more specific in phonetics. As you know, phonetics learns the sounds of speech and the phonetic nature of speech. There are many laws in the phonetics including assimilation, dissimilarity, singularism, diftonging, enclosing, prochloria. Each has its own phonetic nature. For example, accentuation in Uzbek is not productive, but the Uzbek accent is unremarkable (usually the last one: the book ...). In Russian, Chinese, and Japanese, the accent is effective: okna - okna, ruki - ruki, passport - passport.

An important aspect of phonetic laws is that they play a common role in private events. For example, the English lexicon is the product of the phonetic process e:> e:> i phonetics: leat - be: te> be: t> bi: t. See also o:> 4 exchange, development law, for example: moon-mo: n> mu: n.

The phonetic development of the Uzbek language can be felt by studying the ancient Turkic language. In modern Uzbek literary language there are 10 vowels and their pronunciation has changed: at-ash, abagul. The legitimacy that has been preserved in our phonetics as a national phenomenon is singularism. Singhonism is a combination of vowels and suffixes, similar to: vowel, suffocation *unum, suzuk, kulgu, qiliq, toroq, qilg'iliq* (fertility, slander, laughter, deed, sparrow, dexterity) (in the dialect of Tashkent).

Grammar is the most stable section of the language. Grammatical development is a qualitative development of language, as quantitative changes in the language layer (math) are summarized in grammar and are an internal factor in the development of grammatical categories and grammatical means. The ratio of grammatical categories to languages is not the same, and the distinguishing feature of nouns in English and German is that there is a rod category in German (as in Russian): tad (day) - muj.r .; wasser - (water) -serd.r .; yunge (language) jen.r. This event also happened in ancient English: doy (day) muj.r; water (s) - sred.r .; tongue - jen.r (jen.r – woman, muj.r – man)

However, in modern English, this grammatical category is "overpowered" and "forgotten." Also, the case of horse breeding was synthetic in both languages, and now only the German maintains this category of rules: Tad; Tages (parents) and so on.

Contemporary English is now heavily inferior to modern German because of its grammatical structure, as the first one has become an analytic language, and the latter continues in the synthetic series. Or, for example, the modal verb Shall / will in English that was used in the Middle Ages was common in the Middle Ages. The developmental features of these two verbs are as follows:

Will - usually where the wishes, wishes and aspirations of the person are higher (/ will study - I want to study);
Shall - used in the sense of necessity or obligation (/ shall look to my brother - I should look at my brother).

Biblical style will be used in artistic style. In 1622, George Mezon established the functionality of these auxiliary verbs ("Grammaire Anglaise") and set the rules for the use of shallow in the first person, and willning in others.

In the German language, too, one can observe the dynamic state of development of modern modal verbs. Moderate verbs / wollers, which were widely used in the 11th and 14th centuries, are distinctive in their expression of the future. All individuals often had guides. However, the latter will eventually take its place, particularly in Luther's Bible, where this form is rarely used. The form of werden, which emerged in the 11th century and was widely used in the 12th and 13th centuries, is now beginning to have its meaning. In modern German, all three forms are used to represent Futurum. Ich werdet kommen; Ich will in die Bibliotek gehen (see Deutsch.T., 1977).

Now, let's briefly dwell on the changes in Uzbek grammar. First of all, it is worth noting that our national grammar is truly Uzbek, has a national nature and many successful accomplishments. In the field of morphology, almost everything has been done scientifically, from the classification of words to the classification of supplements.

Due to the Turkic nature of the Uzbek language, there is a significant development in syntax as well. Proof of such concepts as "center of discourse", [WPm] form, atypical unity, and predicative have radically clarified the interpretation of the Uzbek national grammar. The concept of "Gap Center" clarified the SG and QG incidents.

The dialects are studied as dialects in the language system. Vocabulary is a distinctive language that differs from the literary language by those who live in a particular area and which is a regional concept. The linguistic field of study of dialects and dialects 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 is determined by the dialects on which the national language is based. Interwoven, as well as their relationship with literary and sister languages.

Vocabulary is an internal source that increases the vocabulary of the language. Tashkent and Ferghana are based on Uzbek literary language. In fact, the verb is Persian, which means sound, language, speech, habit, or way. Sheva is smaller than the Polish concept, because it is a small part of a language that has its own phonetic, lexical and grammatical features. The dialect is a collection of dialects.

The use of syllables in fiction, that is, in the creation of artistic works, is crucial in the personalization of events, events, events, and in the personalization of characters.

For example, the word *"shoti"* is used in the Fergana language in the ladder meaning, in literary language, "part of the cart", the word "plate" is used in the word "tray", and in the Tashkent dialect it means the plate. The word "tavaq" is in the form of a dish in Bukhara. The words of "*g'uch*" (strength) in the Khorezm dialect are courageous and brave; come, come, sign - mean what we do. Tashkent dialect distinguishes the use of the modern form of the verb (-yad) in the form of "-votti: borwotti, borwomman" (I am coming).

In the Oguz dialect (Khorezm) there is a change of [t] - [d]: the language is the heart; [ya], [-a] comes also in the form of this syllabus: Bukharaya (to Bukhara), *jonima (*my soul), *ko'nglima* (my heart).

Proper use of poems enhances the artistic and literary nature of the speech, the style, and the effectiveness of the style. However, the scope and scope of the dials are limited. Poems can only be used in literary and conversational ways. It is not appropriate to use the vocabulary of formal and scientific methods.

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