

Proceedings of International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Rome, Italy.

Date: 25th March, 2023

ISSN: 2835-396X

Website: econferenceseries.com

EXTERNAL LAWS OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The article deals with the external laws of language development and their influence on the national language of the country and language groups. Based on the analysis of modern linguistic theories, the article reveals the meaning of historicisms, archaisms, dialects, slang, slang, jargon, etc. in language development and, in particular, the language policy of multinational countries.

Keywords: external laws; state; language development; social and territorial dialects; historical stage; borrowing.

Introduction

There are two types of laws of language development: internal and external. Internal laws do not depend on the development of society, they are based on changes in phonetics and the grammatical structure of the language. In this work, external laws will be considered, which should be interpreted as the ways of language development. The external laws of language development are formulated taking into account the factors influencing the change of languages throughout time.

For the most part, external laws depend on the connection between the history of society and language and on various aspects of human activity. This refers to external conditions that cause regular changes in the structure of the language. Thus, a territorial or social restriction in the use of a language leads to the formation of territorial and social dialects. The connections between language and the development of social formations are found in the course of the historical development of society, in particular, in the formation of national languages and national literary languages. The complication of social life, the division of labor of members of society leads to the formation of styles, stylistic varieties, scientific and professional sublanguages, etc.



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Main Part

Each historical community of people corresponded to a strictly defined historical stage in the development of the language. Historicisms, in turn, are words denoting the names of objects that once existed, but disappeared.

However, along with the disappearance of some words and concepts, there is a constant replenishment of the language with new ones. In the modern world, English words are being introduced more and more into the Russian language. People, mostly teenagers and young people, use in their speech not “использовать”, but “юзать” (use), not “травля”, but “буллинг” (bullying), not “интернет-травля”, but cyberbullying (cyberbylling), not “позор”, but “шейминг” (shame), not “вечеринка”, but “рейв” (rave). Despite the fact that all of the above words refer to colloquial speech, this certainly changes the rich Russian language and develops it to some extent. This sort of borrowing has always happened. In the 19th century, Russian society spoke mainly French, because of this, the lexicon contains such words as purse (porter - носить, unemonnaie - монета), wardrobe (garder - убирать, unerobe - платье). Such a mixture of languages occurs because another external law of language development is the level of development of some countries. The English-speaking United States and Great Britain, for example, are among the big seven, the number of the most developed countries in the world. Accordingly, English has become the international language. The same thing happened at different stages of history with the French and German languages. That is why many words from among the international languages so quickly became commonplace in the Russian language.

There is also an external law of language development that is absolutely opposite to borrowing. As mentioned above, the territorial and social isolation of some peoples leads to the formation of dialects.

Social dialects are the language of certain social groups. It differs from the common language only in vocabulary. Social dialects include professional, group, or corporate languages, jargon, youth slang, and slang. Argo (thieves' slang) is most often used in the underworld environment: “базарить” (to speak), “лаве” (money), etc. Jargon is a type of speech used in oral communication by certain stable social groups, uniting people on the basis of profession, interests, or age. These include, for example, the jargon of the Russian nobility in the 19th century, programmers, interests, and youth jargon. Jargon differs from the national language in its specific vocabulary and phraseology, and in the special use of word-formation means. Jargon



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includes words such as “темнить” (to keep silent), “баскет” (basketball), “чувак” (guy), “тачка” (car), “чикса” (girl), etc. Slang is a collection of words and phraseological units that originally appeared in certain social groups and were used by them to reflect the values and specifics of these groups. Some words from slang can become common and even enter the literary language, retaining their emotional coloring and meaning. Slang is used mainly in conditions of easy communication: “шпора” (a piece of paper with notes used by an unscrupulous student during a knowledge test), “лафа” (luck), “свистнуть” (steal) (meaning steal).

A territorial dialect is a part of a whole language or one of its dialects. For this reason, a dialect can be opposed to another dialect or other dialects, uniting with them through common language features. Territorial dialects have differences in sound structure, grammar, word formation, and vocabulary. These differences can be minor, so people who speak different dialects of the same language can understand each other.

Another important external factor in the development of the language is the language policy of the state. “Language policy is a set of ideological principles and practical measures to solve language problems in society, the state,” the definition is taken from the LED (Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary). Particular attention should be paid to language policy in multinational states, since in such countries it should take into account such factors as multilingualism, the originality of the national composition and interethnic relations, the role of individual languages and their speakers in public life. The language policy has an impact on the lexico-semantic system, in particular, on the socio-political vocabulary and on the stylistic differentiation of the literary language, on the dialect division of the language and the erasure of dialect differences, on the spelling reforms carried out by the state.

Conclusion

Thus, we can say that the external laws of language development are an important aspect in preserving the culture and history of the languages of the peoples of the world. Laws do not allow some of them to disappear forever, but rather support their development and create favorable conditions for their existence.



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