

Universal Linguistic Economy Streamlines Global Communication

^{1*}Rasulov Zubaydullo Izomovich

¹Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan

*Corresponding Author's Email: z.i.rasulov@buxdu.uz

ORCID ID: 000-0003-0554-1319

Abstract

This study explores the principle of economy in language, investigating how various linguistic tools such as word order, intonation, and morphological markers affect the structuring of information across different languages. Through comparative analysis, it reveals that despite the diversity in linguistic mechanisms, all languages employ these tools influenced by the economic principle to streamline communication. This finding has significant implications for understanding linguistic evolution and enhancing communication strategies in a global context.

Keywords: linguistic economy, information structuring, comparative analysis, intonation, morphological markers

Introduction

The practice of saving speech units in the process of communication is a phenomenon inherent in all languages, it is one of the important indicators of language evolution. But the opinions expressed about the essence and anthropological nature of this phenomenon are diversified. While some emphasize the importance of economy in defining language and speech attitudes, others specifically emphasize its role in ensuring the development of the language system. Another, trying to downplay the importance of this phenomenon, believes that economy does not play a much greater role in the speech activation of the language (Izomovich & Fazliddinova, 2022).

To envisage and correctly assess the place of the principle of economy in the development of the language system, it is necessary, first of all, to determine the essence of this principle, the factors that contribute to its emergence and speech phenomena (Z. I. Rasulov & Saidov, 2022).

Information that acquires the socio-cognitive status acquires an ontological property, and in this way, linguistic structures become a fragment of information. Therefore, a speech structure is considered as a content unit of speech, and this unit is equated with activity. As a result, conceptual information is interpreted as a level of processing information collected in different directions, hence arguing that this information "covers information about the imaginary universe and the event-phenomena in it, in addition to objective information that is going on in the universe." Among the types of information allocated by specialists, it is impossible not to admit that the most ontologically responsible is "conceptual information". However, in this type of information, on the one hand, it is noted that the real creator and receiver of information is a person, and on the other hand, information is associated with activity by nature (Z. Rasulov, 2022).

Information contains a form of knowledge transmitted in a communication environment, which is the realization of the cognitive activity of an individual in the form of propositions. In other words, information reflects the experience of an individual through the means of certain linguistic signs, his acquired knowledge in the process of knowing the universe. Meanwhile, it should be considered that each individual can perceive the universe in his own way and have his own specific goals, means of organizing cognitive activity. Precedingly, the content assumes the attitude of the individual and the discursive (Z. I. Rasulov, 2017).

Determining the content of a discourse or a speech structure, it is important to determine the role of the information structure that finds expression in it. Many linguists believe that the information content divides the speech structure into two parts. If in the first of them the interconnection of the components of the discourse is reflected, then in the second the task of enriching the information reported before the introduction of completely new information is performed, expanding the discourse content at the expense of updating (Izomovich & Fazliddinova, 2021).

Literature Review

Researchers often try to link the study of the problem of speech economy tools to the names of Henri Suit and Otto Jespersen, authors of early English grammars. However, it is a difficult matter to fully agree with this opinion. After all, we have information that the practice of economizing linguistic means has existed for a very long time. It turns out that the famous philosopher Aristotle notes the use of names instead of concepts to express thought briefly. For example, the word "circle" is used instead of the concept of "a plane with all its points at an equal distance from the center"(Gossotsekonomizdat, 1936).

The great linguist Mahmud Qoshghari indicated that the Oghuz, who were of Turkic people, tended to shorten to pronounce words. He writes that if the "Turks say *"ol evge baragan ol"* in the sense of "that man goes home frequently", the Oghuz say *"ol evge baran ol"* in that sense. If the Turks say *"ol er qulini ulagan ol"* in the sense of "He who beats the human slave always", the Oghuz pronounce the word "Uragan" in the same sentence as "uran"(Kashgari, 1960).

Among the scientists who were the first to put forward theoretical ideas about the role of the principle of economy in the evolutionary development of language is A.A.Potebnya. The theory of this Ukrainian linguist can be interpreted as follows:

1. According to Potebnya, the language system develops continuously, and in this the violation of the old continues with the creation of a new one. In addition, linguistic creativity never stops.(Potebnya, 1968) In addition to the strengthening of the practice of abstraction in the evolutionary development of language, the movement to describe concrete phenomena is also preserved.
2. The scientist pays special attention to the description of grammatical and phonetic changes.
3. In the work of the scientist, although the principle of economy does not have the status of a term, but with the manifestation of phenomena associated with the phenomenon of economy on different language levels, issues are consistently discussed.

A. A. Potebnya's considerations on the problems listed above later found its place in the formation of a scientific theoretical description of the principle of economy.

During A.A. Potebnya's leadership in Russian linguistics, attempts were made to simplify its composition in order to facilitate language education. This did not go without affecting the natural progress of the language, of course. Even, some researchers went so far as to come to the conclusion that " language moves from complexity to simplicity." (Spencer, 1986)

Results and Discussion

This conclusion, in our opinion, should never find its proof. Language can continue to have the power to express thought, content in a complex structure in an easier way. But one should not conclude that with this, the general construction of the language will be simplified. The lack of simplicity causes the impoverishment of the language system, a decrease in the possibility of expression. It is a natural case that the principle of economy affects the contraction of word forms. At the same time, however, one should not forget about the increase in the amount of derivative and compound words. Complex structures may also appear in the syntactic construction of a language. After all, due to the growth of the need to understand and state the essence of complex phenomena that occur in the universe, the scope of human thought activity expands (Z. I. Rasulov, 2010).

It is worth mentioning that the principle of economy is realized by following the General Laws of the perception of the universe. One such law is manifested in the introduction of the cognitive action of categorization. As noted in the direction of cognitive linguistics, which is currently rapidly developing, a person uses the actions of the perception of the universe and its linguistic picture in reality-the separation of events into different groups, as well as their categorization. (Ungerer & Schmid, 1996) Sh.Safarov's conclusion is that the categorical ordering of reality occurs without being the result of some random or free choice, but under the influence of certain types of psychological principles. According to one such, the "principle of cognitive economy", the goal of having more information, spending less cognitive effort, is achieved through the means of a category system that accurately reflects the structure of the perceived piece of reality. (Safarov, 2006). The fact that the principle of cognitive economy is an important factor in information transmission has also been noted by psychics. It is known to everyone that American scientists J. Miller & W. Ingve's hypothesis that a person's ability to store and recreate information in memory is limited to the number of seven. As W. Ingve wrote, "There is an opportunity to remember only a certain part of the message in which the scope of direct memory is said during oral communication, and this possibility is limited to seven names." (Ingve, 1965)

French linguist A. Frey promotes the need to distinguish memory savings from those in speech activity. Linguistic economy, according to the scientist, has a logical basis and is associated with the goal of a brief and clear statement of thought. As a result of this, the speaker tries to ensure that the speech structure is short. The principle of economy requires less time to spend on the pronunciation of words and their understanding. In addition, the requirement to express a thought short assumes the replacement of a line of words with a separate word, the use of adjectival structures instead of adverbs (Frey, 2006).

The idea of associating changes in the language system with the goal of economy only power or energy was common among linguists at the time. However, subsequent observations testify that this phenomenon does not become the only reason for the occurrence of changes, but the mutual meeting of different states, forces determines the directions of the development of the language system. As E. Shermatov, one of the supporters of the idea of synergistic progress, has proven, the information structure of human rational action is formed in connection with the task set before him. "Man," writes the scientist, "unlike other living things, has the ability to imagine, that is, he can create an image of events that are expected to happen, and thus plan his actions according to the conclusions reached." (Shermatov, 2006)

Indeed, a person takes a rational approach to each of his actions, giving the appearance of a linguistic sign to the processes in his imagination. That is why, in addition to recognizing the existence of general laws in the development of languages, these laws should not be imagined as

a stationary phenomenon. In N. Mahmudov's confession, one of the major representatives of modern Uzbek linguistics, "... the attention of the early intelligentsia was also seriously occupied by the problems of language, in particular, the language of the divine and artistic word. It is light, although it has tried a thousand and one ways to determine the essence of language from the time of the present-day to the time of its maturity, it is not as long as it has managed to reach the depths of this essence. Because the human language is unbelievably complex, unbelievably multilateral, unbelievably a unique magnificent and regular phenomenon that makes many people's minds helpless to imagine all its aspects in integrity and at once." (Mahmudov, 2017)

Conclusion

In conclusion, the preservation of balance in language is again subject to those synergistic laws, which, in addition to constantly changing, becoming rich in news, get rid of excess situations that have become useless. In this, the two mechanisms of action are opposite: while economy encourages the avoidance of redundancy, the expansion of the need for expression increases the norm of plurality.

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