

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.997
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2020 Issue: 06 Volume: 86

Published: 17.06.2020 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Ma'mur Mansurovich Sharipov

Bukhara State University
Master's student of English Linguistics Department,
Foreign Languages Faculty

Zubaydullo Izomovich Rasulov

Bukhara State University
Head of English Linguistics Department,
Foreign Languages Faculty

THE EFFECT OF THE MORPHOLOGICAL LEVEL OF ECONOMY ON LANGUAGE CHANGES

Abstract: *The legitimacy of the language system of the principle of economy, the diversity of forms of expression, leads to different interpretations of it. In linguistics, some of the existing ideas on this law complement each other, while others, on the contrary, completely deny it. In the evolution of views on the principle of economy in world linguistics, its study continues. It is hoped that in Uzbek linguistics there will be fundamental research on this law. At present, the phenomenon of reduction is studied in connection with the principle of austerity in the general philosophical-linguistic plan.*

Key words: *legitimacy of the language system, linguistics, general philosophical-linguistic plan, principle of austerity.*

Language: English

Citation: Sharipov, M. M., & Rasulov, Z. I. (2020). The effect of the morphological level of economy on language changes. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (86), 127-130.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-86-23> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.06.86.23>

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

Just as the principle of thrift is manifested in the desire of society to achieve more with less effort in the life of the individual, so thrift in language is driven by the need to communicate more with less speech (psychophysiological) energy. Therefore, the principle of thrift in language should be accepted not as an "abnormality", but as a characteristic of human society and the individual. The general tendency to contraction is one of the special cases of the principle of economy, and the purpose of its occurrence is to facilitate the speech situation, to reduce speech and, as a result, to save the psychophysiological energy of the speaker. It occurs only in the process of communication.

II. Literature review

The great linguist of the XI century Mahmud Kashgari also pointed out the occurrence of

abbreviated forms of words in the language of the Turkish tribes and peoples of that time. European linguists have conducted a number of research studies from a scientific point of view on the occurrence of contractions in European languages. Bloomfield testified that similar reductions occurred in German, English, and American. As the scale of changes in languages increased and by the nineteenth century the level of linguistic knowledge increased to the level of "scientific linguistics" (the term was used by V.A.Zvyaginsev), the number of linguistic units in different languages decreased. There was a need for a special investigation of the situation, and as a result, by the second half of the XIX century, separate studies began to emerge. In the last century, the English philosopher Herbert Spencer, the German linguist German Paul, the French researcher Paul Passy, the Russian scholars Baudouin de Courtenay, V.A.Bogoroditsky, and E.D.Polivanov systematically

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHII (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.997	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

studied the contractions in the language system. laid the foundations of his theory. In this regard, R.A. Budagov's "Defines the principle of economic development and function of language?" A.Nurmanov's dissertation on the principles of austerity in the Uzbek language contains the necessary information. The emergence of knowledge about the problem has made it possible to investigate cases of reduction of language units that occur in specific languages. In particular, in general Turkology, special research has begun to appear on the phenomenon of reduction in Uzbek linguistics. One of the first special works on sound in Turkology in the former USSR belongs to N.K.Dmitriev and E.V.Sevortyan.

III. Analysis

The contraction is a product of speech as a primary event. In the scientific, theoretical and practical literature on linguistics, the mechanism of occurrence of what we call austerity and contraction, and the theoretical aspects of austerity and contraction in the language system have not yet been thoroughly elaborated. At present, one of the urgent tasks of the science of Uzbek linguistics is to conduct a comprehensive study of the nature of economy, which plays an important role in the structure and semantic development of the Uzbek language. A number of studies have been conducted in Uzbek linguistics to study the phenomenon of contraction. In most of them, the mainly phonetic side of this phenomenon is covered to one degree or another. However, the nature of the phenomenon of contraction, its causes in the speech process, its specific features as a phenomenon of language (speech) has not been studied in detail and not scientifically generalized. The main reason for this is, firstly, the complexity of the contraction as a linguistic (speech) phenomenon; second, that there is not always a clear boundary between the abbreviated form and the ideal form; thirdly, the lack of terminological differentiation, and fourthly, the fact that in the theoretical and practical literature the ideas related to this phenomenon are encountered, mainly as passing notes.

Enrichment of the lexical structure of the language: the emergence of new words, phrases, visual aids, forgetting of "old" words and forms, lexical-semantic differentiation, omission of sounds and some parts of words - all this It took place in the eyes of human generations and strengthened the interest of our ancestors in the scientific study of language. In particular, the unity of the language system in relation to the concept of one of the forms of thinking - the structural changes that have taken place in the word - has not escaped the attention of members of society and the oldest linguists.

The principle of economy is one of the factors characterizing language development. Its essence in language is that "it provides maximum information

transmission in a short period of time, in other words, helps to increase the communicative function of language", therefore, strives to be free of unsolicited words, syllables and grammatical forms. " The effect of the principle of austerity is offset by the tendency of language to strive for redundancy. As with all forms of austerity, contractions should not interfere with the main function of language - the full delivery of the necessary information. A concise, concise statement that is able to express the idea being conveyed is a decision of thrift. The omission of the components of such a language unit (component, syllable, sound), weak pronunciation should not harm the intended purpose of speech activity - the transmission of information, and vice versa.

IV. Discussion

Abbreviation is the product of the drop of existing elements in the language material (ideal form) during the speech process. In synchronous terms, the abbreviated form may retain the lexical and grammatical meaning that carries the ideal form, and this situation may disappear over time, the abbreviated units of language may acquire a different content, change their grammatical function. The contraction manifests itself as a phenomenon that prepares the conditions for secondary changes in the language. Abbreviated language units are the main part (sound, syllable, component) of the ideal form (praforma), the middle part (consonant sound or vowels attached to it) or the last parts of the language unit (sound, joint, component). For the final, final contractions and contractures to occur, the language unit must consist of at least two syllables. The presence of a VS-type syllable is sufficient for the formation of initial abbreviations, this form of abbreviation is common and can occur in any language unit at the word level under the influence of linguistic and extralinguistic factors.

The phenomenon of abbreviated language (speech) occurs under the influence of a number of linguistic and extralinguistic factors. These are the tendency of Turkic languages to be frugal, the frequency of language units, the characteristics of the language community, the social factor, the peculiarities of the speaker-listener "relationship", the pace of speech and the expressiveness of speech. These factors can occur in specific cases of reduction, when several of them directly affect each other. These factors often characterize the language environment that surrounds the individual, his speech-physiological state, and purely linguistic factors are a minority.

The principle of economy makes the internal relations and changes of the system understandable has the ability to interpret the internal changes of the system through its alternative in speech connects with extralinguistic influences. Language occurs in speech, just as the laws of language are realized in speech,

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.997
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

language thrift is no exception. Such processes are called language savings implied that they are due to the ability of language to express complex ideas in a simpler form produces more perfect shapes. Such forms are the speech of individual individuals activities are created, and in general, each type of austerity at the language level is the same as at the speech level this is appropriate because each type of austerity at the language level is at the speech level in exchange for passing the stage. When it comes to the laws that contribute to the development of the system, their It is not appropriate to exaggerate the role of external factors in its implementation. System development as a product of the influence of internal and external factors, the contradiction within the system ensures the implementation of the principle of economy. any structure only in its development does not fall into the sphere of external influences, but the internal as a decisive factor disrupt and rebuild the system structure as a result of the struggle of opposing tendencies, the aspiration plays a decisive role.

The process of contraction in modern linguistics is structural-semantic between levels of language interpreted as an event. The abbreviation occurs in the sound complex of a known word expresses a decrease in itself and a word or word form in speech (language) due to contraction an abbreviated form is formed.

About the mechanism of occurrence of the phenomenon of contraction inherent in this or that language the formation of abbreviated language units and its structural structure were characteristic of that language typological features, phonetic, grammatical laws and they affect the system (language) along with extralinguistic factors, they lay the groundwork for the phenomenon of contraction.

V. Conclusion

The linguistic nature of the phenomenon of contraction in the Uzbek language, the phonetics of this language due to the acoustic-physiological weakness of some sounds in the system. The morphological structure of the Uzbek language is peculiar to the Uzbek language properties and related processes. Every sound (syllable) falls, the phenomenon is at least one sound of the ideal form and in most cases higher leads to a reduction in the level. Abbreviations at the word level in Uzbek language morphological significance, that is, the drop of this or that sound is the phonetic of the word In addition to changing the structure, it also changes its morphological composition and hence, the abbreviations in the Uzbek language are conditionally phonetic and can be divided into morphological species.

References:

1. Davlatova, M.H. (2020). A spectral variability of information culture in the history of the English language. *International Journal of Integrated Education*, Volume3, Issue III, March. -P.34-28.
2. Davlatova, M.H. (2019). Variability of A spectral Meanings in English.-*European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Science*, Volume.7 No.12, pp.778-780.
3. Adizova, O. I. (2018). "World literature and biographical method". *ISJ Theoretical & Applied science*, Year.: Issue: 10. Volume: 66. Section 29. Literature. Folklore. Translation, pp.327-330.
4. Ergashev, J. Y. (2020). Development of transportation types and their usage on caravan roads in middle ages. *International Journal on Integrated Education journal*, Volume 3, Issue II, Feb, pp. 19-23 (impact factor - 5.06).
5. Ergashev, J. Y. (2020). On problem of the composition of Bukhara market and volume of trade in late medieval period.- *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*.- Volume 24, Issue 3, UK, pp. 325-330. (Scopus journal).
6. Sayfullayeva, R.R., & Gaybullayeva, N.I. (2020). Classification of the structural groups of medical euphemisms in the uzbek language, *International Journal of Control and Automation*, Vol. 13, No. 1s, p. 115.
7. Abuzalova, M.K., & Gaybullayeva, N.I. (2019). Medical Euphemisms' Ways of Formation and their Attitude towards Related Events, *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE)* ISSN: 22 77-3878, Volume-8, Issue-3S, October, p. 92.
8. Sayfullayeva, R.R. (2019). The Problems in Researching Homogenized Sentences, *Jour of Adv Research in Dynamical & Control Systems*, Vol. 11, 10-Special Issue, DOI: 10.5373/JARDCS/V11SP10/20192905 ISSN 1943-023X, pp.1062-1068.
9. Shahabitdinova, Sh., Sayfullaeva, R., Sadullaeva, N., Ernazarova, M., & Inogamova, N. (2020). General philosophical issues of language research - *Journal of Critical Reviews*. ISSN- 2394-5125. Vol 7, Issue 9.

Impact Factor:	ISRA (India) = 4.971	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHII (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
	GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.997	IBI (India) = 4.260
	JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

10. Sayfullaeva, R., Ernazarova, M., & Rakhmatullaeva, N. (2020). The relation of linguistic and pragmatic factors in the speech

realization of grammatical meaning. *Journal of Critical Reviews*. ISSN- 2394-5125 Vol 7, Issue 9.