



ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

KHOREZMSCIENCE.UZ





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THE EXPRESSION OF LEXICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES AS A RESULT OF ECONOMY OF COGNITIVE STRUCTURES

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Annotatsiya. Maqolaning maqsadi zamonaviy ingliz va o'zbek tillarida til tejamkorligining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rganishdir. Ishda qo'llanilgan tadqiqot uslublariga terminologik materialni uzluksiz tanlash usuli, so'z shakllantiruvchi modellarni qayta qurish usuli, ta'riflash va tarkibiy tahlil usullari, sifat va miqdoriy tahlil usullari va boshqalar kiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: til tejamkorligi, tejamkorlik taqsimoti, eng kam harakat qonuni, lingvistik tejash

Аннотация. Целью статьи является изучение особенностей языковой экономики в современном англоязычном и узбекском языках. Методы исследования, которые использовались в работе, включают метод непрерывного отбора терминологического материала, метод реконструкции



словообразовательных моделей, методы дефиниционного и компонентного анализа, методы качественного и количественного анализа и др.

Ключевые слова: языковая экономика, экономическое распределение, закон наименьшего усилия, экономия языковых.

Abstract. The aim of the article is to study the peculiarities of language economy in the modern English- and Uzbek-language. The methods of research which have been used in the work include the method of continuous selection of terminological material, method of reconstruction of word-formative models, methods of definitional and component analysis, methods of qualitative and quantitative analysis, etc.

Key words: language economy, economical distribution, the law of least effort, saving linguistic

Introduction. A change in the language, both of individual units of the language, and of the entire language system as a whole, is due to a number of reasons and is subject to certain principles. The development and functioning of the language is due to numerous processes. One of the fundamental processes of language development is the principle of saving linguistic means. This trend is universal and affects all levels of the language system, which is why the principle of linguistic economy from a certain point of view can be considered as one of the reasons for linguistic changes. The fact that the tendency to economize on linguistic means is the basic law of language development is recognized by the majority of linguists, who also attribute to it the status of one of the main driving forces of the evolution of the language as a whole.

In world linguistics, this trend is called differently: G. Paul – “economy of linguistic means”, F. de Saussure – “the law of least effort”, O. Jespersen - "theory of convenience", A. Martinet, G. Sweet and P. Passy – “the principle of economy”, and the Russian linguist E. D. Polivanov called it “human laziness”. [1]

Literature review. Despite the variety of names, the essence of linguistic economy is as follows: linguistic economy is a universal category inherent in all languages of the world, characterized by the desire to save money, avoid excessive costs of physiological and psychological efforts when using speech, and manifests itself at all levels of the language system.

The interest in economy as a linguistic phenomenon has always been the focus of linguists' attention. However, its role in the development and improvement of the language system is assessed in different ways. Some scholars recognize it as the main law of the development of language (I.A. not all changes occurring in the language system can be explained by this law (F. de Saussure, O. Espersen), and still others deny the role of economy in the development and functioning of language The thought that language structure should be defined.

Analysis. Economical distribution” between its parts became widespread already in the XVII-XVIII centuries. in connection with the discussion of various projects for the creation of artificial languages. In 1629, in particular, Rene Descartes wrote to the Abbot Merseny that an artificial language should have only “... one way of conjugation, declension and construction of words.” Such a language “... would not have at all ... irregular forms arising from the habit of distortion. Changes in verbs and word-formation forms would be made using prefixes added to the beginning or end of root words. These prefixes should be in the general dictionary. Average people (les



esprits vulgaires), using this dictionary, will be able to freely master such a language within six months. “The idea of creating an artificial language, which everyone can freely master in a few months, was of great interest to the thinkers of the 17th-18th centuries. This idea turned out to be so tempting (“a language without tears and without torment”) that later, in the 19th century, it was partially spread to natural languages, trying to “Simplify” them, prove the possibility of similar operations on them. At the same time, they began to refer to the “nature of the language itself.” [3]

The beginning of a systematic study of the problem of linguistic economy is noted in the 80s of the XIX century and is associated with the names of such scientists as I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, P. Passy, G. Suite, O. Espersen. However, the beginnings of the doctrine of linguistic economics can be found already in the works of philosophers of linguists of antiquity. So, Aristotle wrote that if you want to speak succinctly (that is, economically), you should use names instead of concepts, for example, “circle” instead of “a flat surface, all points of which are equally spaced from the center”. [2]

I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay drew attention to the phenomenon of economy in language and speech, noting that “the cause, the engine of all language changes is the desire for convenience, the desire for relief in three areas of language activity: in the field of pronunciation (phonation), in the field of listening and perception (audition) and, finally, in the field of linguistic thinking (cerebration)”. B. de Courtenay pointed out in one of his lectures: “General reasons, general factors that cause the development of a language and determine its structure and composition, it is very fair to call forces. These are, by the way:

- 1) habit, i.e. unconscious memory;
- 2) the pursuit of convenience, expressed by:
 - a) in the transition of sounds and consonants more difficult to easier ones to preserve muscles and nerves;
 - b) in an effort to simplify forms (the action of the analogy of stronger ones on weaker ones);
 - c) in the transition from the concrete to the abstract, to facilitate the abstract movement of thought.”

In his understanding, language represents a living organism. So, a little later, he wrote: “Linguistic life is a continuous organic work. ... And in organic work one can notice the desire to save energy and to not waste them unnecessarily, the desire for the purposefulness of efforts and movements, the desire for benefit and benefit.” [5]

In the 17th - 18th centuries, in connection with the discussion of projects for the creation of artificial languages, the idea that the linguistic structure should be determined by "economical distribution" between its parts became widespread. However, a systematic study of this problem began much later, in the 19th century. Attempts have been made to simplify natural languages in order to make them easier to learn. At the same time, it was noted that this impact on the language only accelerates the natural process of simplification that occurs in the course of its development.

G. Spencer considered the question of linguistic economy in its quantitative understanding. He argued that in the process of development, following the "natural laws of evolution", the language moves from the complex to the simple. Long words

become short, "wordy sentences become single-word sentences." The British once resorted to constructions like *we tellen*, now - we tell "we say" (the ending is lost). Having traced the history of the development of English words, we see that at each stage of its development, as a result of the reduction of endings in the middle period and the loss of final consonants in unstressed syllables in the 15th century. Long words turn into short, polysyllabic ones - into monosyllabic ones, for example: *Drincan* -> *drinken* -> *drinke*-> *drink* - *ichmoq*.

Spencer's statement traces the idea that language moves from more complex to simpler ways of expressing the same content, but does not simplify its general structure, since this would inevitably mean its impoverishment, a decrease in expressive capabilities.

Discussion. G. Paul, in turn, considered the problem of "economy" of the language differently. In his opinion, saving does not mean narrowing the resources of the language, eliminating excesses, it only ensures the expansion of the resources of the language. G. Paul notes: "One already useless memory overload is a sufficient reason to eliminate these excesses." In the book "Principles of the History of Language" G. Paul sets out his thoughts aimed at the tendency of linguistic economy in two chapters "Economy of linguistic means" and "Differentiation of meanings".

The study of linguistic economy at the initial stage took place mainly in the field of phonology, since a characteristic feature of that period, in our opinion, was an increased interest in the study of mainly the phonological tier of the language. It should be noted that the beginning of the systematic study of linguistic economics is associated with the names of P. Passy, W. Whitney, G. Suit, G. Kurtius, O. Espersen.

The principle of "economy" of language was especially famous in phonetics, and later in phonology. Paul Passy in 1890, referring to the sound system of the French language, declared: "The language is constantly striving to get rid of what is superfluous and to highlight what is necessary." Following Sweet, Passy called the first trend "the law of least effort" and the second "the principle of economy." [6]

P. Passy tried to find the reason for some phonetic changes in the language. Taking into account the fact of the effect of linguistic economy, he drew attention to the fact that there is a "search for the least effort" in the language, therefore in some phonetic changes can be explained precisely by the economy of pronunciation efforts. Revealing the essence of these processes, he drew attention to the following facts:

- 1) the language is constantly striving to get rid of unnecessary things;
- 2) the language constantly strives to highlight the necessary.

The first tendency, according to P. Passy, is the implementation of the principle of linguistic economy, and the second is the principle of emphasis. "The first principle," notes P. Passy, "is usually viewed as a tendency to create light articulations, sometimes called the law of least effort. I prefer to call it, together with Sweet, the principle of economy, because its action does not always lead to making the effort less necessary. The principle of economy manifests itself in the language very actively. It is expressed in the weakening of less needed syllables, in assimilation, the reduction of long syllables, the elimination of subtle differences, etc. The second principle is the principle of emphasis. It finds expression in such phenomena as aspiration of



consonants, insertion of vowels between consonants, dissimilation, replacement of less sonorous sounds with more sonorous ones, etc.”

In the process of studying this trend, he raises the question of the unconsciousness of linguistic economy by speakers. His assumptions are based on the fact that “Everything that is necessary in order to be understood and well understood is carefully preserved in the language. Attention is not paid to everything else; it leaves the language and is consigned to oblivion.” P. Passy concludes that the principle of economy is the desire to get rid of unnecessary things.

Conclusion. Thus, economy is a linguistic law that manifests its universal role at all levels of the language system. It should be noted that the principle of economy is recognized by leading linguists as one of the driving forces in the development and enrichment of the language. The systematic study of this problem began in the 19th century, but its relevance has not yet been exhausted, since the dynamics of language development towards linguistic economy has not yet been sufficiently studied.

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