

THE HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE.

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Abstract: This article examines the historical development of language from the emergence of humankind to the modern era. It highlights the crucial role of language as a means of communication and social interaction. Furthermore, the article explores the reasons behind the extinction of several languages in recent times and emphasizes the importance of preserving linguistic diversity.

Keywords: social phenomenon, hypotheses, dead languages, labor theory, biological theory, spontaneous origin of language, language family, related languages.

ИСТОРИЯ ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЯ ЯЗЫКА

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается развитие языков с момента появления человека до наших дней. Освещается значение языка как важнейшего средства общения между людьми, а также анализируются причины, по которым некоторые языки постепенно вымирают в современном мире.

Ключевые слова: социальное явление, гипотезы, мёртвые языки, трудовая теория происхождения языка, биологическая теория, теория самопроизвольного возникновения языка, языковая семья, родственные языки.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada insoniyat paydo bo'lgan davrdan to hozirgi kungacha bo'lgan davr mobaynida tillarning shakllanishi va rivojlanish jarayoni yoritilgan. Maqolada tilning inson hayotidagi o'rni, uning muloqot vositasi sifatidagi ahamiyati hamda bugungi kunda ayrim tillarning yo'qolib borish sabablari tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit soʻzlar: ijtimoiy hodisa, farazlar, oʻlik tillar, mehnat nazariyasi, biologik faraz, tilning oʻz-oʻzidan paydo boʻlishi, til oilasi, yaqin qarindosh tillar.

Introduction.

Language is a social phenomenon. Since the creation of humankind, language has been the most important factor for a person to find his place in society. At present, there are thousands of languages in the world (according to some sources, more than 3,000, while others state more than 7,000). This composition includes not only widely spoken languages but also dead languages that are no longer in use, unwritten languages of small tribes, disappearing languages, languages that are now developing from dialects into independent languages, artificial languages, and so on. However, it is impossible to determine their exact number because language is a dynamic phenomenon that constantly changes. Usually, when one language is noted to be disappearing, it is also possible to find information that another language is emerging.

Some evolutionists claim that language originated from the sounds and gestures of primitive people, while others say that humans “discovered” language thanks to their intellect and ability to imitate. Although evolutionists have tried for many years to find a solution to this issue, they have not found an acceptable answer, but they have proposed several hypotheses. Today we will look at some of them.

The Interjection Hypothesis. The second widespread idea about the origin of language is the interjection hypothesis. This hypothesis is also based on ancient views, according to which animal cries and calls lie at its foundation. According to the founders of this theory, primitive humans learned the cries of animals and used them to express their inner emotions and feelings; interjections such as *oh*, *uh*, etc., are given as examples. However, the sounds that express emotions differ greatly from those that express concepts. Therefore, the idea that language originated from animal sounds is unlikely.

The Biological Hypothesis. The German linguist August Schleicher, under the influence of Darwin’s theory, put forward the idea that language is a natural organism that comes into being by itself, develops, lives for a certain period, and, like any organism, dies. Schleicher also emphasized that the first words arose from sound imitation.

The Social Contract Hypothesis. This hypothesis reflects the influence of the ancient theory of Theseus. According to it, people agreed among themselves on how to name things. In the primitive system, families lived separately and had little contact with others. Later, to find food and survive, they began to unite into communities. However, the fact that language was necessary to make such an agreement shows that this hypothesis cannot be proven. Compared to other theories, this one is the simplest and easiest to criticize.

The Gesture Theory is connected with other hypotheses. According to it, language appeared unintentionally, but at first, physical actions (pantomime) dominated among humans. After a clear and articulate language emerged, these gestures moved to a secondary position. Today, gestures and body movements (facial expressions and pantomime) are studied in linguistics as

part of *paralinguistics*, a field that examines auxiliary means of communication.

The Origin of Language through Human Consciousness.

According to some scientists, as a result of the continuous development of human mental abilities, people gained the ability to communicate with each other. This assumption seems quite logical. However, many scientists and linguists reject it, because the level of human intelligence cannot be evaluated without language. How can consciousness develop without language? They are interdependent phenomena that require each other.

The Sudden Origin of Language.

Some scientists suggest that language appeared suddenly, without any prior foundation. They claim that humans already had the ability to speak and that at a certain stage of development, people realized this ability and began to use words and gestures for communication. Later, they enriched their vocabulary. However, since language is a complex logical system, it could not have arisen suddenly or spontaneously.

The Labor Theory (Work Call Hypothesis).

According to scientists who proposed this hypothesis, language originated from the sounds used by people while working together, which served to organize and coordinate labor. Despite the existence of several similar theories, the only logical model regarding the origin of language remains the main hypothesis confirming that language was created by God.

There can be no revolution in language. Changes in language occur gradually through evolution. There is no stagnation in the development of language—it is always in progress. Every language enriches and develops its vocabulary through internal and external sources during its historical evolution.

For reference, the Uzbek language belongs to the Karluk branch of the Turkic language family:

- Language family: Altaic languages (some linguists doubt the validity of this family)
- Language group: Turkic languages
- Branch: Western Turkic (or Karluk branch)
- Closely related languages: Uyghur, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Turkish, Azerbaijani, and others.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, as long as every nation and ethnic group has its own language, that people will continue to exist, because language is a mirror that defines and reflects the future of a nation

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