

THE HISTORY OF THE EMERGENCE OF THE LANGUAGE

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Abstract: The question of the emergence of language has been of interest to mankind since ancient times. The emergence of language is very complicated. This issue is the object of study not only of linguistics, but also of many other sciences: anthropology, psychology and ethnography. The question of the origin of the language - when and where the language appeared, how many languages were there in the beginning, what was the structure of one or another language, and similar questions have not yet been found a perfect scientific answer. According to some scientists, the language appeared about five hundred thousand years ago.

Key words: linguistics, anthropology, history, attitude.

Language is the most important tool of communication between people, formed during the development of society and expresses common human interests. The emergence and development of language is closely related to human society. Language is as old as human history.

The nation is a complex historical association formed as a union of sister tribes. The main characteristics of the people: common language, common territory, culture and spirituality are the generality of the environment. The national language, which is one of the main symbols of the people, appears as the language of the mutually distinguishable, leading, economic and cultural center.

It is known that language, like other things and events, is changeable. Therefore, it is impossible to imagine how languages have changed in five hundred thousand years, to study it from a scientific, practical, and theoretical point of view. The state of language development before the appearance of writing is dark for us. We can only think about the development of the language that took place after the appearance of writing, using written monuments. But the writing does not fully allow to illuminate the problem of learning the language, the emergence of the language. Even so, some scientists expressed their views and opinions on this issue.

Philosophers in ancient Greece had a long debate about the origin of language. It is known from the history of linguistics that Greek philosophers put forward two different hypotheses in this matter. Democritus and others put forward the opinion that there is no connection between the name of a thing and a thing in a language, that these names are created by people who speak this language, therefore, the language is created by man. This group of scientists is called anomalists. Plato, the leader of another group of scientists, "there is a certain connection between a thing and its name. They put forward the opinion that "this connection originates from the properties and

nature of things and this connection is established by divine power." In history, this stream was called analogists.

From the point of view of modern linguistics, there is generally no connection between things and their names. This has been noted by many scientists. Because when there is a connection between a thing and its name, the number of languages does not exceed 5000. It should be mentioned that the origin of some languages, for example, Uzbek, Russian, Hindi, Tajik and other languages, when they appeared and how they were formed, can be clearly known. However, the issue of the origin of a particular language cannot be equated with the issue of the emergence of a language in general, human speech. It is not so difficult to study the history of the origin of the living languages that exist in the world today, as well as some dead languages. It has been determined when many languages appeared and when they were formed. However, it has not been decided and cannot be decided when the language characteristic of humanity appeared on earth, what words were in the first languages, what are its grammatical features. Because there were languages that appeared several hundreds of thousands of years ago and later disappeared without a name.

Regardless of the phonetic system, vocabulary, grammar, and other specific features of the languages that appeared several hundred thousand years ago, as long as the origin of the language in general is studied, first of all, the conditions of the origin of the language should be studied. , that is, it is necessary to study the conditions under which people began to speak and to analyze and draw a conclusion by connecting this issue with the issue of the origin of the language in general.

The difficulty in determining the origin of language lies in the fact that, first of all, the current science of language history does not have any evidence about how language appeared in the world in general. Because the written history of the languages known to us does not exceed 10-15 thousand years. Scientists assume that man began to speak several hundred thousand years ago. However, there is currently no information about the languages of that period. That is why the science of linguistics does not have the opportunity to study this issue directly. It is impossible to know the phonetic structure, vocabulary, and grammatical forms of the first language in the world.

In general, it will be possible to study the issue of the emergence of language based on scientific hypotheses. The science of linguistics can approach the issue of the origin of language, relying on the evidence of psychology, physiology, ethnography, archeology, history and similar sciences that are close to each other.

Combining different speech sounds, creating words and making sentences using words, expressing desires and goals has been thought of by people who lived in the early stages of human society. That's why the ancients told different stories about the origin of the language. In some of these narrations, it is interpreted that the language was created by the gods, in some by God and presented to people, and in some that a wonderful sage created the language.

As mentioned above, several theories about the origin of language have been created since ancient times. Ancient philosophers tried to explain the origin of language with two opposing theories. Some philosophers argue that language arose in a natural way, that is, because there is a direct natural connection between words and objects. those who want to prove that they have learned without. Some philosophers believed that the language was created as a result of the

interaction of people with each other. As a result of the struggle of these two opposing theories, several other theories were created.

In science, there are conflicting theories about the origin of language, and they are fighting each other. Some of these theories believe that language arose as a result of the need for people to communicate with each other, while others believe that it arose as a result of some individuals expressing their thoughts first for themselves and then for others. In this way, different views, theories and hypotheses were created about the emergence and formation of the language. These theories should be studied on the basis of critical analysis. These theories are mainly 4:

The theory of voice imitation believes that the first words and names of objects appeared as a result of people imitating the sounds made by objects around them. This theory was introduced in ancient Greece - at the time of Democritus and Plato, according to which primitive people, either consciously or unconsciously, tried to imitate various sounds, that is, the cries of animals, the singing of birds, the sounds of wind and waterfalls. they did For example: sparrow, partridge, crow, shir-shir, tak-tuk, kuk-ku, humbur-humbur. But even if these words exist in all languages, they are a very small minority. There are few things that do not make sound in nature. Therefore, the question arises as to how the names of things that do not make sound are formed. If this theory is correct, then the number of words made in this way in the language of tribes living in primitive society should be more than in the language of nations with advanced science and technology. But in recent years, the experiments carried out in the language of the tribes, which are experiencing a primitive system, found in South America and Australia, show that the words made by sound imitation in these languages are somewhat less than in the developed languages. In addition, it was found that the organs of speech are highly developed in order to imitate the sounds of nature. Therefore, imitative words are not of fundamental importance in solving the issue of the emergence of language. Therefore, the theory of voice imitation cannot correctly solve the problem of the origin of language.

The theory of exclamations is also one of the theories that interprets the issue of the emergence of language, and the supporters of this theory believe that all the words in the language appeared as a result of people's inner feelings, anger, excitement, and involuntary shouting. they claim. This theory is also ancient, and it is based on the cries of animals. According to the founders of this theory, primitive people studied the cries of animals and expressed their inner feelings and sorrows through them: words such as oh, uh, joi, ing are examples of this. It is explained that other words in the language are derived from the combination of such words. The well-known French scientist J. J. Rousseau also supported this idea.

All the languages of the world have such units, but the number of such words is so small that it would be an oversimplification to say that such a complex phenomenon as language arose in this way.

It is known that the main function of language is to ensure the exchange of ideas between people. Consequently, acceptance of this theory leads to rejection of the main function of language, that language is a social phenomenon. The expression of inner experiences does not always require the presence of society. The existence and development of language is inextricably linked with society: there is language only where there is society, and there is society where there is language.

Therefore, this theory is also unable to correctly illuminate the issue of the origin of the language.

Proponents of the theory of labor cries claim that all words in the language arose as a result of the involuntary cries of primitive people in the process of working together.

This theory was created by the French philosopher L. Noire in the 1970s. According to him, language arose from instinctive cries. German scientist Karl Bucher also supports this theory.

Although this theory seems to be somewhat close to the truth at first glance, it is logically unfounded. Because the screams and shouts during labor were only a means to set a routine and a pattern in the labor process. It is possible that shouts such as house, oh, wow, viq, oho, ehe were a means of communication between people.

Labor cries are similar to exclamation theory. But even this theory cannot connect the causes of the origin of the language, the emergence of the language with the emergence of society, the emergence of humanity with the ability to speak and think. Social contract theory. This theory appeared in the second half of the 19th century, and the scientists who advocated it sometimes came to contradictory conclusions, their main ideas about the origin of the language are the same. According to this theory, people themselves agreed on how to call things. To agree on the naming of something, of course, a means of agreement is needed, that is, language. This theory can shed light not on the origin of language, but on one direction of language development. By now, terms or words related to one or another science are mutually agreed upon. But this has nothing to do with language formation.

All the above-mentioned theories fail to explain the origin of the language correctly. Because these theories consider the issue of the origin of language separately from the issue of the emergence of humanity, the emergence of the first community of people.

No matter how long a human child lives outside of society, he does not speak. Because the language does not pass from generation to generation, from generation to generation, that is, it will not be correct to divide it by heredity. According to the law of heredity, biological and anthropological characteristics of a child are passed from generation to generation, but it is wrong to say that a child born in an Uzbek family speaks only the Uzbek language. Which language he starts speaking depends on which family and social environment he is brought up in. In the mentioned theories, first of all, language is regarded as a phenomenon that develops in its own way, apart from the development of the history of society. That is why the question of the origin of the language was considered separately from the work of people in the primitive period. Secondly, in these theories, the issue of the origin of language is interpreted together with the issue of the emergence of thought, not as interconnected, but separately. Thirdly, all the biological bases in the process of the emergence of a person were not taken into account.

In Eastern linguistics, there are opinions about the emergence of language. For example, in the preface of Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat-ul Lughatayn", views on the emergence of a language corresponding to the worldview of that time are described. Alisher Navoi attributes the emergence of the language to the descendants of Noah:

"Then there are three types of tongues, noble and honorable, and the jewels of the tongues are the jewels of the speaker, and each of them has a lot of branches. . But Turkish, Persian, and Hindi are the manshai of the original languages (the place where something came out, the place of origin, the beginning), the three sons of Nuhpaygambar..., Yofas, Sam, and Hamdur, yeshur. And this comprehensive detail is that Noah... was saved from the deluge (wave, disaster) and his death (danger - place and time of danger, destruction, danger - danger). he would not be ashamed. The people of Yofas, the people of Tawarikh, Abu - t - Turk, were sent to the Hito estate, and

those of Som, Abu - l - Furs, were governors (governors, rulers, kings) in the middle of Iran and Turan, and Homs, Abu

- l - Indian notebooks, sent to India (cities, countries). And these three prophets spread and became thick in the above-mentioned land and their descendants (subordinates, citizens, dependents, followers). And the son of Yofas, Abu-t-Turkdur, the union of the people of history (in the sense of coming to one opinion, all) depturs, with the crown of prophethood (prophety) and the position of sarafroz (prophethood, apostleship) it became classic (sorted, separated) among relatives. And there are three languages, Turkish, Persian, and Indian. There was a shoe between the generation and the name of these three. (From Muhakamat ul-lughatayn).

According to the scientists, labor, the making of primitive labor tools gradually improved human organs over a long period of time, and played an incomparable role in the development of language and thinking. So, in the process of working and making work tools, people are becoming more and more united, as a result, a society of individuals is created. People separated from the animal world have a need to say something to each other in the process of working as a team. And this necessity creates language. Thought appears at the same time as language. As a result of the emergence of language and thinking along with work, these three factors interacted with each other, creating the opportunity for development. As a result, ways of working, tools, language and brain gradually improve. Before the stone had no importance, now people are learning to use it and learn about its properties. Now man begins to break or break the stone and make different tools of different shapes from it, and in the process of using these tools, he learns the different properties of other things. This will teach you to compare things and identify their characteristics. As a result, there is an opportunity for thinking to develop.

After people know how to work, there is little information about the things necessary to find food, that is, how to prepare tools, how to use them, which direction to go, how to perform the act of finding food as a team, and so on. They will think. They form groups and begin to act together. This is the basis for the gradual growth of human language and thinking, and the emergence of abstract concepts in them.

It is assumed that the development differences in vocabulary, grammatical structure and thinking of the people's languages in the African tribal community, who live several levels higher than the people who have just started to work and learn to make the most primitive tools, are incomparable. can be done. In this way, the level of development, vocabulary, grammatical structure, and ability of thinking of the peoples living as tribes in Africa and the Americas, the vocabulary, grammatical structure, and other languages of the nations such as English, Russian, German, Arabic, etc. It is very different from the phenomena of language, from the level of thinking. The above ideas are a clear proof that the development of language and thinking is inextricably linked with the development of human society.

The further development of languages in the history of society is connected with the emergence of national languages. The national language is developing, interconnected with local dialects. In this process, some dialects are added to the national language and enrich it; some dialects are gradually supplanted by the national language.

The unity of the national language shows that the language serves all classes, groups and classes of this nation intelligibly and equally, and remains a means of communication for all of them. Because the language was not created by some class, some caste, some group, but by all members of the society - the whole nation.

So, the unity of language and its free development is one of the main characteristics of the nation. The difference between a national language and a folk language is that it has a literary form. This form of the national language is common to every member of this nation and every dialect. The cultural heritage of every nation is reflected in this language.

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