

# ON SOME PROBLEMS AND PRINCIPLES OF LANGUAGE CHANGE

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**Abstract:** *and the reason for such situation is the lack of theoretical basis in such investigations. The present article makes an attempt to fill in this vacuum in the knowledge of the laws and regularities of language development.*

**Keywords:** *differentiation, integration, bilingual, multilingual, evolution.*

The end of the XX th and the beginning of the XXI century are marked as the predominance of anthropocentric paradigm in linguistics. Linguists are becoming interested in why the languages change, How the languages change, What makes the language change, and What is the average speed of language change and What is the result of such changes and What is the result of such changes in the language. As these questions can be asked from all the languages existing in the world, linguists and language teachers are intensively putting forward different sorts of “ideas” concerning the future of their languages. Such a “totalitarianism” in interests is often dangerous, for the linguists may propose incorrect, scientifically empty and non-grounded theories. The present article makes an attempt to investigate and systematize the views related to language change and to recommend the linguists and language teachers what to perform. These are the following aspects: structural, functional, historical, typological, quantitative, geographical, genetical, sociolinguistic, psychological and others.

Let's consider some notions denoted by the above mentioned terms.

Genetically languages can be:

- a) related languages: English, Russian, Persian etc.;
- b) non-related: English, Uzbek, and Dravidian etc.

Geographically languages can be:

1. Endemic – Endemic languages function within the frontiers of one country;
2. Pandemic – Pandemic languages function as a means of communication in two or more countries of the world.

Quantitative aspect – In this case we discuss the numerical volume of the speakers in this or that language. Typological aspect – Here we determine synthetic and analytic languages, languages of the agglutinative and amorphous type and others. Sociolinguistic aspect deals with the problems of functioning of certain in the society. The following problems are discussed here: language situation, language policy, language planning, register, marker, etc.

Language situation denotes the quantity and functional value of the languages used in certain country or region. Language planning is a notion which denotes a certain set of measures undertaken by the state authorities in relation to the languages used in the country.

*Language functions in the following forms:*

- 1) Literary language. This has two forms: a) Literary bookish and b) Literary colloquial.
- 2) Vernacular speech.
- 3) Dialect.

Functional-pragmatic variety is a variety which serves the aims of this or that communicative act or has obtained corresponding structural features.

*There are two tendencies in the process of a language development:*

- 1) Integration. (Convergence) In integration dialects or languages develop towards obtaining common features in phonetic, grammatical structures and vocabulary.
- 2) Differentiation (or divergence). In differentiation dialects or languages develop towards obtaining different features in phonetic, grammatical structures and vocabulary to form new languages.

There are two types of factors of language change: extra linguistic factors and intra linguistic factors.

*Extra linguistic factors of language change include:* a) Geographical factors; b) Social factors; c) Temporal factors [1, c. 36].

*Intra linguistic factors of language change include the following:*

Phonetic changes include all kinds of changes taking place in the phonetic structure of a language like consonant and vowel changes, qualitative and quantitative changes, positional and independent changes.

Spelling changes include all changes taking place in the writing of words in different varieties of the language, like honour – honor, colour – color etc.

Grammatical changes include all changes taking place in the grammatical structure of the language; like using one form instead of another: have got – have, in the street – on the street.

Lexical changes include all changes taking place in the vocabulary of the language. They are: widening, narrowing, metaphorical use, connotative use, occasionalisms.

Stylistic changes include all changes within the frames of stylistics that is the use of the word of one style can be used in the other style, thus becoming a stylistically marked form.

Language changes are usually slow and gradual. They proceed in minor, imperceptible steps unnoticed by the speakers. The rate of the language change is restricted by the communicative function of language for a rapid change would have disturbed communication between speakers of different generations.

### *References*

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