

Changes in the English Language

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Annotation: In the given article the following results have been studied: since language is a phenomenon that develops according to specific laws, English also occurs with human intervention and participation, because that carries out communicative activities. A study of internal changes in English has shown that changes occur continuously as a result of daily communication. This means that language is the most important tool for people to interact and think, which is constantly changing in the process of communication.

Keywords: language, communication, internal changes, external changes, suffix, prefix, affix

Introduction

Language develops on the basis of certain laws that are specific to it as a special social phenomenon. Language is a constantly changing system. In each century, new words (neologisms) appear constantly, old words, their spelling and meaning, assimilated words from different languages change, they become stronger in a particular language over time. Indeed, language does not stand still in one place, because inventions and innovations appear every day, and accordingly they lead to a change in language. People move from one country to another, bringing with them new words and phrases for another country or culture. People are constantly changing language, the changes are systemic, i.e. tomorrow's changes are the result of today's communication.

Solving the problem of language change has both theoretical and practical significance in linguistics. After all, linguistics is directly related to the processes that take place in language. Although this work is not related to linguistics in modern society, it is a topical issue because society does not know and think about the essence, nature of change. The stages of development have also varied in the history of the English language.

In general, changes occur in the language itself (internal or intralinguistic) and can also be related to changes in the social functions of the language (external changes).

The main part

The reasons for the change in language can be explained by the following theories. One of them is A. Martina's 1988 "Principle of Effort Saving." The name of this theory suggests that man is subject to the law of least effort, according to which he expends his energy only to the extent necessary to achieve a certain goal. In other words, a person makes changes to the language and thus simplifies it for ease of communication. According to this theory, the constant contradiction between a person's need for communication and his desire to minimize his mental and physical movements can be considered as the driving force of language change.

E. According to another theory belonging to Koseriu, language changes not because it is a ready-made thing, but because it is constantly created in the process of linguistic activity. That's why languages don't work without change. Basically, it would be natural if the language didn't change. If language is a system in which everything is interconnected and its goal is mutual understanding in a society that uses language, then one can expect stability of language as a system that performs

its functions. It is believed that this would be the case if there were no influence of external and internal factors. They make the language unstable.

On the other hand, internal factors also contribute to language change (development of polysemia, homonymy, synonymy, etc.), on the other hand, internal factors actually lead to adaptation to changing conditions of language activity. They limit increasingly complex processes in accordance with a person's psychophysiological capabilities.

E. According to Koseriu, immutable language is an "abstract" language, which is not, as a rule, a real language. In fact, there is no such thing as a self-changing grammar or a dictionary that fills a dictionary independently. The so-called "abstract" language is not affected by external factors. Only the real language we speak will change.

Thus, language cannot function and change without human intervention. Because changes in language are made by the speaker.

Intralinguistic changes include changes that occur at the phonetic level. As a result, new sounds appear. The reduction of unstressed vowels in English has led to a simplification of the morphological structure of the word, the disappearance of most grammatical endings, and grammatical contradictions between nouns, verbs, adjectives, and suffixes in English. This, in turn, served as the basis for the formation of new word-forming tools, syntactic constructions, without affixes in English.

Changes at the grammatical level are also varied. In grammar, grammatical meaning and forms can be lost. For example, in Persian, in addition to the singular and plural forms of all nouns, rhymes, and verbs, there were also binary number forms. At present, it is preserved only in Arabic.

The grammatical system in English has undergone major changes. In Old English, rhymes are defined as follows:

N ic N we N thu N ge (--> ye)

A me A us A the A eow

G min G ure G thin G eower

D me D us D the D eow

In modern English, rhymes are not understood, and conjunctions can be defined using a variety of auxiliary words.

Among the different types of language changes, changes at the lexical level are of particular interest.

For example, word formation is the construction of words from other words using certain actions that signify meaningful and formal changes in word symbols. The basic models of word formation are considered to include: affixes - prefixes and suffixes are often used. Accordingly, models are called: prefix, suffix, or prefix-suffix (depending on the method of formation). For example: an example of an affix in English: cyber-boy. The connection of a two-syllable word is often done using a connecting vowel. Let's give examples of making words from two words in Uzbek language: two words, such as bagr-chest and wide, are made of two words, baqrikeng or noble and noble; in English the word page-turner is derived from the words page and turner, which translates as an extremely interesting book. Word formation involves an abbreviation - an abbreviated spelling of a word or group of words.

At other levels of language, there are also sound changes that lead to changes in word formation. Perhaps the morpheme articulation of the word could be a change. In morphology, the character of word formation changes until it disappears, while in lexicon, homonymy and paronymy appear.

During the formation of the modern English language system, under the influence of assimilated words, pronouns often change their stylistic affiliation. This happened, for example, with the original word *foe*, which was forced into the narrow stylistic realm of poetics with the advent of the word *enemi* (enemy in modern English). Similar examples are the synonymous pairs *valley / dale* and *people / folk*, with little use of the latter original primary component. The semantic structure of the word has changed, for example, in the Old English period, under the pressure of the synonym verb *starve*, which means "to die", its meaning first narrowed to "starvation" and then completely changed, in modern English - to "starve".

Almost the same process occurs when the meaning of a word changes under the influence of a stable compound, a phraseological unit. For example, the word *tactless* in the word *brick* appears under the influence of the phraseological phrase *to drop a brick - to say or do smth*; In the article *An old bird isn't caught with chaff*, the word *chaff* means "easy trick."

All of the reasons discussed above lead to a change in the meaning of the word. According to the logic scheme proposed by G. Paul in the 19th century, the change of meaning can take place in several directions: 1) the expansion of meaning; 2) narrowing of meaning; 3) shift (change or transfer) of meaning. Thus, under the influence of linguistic and non-linguistic features, meaning can change both quantitatively and qualitatively. All of this can lead to uncertainty or polysemy.

Changes in language lead to the formation of synonyms, homonyms, antonyms.

As for synonymy, the enrichment of language with synonyms continues unabated. Synonyms in linguistics are words that belong to a part of speech, differ in sound and spelling, but have the same or very close lexical meaning. Each synonym has its own meaning that distinguishes it from other synonyms, for example: *red - crimson - crimson - crimson*.

There are also antonyms in the language, where antonyms are words that are part of speech, differ in sound and spelling, and have opposite lexical meanings. For example: *weak - strong, long - short*. At the heart of antonymy are contradictory concepts that reflect significant differences in things, events, actions, qualities, and features that are homogeneous in nature.

Finally, homonyms differ in meaning, but are the same spelling of language units (words, morphemes, etc.). For example, examples from English are: *bow - bow, firearm, bow - long wooden stick, bow - bow, bow - obedience, obedience, and so on*. All homonyms are separate meanings of polysemantic words. In this case, polysemy is a special case of homonymy.

Phenomena such as synonymy, polysemy, antonymy, homonymy in language have emerged in connection with human language activity. Because language only works because of human intervention.

Consequently, different levels of internal changes occur under the influence of people belonging to the same culture in the language.

As for external linguistic changes, these changes occur in the case of language, in the nature of its use, in people's attitudes to language. For example, the social functions of language may expand or contract over time. External changes are related to the history of nations: migrations, invasions, relations with neighboring nations.

Consequently, language changes not because it is a ready-made thing, but because it is constantly created in the process of linguistic activity. In other words, language changes because it is spoken,

because language exists only as a technique of conveying information and communicating. Speech is understood as a free and purposeful creative activity; speech is always a new, repetitive goal - to express something. The speaker creates his or her speech using pre-existing methods and materials that provide him or her with language skills. Thus, it can be said that language offers itself to the speaker; the speaker uses language to exercise his freedom of expression.

The history of the development of English is usually divided into three main periods: Old English, Middle English and New English. These periods had a great influence on the structure of the English language, making many changes to it at the phonetic, grammatical and lexical levels. At the same time, the vocabulary of the language is enriched. It has to do with what happened in those times.

During the Old English period, the Old English language changed little, and the vocabulary expanded without deviating from the direction of development of the Germanic languages. During this period, English was enriched with the following words: to curse - curse, cromlech - cromlech (druid building), coronach - funeral march of the ancient Scots, words in the military field: javelin - spear, pibroch - military song; The name of the animal: hog - pig. Many words are borrowed from Latin, for example strat from Latin via strata (road, street), weall from the Latin word vallum (wall), and so on. In modern English phonetics, diphthongs differ in length and brevity.

The same was true of Old English. As for the dictionary, words like bin-garden, dunn-hill have entered the English language. Old English had an advanced system of prefixes, which gave new meanings to verbs, adjectives, and other parts of speech. The most common prefixes are derived from for-, be-, a-, ge-, mis-, un-, a-faran - the word to leave faran - to walk, be-secan - to seek secan - to seek. The lexical structure of Old English was largely the same. Most of them were Indo-European, general German, and many special English words.

Common Indo-European words reflected the basic concepts of events. For example: family members fader - father, modor - mother, dohter - daughter; housing hus - house, rum - room. Perceptual verbs hieran - to hear, seon - to see, and so on. Words came from the Celtic language in connection with events that took place during the Old English period. For example, words related to trade: win - wine, pound - pound, and so on.

The next period of English development covers the period from 1066 to 1485. During the Middle English period, many words related to public administration appeared: reign - to rule, government - government, crown - crown, state - state, etc. Words related to military affairs: army - army, peace - peace, battle - battle, soldier - Soldiers and others. Scandinavian words: sky - sky, skin - skin, husband - earth, anger - and so on. The most productive suffixes in this period were the -er suffix, which forms a new word from the original words as well as from the borrowed words: worker, traveler, hunter, and so on.

The suffix of the verb maker: meeting, fighting, fishing. The Norman conquest had a great influence on the English dictionary. Words that appear in the language: mount, pride, castle, tower, etc. English has learned not only words from French, but also some affixes. Suffixes: -ment (agreement), -age (marriage), -able (eatable). Prefixes: re- (renew), en- (entrust), dis- (distrust) and others.

The New English Period is a period of development of the English language to which modern English belongs, beginning in the late 15th century. There were changes in the English dictionary, such as the acquisition of words such as -ate: locate, rotate; -ute: execute, constitute; ante / -ent; -ance / -ence: expectant / expectance; dependent / dependence. Assimilated words are derived from different languages, for example, from Spanish: armada, flotilla, parade and others. Many artificial and compound words later emerged from the roots of words in the Latin and Greek dictionaries.

For example, the word phone (sound) was included in words such as phonology, microphone, telephone. In the New English era, the grammatical gender category was completely lost. However, as English continues to evolve, the influence of other languages gradually diminishes. Some terms are not used at all: adminiculation (sovr. Aid), cohibit (sovr. To restrain), expedite (sovr. To accomplish) and others.

Thus, during the three periods, there were radical changes in the structure of the English language.

When talking about external changes in language, it is impossible not to dwell on neologisms. The development of social life, the emergence of new concepts, the emergence of new words in language are neologisms. Especially as a result of the rapid development of science and technology, many neologisms appear in the scientific and technical language. Examples of neologisms in English are recent words: televiewer, atomic pile - nuclear reactor, half-life, and so on.

Clearly, such words are accepted as neologisms until the concepts they express are familiar, after which they become firmly entrenched in the vocabulary and are no longer accepted as new.

It should be noted that neologisms, as a rule, arise on the basis of existing linguistic traditions, using the means of word formation available in the language.

As for archaisms, they are obsolete words that have fallen out of use in speech and can perform a variety of stylistic functions in modern literary language. For example, they give a high solemn tone to the speech. Archaisms are also widely used in poetry. In English, words like thereby, therewith, hereby have already become archaic in fiction.

Nowadays, with the development of technology, the English language is increasingly enriched with neologisms. Examples include: x-ray, radar, laser, light amplification, black hole, astronomy, robot, genocide. The filling of the English vocabulary has not stopped. Slang is also an example of modern English. Slang is a field of terminology, a specific set of words used in different people's associations (social, age groups) or new meanings of existing words. An example of Slang is the Cockneys special language, which appeared in London long ago. Examples of Cockneys phrases: sugar and honey - money, you and me - tea, husband and wife - knife and more. Examples of modern slang: ace - brother, good friend; acid head - addict; action man - heroism; big daddy - "big", boss. It can be said that the changes are almost imperceptible because they are happening now and not all words are immediately attached to the dictionary. Consequently, language changes constantly as new and, conversely, obsolete words and constructions appear.

In **conclusion**, the origins and types of changes in the English language, both at the present stage and in ancient times before them, have occurred in the history of the English language and at some stages of development. Changes in the English language are observed to occur both under the influence of people within one culture and under the influence of multiple cultures. As a result of research, it is safe to say that language changes not independently, but because of human activity, and that language is systematic, as today's communication may diminish and change in importance in the future. Also, since language is a phenomenon that develops according to specific laws, English also occurs with human intervention and participation, because it is it that carries out communicative activities. A study of internal changes in English has shown that changes occur continuously as a result of daily communication. This means that language is the most important tool for people to interact and think, which is constantly changing in the process of communication.

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