

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL ASPECT OF THE LANGUAGE

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Abstract: The preservation of languages and their transformation into a dead language depends on external conditions. Relations between languages are related to the geographical location of the people who speak it, and the culture, economy, customs, and psychology of the community. Some languages are spoken by very few people, while others are spoken by millions of people. The regional distribution of languages is also very diverse. For example, English and Spanish have regional variants spread across different continents and countries. Language variations that reflect local differences are called its dialects.

Key words: linguistics, dead languages, communication, sound.

Society cannot exist without language, and language cannot exist without society. Language is an essential means of communication for all, be it a small tribe or a smaller nation or nation. Various events and tools, symbols and features in the language change, one disappears, another is created. Gradually the language develops. If the members of society do not speak a language, it is called a dead language. For example, Latin, Hittite, Sumerian, Akkadian, Goth, Persian, Hurrian languages are among such dead languages. But these dead languages greatly influenced other languages, and even now other languages have words and phrases borrowed from dead languages, and various grammatical tools.

The preservation of languages and their becoming a dead language depends on external conditions. Relations between languages are related to the geographical location of the people who speak it, and the culture, economy, customs, and psychology of the community. Some languages are spoken by very few people, while others are spoken by millions of people. The regional distribution of languages is also very diverse. For example, English and Spanish have regional variants spread across different continents and countries. Language variations that reflect local differences are called its dialects.

Differences between some world languages and their dialects have not yet been identified. Languages also differ in their field of application. For example, the Latin language is used in various fields of science, especially in medicine, biology, chemistry, geology, physics, etc. The ancient Greek language is also used in various fields of science. Italian words are used more in the field of art.

Internal structure of language. One of the main tasks of linguistics is the internal structure of language. People communicate with each other as a result of air vibrations with the movement of speech organs and hearing it with the ears and feeling it with the brain. Human-pronounced sounds are fundamentally different from other kinds of sounds (for example, sounds on the street, when playing musical instruments, etc.). These sounds differ in their physical and auditory characteristics, as well as in the fact that they have a clear meaning and content when combined in speech.

The sound side of the language is its expressive side. Sounds and their combinations are associated with a mental concept in the human mind, and this is considered a content aspect of language. For

example, [river] is made up of five sound combinations and evokes the concept of "a large body of water" in the minds of speakers. The word "river" as a sign in the language has its own expressive and meaningful aspects. Therefore, language is a system of signs and is an important means of human communication. However, a sound cannot be a sign if it does not have a meaning by itself. Each sign has an aspect of expression and content. However, language symbols differ from other symbols in their multi-level complex composition. For example, an exclamation mark conditionally means be careful on the road. Various silent gestures of people are also connected with a concept. However, these gestures and facial expressions are not expressive.

Signs in the language differ in their complex structure, expression and content. Each language stage has its own unit. The units of the lower stage combine with each other to form the units of the higher stage.

The lowest level of language is phonology. Its unit is phoneme. So, the smallest meaningless unit of the language is the phoneme. A phoneme cannot be a sign because it is a unitary (or only expressive) unit. The stage of the language with the following signs is the morpheme stage. A morpheme is the smallest sign of language that has expressive and meaningful aspects. Morphemes join together to form larger units of language. Morphemes can combine to form words and their various forms. For example: in the word strong, power is the base of the word and forms the root morpheme, adding the affix -li (it is called "affixal morpheme") to form a new word.

Words are the central unit of language, which can be combined to form larger language units. Such units are phrases and sentences. The word stage of the language is also the most basic stage that has two aspects - expression and content.

The morpheme and word stages of the language are considered higher stages and have their own structure. In the expressive aspect of language, the lower level than morphemes is the phoneme level. Phonemes are successively combined to form units of higher levels of language - morpheme, word, phrase and sentence. However, not all phonemes are randomly combined with each other. The combination of phonemes has its own order and rules in each language.

As a result of dividing phonemes into even smaller units, the stage of phonological differentiation signs is formed. Signs that serve to distinguish phonemes from each other with articulatory-acoustic signs are called signs of differentiation. (See the "Phonetics and Phonology" section of the book about this).

Phonological differentiation marks serve the expressive aspect of language. The content aspect of the language also has its own lower stage - the stage of semantic (meaning) distinguishing marks. For example, the word "chief" is related to the word "head" in terms of content, and "-liq" is another word-forming suffix.

Therefore, this word expresses the meaning of the leader of people or a group of communities, and this is a sign of its semantic differentiation. At all stages of the language, their units are combined with each other in a certain order.

Each language has its own laws of conjugation. These laws form a certain model. However, this pattern cannot always be fixed. For example, the pattern of a certain sentence can be given differently in different situations and speech situations.

According to the tasks of scientific study of languages, descriptive linguistics (sometimes called "synchronic linguistics") and historical linguistics (sometimes called "diachronic linguistics") are distinguished. Sometimes the history of linguistics and the historical formation, change and development of the language - diachronic linguistics are distinguished. Determining the similar and different signs of related and non-related languages with different systems and structures is the task of comparative linguistics, more precisely, comparative-typological linguistics.

Linguistics was actually included in the science of philology during the Renaissance. But later, at the

beginning of the 19th century, linguistics as a separate discipline was completely separated from philology. As a result, philology consisted of two related sciences - literary studies and linguistics. Linguistics is, first of all, a theoretical science, and its practical aspect is related to the creation of various educational dictionaries, teaching literacy, etc. The term grammar originally means "the science of writing". Writing is actually a means of practical language learning.

Differences and similarities in the development of languages. Changes in the development of languages lead to different results in different directions. Sometimes it happens that some small changes in the language become stronger and cause difficulties in the communication of the speakers, and sometimes speakers of two versions of the same language may not understand each other. Such a process in language development is called differentiation. The opposite process, i.e. the loss of distinction between two variants of the same language, as a result of which they merge, is called integrative. These two processes take place differently during the development of languages.

In ancient times, language was associated with tribe. As a result of the division of the tribes, the languages were also divided and differentiated. However, this process of differentiation was not quick. Similarity of languages occurred more in the languages of the peoples who lived a nomadic life in the past. Usually, living in agriculture, mountains and forests is one of the conditions that accelerate the differentiation of languages. For example, in the African country of Cameroon, there are more than 180 languages. The inhabitants of the Pamir mountains of Tajikistan speak several languages, even the place where they live is 5-6 km. It is interesting that they speak in different languages, even if they are far away.

In the process of splitting one language into two languages, this language first divides into dialects. In the future, these dialects may become separate languages. For example, the Sanskrit language followed this path for other languages of the Indic group.

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