

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT WITH THE DEVELOPMENT
OF SOCIETY**

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Abstract: Language is a natural feature of a person. Scientists who put forward such an opinion had some "evidences". They give examples of dead languages like Latin and Sanskrit. Proponents of this idea use the absolute idea of Hegel, a German idealist philosopher, to justify their theories. They consider the emergence and development of language to be the movement of this absolute idea, which is wrong.

Key words: language, nation, society, idea, natural. Opinion.

Studying the emergence of language and its development allows us to imagine what kind of phenomenon language is. In the history of linguistics, there has been a struggle between two opposing ideas since ancient times. The first is the idea that language is a natural phenomenon, founded by August Schleicher in Germany in the 19th century. Schleicher determines the natural or social nature of this or that phenomenon from the point of view of the fact that the will of the people cannot influence this phenomenon. In his opinion, the development of the language does not depend on the will of the people, it does not depend on the will of the people, it develops on the basis of its own laws, therefore, the language should take a place among natural phenomena. Such a language, like other natural phenomena in the world, appears, develops, and disappears when the time comes. In his opinion, the development of the language does not depend on the will of the people, it develops on the basis of its own laws, therefore, the language should take a place among natural phenomena. Language is a natural feature of a person. Scientists who put forward such an opinion had some "evidences". They give examples of dead languages like Latin and Sanskrit. Proponents of this idea use the absolute idea of Hegel, a German idealist philosopher, to justify their theories. They consider the emergence and development of language to be the movement of this absolute idea, which is wrong.

Materialistic linguistics rejects the idea that language is a natural phenomenon. The emergence and development of language is inextricably linked with human society. 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 has nothing to do with 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. It depends on which language he begins to speak, which family, in which social environment he is brought up: if he is brought up in a baby, he speaks Russian, if he is brought up among Tajiks, he speaks Tajik.

Language is social, existing only in society, among people

It is a weapon. The fate of a language, its survival and development depends only on the society that speaks this language. As the language is born with the society, the society dies together. Above, Latin and Sanskrit languages were mentioned and said to be dead languages, because there are no people who speak these languages and consider them as their mother tongue. Today, these languages have a vocabulary, a set of sounds, and a grammar, which can be compared with other languages. But there is no development in these languages, at least they remain as they are now.

People lived in groups in the early period of primitive society. These are called seeds. Urug is the smallest, simplest and most ancient association of human society. The seed divides for various reasons: the seeds have appeared. Several related clans make a tribe external. Over time, the number of members of the tribe began to increase and spread over a wider area. In certain socio-economic conditions, related tribes separated to other regions unite into a union of tribes speaking different dialects of the same language - a union of tribes. Tribal unions have a common language, but some of these tribal languages are dialectical or dialectal in relation to the language of the tribal union. The union of kindred clans constitutes the nation. The nation as a historical association of people requires unity of territory, culture and language. Its emergence may be different depending on the basis of the economic and state system. Ancient Egyptians and ancient Chinese peoples were historically the first peoples. The Uzbek people began to form in the XI-XII centuries. The common area creates conditions for people of different tribes to live together. A common culture and a common language began to form. So, the language in this period is manifested as a number of different dialects, on the one hand, and on the other hand, it is manifested as the language of the leading economic and cultural center that brings them closer to each other. Dialects and local languages have been increasing in number since the time of seed cultivation until now. At first, as the languages that were part of the same tribal union moved away from the center, their dialectal differences increased, and finally these dialectal differences became the basis for the emergence of a new language: quantity led to a change in quality.

Two factors were decisive in the emergence of new dialects and languages: time and distance. As time went by, the distance became wider, which led to the emergence of new dialects and languages. The increase in the number of dialects and the emergence of new languages based on them constitute the "differentiation" process of language development. Therefore, differentiation means the division of languages into dialects, and the number of dialects belonging to the same language increases. The difference between a language and a dialect is that a language serves an entire people, while a dialect applies only to a group of people. For this reason, the language is a multi-functional, common means of communication for everyone, that is, an invariant tool, while the dialect is limited in terms of function and constitutes a variant of the language. The vernacular language can also appear in the form of a written literary language, but its ability to unite all dialects is more obvious and less influential in this period.

In certain historical conditions of the society, peoples become a nation by becoming a sect. For the emergence and development of a nation, there must be an economic relationship between a large number of people. The main characteristics of a nation are the following: common territory, common language, common culture and spiritual unity. and the language is called the national language. The phenomenon of substrate and superstrate. Relations between neighboring nations, trade and cultural relations, wars have an impact on language development. Such phenomena are reflected more in our languages, and in some more clearly. For example, only 30% of modern English vocabulary is pure English. The rest are words from Roman and Eastern languages. Such relations of languages are called language cooperation. In language cooperation, the cross-breeding of languages is usually given great importance. According to some scholars, any kind of cooperation is not part of cross-linguistics. Because borrowed words do not affect the grammatical structure of the language: words borrowed from Arabic to Uzbek are a good example of this. In France, the conquest of the British Isles in the 11th century and the contact between the French language and the Anglo-Saxon languages is the best example of crossbreeding. It is known that French is the language of the victors, and the language of the vanquished is that after a long war between the Anglo-Saxon languages, the victors had to lose their own language and adopt the Anglo-Saxon language. came It should also be said that the Anglo-Saxon language also adopted some elements from the French language. It is possible to talk about substrate and superstrate

phenomena when a conflict occurs. When the substrate occurs, the foreign language displaces the local language, and the language that is falling out of use affects the foreign language. And in the superstrat, the language of foreigners fights with the local language and does not displace it.

As we said above, the emergence of national languages is inextricably linked with the emergence of the nation. The first is to give the status of a national language to a dialect that existed before the emergence of a national language. An example of this is modern French. The basis of the French national language is the dialect of Ilp-de-France, which is widespread in Paris and its surroundings. It was declared the state language in 1539. The second is through hybridization, an example of which is the English language. The English language has mainly gone through three periods: the first period is the period from ancient times to the 11th century. This is the period when the Angles, Saxons and Jutes invaded Britain and drove the local Kelpt tribes to the Brittany peninsula and ruled the British island. The second period covers the 11th-15th centuries. During this time, the Normans invaded Britain and took over the rule. They spoke French, the Anglo-Saxons spoke German. It was a long struggle between the two languages, and the local language won, but the French language showed some influence on the Anglo-Saxon language. The third period is the end of the 16th century, associated with the beginning of Shakespeare's work. This Anglo-Saxon language began to form as a national language in the XI-XII centuries according to certain social and historical conditions. The Uzbek language is based on the Karaluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialects.

Language and society are inextricably linked. Language is not a natural, spiritual, divine, but a social phenomenon.

The internal regularities in language development are the laws that represent the development processes arising from the nature of the language (from its essence). They rely on linguistic factors.

The external laws of language development are the forms of social system, historical processes, economic, political, cultural and educational relations between peoples and nations, the development of science, the development of production and technology, social thinking,

The system consists of a complex of interrelated elements, this complex forms a whole, and each of its participants is described separately and in relation to each other.

A structure is a structure that arises based on the relationship of elements in this system.

Language was considered a system of systems because it has the property of internal divisibility.

The characteristics of language units are reflected in their interaction with other units. Such relations can be broadly divided into three types: syntagmatic, paradigmatic and hierarchical relations.

Elements of language structure - language levels are as follows: phonetic - phonological level, morpheme - morphological level, word formation level, lexical - semantic level, syntactic level.

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