LINGUISTIC EVOLUTION AND SOCIOCULTURAL TRANSFORMATION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

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ANNOTATION: *Language functions not only as a critical vehicle for the transmission of information but also as a sociocultural construct shaped by the communities that employ it. The lexical and syntactic structures within a language reflect the ways in which a society interprets and interacts with its environment. Consequently, a detailed linguistic analysis can yield valuable insights into the cognitive and cultural frameworks of a given society. Furthermore, the dynamic and adaptive nature of language serves as an indicator of the evolving social, environmental, and cultural conditions experienced by that society.*

KEY WORDS: *language, society, concept, idea, information, connection, specific, globalization.*

АННОТАЦИЯ: *Язык рассматривается не только как важное средство передачи информации, но и как продукт всего общества, который его использует. Конкретный выбор слов, составляющих язык, и синтаксис этого языка показывают, как общество воспринимает свое окружение и полагается на него. Благодаря глубокому изучению языка конкретного общества можно сформировать более широкое понимание самого этого общества. Изменчивая природа языка так же верна в отражении изменяющихся условий, с которыми сталкивается общество.*

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: *язык, общество, концепт, идея, информация, связь, специфика, глобализация.*

ANNOTATSIYA: *Til nafaqat ma'lumotni yetkazishning muhim vositasi, balki uni ishlatadigan jamiyatlarning mahsuli sifatida qaraladi. Tilni tashkil etuvchi so'zlarning o'ziga xos tanlovi va o'sha tilning sintaksisi jamiyatning o'z atrof-muhitini qanday qabul qilishini va unga qanday tayanishini ko'rsatadi. Ma'lum bir jamiyat tilini chuqur o'rganish orqali o'sha jamiyatning o'zi haqida kengroq tushuncha shakllanishi mumkin. Tilning o'zgaruvchan tabiati jamiyat duch keladigan o'zgaruvchan sharoitlarning aks etishida ham xuddi shunday haqiqatdir.*

KALIT SO'ZLAR: *til, jamiyat, tushuncha, g'oya, axborot, aloqa, maxsus, globallashuv.*

Introduction. Development constitutes an objective and dialectical process driven by the transition from one qualitative state to another through internal contradictions and systemic change. In accordance with the fundamental principle of universal motion, all entities and phenomena—material or abstract—are in a perpetual state of transformation. Language, as a socio-cognitive and semiotic system, is subject to this same law of dynamic evolution. Its continuous modification is inherently tied to the structural and functional changes within the society in which it operates. The vitality and progression of language are contingent upon the sustained activity and transformation of its social environment. If this socio-linguistic interdependence is disrupted—either through societal stagnation or the severance of language from its communicative and cultural functions—language ceases to evolve and enters a trajectory toward obsolescence or extinction. V. A. Zveginsev confidently states the same opinion: "A language without society loses its developmental character and becomes artificial. For example, Latin became the language of the Catholic religion, and in the Middle Ages it served as the international language of science. Similarly, the classical Arabic language played an analogous role in the countries of the Middle East". [1;178-179]

Language functions as a medium for the transmission of ideas and conceptual frameworks. Consequently, the structure and lexicon of a given language reflect the communicative strategies and cognitive priorities of the society that employs it. Lexical variation, in particular, serves as a salient indicator of culturally and environmentally significant phenomena. A frequently cited example is the lexeme-rich inventory for snow in Eskimo languages, which reflects the ecological relevance of snow in the lived experience of those communities. The high degree of lexical differentiation associated with snow emerges from the functional necessity to describe and navigate a snow-dominated environment. In contrast, languages spoken in regions where snow is not a salient environmental feature typically exhibit minimal lexical encoding of such concepts.

As previously discussed, language functions not only as a fundamental medium for the transmission of information but also as a sociocultural construct shaped by the communities that utilize it. The lexical selections and syntactic structures within a language provide insights into how a society interprets, interacts with, and adapts to its environment. Through comprehensive linguistic analysis, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the cognitive frameworks, cultural practices, and environmental relationships inherent to a given society. Furthermore, the inherently dynamic nature of language serves as a mirror of social evolution; linguistic shifts often parallel transformations in societal structures, norms, and values. Observing language change over time thus offers a valuable lens through which to trace sociocultural development.

As one of the most pervasive and adaptive tools of human civilization, language is integral to both individual identity and collective social function. Its universality and apparent innateness make the study of language a critical avenue for understanding the human condition in its diverse cultural manifestations.

Materials and methods. Comparative linguistic research demonstrates that the semantic systems, morphosyntactic structures, and grammatical typologies of certain languages exhibit substantial divergence, reflecting a lack of genetic affiliation. Languages that display such profound structural and lexical differences are not considered to belong to the same language family. Conversely, some languages share significant commonalities in phonological patterns, morphological forms, syntactic features, and lexical roots, indicating a shared proto-language and thus a close genealogical relationship.

The degree of linguistic complexity or lexical richness is independent of the racial or ethnic identity of a speech community. Linguistic diversity and development are shaped by historical, social, and cognitive factors rather than by biological determinants. Genealogical classification in historical linguistics is based on systematic correspondences in phonology, morphology, syntax, and core lexicon, which provide evidence for language families derived from a common ancestral language. These classifications trace language evolution through the identification of regular sound changes, cognate sets, and syntactic parallels, allowing the reconstruction of linguistic phylogenies and the mapping of diachronic linguistic change.

Another way that language is reflected in society is through the syntax of that language. Words are not the only way to convey ideas and concepts; it is equally important to show how these concepts and ideas are expressed in the way of thinking and their importance for a particular society. As the most obvious example of this, we can see in the placement of adjectives and nouns in the language. Most Roman languages follow the noun-then-adjective rule, where the noun described by the adjective comes before the adjective. The concept of a noun is given greater importance than the adjective that describes it, and this is based on the fact that the noun must be spoken first.

Results. In the contemporary era of globalization, English has emerged as one of the most extensively used global languages, functioning as a principal medium of communication in domains such as international commerce, scientific discourse, and diplomatic relations. Proficiency in English has become a prerequisite for meaningful participation in transnational affairs. This global prominence can be largely attributed to the geopolitical, economic, and cultural dominance of the United States throughout the 20th and early 21st centuries, which reinforced the necessity of English as a lingua franca for engaging with global power structures.

The historical development of the English language is characterized by a process of linguistic hybridization, occurring over three major chronological phases. The earliest phase, spanning from prehistoric times to the 11th century CE, was marked by the

migration and settlement of Germanic tribes—namely the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes—into the British Isles. These groups displaced the indigenous Celtic-speaking populations (ancestral to modern Scots, Irish, and Welsh) and established their own linguistic dominance. In the later part of this period, particularly during the 9th and 10th centuries, Norse invasions by the Danes led to extensive sociopolitical and linguistic contact. The resulting integration and intermarriage between the Anglo-Saxons and Danes contributed to further linguistic convergence, shaping what would eventually become Old English.

The second period includes the 11th-15th centuries. During this time, the Normans invaded and took over Britain. They spoke French, the Anglo-Saxons spoke German. It was a long struggle between the two languages, and in the end the local language won, but the French language had some influence on the Anglo-Saxon language. For example, the "great shift of vowels" that occurred in the history of the English language is explained by the superstrata of the French language. When a cross occurs, it is possible to talk about the phenomena of substrate and superstrate (these words are from Latin, the first means "bottom layer", and the second means "upper layer").

Both concepts are elements of the defeated language in the winning language. If the elements of the defeated language destroy the phonetic and grammatical structure of the victorious language and actively influence it, then substrate (superstrate) phenomena occur. Acquisition of words from one language to another is not included in the substrate. When the substrate occurs, the foreigner language displaces the local language, and the language that is being out of use has a significant impact on the foreigner language.

In the case of the superstrat, the foreign language competes with the local language and significantly affects it, but does not supplant it. Let us take as an example the second period in which the English language had.

It should be noted that changes in the language do not happen suddenly: there is no revolution in the language, changes in the language take place gradually, in an evolutionary way. At the same time, there is no stagnation in the development of the language, it is constantly developing.

The third period is connected with the end of the 16th century, the beginning of Shakespeare's work. This coincides with the end of the hybridization process between the Anglo-Saxon languages and the establishment of the national English language. [2;3]

While studying the history of the emergence of the English language, it is natural that the question "how was the Uzbek language formed?" arises.

According to scientists, the Uzbek language began to be developed as a national language in the 11th-12th centuries according to certain socio-historical conditions.

Conclusion. Language functions as a vehicle for the transmission of ideas and conceptual frameworks. Consequently, the structural and lexical characteristics of a language employed by a particular society reflect the modalities through which that society encodes and communicates its cognitive and cultural constructs. Language is not

only a fundamental instrument for information exchange but also an emergent sociocultural artifact shaped by the collective practices of its speakers. The selection of specific lexical items and syntactic configurations within a language offers insight into how a society interprets and engages with its natural and social environment.

Prominent literary figures, poets, and intellectuals have historically played a pivotal role in the codification and standardization of national languages. For example, Alisher Navoi and Babur significantly influenced the development of the Uzbek language, Alexander Pushkin contributed to the evolution of Russian, Shota Rustaveli was instrumental in shaping modern Georgian, Martin Luther impacted the German language, and William Shakespeare, among others, profoundly affected the growth of English. Their works facilitated linguistic refinement, expansion of expressive capacity, and cultural consolidation within their respective linguistic communities.

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