ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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Cover Page Footnote

Erratum

This article is available in Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University: https://uzjournals.edu.uz/namdu/vol1/iss5/43
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Key words: language development, grammar, modern English, society, inter-ethnic communication.

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On the development of modern English grammar

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O RAZVITII GRAMMATIKI SOVREMENNAGO ANGLIIISKOGO YAZIKA
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Аннотация: Статья посвящена вопросу развития грамматики современного английского языка. В ней разбираются термины “развитие”, “грамматика” и анализируется понятие “развитие грамматики” применительно к современному английскому языку. Показано, что язык как неотъемлемое свойство человека развивается вслед за развитием общества.

Ключевые слова: развитие языка; развитие грамматики; современный английский язык; общество; межнациональное общение.

ZAMONAVIY INGLIZ TILI GRAMMATIKASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH TO’GISIDA
Mahmudova Zulfiya Muxiddinovna, o’qituvchi
Islom Karimov nomidagi Toshkent davlat texnika universiteti


Kalit so‘zlar: tilni rivojlanish, grammatika, zamonaviy ingliz til, jamiyat, millatlararo muloqot.

Language is an integral part of human society and culture. Changes in the pace of life of a modern person, the emergence, following the development of the scientific and technical base, of new realities, cause significant changes in the language. In an era of large-scale transformations affecting virtually all spheres of public life, English, becoming the language of global distribution, also undergoes certain changes. He adapts himself to new conditions of the world. Following society, it grows and develops, changes its structure and functions.

Development is a natural and directional change, as a result of which a new qualitative state of someone or something inevitably arises in terms of its structure and
functions. There are two forms of development. The first is a revolutionary development characterized by significant qualitative changes in the structure of the object itself. The second type can be considered evolutionary development; it is based on gradual quantitative changes that, accumulating, lead to the emergence of a new entity.

Revolutions relate, rather, to the sphere of politics and public relations, for culture, smooth evolutionary development is more characteristic. Even in an era of turbulent social and political transformations, the language always had some “buffer” properties that did not allow spasmodic changes. Absorbing and reflecting new sociocultural realities, he retained his former forms, some of which continued to exist along with the new ones that appeared. And, of course, some part of it that does not meet the newer / changing needs of society gradually “disappeared” from use.

We now turn to the history of the term "development". The explanatory dictionary of V.Dal gives him the following definition: “growth and fullness” (bodily development), “degree of soul maturity” (spiritual and mental development), “maturation and growth from conception” (development of the organism) [1]. The interpretation of the term “development” has changed little over time. Modern dictionaries give it the same definition as dictionaries published earlier. Thus, in the explanatory dictionary of the Russian language of Ushakov, “development” is “the process of transition from one state to another, more perfect ... the degree of mental and spiritual maturity, the degree of consciousness, enlightenment, culture” [2].

Modern explanatory dictionaries of the English language give the same definition of the term “development” / “development”: “change, growth, or improvement over a period of time; the process of growth and differentiation; the gradual advance through the evolutionary stages. Thus, “development” is always and everywhere understood unequivocally: it is a transition to a more perfect state of something.

To analyze the development of English grammar, in order to determine the object of study, let us turn to the meaning of the word “grammar”. In the dictionary-reference book of A.A. Bykov “Anatomy of Terms” the word of Greek origin “grammar” is meant as “the science of correct writing” [3]. As follows from this definition, grammar as a concept historically concerned only with written language and, strictly speaking, did not refer to oral. Following the rules at that time was required only for the unambiguous presentation and interpretation of written documents; the norms of oral speech as such were absent, which allowed a wide variety of oral speech expression.

Currently, the situation with the grammar is different. Language norms are assigned to both oral and written speech. The Macmillan Dictionary of English gives the following definition of the word "grammar": "a set of rules about the structure of the language and the combination of words in a sentence." That is, the grammar of modern English presupposes the existence of certain rules of word usage in general, and the question of the grammatical correctness of the construction of a phrase is relevant both for written and for oral speech.

The reasons for the development of language as an inherent property of a person, part of its essence, are pretty obvious. By virtue of its complete belonging to man as a
biological species, language develops after him. Since development is the quality of living matter, the directional changes of living language obey the laws and rules of living nature. And since a person is inseparable from society, being its necessary component, then his language follows changes in social life, reflecting sociopolitical and cultural changes. As the famous British philologist David Crystal writes, "Change languages are dead ones" [4]. All the others, living, are in constant movement and development following the changes of the people — their carriers — and the society surrounding them.

The development of the language occurs, as a rule, gradually, not on the basis of destroying the old and replacing it with more modern forms of speech, but by adding to the existing cultural and historical baggage of new “values” that over time replace the outgoing / outdated ones.

At first, both variant forms coexist in the language, and only then, under the influence of sociopolitical or other factors, the replacement of one with another can occur. Therefore, an accompanying condition for the development of a language is its variability. Species diversity in nature and linguistic - in human society - a necessary and indispensable condition not only for their existence, but also for fruitful development.

Recently, judgments about the anthropocentricity of linguistics have become increasingly common. G.Zolotova in his work “Grammar as a science about man” writes: “The search for a humanized representation of the language system ... brings a more reasoned linguistic basis for philological studies and elevates grammar to the level of contemporary humanitarian tasks.” [5].

There is an opinion according to which, as it develops, the English language is simplified: it is unified, and in some places its grammatical structure is simplified, that is, the so-called “economy of effort” phenomenon takes place. Such savings for the sake of greater efficiency of expression are in complete agreement with the law of L. Onsager - the law of minimum energy dissipation, according to which the development of the system occurs in the direction of reducing its energy losses [6].

However, according to the well-known Russian scientist R. A. Budagov, the strength of both the person himself and the language he speaks lies precisely in their internal versatility and versatility. In the process of development of both the one and the second, “multilateralism is becoming an increasingly typical property of both man and his language.” In addition, according to Budagov, the development of grammar does not lead to its simplification, but to “improvement, to the development of more and more diverse and diverse ways and methods of transmitting human thoughts and feelings” [7].

The above positions are equally valid in modern society, since they are both true. With all the apparent contradiction, they reflect the real situation with the grammar of modern English. Therefore, it would be more correct to say that English is not simplified, but socially diversified, reflecting the fullness and variability of its expression. This may occur in response to a significant expansion of its functions in the world.

The active development of modern English is mainly in breadth, not deep. The appearance of the variability of grammatical expression reflects the diversity of the forms of its existence. Following the expansion of its range, the English language, engaging in
interaction with local languages and cultures, locally adapts its structure to new conditions and, as a result, new functions for itself. The phrase "English" is already firmly established for its variant forms in foreign-speaking countries. Each form has a number of its own, different from the national English language features. Thus, for example, the European version of the English language with its somewhat “simplified” grammatical structure, adapted for understanding by a wide multilingual audience, has already become the recognized language of interethnic communication in mainland Europe.

The English language, along with its existence and development as a national language in English-speaking countries, comes into contact with the culture of other countries and penetrates into their sociolinguistic environment. He has additional functions - functions of intercultural communication. In an effort to comply with its new functions, the English language adapts to them, including structurally. This results in the multiplicity of its forms, which then follow each in its development trajectory in “developed territories”. Thus, the development of the grammar of modern English is a gradual quantitative and qualitative changes in its structure, aimed at improving its functions as a language of international communication in response to global processes in the world.

References: