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THE HISTORICAL STAGES DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN TERMS OF LINGUISTIC AND EXTRA- LINGUISTIC FACTORS

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Аннотация: Мазкур мақолада инглиз тили ривожланишининг тарихий боскичлари баён қилинган. Тил тарихига оид келтирилган маълумотлар унинг пайдо бўлиши ҳамда ривожланишининг турли боскичларидаги жараёнларни очиб беради.

Таянч сўз ва тушунчалар: тил, инглиз тили, тил ва тилга боғлиқ бўлмаган омиллар, халқ тарихи, лингвистик, интералингвистик, лексикология, замонавий инглиз тили, фонетик тузилиш, тил шакллари.

Аннотация: В данной статье излагаются исторические этапы развития английского языка. Сведения об истории языка раскрывают его возникновение и процессы в различных этапах развития.

Опорные слова и понятия: язык, английский язык, языковые и неязыковые факторы, история народа, лингвистическая, интералингвистическая, лексикология, современный английский язык, фонетический строй, формы языка.

Abstract: In this article historical stages of development of English are stated. Data on history of language open its emergence and processes in various stages of development.

Basic words and concepts: language, English, language and not language factors, history of the people, linguistic, interlinguistic, lexicology, modern English, phonetic system, language forms.

Modern language - is the product of long historical development, in which language changes undergoes into diverse, due to various reasons. The changes affect to all sides (levels, aspects) of linguistic and extra-linguistic structures, but they operate in different ways. The historical development of each level depends on the specific causes and conditions that encourage shifts in the lexical composition of language and its phonetic (phonological) organization. The history of language reveals all the processes which occurs into the language at the different stages of its existence, causes (factors) changes inherent in the language itself is called linguistic (or inter linguistic), the factors which related to the history of people, but the overall development of human society is called an extra linguistic factor. These two concepts are still in contact. The accumulation of knowledge about the language's historical development of various aspects should lead eventually to final preparation of this level when using the etymological dictionary, and largely without it, we can explain the origins of forms and phenomena that affect in any modern speech, in its grammatical structure. It can cause the development of English language, which extends the literature. It contains a wealth of factual material and analyzes the specific lexical phenomena. For decades, it has been made a great lexicographical work in England and the United States. Big Oxford Dictionary contains about half million words in English language which is observed and explained historically. Many foreign authors who have written on English lexicology (M.M. Gushman, S.J. Gehlberg, E.N. Flower and many others), proceed from the idea that the development and enrichment of English vocabulary was mainly due to loan words from other languages.

An important role in the development of the English language has played domestic linguists, such as N.N. Amosov, I.V. Arnold, I.R. Halperin, Yu.A. Dubovsky, N.E. Latysheva, A.D. Shveytser, V.N. Yartsev and others. In these works, authors attached the great importance and other factors in the development of language - extra linguistic conditions, likely, to change the meaning of word with the appearance in society with a new denotation - the object or concept, etc.

In other words, English speaking should be noted in two main trends of its development. The first is unify the purpose of international use, which leads a reduction in a volume of lexical units and simplification of grammatical forms in order to provide a convenient and simple means of the international communication.

The second trend is the internal development of changing language norms among English-speaking community. Scientific novelty of the problem lies into the fact that the first time we can find the linguistic and extra linguistic factors together, defining their joint impact on the development of English language, the development of its rules and tries to see the historically conditioned

patterns, as well as the specifics of the language. The present study is built on the principle of diachronic, since the formation study of English language is not only a retrospective specific conditions in which formed its features, but also to prospects of the development - linguistic and extra-linguistic processes that now we use in English language.

The history of English language begins with the conquest of the British Isles by Germanic tribes in the 5th century BC. At the time, the islands were inhabited by the Celts, who came to Britain from the European continent. In economic and social terms Celts were a tribal community, which consisted of clans, tribes and family groups. They were mainly engaged in agriculture.

The conquest of the British Isles by Germanic tribes (Angles, Saxons, Jutes) began in 449 AD, when the conquerors invaded the island under two German kings - Hengist and Horsa. The Germans were also raided until that moment. Fight with the Celtic invaders lasted for a long time, and definitively, rule of Anglo-Saxon established until the end of the 6th c. Approximately, 700 Anglo-Saxons occupied the most territory of England (except for the Peninsula, Wales, the northern west regions and the south part of Scotland) although the conquerors belonged to different Germanic tribes, their languages and cultures were very similar, and they were considered as one people.

For example, all German conquerors were called "Engle" (England). Looking up from the continental German language, West German dialects were spoken by the conquerors, merged which led to appear of new German language - English.

In the history of language development for a period of rapid and extensive changes are followed by periods of relative calm. In the development of language, changes not only influenced by the language of law and change, but also due to changes in the social life of language community. Thus, dividing the history of English language into chronological periods, make the boundaries between the periods of English language development are related to historical events that influenced the language. Under this approach, the history of the English language is divided into the following periods [4, p. 15]:

I. Old English - begins with the conquest of Britain by Germanic tribes (5th c. BC); ends Norman Conquest (1066). It covers the period from 5-7 cc until the end of the 11th century. BC;

The Old English period of English (7-11 cc; called Anglo-Saxon) dialects presented 4; Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex and Kent. A significant number of Latinisms in Old vocabulary is the result of the penetration of Christianity in England (6 in.), As well as translation from Latin of the different authors' works. From the language of the Celtic, population of Britain remained mostly geographical names where researchers take into account the linguistic and extra-linguistic aspects.

The raids of the Scandinavians (with con. 8 in.), the subordination of England ended in 1016 dates. The king and the establishment of Scand. settlements led to the interaction of closely related languages - English and Scandinavian, which affected available in modern English considerable number of words of Scandinavian origin and increase the number of grammatical tendencies that existed in Old English.

Norman Conquest of England in 1066 led to a long period of bilingualism: French functioned as the official language and the English language continued to be used (with 12-15 cc. 3 main dialect areas - north, central and south) as the language of the common people. Prolonged use of French in England led to the fact that after his ousting from the official sphere to the 14th century. English persists the extensive layers of the French language [1, p. 87].

While Anglo was not so strongly inflected languages like Sanskrit, Greek or Latin, it had a complex system of declension and conjugation. Because nouns persisted case endings, many relationships can be expressed without the help of prepositions, in contrast to the modern English language.

II. Middle English - begins with the Norman Conquest and continues until the end of the 15th century. In 1485 ended War of the Roses, which meant the decline of feudalism and the rise of capitalism in England, these events have also influenced the development of the English language. In the 15th century, typography appeared (1475), which was an important event in the social and linguistic plans. Middle English period is divided into the early Middle English (12-13 cc) and late Middle English (14-15 cc.).

Middle English period in the development of English (12- 15 centuries; sometimes called Middle English) is characterized by phonetic and grammatical changes, sharply demarcated Middle English from Old English period. The reduction of unstressed vowels led to a considerable simplification of morphological structure, but on the basis of verbal phrases grammatically involved a new system of verb paradigms. In the 16-17 centuries. It formed the so-called New England early language.

Typography (1476) and the popularity of the works of John Chaucer (1340-1400), who wrote in the London dialect, contributed to the consolidation and dissemination of the London forms. However, some traditional writing fixed in printing, does not reflect the rules of pronunciation late 15th century. It began characteristic of modern English language difference between the pronunciation and spelling. With the development of the literary language and the complicated system of expanded functional styles, going division of oral forms of spoken and written language, the codification of literary norms. An important role in the development of literary language played direct and indirect language contacts of English with other languages associated with the spread of the English language outside of England. The latter led to the formation of variants of Standard English in the United States, Canada and Australia, other than the Standard English mainly in pronunciation and vocabulary [2, p. 35].

III. Modern English - begins around 1500 and is still ongoing. This period is usually divided into Early Modern English (1500-1700 years) and Modern English (from 1700 to the present day).

The fifteenth century, in terms of literary achievements unproductive, was a period of important and productive language changes concerning both forms of words and sentence structure. With the loss of inflections, word order has become more important than it was in the Old and Middle English.

The development of language in the 15th century. Other factors have contributed, especially the invention of printing and the revival of classical learning. These are powerful factors came into effect just at a time when the English language has reached in its development a certain stability, moving towards maturity. The advent of typesetting typographic fonts led to a broader and more rapid dissemination of literature and culture, and the revival of ancient Greek science favored a deeper and more versatile knowledge of man and his place in the universe.

At the same time, the Renaissance 16th century. He favored extensive borrowing of Latin words. In a complex system verb tenses, gradually which replaced the temporary binary system of Old English, which originally expressed the notion of time as a contrast present-future time passed, discerning two important changes. The first type is used wider in advanced forms like "I am eating", "I eat (at the moment)" by simple shapes such as "I eat" (in general). This change stems from the desire to give the action described by the verb, greater vitality and realism - and that it differs from other contemporary trends in language, generally aspiring to greater efficiency and brevity of language expression. The second change is the increased use of advanced forms of the verb "go" for the transmission of the near future, as in the saying We are going to write «We are going to write" instead «We will write." The verb go, particularly signified "walk" (as in Bunyan in the Way of the Pilgrim: «I have resolved to run when I can, to go when I can't run, and to creep when I can't go» "I have decided to do, as long as I can, run; go when I can't run, and crawl, when I can't go"), now so lost his former real value that can be used as an auxiliary verb at himself, as in the expression: We are going to go a long way "We're going to go a long way" [5, p. 16].

Another distinctive feature of the modern English language is all the increasing use of phrasal verbs in the function of nouns: comeback "return to their former state or condition", "setback, relapse", comedown "degradation, loss of dignity or social status", "buildup; flattery", "follow-up, additional information", hold up "robbery; congestion", leading "introduction saver", input "input", etc. These words are often preferable to its synonyms of classical and Romance languages, because they are, by virtue of its brevity, seem more vivid and compelling. In all spheres of life - in the headlines and in everyday speech - the preference is largely given to monosyllables: jet instead of jet-propelled aircraft "jet", instead of "operation", up instead promote "encourage, pro-

mote". The needs of the modern world are also in a variety of cuts, whether easily pronounceable acronyms like ERNIE (Electronic Random Number Indicator Equipment "electronic indicator of random numbers"), or inconvenient speech, for example, DSIR (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research "department of scientific and industrial research"). Although it standardizes the impact that school, radio, film and television, different levels of speech - rhetorical, literary, colloquial, conversational and jargon - continue to enrich each other's language and healthier in general. Today slang in the course of more than ever before, but many slang tumors do not stay in the language, proving ephemeral: slang of tumors only a tiny number of the elect reaches the level of the spoken language commonly understood.

Modern English has a large number of regional dialects in the UK - the Scottish dialect group of the northern, central (east central, west central), southern and southwestern dialects; US - East English, Middle Atlantic (central), southeastern, mid-western group. Dialectal variation in English in the UK is much more pronounced than in the US, where the foundation of the literary norm becomes the central dialect. For the phonetic structure of the English language is characterized by the presence of specific vowels, consonants, no sharp boundary between the diphthongs and long monophthongs.

Among the other Germanic languages, English is distinguished by the presence of distinct features of the analytical system: the basic means of expression of grammatical relations are function words (prepositions, auxiliary verbs) and word order. Analytic forms are used to express some species-temporal relationships to form degrees of comparison of adjectives. Case relations passed the position of words in a sentence and prepositional constructions. Fixed word order - one of the basic means of expression of syntactic relations in sentence structure.

In the English language is widely used no affixation derivation (conversion). In the lexicon of a high proportion of loans (approx. 70% of the vocabulary of), among which the largest group to form words and affixes borrowed from French and Latin in part because Italian and Spanish. The basis of the standard English language went to London dialect whose base is at an early stage of formation of the literary language has changed due to displacement in the 2nd half of the 13th - the 1st half of the 14th century. Southern dialect forms the east-central [5, p. 21].

The development of English as a representative of the German language was formed after passing the stages of formation, due to similar historical factors.

The development of European national language (linguistic norm (the unification of spelling, the creation of the first national grammars and dictionaries) very closely linked to the emergence of printing. This is due to the need to normalize the social use of language, which functions now not only in oral and manuscript, but also in printed form. Thus begins to be developed and written rules. It is being discussed and gradually comes to normalizing works, grammars and dictionaries. Interestingly, the emerging European interpreting the types of dictionaries rely on grammatical canon of native speech - rate, as well as being the milestones of its creation

In reviewing the events that influenced the creation and dissemination of standards, particularly stresses that in England - an association of countries around London, the invasion of the Danes, the threat of extinction of the national language in the period of the Norman Conquest. The end of the war with Napoleon and the return of interest in the country from Europe played a crucial role in the development of standards in the framework of the country and its spread throughout the world as an international language. The stimulus for the dissemination and widespread use of literary language we see only in XIX - XX centuries. After the unification of the country, when there was a need for the public use of language. Now it gets national status. In the middle of the XIX century end phase of the norms of the literary language of the classical era and begins the current stage of development of languages. Serious impact on the development of the language affects the language that plays a dominant role in certain historical period. For example, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish have influenced the English language.

Recently, in English, we are witnessing a process of rapid simplification characteristic pronunciation, standardizing many regional forms and tolerant attitude towards them in the modern English language, as well as a significant increase in variability in the phonetic level, which was the inevitable result of the widespread language.

The vocabulary is changing rapidly due to changes in society and culture. There is increasing borrowing.

If the underlying phenomenon half a century ago it was the desire for standardization, but now we are witnessing a reverse process - the promotion of local variants of the language as the source and guardians of regional and national culture in all its diversity.

It is now possible to assert with confidence that under the influence of oral language forms will be further liberalization and simplification of rules of literary and written language; it is connected with the process of familiarizing the broad social strata among the media language. A departure from the written rules - a key factor in determining the future of the Italian language. In the Italian culture of the concept of diversity and variability has always been at the heart of cultural phenomena, including the basis of language. By the same scheme is approaching and the English language today, but it happens on a "non-national" basis.

There are a number of hypotheses about the future of the English language as an international means of communication. On the one hand, English as a «lingua franca» can be quite useful; as it is for all users no longer have a strong cultural connotation. It can be argued that in the future will expand the international "vocabulary" that will lead to a common cultural universal language. On the other hand, given the statistics, probably English in the near future may become a European minority language, giving primacy Chinese, Hindi and Urdu. The paradox in the development of the English language is that it came out from under the control of its carriers. Its future will be determined not native English speakers, and people who speak different native languages.

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