

## PHILOSOPHICAL AND EPISTEMOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPT OF "EVOLUTION"

Kuldasheva Shakhnoza Akramovna

Senior Lecturer, Uzbekistan State World Languages University

skuldasheva@mail.ru

### ABSTRACT

Evolution of the systemic organization of the language in some circumstances may happen in general. These alterations are, in their turn, for the most part, irreversible. The item undergoing change gets more complicated, more differentiated as a result of evolution, i.e., the level of systemic structure becomes more complex, or it becomes simpler. This article deals with the study of philosophical and epistemological interpretation of the concept of "evolution". In addition, some issues of the processes of language development such as convergence and divergence will be discussed in this article. Convergence is the term used to describe the merging of languages. Divergence is the term used to describe how languages differ. Divergence and convergence occur at distinct times and in opposite directions, with differing forces and coverage speeds. They may also replace each other in the historical process, although no language's history can be claimed to follow only one of these paths.

**Keywords:** evolution, language change, convergence, divergence, philosophical interpretation, epistemological interpretation, Indo-European languages, internal factor, external factor.

### INTRODUCTION

There are many nations, large and small, in the world. They interact in various social, economic, political, and cultural spheres. Their languages and dialects interact with each other throughout the course of historical development. They can be close to each other for geographical, territorial, and other reasons or they can also be far from each other. The integration of the languages mentioned in the first event is called convergence. The differentiation of languages observed in the second phenomenon is called divergence. Divergence and convergence occur in opposite directions and at different times with different forces and speed of coverage. In the historical process, they may also replace each other, but it cannot be said that the development of any language follows only one of these directions.

The concept of divergence usually involves the decentralized developmental processes of a language or related languages. The directions of such development depend primarily on socio-historical conditions. The vital ethnic migration routes of related peoples may not coincide, especially as a result of the increase in the number of people in a given region. This in turn leads to geographical separation. Relative ethnoses, or different parts of the same ethnos, can be divided as a result of living in the territories of different states. In different societies, the communication function can be performed by genetically similar, i.e., related languages. In a communicative environment, such languages can perform an equal or no equivalent function. Usually in such cases there are large or small languages and dialects with different social status and scope of use, which use different language situations, which play a leading role in the communication process. Languages and dialects that are less common in such a society may

give way to languages that are more authoritative than them and may even disappear altogether. Each ethnos can come into contact with related or unrelated languages that are within the boundaries of its distribution area, which in turn leads to significant changes in phonetic and grammatical structures and vocabulary in languages and dialects. The location of an ethnos in a particular region and the fact that they are genetically common descended from the ancestral language suggests that these languages, in turn, are related.

The emergence of several independent languages that make up the language family is the starting point for divergence processes. Related languages appear as the ancestors of the protolanguage, which is their common source. Thus, divergent processes led to the fragmentation of the all-Germanic (ancient Germanic, or Proto-Germanic) language, which was real as early as the first centuries AD. According to some scholars in the field of genetic typology, during the first half of the 1st millennium, the following languages emerged from the All-Germanic languages as intermediate ancestral languages: Proto-North Germanic, Proto-East Germanic, and Proto-West Germanic. all-German linguistic phenomena disappeared by the end of the 1st millennium BC.

Divergent processes were also the basis for the disintegration of the German ancestral language. As a result of the migration of speakers of this language to Scandinavia, North Germanic was the first to emerge. This resulted in a confrontation between the North Germanic and South Germanic languages. The migration of the Goths from Scandinavia to the upper reaches of the Vistula and the Oder then led to a conflict of spheres of influence and interests between the three tribal alliances. The constant struggles between the East Germanic languages, the West Germanic languages, and the North Germanic-speaking tribal alliances led to the emergence of cases of linguistic commonality between the languages of the population in the border areas.

In addition to the factors that lead to the process of divergence of languages, there are also factors that lead to the process of convergence. The concept of convergence refers to the processes that occur as a result of the coexistence, long and intensive communication of peoples speaking languages and dialects that tend to be centralized in linguistics. Convergent processes include related languages, non-related languages, and dialects of a language. These can lead to structural changes in words and phonological, morphological, and syntactic systems that have entered from another language. Thus, in the 3rd - 1st centuries BC and early AD, the settlement of the Vandal, Rugy, and Burgundy tribes near the Goth tribes living in the Vistula and Oder deltas led to the convergence of the Germanic dialects, which are related to the East Germanic network. Usually the interaction of convergence and divergence processes is observed in a historical period of these languages. We can clearly see this in the history of Germanic languages.

### MAIN BODY

It is known that in the last centuries of the millennium BC, two groups of Germanic dialects emerged as a result of the migration of part of the German-speaking tribes to Scandinavia. The emergence of the Northern (Scandinavian) and Southern (Continental) dialects reflected the geographical location and distribution of the German-speaking peoples at that time and the results of the various migratory processes associated with it. The migration of several German-

speaking tribes from Scandinavia to the continent, i.e., migration, has led to a consistent comparison of the fact that the three groups, namely, northern, eastern, and formerly southern, and now western, have opposite characteristics. This shows how important the phenomena of divergence and convergence play in the historical development of languages.

The word "evolution" comes from the Latin word, which literally means "expansion, spread." From a philosophical-logical point of view, evolution refers to the process of change that takes place in language. In most cases, these changes are irreversible. As a result of evolution, the object undergoing change becomes more complex, more differentiated, that is, the level of systemic organization becomes more complex, or this level becomes simpler. In some cases, we can observe the evolution of the systemic organization, which takes place in general.

The term "evolution" is used to describe the multifaceted development of an object governed by natural selection. In the narrow sense, the concept of evolution can also mean qualitative shift, that is, the essence that is opposed to revolution, changes that take place in the object gradually, consistently, in a certain way.

Two different trends are observed in the process of evolution.

- 1) Positive trends in evolution;
- 2) Negative trends in evolution.

The following signs can be listed as positive trends of evolution: 1) the level of organization of the system becomes more complex; 2) the system becomes more complex; 3) the overall level of organization of the system is maintained.

As negative trends in evolution, we can list the following signs: 1) there is a difference in the system; 2) the degree of system organization decreases.

In this dissertation, since the term "evolution" is one of the key concepts, we will focus on the analysis of the specific moments of the evolution that takes place in this system, taking it as an object of research technology, more precisely, the language system. This is explained by the fact that language is a specific structurally-semantic organized entity.

Different processes take place in the history of language illustrate how languages change. These are controllable and uncontrollable changes. Uncontrollable changes in language can lead to uncertain situations. The linguist should therefore have as much and perfect information as possible about the nature of the object to be able to take immediate corresponding measures.

According to the famous philosopher J. Dewey (1951) "Research is a controlled or directed transformation of an uncertain situation into one that is so definite in its constitutive differences and relationships, as to transform the elements of the original situation into a unified whole."

Since the evolution of an object is a complex process, its study is expected to consist of certain stages and steps. Typically, this process consists of the following steps:

- 1) The study of evolution begins when the researcher has any sense of difficulty, doubt, or problem in the process.
- 2) In the second stage of the study, the causes of the problem in which aspect of the evolutionary process arose will be studied.
- 3) The third stage of the study examines the nature of the occurrence of evolution, which is the ultimate goal, and the nature of the interrelationships between the various means directly involved in this process.

4) In the fourth stage of the research, the formal changes that make up the idea of "development", the relationship between their consistency, and continuity are analyzed.

5) In the final stage of the research, the hypothesis put forward by the researcher about the nature and aspects of the evolutionary process is tested in a practical, experimental way. Of course, experiments with linguistic phenomena are radically different from experiments on objects of material existence. (Abduazizov, 2010)

Among linguists, there are many who have researched the history of language in general and the history of a particular language or language group or language family. (Kuldasheva, 2014) In these studies, the terms "development, change" are more common in studies that use language development, more precisely, the diachronic approach. (Anderson, 2008)

Although terms such as "progress, evolution" are also used in this type of work, they are relatively rarely used and their meanings are often interpreted differently by linguists.

"Change" is a very broad concept and it can lead to "positive" or "negative" results. Although "development" also has a double meaning, it does not mean evaluation, subjective assessment. Therefore, it has become customary to take "development" as a synonym for "progress" and contrast it with "regress." The declination as a close term to "development" is used to denote a negative process. Therefore, the term "development" is usually used to refer to larger systems, such as "language", "grammatical system", "vocabulary structure", "phonetic system", and the term "change" to smaller language units - word form, meaning, form of morphemes, and so on. The study of changes in language, language development has a long history. (Hurford, 2011; Tallerman, 2005) In some cases, we observe the involvement of internal (intralinguistic) and external (extralinguistic) factors in the process of improving language units, which is a reflection of the complex essence of language as a phenomenon.

Evolution is not a coincidence, it is not subject to human will, it is caused by need, necessity. (Spencer, 1977)

"Man is incapable of understanding processes such as evolution and progress. This is a mystery to man," says Spencer, adding, "Mystery is the last step in science and the first step in religion." (Spencer, 1977)

This scientist continues: "In nature, evolution, progress has a secondary character, it has two directions, in the first, the change goes from the specific to the general (convergence) and from the general to the specific (divergence)." (Spencer, 1977)

There are the following laws of evolution:

1) The redistribution of the motion in particles is directed towards integration (convergence) and the action itself takes place in the direction of diffusion (divergence). This is the first sign of evolution, which explains the "secondary" nature of development.

The force opposed to development, and in directional regression, particle dispersion and motion absorption, concentration are observed.

2) Secondary laws.

There is an increase in the amount of structural changes that take place in matter and motion throughout the universe, in the form of geometric progression. (Spencer, 1977)

3) A specific type of differentiation - disintegration occurs. As a result, amorphism and imbalance develop in all related objects, and therefore it becomes a stable state, a certain division, a set of interconnected non-uniform events.

Thus, first material integration takes place (convergence), then the diffusion, division, divergence of the combined substances take place, but in this case, the differentiated, divergent things completely retain the pre-existing characteristics. It is here that a gradual, step-by-step process develops from “vague, unconnected diversity, to a certain kind of interconnected kinship”. (Spencer, 1977)

Additional three Laws of Evolution:

4) First, the growth at the local stage, then the differentiation between them, divergence occurs and it intensifies, the level of general organization of events in the structure increases, and the object shifts from a state of uncertainty to a state of certainty.

5) It is observed that all processes in nature and society are brought to a general balance. "Equilibrium is the result of the movement of opposing forces everywhere." They are always in conflict with each other.

6) At this stage of development, there is an inevitable tendency for general balance and peace. "Everywhere we look today, the tide of protectionist sentiment is flowing." (Spencer, 1977)

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Evolution is the integration of the material world, followed by the spread of motion, in which matter passes from a state of relative connectedness to a state of indefinite homogeneity, and unspent motion undergoes this kind of change. (Spencer, 1977)

As a result of evolution, the following can happen:

1) Evolution can lead to the complication of the system.

2) Evolution can lead to the differentiation (differentiation) of an object.

3) Evolution can increase the degree of organization of a system.

4) Evolution can reduce the level of organization of a system.

5) An evolutionary system can maintain a degree of organization. (Kuldashev, 2020)

There are 6,000 languages today. How did this diversity come about? According to linguists, two processes played an important role in the formation of languages, namely the processes of divergence and convergence.

Divergence is the separation and differentiation of languages from one another in the process of development. Separation of languages is associated with the dispersal of people in regions, geographical and political segregation. As a result, lexical, phonetic, and grammatical variants emerged as innovations in speech, which differed from the speech of peoples living in different regions at that time. For example, the proliferation of Germanic tribes led to the emergence of significant territorial features in the language of the tribes and ethnic groups living in the western, northern, and eastern regions.

In addition to the divergence that underlies the division of a language into several related languages, the convergence process also plays a major role in the emergence of new languages. Convergence is the convergence of individual languages based on long-term communication. Convergence occurs through ethnic interference and language assimilation, i.e., one language disappears (absorbed) in another language. In this case, one of the languages appears as a substrate, that is, a language that has previously spread in a particular area. The languages of foreign peoples can also be assimilated into the local language and leave some parts of their linguistic features in the form of superstrates.

Convergence can be manifested through the convergence of regional species of a language and the formation of coyotes, which can lead to its use as a common language in different regions. (Kuldasheva, 2014)

As a result of the convergence of different languages, Pidgin and Creole languages can be formed.

Pidgin is a mixed language, limited in its use, and is not a native language to any of those who speak it. Pidgin languages would emerge in port cities as an interethnic colloquial language in trade and office work. Usually the elements of several languages were mixed in the pidgin. (Kuldashev, 2020)

Creole languages are a complete language based on pidgin. These languages have their own grammar, a wide range of vocabulary, they develop on the basis of their own internal laws, and most importantly, they have speakers who are the Creole language - the mother tongue.

The main Creole languages are based on English and French, English and Portuguese Pidgin. Thus, the processes of divergence and convergence allow us to explain the large number of languages in the modern world. However, one should not assume that all of them are descended from an ancient language. It must be assumed that human language did not exist in one place and in one tribe, but originated in different places and in different human societies, so it is possible to speak of the multiplicity of languages in antiquity and its proliferation with the development of human civilization.

Convergence is the convergence or convergence of two or more linguistic features. The concept of convergence has two aspects:

1. glottogonic
2. structural-diachronic.

Glottogonic convergence is the emergence of common structural features of several (both related and non-related) languages as a result of sufficiently long and intensive language connections, as well as on the general basis of the substrate of convergent languages differing into the following types:

- 1) contact convergence
- 2) substrate convergence.

Both types can be compatible.

Convergence involves individual fragments of a language system (e.g., a phonological system or vocabulary) or a language as a whole. The area of convergence is called the convergent zone. On its basis, units called language unions can emerge. The concept of glottogonic convergence can also be applied to coyotes formed as a result of the convergence of dialects of the same language. Structural-diachronic convergence is a historical process that leads to a decrease in differences in the language system as a result of the disappearance of some variant and invariant differences, for example, the matching of two or more phonemes, changes in the realization of positional conditions of language units. The concept of convergence in this sense was developed in the framework of the theory of diachronic phonology by E.D. Polivanov (1928), in other field terms by R.O. Jakobson (1965).

The essence of phonological convergence is the defonologization of certain phonemic differences, i.e. the loss of one or another sign of its differentiating function and the excess of these convergent phonemes. The mechanism of diachronic convergence is in some ways similar to the

mechanism of synchronous neutralization, so the result of convergence is sometimes called paradigmatic neutralization. Convergence can also be observed in the grammatical system, and it has a mechanism based on factors such as equations based on similarity, loss of homonymy of grammatical forms, and so on. An example of grammatical convergence is the reduction of the consonant system. (Kuldashev & Akbarov, 1999)

The concept of convergence is inextricably linked with the concept of divergence in both its applications.

Divergence in linguistics: 1) The phonologization of phoneme variants as a result of the loss of positional conditions was the primary basis for this variability. For example, in the history of English, the formation of the phonemes [s] and [z], [f] and [v], which have different positional variants of the same phonemes; 2) positional change of sounds, allophonic differentiation of one sound; 3) the evolution of language, as a result of which dialects of one language are separated from other dialects of the same language, and as a result independent languages are formed. This is the opposite process of convergence.

The languages that exist in the world today interact differently. As a result of geographical, economic, political, cultural, and other reasons, languages may converge (convergence) or, conversely, diverge (divergence).

Conversion and divergence processes can occur with different forces at different times in opposite directions. During this historical process, they alternate, but the development of this or that language never occurs in only one of these directions. According to V.M. Zhirmunsky (1964), "Divergence is the initial process that leads to the settlement of a people in a region or the dispersal of its dialects and, as a result, the formation of separate languages that are related and form a language family." A.Khojiev's (1985) "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" clearly distinguishes dialects and dialects, and each of them has its own clear, concise, comprehensive definition.

A dialect is a form of vernacular that is used by people with relatively few territorial, social, and professional commonalities. (Hojiyev, 1985)

It is a small part of a local dialect, a group of phonetic, lexical, grammatical commonalities, covering one or more villages. For example: Karabulak dialect of the Uzbek language; Niyazboshi dialect of the Uzbek language. (Hojiyev, 1985)

Accent is a group of several dialects of the local dialect. (Hojiyev, 1985)

The division of a language into different languages can occur for the following reasons:

- 1) Geographical division of peoples as a result of migration;
- 2) Related peoples who speak the same language, or part of them, may arise as a result of the political division of different newly formed states.

Convergence refers to the processes that take place as a result of the fact that peoples who speak different languages and dialects live in the same territory, belong to the same state, and have a continuous and intensive relationship with each other. That is, as a result of the compact development of related languages, the ancestral language not only splits, but unites and a new language is formed. For example, the Vedic language of the Hindu religion of India, the biblical Germanic language of the Germanic peoples, the Latin language for the Italian languages, the Hellenic languages in ancient Greece, and so on. The greater the potential for mutual understanding and intensive communication between speakers of dialects and related

languages, the more strongly they affect the convergence of languages, in the sense of units belonging to different layers of language. According to E.A. Makaev (1970), the stabilization of a particular language unit can lead to the formation of a number of common structural features that are formed in one language and then spread to other languages. Convergent processes can also include non-related languages. According to N.S. Trubetskoy (1960), languages can become related as a result of convergence. For example, Indo-European languages are related languages for the following five reasons:

1. Absence of synharmonism;
2. Consonantism should not be less quantitatively positional at the end, middle and beginning of the word;
3. Presence of anterior appendix;
4. The alternation of vowel sounds observed by means of ablaut sound change;
5. The presence of contextual-phonomorphological changes of consonant sounds in the construction of grammatical forms.

One of the two languages that are separate will of course always be the socially preferred, the dominant (i.e., the higher-ranking languages), and it will be less susceptible to change than the second, subordinate language. Changes in the subordinate language occur not only in the basic lexicon, but also in the "method of expression", in the cultural lexicon. Eventually there is a transition to a dialect that is related to another subordinate language, and as a result there is a development towards a common language. For example, Anglo-Saxon (Old English) ÷ frank-mejornd → Middle English. There is no language in which half of the basic vocabulary is derived from one language and the other half from another language.

In conclusion, the term "evolution" is a term used in the natural sciences, such as physics and biology, as well as in the social sciences and humanities, such as philosophy, sociology, and psychology. In linguistics, diachronic linguistics is one of the basic concepts in linguistic research because it is applied to the language system.

As a result of the displacement of languages or the absorption of one language by another, the following processes can occur:

1. The substratum is the sum of some features of the language system. At the same time, these features do not deviate from the internal laws of language development under study, but penetrate into the pre-distributed language in this linguogeographical region.

Substratum elements should be distinguished from the superficial connection of assimilation or language. In describing cultural events of peoples' unknown to the speakers of the adopted language, stylistic variants of lexemes and other elements present in the language are formed.

2. Superstratum is a set of features of the language system that are inseparable from the internal laws of language development and are explained in the language under study as the result of the assimilation of the language of the occupying ethnic groups by the population and their disappearance.

3. Adstratum is a generalization of the features of languages that have interacted with each other for a long time and still exist.

In a given society, certain elements of language (lexemes, morphemes, syntactic constructions) that are less socially positioned by the speakers may be retained in the form of a substrate in the language that has more position.



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