

Methodological Basis of the Theory of Contology

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Abstract:

This article is devoted to the issue of contact and contology of linguistics. In particular, the characteristics of the contact between Kazakh and Uzbek languages in fiction, the relations between these two languages, the scope of Uzbek language elements in the works of Kazakh writers, word formation based on the Uzbek lexicon, and words made in the pattern of Uzbek word formation description is determined.

Keywords: contact, dialect, dialectism, dvuyazychie, bilingv, interference, adstrat, substrate.

In world linguistics, attention to the issue of language contacts has increased. It is known that the increase of population migration in the world, the increasing of mutual relations in languages and dialects linked by historical fate are opening the way for language contacts. This problem has occurred at all stages of human society, but its scientific study is connected with the emergence of comparative-historical linguistics in the world in the 19th century. The “wave theory” that emerged during this period proved the naturalness of communication between languages.

We believe that this area is one of the most complex and controversial issues in linguistic theory so far, as the exact causes of language change are of great interest to researchers. An important step in solving this problem is to distinguish between internal and external causes of language change. Various changes occur as a result of the interaction of the elements of the language system or internal processes that are outside the mind and will of the speaker. It is necessary to pay attention to the internal factors of language development. Sometimes language changes are influenced by reasons other than the language of the people, that is, social relations, economic and cultural development, and other factors. They are called external factors. One of the factors that lead to language change is the contact of a language with another language. Interrelations of languages are closely related to linguistic, psychological, social, ethno-historical and other reasons. This is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. The economic, social, political, cultural life of peoples in a certain period, their relations with other countries, and their customs are clearly visible, first of all, from their language and the meaning of words.

The uniqueness of a language depends on two factors, that is, the emergence of a language and its interaction with other languages, through which language relations are realized. These two factors have two opposing forces and therefore individual language is not like others. Language relations are the most important event in the history of languages, and it is safe to say that they have a strong influence on the “distortion” of the language. Two or more languages, whether they are siblings or not, are similar because they are related to each other in terms of their geographical and social interactions.

Even if people live side by side and have a close relationship with each other, such factors do not affect not only the appearance of a person, but also his language and culture. Two or more languages, whether sibling or non-sister, are similar because they are related to each other in terms of their geographical and social interactions.

In the course of historical development, human languages are always in some degree of contact with other languages. Linguistic contact is the interaction of two or more languages and their influence on each other's structure and vocabulary.

Currently, in linguistics, special attention is paid to linguistic contactology and the theory of language relations.

Contactology is a branch of linguistics that studies the types, emergence and development of language communication. The science of contactology appeared in the 50s of the 20th century and was formed as a separate direction in linguistics.

According to N. B. Mechkovskaya, linguistic contactology studies the process of language mixing of peoples, ethnic groups and individuals speaking different languages based on historical and social situation relations in a certain geopolitical space [4,456 b]. Y. Aydukovich «Основные понятия лексической контактологий (на материале русизмов в славянских)» defines contactological concepts and divides contactology into linguistic and lexical.

Linguistic contactology is a study of the mechanism of communication of two or more languages in a certain socio-historical situation and considers extralinguistic (social, psychological, ethnological and other) factors of interlinguistic interaction, linguistic processes of language relations. is a special science of linguistics. Lexical contactology studies the adaptation of lexical units at all linguistic levels of two or more languages in contact[5, 445].

Y. Aydukovich calls the elements that make up the language in the process of language relations contacteme. Contactema is the basic contactological unit at all linguistic levels. A "contact" is an active or reflected element of a data language at a particular level of the data language. Data - language elements are not copied into the target language, they are adapted.

Language relations are relations between two or more language groups that arise in the process of political, cultural and domestic relations.

Communication of languages is carried out at the level of literary languages and dialects. The following characteristics of language relations are defined:

- ✓ close relationships (communicative spheres, language lifestyle);
- ✓ depending on the situation (presence/absence of bilingualism);
- ✓ the intensity of the relationship (intense, close, not intense);
- ✓ continuity [3, 280].

B.V. Gornung divided the interaction of languages into 4 types according to the structural basis of languages:

- ✓ interaction of unrelated (differently structured) languages;

- ✓ interaction of related languages with differences in grammatical structure and lexical structure;
- ✓ interaction of closely related languages with similar grammatical structure and lexical structure;
- ✓ interaction of dialects.

Long-term contacts of neighboring ethnic and linguistic groups living in similar geographical, climatic, socio-economic and household conditions lead to material and household similarities.

Today, problems related to language contacts have become the object of research of many famous scientists.

At the beginning of the century, a new approach in linguistics created the anthropocentric paradigm, which includes all stages of the process of sociolinguistic relations: from the individual's discursive activity to the final product (language relations).

The theory of contactology is closely related to substrate, superstrate, adstrate, pidgin, creole languages, bilingualism, interference, convergence, divergence, language mixing and other important phenomena.

In linguistics, there are the following types of language relations:

1. Direct communication. Here, ethnic groups speaking different languages mix, and among them a group of people who speak two languages less or equally appears.
2. Indirect communication. Such communication is carried out through translations (scientific, artistic, films, daily press reports, radio broadcasts, etc.).

Also, U. Weinreich interprets the nature of language contact as follows:

- 1) casual, that is, non-permanent, random contact; this happens due to the non-continuous contact of languages, as a result of which not so many words are learned;
- 2) permanent, that is, constant and close contacts, which are intensive contacts of languages. The contact of Kazakh-Uzbek languages in the area we are studying can be included in the list of further contacts, because Kazakh-Uzbek language contacts in this area are ancient and permanent.

Among them, the relationship between the Kazakh and Uzbek languages, which has a long history, undoubtedly left its mark in the vocabulary of these languages, and this process continues to this day.

Common language contact Language contact occurs when representatives of two different languages or dialects speak or write to each other. In other words, speech communication between two or more language groups is language contact. For example, Uzbek-Kazakh language contact occurs when Uzbeks and Kazakhs talk to each other, that is, when they come into contact. The language used when making contact is called the "language of contact". In this case, when Uzbek and Kazakh speak Uzbek, the contact language is Uzbek. If they speak Kazakh, the contact language will be Kazakh.

It is worth saying that the regional characteristics of the Uzbek dialects in Uzbekistan are expressed in the speech of the Kazakhs of Uzbekistan and are even used in the works of local Kazakh writers.

It is known that language contacts occur due to the influence and interaction of two or more languages and language forms. Contact in the forms of languages, that is, dialects coming into contact with other dialects, occurs in areas where languages are mixed and contiguous. Language contacts are also covered by the concept of languages in contact.

The result of Kazakh and Uzbek language contacts in Uzbekistan can be attributed to a more abstract concept, that is, in this process, the fact that these peoples live in the same area for many

years and are in constant language contact with each other in their languages creates an effect and creates a mutual layer.

The interaction of two peoples in the same area is considered a social necessity and is manifested in all spheres of activity of the two peoples: firstly, it is seen in their economic activities, then in their cultural life and, of course, in their language. In the areas where Kazakhs and Uzbeks live, daily communication, use of radio, news media, television and public meetings in Uzbek are factors that determine contacts. For us, their language communication is important, and this is not just a simple communication, but a communication that has an intralinguistic essence.

The influence of one language on another language is primarily in the field of lexis and syntax. There is an opinion that the morphological and phonetic influence of the language on the language is weak. In our opinion, it is not appropriate to rush to give a definitive opinion on this issue. True, the influence of phonetic laws and processes may be relatively weak, but the interaction of affixes in the morphological structure and their morphophonological cases in the process of joining the word is a noted phenomenon.

Linguistic contactology in science has such forms as word acquisition, interaction, acceptance of another language function, linguistic hegemony, “language union”. They have the following content:

word acquisition. This phenomenon is manifested in directly related languages and dialects, as well as word acquisition from unrelated languages.

It is known that there are many sources of word acquisition in the Uzbek language. Russian, Tajik, English and Arabic languages can be added to them, words were also borrowed from Persian, Chinese, and Greek languages in ancient times and they are used in modern Uzbek as our basic words. Currently, Russian and Tajik languages are considered to be languages of direct communication, English is a language with increasing international communication, and Arabic has a place as the language of our religion and as the language of enlightenment. The assimilation of words from these languages into the Uzbek language continues at different levels, and such assimilation has its own laws, which are dealt with by the linguistics of each nation. The acquisition of words from languages in contact with each language, including the Uzbek language, makes this language different from one of the related languages.

Also, the method of word assimilation into a literary language and word assimilation in dialects is not exact, that is, when a word is acquired from one or another language into a literary language, the literary form in the source language changes, while the orthographic and orthoepic norms of that language are preserved, for example, the word motor acquired through the Russian language such norms of the Russian language are preserved, but it has *mätär*, *mätür* and other pronunciations in synharmonic dialects, which means that most of the adopted words are “reworked” in the dialects;

interaction. In this case, languages have a two-way, not a one-way, effect. It is known that the Uzbek language and its dialects have been interacting with Turkic and non-Turkic languages in terms of bordering and being in the same area. These languages have been in contact for many centuries, which ensured the uniqueness of the languages in this zone and created the uniqueness of the dialects of these languages. In such zones, the population is bilingual, that is, the study of the politically dominant language and its dialect is widespread.

linguistic hegemony. As a result of the internationalization of languages, the widespread spread of English, French, German, Portuguese, Russian and other languages in the world ensures the functionality of these languages and leads to the development of contacts, and these languages even rise to the state level.

Hegemonic language can also be associated with the concept of international language. In this respect, the superiority of the English language is known.

The vernacular language that dominates the political process first appears as a hegemonic language and then as a winning language.

It seems that linguistic hegemony can be applied to dialects, that is, to the base dialect of the literary language. Such a view is wrong, because the concepts of base dialect and standard of literary language are not correlative. The base dialect takes only some important elements of the literary language, in other words, it will not consist of all the features of the base dialect. Therefore, it cannot be hegemonic, but some features and laws of the base dialect can be hegemonic, including dialects that have lost synharmonism in the Uzbek literary language are hegemonic, but one dialect cannot be hegemonic over another. When the literary language is built on the basis of a dialect, it is possible to think about the hegemony of the dialect.

the winning language. It appears as a result of political actions. In this case, instead of one language, another language enters the circulation of the population. In this case, the defeated language goes out of circulation and leads to its disappearance. Such contact can be seen in the transition of the ancient Khorezm language to Turkic. It can also be attributed to the displacement of a number of languages in America by English.

One of the bright manifestations of linguistic contact is interference. This phenomenon occurs in the area where the tongues meet. In this case, the isoglosses of the two intersecting languages are mixed, and in this zone an intermediate phenomenon appears, partially similar to both languages, but actually different from them. In this sense, that is, because of the interaction, there will be commonality in this zone. Of course, if one of the intersecting languages is learned as a foreign language, the interference cannot correctly show the normative status of the language and causes difficulties in language learning. Interference is studied only as a process and result of contact.

Language contact is a process that can occur in all regions where people live. The topic we are studying and its material can be considered a reworked version of language contact, because these words and grammatical forms first passed from the Uzbek language (Uzbek dialects or literary language) to Kazakh dialects, and then artistic reflected in the works.

The preservation of the influence of one language on another language is based on the use of the terms adstrate, substrate and superstrate in linguistics. Our object of research is related to adstrat, which means the long-term coexistence and interaction of two languages in the same area, and the contact between the Kazakh and Uzbek languages in Uzbekistan is a vivid example of adstrat.

The fact that they got an education in Uzbekistan, being aware of the Uzbek-language press, reading the works of Uzbek writers, in addition, the commonality of the media, and the joint participation of representatives of the two nations in public events became important.

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