



LANGUAGE AND SPEECH EVALUATION IN STATICS AND DYNAMICS

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the consideration of the issues of statics and dynamics in the process of the historical change of the language. There are specific unchanging universal properties that can be found in all languages at all stages of their development: the division of sounds into vowels and consonants, the distinction between the main parts of speech and parts of a sentence, etc. The ratio of stable and variable characteristics varies in different historical periods and at different linguistic levels, but there is practically no doubt that we can find statics and dynamics both in synchronicity and in diachrony.

Keywords: language, statics, diachrony, development, change, interconnection.

The historical development of language cannot be regarded as permanent instability. Many language features remain static in diachrony. They don't change over time. First, these are some constant universal properties of all languages, such as: division of sounds into vowels and consonants; [4] difference between the main parts of speech and parts of a sentence, ways of word formation etc. For example, in Russian there are some grammatical categories, for example: number in nouns, few degrees of comparison in adjectives have changed slightly, while other categories, such as case, have undergone big changes [7]. Concerning this problem, Wilhelm von Humboldt, noted: "How insignificant is the power of a loner before the mighty power of language" [3]. Respectively The solution of stable and variable characteristics varies in different historical periods, but we cannot find statics and dynamics at the same time and synchronic, and diachronic, since language changes need special consideration and promotion of ideas, thoughts, miscellaneous [8]. I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay considered this to be a universal law of language development: "All existing and ever or existing languages arose by mixing. Many features historically developed languages are explicable only on the assumption that once completed process of mixing of different tribes and languages" [1].

In this regard, evolution in morphology is interesting.

Morphology is a subdivision of grammar that deals with internal word structure.





For example, the morphology of the Old Russian language is very different from the morphology of modern Russian. Like an old Germanic language, morphological system of Old Russian, similar to the system of a hypothetical Proto-Germanic reconstruction, retaining many of the inflections that assumed to have been common in Proto-Indo-European, as well as including characteristic Germanic designs such as the umlaut.

Verbs in the Old Russian language are divided into strong and weak. Strong verbs indicate tense by changing the quality of the vowel, while weak verbs indicate tense by adding an ending.

Most pronouns change in number, case, and gender; in plural, most pronouns have only one form for all genders. In addition, Old Russian pronouns leave behind a double form. Central Russian morphology:

- loss of kinks;
- loss of grammatical gender;
- two cases of nouns: possessive and non-possessive;
- lost all adjective changes, loss of weak/strong differences;
- verbs: personal endings are shortened;
- double/plural lost;
- the transition from a synthetic language to an analytical one;

Reasons: interaction of different inflectional systems in Russian; reduction of unstressed final vowels; relative rigidity of the order words; the increasing use of prepositions and partial changes.

It is difficult to give an absolutely objective qualitative assessment of the language development, since it is difficult to determine the degree of simplicity and convenience of the language in different stages of its development [9]. However, linguists constantly use the terms "language development", "developed / undeveloped language", "level of language development", etc. [10].

Numerous facts similar to those stated above make scientists discuss the concept of progress in language [2].

Conclusion

The evolution or historical development of a language is made up of various facts and processes. It includes internal or structural development language system, its subsystems and components. Description of the internal linguistic history is usually given according to the division of language-to-language levels. The main generally accepted levels are: phonetic and phonological levels, lexical level, morphological level, syntactic level [5]. The evolution of language also includes themselves the





"external" history of the language: the spread of the language in the geographical and social space, the division of the language into functional varieties (geographic variants, dialects, standard and substandard forms and etc.), contacts with other languages. Most of these features are related to the history of the speech community, for example with the structure of society, migration tribes, economic and political events, the growth of culture and literature, the sociolinguistic aspect of language learning [6].

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