



FACTORS CAUSING THE PHENOMENON OF ECONOMY

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Abstract

The phenomenon of linguistic economy, reflecting the principle of economy in human society, is studied within the context of modern linguistics. This principle emphasizes the reduction of effort in communication, achieved through minimizing speech energy while maximizing information transfer. The phenomenon manifests in various Turkic languages, including Kazakh, Uzbek, and Karakalpak, where phonetic and morphological reductions occur. Various factors, including psychophysiological, social, and time-saving motivations, contribute to linguistic economy. This article reviews related research and explores how this phenomenon emerges within language communities and speech contexts.

Key words: linguistic economy, transfer, phonetic and morphological reductions, Turkic languages, concept, sociocultural factors

Introduction. In modern linguistics, the phenomenon of economy is being studied in connection with the principle of economy in the general philosophical and linguistic context. Just as the principle of economy manifests itself in society's striving to achieve greater results with minimal effort in human life, linguistic economy also stems from the need to convey more information while expending less energy in speech (psychophysiological). Therefore, the principle of economy in language should be perceived not as an "other natural phenomenon," as some researchers have pointed out, but as a characteristic inherent to human society and specific individuals.

In works dedicated to the phonetics and grammatical structure of specific Turkic languages, there are also studies that reveal various aspects of the phenomenon of economy.

Literature Review

The phenomenon of economy in language has been explored in multiple linguistic contexts, particularly in Turkic languages. Kazakh linguist S. B. Bizakov's dissertation addresses variations in word structures due to the economy of effort. D. A. Salikhova examines economy as a morphological process in Uzbek linguistics, and A. Nurmanov's work highlights phonetic reductions in spoken forms. Further studies, including works by V. N. Nalivkin and G. G. Infantova, expand the concept, linking economy to time-saving and efficiency in language use. The research contributes to understanding the interplay between language economy and sociocultural factors.

Research Methodology

This study employs a comparative-historical method to analyze phonetic and morphological changes in Turkic languages, focusing on the economy phenomenon. A corpus of spoken and written data from Kazakh, Uzbek, and Karakalpak texts is analyzed for instances of sound reduction and abbreviation. Additionally, the research includes a sociolinguistic approach, exploring how the phenomenon operates within different language communities and speech

contexts. Data is examined to identify patterns in the use of abbreviated forms and the factors influencing their emergence.

Results and Discussions. Kazakh scholar S. B. Bizakov's PhD dissertation examines the issue of variation in the sound structure of words [1, 35]. In his opinion, one of the reasons for the emergence of word variants in language is the phenomenon of economy. This phenomenon is evident in the Kazakh language through the omission of certain sounds at the beginning and middle of words, and the formation of compound words due to the shortening of one of the components of phrases.

In D. A. Salikhova's research [2, 20], economy is described as a morphological phenomenon, and she concludes that it mainly occurs through root contraction.

In Uzbek linguistics, the emergence of abbreviated variants of words due to the dropping of sounds is discussed in the works of V. N. Nalivkin, N. P. Ostroumov, A. Fitrat, E. D. Polivanov, A. N. Kononov, O. Usman, F. Kamol, A. Gulamov, V. V. Reshetov, F. Abdullaev, S. Mutallibov, S. A. Ferdous, A. M. Shcherbak, A. Imaev, Kh. D. Daniyarov, R. K. Kungurov, S. Otamirzaeva, A. A. Makhmudov, and A. Nurmanov.

A. Nurmanov's candidate dissertation is dedicated to the manifestation of the economy phenomenon in the field of phonetics [3, 182]. In the dissertation, the cases and reasons for the dropping of sounds at the beginning of words in unstressed syllables and in the middle of words are studied from a comparative historical perspective.

The phenomenon of economy in Karakalpak linguistics has not been a subject of special research. In A. Davletov's textbook for university students [4, 167-168], the manifestations of the economy phenomenon in the field of phonetics are discussed in the section on certain sound phenomena in word formation. There, the weakening and dropping of vowels is explained by their occurrence in unstressed syllables. It is stated that vowels, especially the sounds y, i, u, ü, are more susceptible to reduction. Additionally, in his monograph, M. Kudaybergenov considered the phenomenon of economy as a morphophonological phenomenon.

G. G. Infantova indicates time-saving as the primary factor in the phenomenon of economy. As a linguistic phenomenon, the economy principle requires language users to employ it in such a way that leads to time-saving and reduction of the speech process.

A. K. Kochetkov considers all the factors mentioned by the above authors together. "The phenomenon of economy occurs due to various factors: minimizing mental and physical effort, saving time (in oral speech), saving space (in writing), simplifying speech, etc."

As can be seen from the above, scientists enumerate various factors that contribute to the phenomenon of economy. They can be conditionally divided into three groups:

1. Psychophysiological factor;
2. Social factor;
3. Time factor.

1. The psychological factor is related to a person's mental and physical capabilities. According to B. A. Serebrennikov, "The phenomenon of economy in language is one of the manifestations of the self-preservation instinct. It is a reaction against excessive expenditure of physiological energy and against any inconveniences that complicate memorization. Denying the role of the economy phenomenon in language is equivalent to denying all protective functions of the human body." At this point, it is also appropriate to cite V. V. Borisov's opinion: "There is a necessity to compress information in the flow of human speech."

2. The social factor is directly connected to society, individuals, and their labor. Speaking is essentially a form of social labor that we encounter every day, every hour. In an article by E.

D. Polivanov, the following thesis is presented: "Speech activity, which serves the communicative needs of a monolingual community and differs from songs and monologues, can be considered as labor." Moreover, there is no type of work that bypasses language, the means of communication. Therefore, striving for brevity in conversation, in the words of E. D. Polivanov, is a natural process of "conserving labor energy."

3. The essence of the time factor lies in the effort to spend the least amount of time for a word to be spoken and understood (received). The primary goal of naturally striving for quick articulation and comprehension is understood as a manifestation of a universal human tendency to save time.

The aforementioned factors are the most fundamental contributors to the phenomenon of economy. In addition to these, the following circumstances give rise to the phenomenon of economy.

1. Frequency of use of language units. Frequency refers to the widespread use of linguistic units in speech. According to E. A. Zemskaya, "the phenomenon of economy is often observed in words with high frequency and those frequently used in everyday situations" [5, 206], because "if a particular word is frequently used in speech and creates additional difficulties for memory function, it is advisable to give it a shorter name" [6, 534].

High-frequency language units are words that are understandable and convenient to use for the majority of language speakers. Therefore, neither the speaker nor the listener suffers any harm from the use of high-frequency words. Nouns, verbs, adjectives, numerals, as well as, in particular, anthroponyms can often be cited as examples of high-frequency words.

2. Language community. When discussing any linguistic phenomenon, one cannot ignore such an important factor as the speech community. Many theoretical issues in language phenomena cannot be resolved without taking the language community into account.

The communicative function of language as a social phenomenon is primarily realized within the language community. American linguist L. Bloomfield expresses the following opinion on this matter: "A language community is understood as a group of people who interact with each other through language. The highest form of human activity, that is, its unique activity, arises from the close relationship between people, and this relationship is carried out through language. Therefore, the language community is considered the most fundamental of social groups" [7, 57].

The concept of "language community" is used in both broad and narrow senses. In a broad sense, it refers to a group of thousands or millions of people speaking the same language, while in a narrow sense, it often refers to labor collectives in a single village speaking the same language. In both cases, members of the language community "have common understandings of objects and phenomena, shared social and linguistic norms, and common communicative reactions." The phenomenon of economy occurs in such environments. The use of abbreviated words and phrases, widely used in the language community, becomes one of the communicative needs of its members.

The phenomenon of economy initially arises in a narrow language community. Among the narrow language communities, the most important are the workplace and family (household). The phenomenon of economy first appears in these communities and then spreads widely. For example: "You're nothing but a complete contra" (Seytov Sh. "Khalqabad"). In this example, the word "counter-revolutionary" is abbreviated to "contra" due to the phenomenon of economy.

Similarly, there are frequent cases of using abbreviated names for young children in families. For example, names that begin with the "gul" (flower) component, such as Gulbahar, Gulchehra, Gulnara, Gulparchin, and others, are sometimes abbreviated as "Guli."

From the above, it can be concluded that the phenomenon of economy initially occurs in the language of individual people, then in a narrow language community, and later spreads to a broader language community.

3. Speaker-listener relationship. One of the unique characteristics of oral communication lies in the presence of the speaker and the listener. The influence of the environment on language is determined by the fact that the factors of the speaker and the listener have opposite directions. If the speaker tries to convey information as economically as possible, the listener, on the contrary, wants to receive unabridged information. To reconcile this contradiction in the communicative needs of the speaker and listener, a mutually acceptable approach is chosen: the speaker and listener do not use parts that do not affect the function, structure, or meaning of the language system. According to E. A. Zemskaya, the speaker tries to use all words economically, but the listener allows them to economize only on frequently used words.

Indeed, words with high frequency of use convey meanings that are already familiar to most speakers and listeners and are frequently repeated in conversation. Therefore, in speaker and listener interactions, such linguistic units are subject to economization. For example: 1. "There you go! Everyone is thus taking care of me! So they pamper me. 2. Oh, what's happening! 3. We encourage you not to move, let alone to do that. 4. How did I think they were going to grind flour for us (Sh. Seytov, "Khalqabad").

4. Speech tempo and expressiveness. Language units are realized through humans. Therefore, structural and semantic changes occurring in language are linked to the speaker's speech activity (rapid speech, timbre, tone). A speaker's words or utterances may accelerate or decelerate depending on their emotional state at the time of speaking, and in such cases, words may become fragmented, broken up, and the final parts of words may be swallowed.

According to V. A. Nikonov and V. A. Popov, ... "when the speaker is overcome with emotions, the length of pauses in their speech decreases by 15-20%, and the duration of their sounds by 5-15%, therefore, when speech accelerates, some sounds, syllables, and parts of sentences may be dropped." Examples: 1. "Which collective farm?" 2. "Oh my, if you had said it at that time, would it have been possible?" (Sh. Seytov "Khalqabad").

When speech tempo accelerates, especially short vowels, consonants in intervocalic positions, and the last syllable or sounds of a word may be dropped. It should also be noted that the degree of preservation of vowels and consonants in emotional speech is not the same; when speech speeds up, consonants are preserved better than vowels, and vowels are often omitted.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the phenomenon of economy in language, as examined through various linguistic contexts, reveals its complex and multifaceted nature. It is not merely a linguistic anomaly but an inherent characteristic deeply embedded in human communication, driven by psychophysiological, social, and time-saving factors. As seen from the theoretical perspectives discussed, linguistic economy emerges as a reflection of humanity's intrinsic desire to convey information efficiently, conserving mental and physical resources while ensuring effective communication.

Scholarly works from different linguistic traditions, particularly in Turkic and Uzbek linguistics, have demonstrated how economy manifests in sound structure, word formation, and morphological processes. The studies of various scholars underscore the different ways

economy operates within languages, from phonetic contractions and word shortening to the simplification of speech patterns for efficiency. Notably, the research on Karakalpak linguistics highlights the importance of examining economy in the phonetic and morphophonological domains, which remain underexplored in this language.

The phenomenon of economy is influenced by a combination of psychological, social, and temporal factors, which together drive speakers to minimize effort, time, and resources in communication. These factors are reflected in the frequency of word usage, the norms of language communities, and the dynamic relationship between the speaker and the listener. The linguistic community's need for quick and efficient communication in informal, everyday contexts encourages the widespread use of abbreviated forms and colloquial expressions, which are then adopted and perpetuated within broader societal contexts.

Furthermore, the tempo of speech, the emotional state of the speaker, and the communicative context play crucial roles in shaping the linguistic economy. In high-pressure or emotional situations, speakers naturally resort to economy by omitting or shortening words, especially vowels and syllables. This phenomenon is a testament to the adaptive nature of language, where the human capacity for swift and effective communication is prioritized.

Overall, the phenomenon of economy illustrates the dynamic and adaptive nature of language, where efficiency and ease of communication are constantly balanced with the need for clarity and precision. As languages continue to evolve, the study of linguistic economy will remain a vital area of research, providing insight into how linguistic systems respond to the cognitive, social, and pragmatic needs of speakers.

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