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BALANCE OF ECONOMY AND REDUNDANCY IN INFORMATION TRANSMISSION

Submission Date: Sep 30, 2024, Accepted Date: Oct 05, 2024,

Published Date: Oct 10, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijll/Volume04Issue10-06>

Rasulov Zubaydullo Izomovich

Doctor of Science, Professor, Bukhara state universiteti, Bukhara, Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan

ORCID ID 0000-0003-0554-1319

ABSTRACT

The article examines the role of the principle of economy in the research of the systemic functioning of language, the history of the formation of a scientific theoretical description of this principle, theoretical ideas about the role of the principle of economy in the evolution of language, attempts to simplify the content in order to facilitate language activity and, accordingly, contradictory theories of the formation of the law of economy of speech. It is proved that the categorical ordering of reality does not arise as a result of some random or free choice, but under the influence of certain types of psychological principles.

KEYWORDS

Economy of speech units, evolution of language, reduction of word forms, simplification, language levels, the principle of cognitive economy, information transfer, synergetic progress, cognition of the world, world picture, the relationship of economy and redundancy.

INTRODUCTION

There is no suspicion that following economy in pronunciation is an involuntary phenomenon, of course. But in the observance of the norms of human speech culture, its characteristics of "homoloquens" are manifested, that is, it cannot be completely invulnerable to the content of the information being

transmitted and the form of transmission of this information to the listener. Meanwhile, if the speaker is given the opportunity to briefly or in detail describe the information, it is often inevitable that he will choose a short statement. However, it is necessary to know what, how and when is the way to economize.

After all, inappropriate economy can also make it difficult to understand the embodied thought in the transmitted information. We think in the works of A. Nurmonov, A. M. Scherba the valuable information was given on the influence of the principle of economy on the processes taking place in the phonetic system of Uzbek and other Turkic languages, on the basis of the nature of the internal and external factors of language contraction of syllables and omitting of vowels and consonants.

In fact, language is a device adapted to economy, and it is impossible not to follow the principle of economy in speech activity. The assertion of this opinion was made in the Danish linguist O. Espersen's "Philosophy of Grammar". In the eyes of the scientist who created the theory of specific speech economy, which is manifested in the following:

- 1) when different tense relations are expressed in the means of a single verb form, for example, in English, the verbs cut, set, put serve to represent present and past tense in the same;
- 2) when there is a desire to reduce the scale of forms in the language. For example, when there is conjugation is applied, the noun being conjugated may take the form of a plural number: There is but two; There is three houses;
- 3) when the phenomenon of "suppression" occurs, that is, when the speaker does not say what he can say;
- 4) when pronouncing certain types of sounds, there is a drop in vowels or consonants caused by saving the movement of organs, maintaining strength during the movement of speech.

O. Espersen believed that any simplification and abandonment of existing redundancy was progressive in nature. In particular, the transition from flectiveness to analyticism is also in the progressive process. Proof of this can be seen in the example of changes in the morphological system of English. It should also be remembered that the scientist was far from arguing that the pursuit of economy is the only factor in the development of language. It is also necessary to recognize the role of other phenomena that contribute to its development, without denying the influence of the law of Economy on language.

E. D. Polivanov, interested in the issue of low cost of energy in pronunciation, believes that this situation does not always benefit, since the speed of speech sometimes leads to some difficulties. This requires the listener to quickly move the contemplative practices necessary to comprehend speech. The scientist associates changes in pronunciation as well as situations of saving pronunciation power with different hard or calm, fast or slow, clear or ambiguous pronunciation of the same words.

E. D. Polivanov notes that the savings mentioned in another work are sometimes followed at a high level. For example, this is the case in the pronunciation of words that often occur and whose meaning is not confused with others. For instance, Rus. "здравствуйте → здравствуйте → здрасти → здраст → здрас → драс → эссе → сс"; "государь → осударь → сударь → сда → ста"; Uzb. taqsir → tasir → tas. The same law is observed in the fall of any sound in the consonant combination: солнце → сонце; the Latin -est received an e in French. These include the replacement of a sound that is difficult to pronounce with an easier: ц → с; ц → ш and etc.

The author also considers the decontamination of voiced consonants at the end of words and in other places as an effect of the principle of economy: лоб → лоп, муж → муш, воз → вос, трубка → трупка, сказка → скаска and etc.

G. Curme, the author of the work, in which the grammatical system of the English language in a detailed form is described, also could not circumvent cases related to the principle of economy. According to his *A Grammar of the English Language*, irregular forms of the verb (gerund and infinitive) have the potential to express thought plainly and simply. Because gerund has the opportunity to express all tenses inherent in the complex form of the verb, he can even express the content of the conditional declension. This is where the occurrence of the phenomenon of syncretism, which is a special manifestation of the law of economy, is observed. The essence of syncretism, which refers to the embodiment of various grammatical meanings in a single grammatical form coverage, is to expand the scope of content by reducing the consumption of means of expression.

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