



TILNING INSONIYAT EVOLUTSIYASIDA TUTGAN O`RNI VA TARAQQIYOTI

Ziyodillayeva Mahbuba Ermatovna

BuxDTI, ingliz tili kafedrası o`qituvchisi,

E-mail:mahbubaermatovna@gmail.com Tel: +998997740280

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7162748>

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 01st October 2022

Accepted: 04th October 2022

Online: 08th October 2022

KEY WORDS

Davomiylik nazariyasi, spontan nazariya, Okeaniya tillari, Ib Ulbaek, Maykl Tomasello, naturalistik nazariya, konvensionalistik nazariya

ABSTRACT

Ushbu maqola tilning paydo bo`lishi kabi murakkab sotsiologik jarayonga oid bir nechta nazariyalar tahliliga bag`ishlangan. Unda Noam Xomskiy, Charlz Darvin, Maykl Tomasello, Maks Myuller va boshqa olimlarning tilning paydo bo`lishi haqidagi dastlabki qarashlariga ta`rif beriladi. Bundan tashqari tilning sotsiologik xususiyatlari haqida ham to`xtalib, uning odamlar orasidagi muloqotda tutgan o`rni ochib beriladi.

Hozirgi vaqtda insonlar orasida asosiy aloqa vositasi hisoblab kelinayotgan til bundan bir necha ming yillar oldin ibtidoiy odamlar nutqida bir nechta tovushlar talaffuzi timsolida namoyon bo`lgan edi. Inson evolutsiyasi jarayonida sayqallanib o`zining hozirgi mukammal va rangba-rang ko`rinishiga ega bo`ldi. Tilning paydo bo`lishi bir nechta taxminiy nazariyalarga asoslanadi: ¹

- **“Davomiylik nazariyasi”** odamning primat ajdodlari orasidagi tilning vujudga kelishidan oldingi muloqotning rivojlanishi kabi murakkab sotsiolingvistik jarayon natijasida til paydo bo`lgan degan gipotezani ilgari suradi;

- **“Spontan nazariya”** esa davomiylik nazariyasiga qarama-qarshi bo`lgan g`oyani ya`ni odam evolutsiyasi jarayonidagi

tasodifiy hodisa natijasida til paydo bo`lgan degan nazariyani qo`llab-quvvatlaydi;

- Ayrim nazariyalar tilga tabiiy genetik jarayonlar natijasi sifatida qaraydi;

- Bundan tashqari tilga ijtimoiy muloqot asosida o`rganiladigan ma`naviy sistema sifatida qarovchi bir nechta qarashlar ham mavjud.

2018-yilda ko`pchilik lingvistik olimlar “davomiylik nazariyasi” tarafdorlari edi, lekin ular til rivojlanishini qanday gipotezalashtirishda farqli xususiyatlarni ko`rsatadilar. Tilni asosan tug`ma xarakterga ega deb hisoblovchilar orasida ba`zilar inson bo`lmagan primatlarning til xususiyatlarini to`la ochib bera olmasliklarini aytadilar hamda til evolutsion taraqqiyot natijasi ekanligini ta`kidlab o`tadilar.² Ushbu intellektual faoliyat xodimlari orasida ko`pchilik,

¹ Ulbæk, Ib (1998). James R Hurford; Michael Studdert-Kennedy; Chris Knight (eds.). The origin of language and cognition. Approaches to the evolution of language : social and cognitive base. Cambridge, UK; New York: Cambridge University Press. pp. 30–43.

² Pinker, Steven (1994). The language instinct. New York: W. Morrow and Co. ISBN 978-0-688-12141-9. OCLC 28723210



asosan, Ib Ulbaek³ til primatlarning bir-biri bilan muloqot qilishi natijasida emas, balki, bundanda murakkabroq jarayon bo'lgan primatlar kognatsiyasi hosilasidir degan fikrni qo'llab quvvatlaydilar.

Maykl Tomasello⁴ kabi tilga ijtimoiy muloqot natijasi sifatida qarovchilar primatlar orasidagi aloqaning kognitiv aspektlari natijasida rivojlanadi deb hisoblashadi hamda bu muloqot tovushlar vositasida emas, imo-ishoralar asosida yaratilgan. Tovushlar vositasidagi muloqot haqida gap ketganda, ko'plab nazariyotchilar insonning tildan qo'shiq kuylash uchun foydalanishini nazarda tutadilar.

"Spontan nazariya" tarafdori Noam Xomskiyning ta'kidlashicha, 100 000 yil oldin odam miyasida tasodifiy mutatsiya sodir bo'lib, til qobiliyatini "mukammal" yoki "yarim mukammal" holatga o'tkazgan⁵. Bir qator tarixiy ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, avstralopiteklar ham vokal muloqot qilish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lmagan. Ayrim olimlar primitiv til xususiyatlari rivojlanishi "Homo habilis" odam turi (2.5 million yil oldin) ning paydo bo'lishi bilan bog'liq deb taxmin qilishadi. Ramziy aloqa (belgilar orqali muloqot qilish) paydo bo'lishi esa "Homo erectus" (1.8 million yil oldin) ning paydo bo'lishi bilan bog'lanadi. Odamlar orasidagi aloqaning til vositasida olib borilishi esa

bundan 200,000 yil oldin "Homo sapiens" ning vujudga kelishi bilan baholanadi.⁶

Hozirgi zamonaviy tillarning tarqalishi va xilma-xillashuvi qaysi vaqtga borib taqalishini aniqlash uchun statistik metodlarni qo'llagan holda Kaliforniya universiteti tilshunosi Joanna Nikols 1998-yilda tovushlar vositagi (vocal) tillar bundan kamida 100 000 yil oldin xilma-xillashuvni boshlagan degan taxmini ilgari suradi.⁷

Q.D. Atkinson⁸ tomonidan olib borilgan keyingi tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatadiki, odamlarning afrikalik ajdodlari boshqa hududlarga ko'chib o'tganligi sababli ketma-ket populyatsiya to'siqlari paydo bo'lib, genetik va fenotipik xilma-xillikning pasayishiga olib keldi. Atkinsonning ta'kidlashicha, bu to'siqlar madaniyat va tilga ham ta'sir qilgan va ma'lum bir til Afrikadan qanchalik uzoqda bo'lsa, undagi fonemalar shunchalik kam bo'ladi. Dalil sifatida, Atkinsonning ta'kidlashicha, bugungi Afrika tillari nisbatan ko'p sonli fonemalarga ega, Okeaniya tillarida esa (odamlar yashaydigan oxirgi mintaqa) nisbatan kam.

³ Ulbaek, Ib (1998). James R Hurford; Michael Studdert-Kennedy; Chris Knight (eds.). The origin of language and cognition. Approaches to the evolution of language : social and cognitive base. Cambridge, UK; New York: Cambridge University Press. pp. 30–43.

⁴ Tomasello, Michael (1996). B M Velichkovskii; Duane M Rumbaugh; Universität Bielefeld Zentrum für Interdisziplinäre Forschung (eds.). The cultural roots of language. Communicating meaning : the evolution and development of language. Mahwah, N.J.: L. Erlbaum.

⁵ Chomsky, N, 1996. Powers and Prospects. Reflections on human nature and the social order. London: Pluto Press, p 30.

⁶ Arcadi, AC. (August 2000). "Vocal responsiveness in male wild chimpanzees: implications for the evolution of language". Journal of Human Evolution. (2): 205–23.

⁷ Johanna Nichols, 1998. The origin and dispersal of languages: Linguistic evidence. In Nina Jablonski and Leslie C. Aiello, eds., The Origin and Diversification of Language, pp. 127–70. (Memoirs of the California Academy of Sciences, 24.) San Francisco: California Academy of Sciences.

⁸ Atkinson, Quentin (2011). "Phonemic Diversity Supports a Serial Founder Effect Model of Language Expansion from Africa". Science Magazine. (6027): 346–349.



Charlz Darvin⁹ tilning kelib chiqishini imo-ishoralar, turli xil tabiiy tovushlar, boshqa hayvonlarning ovozi va insonning instinktiv faryodlariga taqlid qilish va o'zgartirishga bog'liq ekanligini aytib o'tdi. 1861 yilda tarixiy tilshunos Maks Myuller og'zaki tilning kelib chiqishiga oid spekuliyativ nazariyalar ro'yxatini e'lon qildi:¹⁰

• **“Bov-vov”** - nemis faylasufi Iogann Gotfrid Xerderga tegishli bo'lgan faraz. Unga ko'ra dastlabki so'zlar hayvonlar va qushlarning qichqirig'iga taqlid qilish natijasida paydo bo'lgan. Ayrim adabiyotlarda “kakku” nazariyasi deb ham atiladi.

• **“Pooh-pooh”** – dastlabki so'zlarni og'riq, zavq, hayrat va hokazolar bilan qo'zg'atilgan hissiy so'zlar va undovlar sifatida paydo bo'lgan deb hisoblovchi nazariya.

• **“Ding-dong”** - Maks Myuller o'zining “ding-dong” deb nomlangan nazariyasini taklif qildi. Unga ko'ra hamma narsa tabiiy rezonans tebranishiga ega, bu esa inson tomonidan o'zining dastlabki so'zlarida qandaydir tarzda aks ettirilgan.

• **“Yo-he-ho”** – nazariyasi til paydo bo'lishini odamlarning jamoaviy ritmik mehnatdan so'ng hordiq chiqarish maqsadida, mushaklarning harakatini bo'shashtirishga urinish natijasida paydo bo'lganligini aytib o'tadi, natijada chuqur nafas olish holati “ho” taqlid tovushi bilan ifodalangan.

• **“Ta-ta”** nazariyasiga ko'ra, odamlar qo'lda imo-ishoralarni taqlid qilib, ularni eshitiladigan qilib ko'rsatadigan til

harakatlari orqali dastlabki so'zlarni yasagan.

Zamonaviy fanlar tizimida ko'pchilik olimlar bunday nazariyalarni unchalik to'g'ri deb hisoblamaydilar. Ularning fikricha, inson ajdodlari tovushlarni ma'nolar bilan bog'lash mexanizmini topganlaridan keyin, til avtomatik ravishda rivojlanib, o'zgargan.

O'rta asr musulmon olimlari ham tilning kelib chiqishi haqidagi bir nechta qarashlarni ishlab chiqdilar.¹¹ Ushbu nazariyalar beshta umumiy turdan iborat:

1. **Naturalistik nazariya:** Ifodalar bilan ular anglatgan narsalar o'rtasida tabiiy munosabat mavjud. Shuning uchun ham til insonning tabiat tovushlariga taqlid qilishga moyilligidan kelib chiqqan.

2. **Konvensionalistik nazariya:** Til ijtimoiy konvensiyadir. Narsalarning nomlari odamlarning tasodifiy ixtirolari natijasidir.

3. **Vahiy nazariyasi:** Til odamlarga Xudo tomonidan in'om etilgan va shuning uchun hamma narsani odamlar emas, balki Xudo nomlagan.

4. **Vahiychi-konvensionalistik nazariya:** Xudo odamlarga tilning asosiy bazasini ochib beradi, odamlarga bir-biri bilan muloqot qilish imkonini beradi. Shundan keyin odamlar tilning qolgan qismini ixtiro qildilar.

5. **Betaraf nazariya:** Konvensionalistik va vahiy nazariyalari bir xil darajada asosli deb hisoblovchi qarash.

Tilning paydo bo'lishi haqidagi mashhur nazariyalardan yana biri bu “ona tili”

⁹ Darwin, C. (1871). "The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex, 2 vols. London: Murray, p. 56.

¹⁰ Müller, F. M. 1996 [1861]. The theoretical stage, and the origin of language. Lecture 9 from Lectures on the

Science of Language. Reprinted in R. Harris (ed.), The Origin of Language. Bristol: Thoemmes Press, pp. 7–41.

¹¹ Weiss, B. (1974). "[Medieval Muslim discussions of the origin of language](#)". Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft. 33–41.



gipotezasidir.¹² Unga ko`ra tillar dastlab faqat onalarga mansub bo`lgan. Ona o`z chaqalog`i bilan muloqotni yo`lga qo`yish maqsadida bolasiga tushunarli bo`lgan tovushlarni talaffuz qila boshlagan. Ikki tomonga ham tushunarli bo`lgan tovushlar so`z sifatida keyinchalik qabilaning boshqa

a`zolari orasida ham muloqot uchun ishlatila boshlandi. Shu tariqa qabila a`zolari orasida so`zlar vositasida muloqot qilish boshlangan.

References:

1. Ziyodillaeva Mahbuba Ermatovna. (2022). BILLINGUALISM IN UZBEK AND CHICANO LITERATURE. MARTIN ESPADA AND SADRIDDIN AYNIIY AS A FAMOUS BILINGUAL REPRESENTATIVES. EURASIAN JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH, 2(3), 363–368.
2. Зиёдиллаева Махбуба Эрматовна. (2022). БИЛЛИНГВИЗМ В УЗБЕКСКОЙ И ЧИКАНСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ. МАТИН ЭСПАДА И САДРИДДИН АЙНИЙ КАК ИЗВЕСТНЫЕ ДВУЯЗЫЧНЫЕ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛИ. EURASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE, 2(3), 177–182.
3. Ziyodillaeva Mahbuba Ermatovna. (2022). ITERLINGUISTIC FEATURES OF AMERICAN ENGLISH AND MEXICAN SPANISH. SOCIOLINGUISTIC RESEARCH ON CHICANO ENGLISH. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(2), 328–332.
4. Ziyodillayeva Mahbuba. (2022). CHICANO AND JADID MOVEMENTS AND FAMOUS REPRESENTATIVES IN THIS FIELD. Involta Scientific Journal, 1(6), 344–353.
5. Ziyodillayeva Mahbuba. (2022). CHIKANO VA JADIDCHILIK HARAKATLARI HAMDA USHBU YO`NALISHDAGI MASHHUR NAMOYONDALAR. Involta Scientific Journal, 1(6), 405–415.
6. Ziyodillayeva Mahbuba Ermatovna. (2022). IBTIDOIY JAMOA TUZUMIDA ODAMLARARO MULOQOT TURLARI VA TILNING PAYDO BO`LISHI. «zamonaviy Dunyoda Ijtimoiy Fanlar: Nazariy Va Amaliy Izlanishlar» Nomli Ilmiy, Masofaviy, Onlayn Konferensiya, 1(22), 30–36.
7. Ziyodillayeva Mahbuba Ermatovna. (2022). TILNING PAYDO BO`LISHI HAQIDAGI DASTLABKI NAZARIYALAR VA ULARNING TADQIQI. «zamonaviy Dunyoda Innovatsion Tadqiqotlar: Nazariya Va Amaliyot» Nomli Ilmiy, Masofaviy, Onlayn Konferensiya, 1(22), 62–67.
8. Зайниддиновна, Т. Н. . (2022). КРИСТОФЕР МАРЛОУ (ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ): ТАМЕРЛЕН ВЕЛИКИЙ КАК ТИП ЛИЧНОСТИ ВОСТОЧНОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЯ. Eurasian Journal of Academic Research, 2(2), 234–239. извлечено от <https://www.in-academy.uz/index.php/ejar/article/view/1093>
9. Zayniddinovna, T. N. (2021). The Image of the Eastern Ruler in the Works of Christopher Marlowe. CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY, 2(10), 10-14
10. Khayrullayeva, K. R. (2020). Description of Zahiriddin Babur's achievements in various fields in the works of Uzbek and world authors. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 09 (89), 8-11.

¹² Fitch, W. T. (2004). "[Kin selection and 'mother tongues': a neglected component in language evolution](#)" (PDF). In Ulrike Griebel; D Kimbrough Oller

(eds.). Evolution of communication systems : a comparative approach. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press. pp. 275–296.



11. Ravshanovna, Khayrullayeva Kamola, and Hakimova Muhabbat Alimovna. "THE EXEMPLARY LIFE OF BABUR MIRZA IN THE INTERPRETATION OF STEPHEN MEREDITH."
12. Kamolov Ikhtiyor Nigmatullayevich, Khayrullayeva Kamola Ravshanovna and Quvvatova Dilrabo Khabibovna THE IMAGE OF BABUR IN THE INTERPRETATION OF HAROLD LAMB. Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government Vol. 27,
13. Khayrullayeva Kamola Ravshanovna. INTERPRETATION OF ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR'S IMAGE IN UZBEK AND WORLD LITERATURE. EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD), Volume: 5 | Issue: 5 | May 2020. SJIF Impact Factor: 7.001| ISI I.F.Value:1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016. ISSN: 2455-7838(Online).
14. Ravshanovna, Khayrullayeva Kamola. "The image of babur mirza in the interpretation of stephen meredith." ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal 11.11 (2021): 239-244.
15. Khayrullayeva Kamola Ravshanovna. (2022). THE IMAGE OF BABUR AS KING AND LEGATE IN WESTERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROSE. JournalNX - A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal, 8(2), 134–138.
16. Zayniddinovn, T. N., & Sharofiddinovich, S. S. (2021). General cultural and educational values of ancient-classic latin language. CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCES, 2(5), 77-80.
17. Zaynitdinovna, T. N. . (2022). Lyrical Dialogue in Shakespeare's Poems as a Reflection of Renaissance Anthropocentrism and a Strong Personality. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 21, 120-125.
18. Zayniddinovna, T. N. . (2022). The Problem of "A Strong Personality" in Shakespeare' Dramas: Richard III and Macbeth. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 20, 7-10. <https://doi.org/10.47494/mesb.2022.20.1006>
19. Djalilova Z. O. Studies on gender linguistics in the field of Uzbek language //Academic research in educational sciences. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 3.
20. Obidovna D. Z. &Sadullaev Denis. (2021). Formulas of speech etiquette in a gender-engineered communication strategy. central asian journal of theoretical & applied sciences, 2 (6), 5-11. Retrieved from [http //cajotas. centralasianstudies. org/index. php/CAJOTAS/article/view/180](http://cajotas.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJOTAS/article/view/180).
21. Джалилова З. О., Хасанов К. А., Султонов А. А. Роль научного управления в процессе обучения высококвалифицированных врачей в новом Узбекистане //Молодой ученый. – 2021. – №. 26. – С. 377-379.
22. Obidovna D. Z. Comparative Analysis Of Uzbek Men's And Women's Speech Through The Prism Of Gender Linguistics //Central Asian journal of literature, philosophy and culture. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 2. – С. 22-26.
23. Obidovna D. Z. Gender issues in foreign theoretical linguistics: concerning the history of the issue //Gender issues. – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 6.
24. Djalilova Z. O., Juraev S. S., Kosimov S. M. Latin as a professional language of medical workers //Международный научно-практический электронный журнал «Моя профессиональная карьера». Выпуск № 23 (том 1)(апрель, 2021). Дата выхода в свет: 30.04. 2021. – 2021. – С. 79.



25. Jalilova Z. O. On the formation of the language of scientific literature in the history of the english language //E-Conference Globe. – 2021. – С. 18-22.
26. Obidovna, D. Z., & Sulaymonovich, D. S. (2022). THE CONCEPT OF" HEALTHY LIFESTYLE" IN PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH. ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions, 3(06), 53-64.
27. Jalilova Z. O. Concerning the issue of terms, having a place with various morphological classes (in view of the example of the terminological arrangement of social action) //Новый день в медицине. – 2020. – №. 4. – С. 501-503.
28. Obidovna, D. Z. (2022). Speech Behavior and its Gender Specificity on the Basis of the Main English Language Variants. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 22, 199-205. Retrieved from <https://cejsr.academicjournal.io/index.php/journal/article/view/1146>
29. Obidovna, D. Z. (2022). GENDER DIFFERENTIATION OF MASCULINE AND FEMININE VERBALIZATION. European International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies, 2(05), 59-65.
30. Dzhililova, Z. O., & Mirfajziev, K. (2021). Latin as the language of medicine. Молодой ученый, (41), 35-37.