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DEVELOPMENT STAGES OF SPEECH

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Speech communication is a complex and multifaceted process. Each act of speech is the solution of a specific psychological task. It requires the creation and use of various speech means, depending on the form and type of speech, the specific situation and the purpose of communication. Naturally, this also applies to the understanding of speech.

Human speech has gone through a long phylogenetic development process to bring it to its current state as a universal means of communication. It should be especially noted that speech is a specific human activity. Speech and language arose for the first time only in human society. Probably, the emergence of speech was associated with the ability of a person to work, since during the collective labor process there was a need to coordinate the joint efforts of workers.

Modern science has an assumption that the first means of communication was complex kinetic speech. It is believed that such a form of speech is associated with primitive imaginative thinking, and this form already existed when people lived during the second glacial period, that is, about half a million years ago. By complex kinetic speech we mean a simple system of transmitting information using body movements. This form of communication is very close to the communicative language of animals. Through such communication, primitive man could express his threat, intimidation or good attitude towards his opponent, his resentment and anger, as well as a number of simple moods. Of course, communication was also used during joint work, but most likely there was no clear differentiation between communicative actions and actions related to labor.

The next stage of speech development is associated with the gradual separation of human movements during speech from those performed in the process of labor activity and their specialization as a means of communication, that is, their transformation into gestures. Such a differentiation of speech and labor movements was associated with the increasing complexity of human labor activity. As a result, specialized (hand-to-hand) language and kinetic speech arose. Thus, the human hand

became the main means of communication and labor activity. Its dominance lasted for hundreds of thousands of years, until man began to use sounds instead of gestures for communication. However, undoubtedly, during this period the human hand developed to its maximum and became a universal tool for man.

Most likely, the transition to vocal speech actually began 100,000 (one hundred thousand) years ago, during the fourth glacial period. This was probably due to the development of production and the basic division of labor. There was a great need for speech, which provided a more accurate designation of objects and phenomena in the system of fragmented concepts. Given this need, speech, which was carried out through hands, could not meet it, and therefore the role of sounds, more related to hand gestures, began to increase..

It is likely that the development of vowels began before the need for communication through sounds. This happened because in the process of communication, certain mixed vocal sounds were accompanied by hand gestures. Gradually, vowels developed and sounded more clearly. Over time, speech sounds began to perform the functions of kinetic speech, and in addition, they ensured the further development of human speech. As a result, language and speech rose to a new level of development - to the level of clear speech carried out through sounds, which was a real revolution in the development of mankind, the essence of which was the possibility of separating vocal speech and thinking from direct labor activity.

The first speech carried out through sounds was not perfect in comparison with modern speech. Most likely, for a long time after its emergence, vocal speech was close in content to kinetic speech. In the beginning, words, like hand gestures, had very general, incomprehensible meanings. The same word was used to name different objects according to their meanings. Such a phenomenon is called primitive polysemantism or polysemy of words.

It can be assumed with some certainty that the first words replaced whole sentences. Presumably, at the initial stage of the emergence and development of vocal speech, neither verbs nor nouns, nor other parts of speech existed. Therefore, the first speech forms were very primitive. They did not have any hidden meaning or context. Speech was used only to convey any information, and was not connected with the emotional state of the speaker. Then, under the influence of labor, the meanings of words developed. Words not only had more specific semantic meanings, but also differed in their grammatical forms. All this led to the formation of a language with complex morphology and syntax.

The next stage in the development of speech was the creation of writing. Written speech, like oral speech, went through a number of stages in its development. The first written signs arose and developed under the influence of kinetic speech. Later, with the emergence of speech sounds, they began to reflect the meaning of sounds. This led to the emergence of modern letter-phonetic writing.

Thus, human speech, like thinking, is a result of its socio-historical development, and thanks to this, speech performs a number of functions and occupies one of the most important places in the mental and social life of a person.

The next stage in the development of the problem of the relationship between language and thinking was the emergence of psycholinguistics. Within the framework of psycholinguistics, the processes of speech formation and perception, the processes of language analysis as a system of signs stored in the human mind, the language system and the relationship between its use and functionality were studied. We are familiar with the works of such scientists as American psycholinguists C. Osgood, T. Sebeok, C. Greenberg, C. Carroll [8; 9; 7; 6] and Russian linguists A. A. Leontyev, I. N. Gorelov, A. A. Zalevskaya, Y. N. Karaulov, N. A. Kobrina [5; 1; 2; 3; 4].

Speech is a form of thought. There is unity between speech and thinking. However, this is unity, not identity, because since the initial forms of thought have a grammatical character, speech cannot express it accurately, correctly, completely with the help of the appropriate number of words. Therefore, it is impossible to equate speech with thought.

Speech takes the form of speech when it has a perceived meaning. The word, like visual images, sound or vision, does not constitute speech in itself. The system of actions that create speech, the entire speech process, is regulated by the semantic relations between word and meaning. Speech is an intellectual operation. It is impossible to identify thinking with speech and put an equal sign between them, since the existence of speech as speech is connected with its relation to thinking...

However, thinking and speech cannot be separated from each other. Speech is not the external appearance of thought, and thought cannot be changed by changing it. Thought is formed through speech, but by forming thought, it itself is also formed. This idea was widely illuminated by Moscow psychologists and modern Russian psycholinguists. Speech is an external means of thought, the word enters the processes of thought as a form, as a phenomenon related to its content. By creating the form of speech, thought itself is formed. Thinking and speech are not identified, but rather they are the guarantors of the unity of the same process. Thinking is not only expressed in speech, but also improved, completed, and implemented in it.

The images performed in thinking have the function of speech, and these images constitute the sensory basis of the content of meaning in thinking. The thinking itself, which creates the form of speech, is formed.

Images in thinking perform the function of speech. The sensory content of images acts as carriers of the content of meaning in thinking.

The structure of speech does not correspond to the structure of thinking, grammar expresses the structure of speech, and logic expresses the structure of thinking. Speech is archaic from thought and retains archaic forms in accordance

with its nature.

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Nitqin inkişaf mərhələləri

Xülasə

İnsan nitqi universal ünsiyyət vasitəsi kimi indiki statusuna çatmaq üçün uzun bir filogenetik inkişaf prosesindən keçmişdir. Qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, nitq konkret insan fəaliyyətidir. Nitq və dil yalnız insan cəmiyyətində ilk dəfə meydana çıxdı. Yəqin ki, nitqin yaranması insanın əmək qabiliyyəti ilə bağlı olub, çünki kollektiv əmək prosesi zamanı işçilərin birgə söylərini əlaqələndirmək zərurəti yaranıb.

Кандидат наук. Чинара Захид Шахбазлы

Стадии развития речи

Резюме

Человеческая речь прошла долгий процесс филогенетического развития, прежде чем достигла своего нынешнего статуса универсального средства общения. Следует отметить, что речь – это специфическая деятельность

человека. Речь и язык появились впервые в человеческом обществе. Вероятно, появление речи было связано со способностью человека к труду, поскольку в ходе коллективного трудового процесса возникла необходимость координации совместных усилий работников.

Ph.D. Chinara Zahid Shahbazli

Development stages of speech

Summary

Human speech has gone through a long process of phylogenetic development to reach its current status as a universal means of communication. It should be noted that speech is a specific human activity. Speech and language only appeared for the first time in human society. Probably, the emergence of speech was related to the ability of a person to work, because during the collective labor process, the need arose to coordinate the joint efforts of employees.

Rəyçi: F.e.d., dos.K.H.Cəfərova