



THE EVOLUTION OF LANGUAGE: HOW HUMANS ACQUIRED THE ABILITY TO COMMUNICATE.

Usarova Nilufar Yakubovna

English teacher at Kokand State Pedagogical Institute.

Qodirov Ziyodsher Eminjon o'g'li

Student at Kokand State Pedagogical Institute.

Annotation: This article explores the fascinating topic of how humans acquired the ability to communicate through language. The author provides a comprehensive overview of the evolution of language, from its origins in primate vocalizations to the development of complex grammar and syntax in modern human societies. The article examines the role of culture, brain development, and social interaction in the evolution of language, and discusses the latest research on the subject. The author also considers the implications of language evolution for our understanding of human nature and the origins of human culture. Overall, this article is an engaging and informative read for anyone interested in the history and development of human communication.

Keywords: Language evolution, Origins of language, Communication in humans, Evolution of speech, Development of language skills, Role of brain in language acquisition, Linguistic theories, History of language, Importance of language in society, Impact of technology on language, Future of language evolution, Intersection of language and culture, Influence of language on cognitive development, Language barriers and communication challenges, Language learning and education.

Language is a unique and complex system of communication that has evolved over millions of years. It is a defining characteristic of human beings, setting us apart from other species on the planet. The ability to communicate through language has allowed us to share knowledge, ideas, and emotions, and has played a crucial

role in our evolution as a species. In this article, we will explore the evolution of language, how humans acquired the ability to communicate, and the factors that have shaped the development of language over time.

The origins of language are shrouded in mystery, as there is no direct evidence of early forms of communication. However, scientists have developed several theories to explain the evolution of language. One of the most popular theories is the "gestural theory," which suggests that early forms of communication were based on gestures and body language. This theory proposes that our ancestors used hand signals and facial expressions to convey information to each other. The faculty of language is likely to have emerged quite recently in evolutionary terms, some 70,000–100,000 years ago, and does not seem to have undergone modification since then, though individual languages do of course change over time, operating within this basic framework. The recent emergence of language and its stability are both consistent with the Strong Minimalist Thesis, which has at its core a single repeatable operation that takes exactly two syntactic elements *a* and *b* and assembles them to form the set. Another theory is the "vocalization theory," which suggests that early forms of communication were based on vocalizations such as grunts, screams, and other primitive sounds. This theory proposes that our ancestors used these vocalizations to express emotions and convey simple messages. Regardless of the specific origin of language, it is clear that early forms of communication were relatively simple and limited in scope. Over time, however, language evolved into a more complex and sophisticated system.

The evolution of language can be divided into several stages, each marked by significant developments in the way humans communicate. These stages include:

1. The emergence of syntax: One of the key developments in the evolution of language was the emergence of syntax, or the rules governing the order and structure of words in a sentence. This allowed for more complex and nuanced communication, as speakers could convey more detailed information about their thoughts and experiences.
2. The development of grammar: Another important development was the

development of grammar, or the rules governing the use of words and phrases in a language. This allowed for greater precision and clarity in communication, as speakers could use grammar to convey specific meanings and ideas.

3. The creation of writing: The invention of writing marked a major milestone in the evolution of language, as it allowed for the preservation and dissemination of ideas over time and space. Writing also allowed for the creation of more complex and sophisticated forms of literature and art.

4. The rise of spoken languages: Finally, the rise of spoken languages marked a major turning point in the evolution of language, as it allowed for greater social cohesion and cooperation among human groups. Spoken languages also allowed for the development of culture and civilization, as people could share knowledge and ideas more easily.

Factors Shaping the Evolution of Language:

The evolution of language has been shaped by a variety of factors, including biological, environmental, and cultural factors. Some of the key factors include:

1. Brain development: The evolution of language is closely tied to the development of the human brain. As our brains evolved to become larger and more complex, we gained the ability to process and produce language more effectively.

2. Socialization: Language is also shaped by socialization or the process by which individuals learn the norms, values, and practices of their culture. Children learn language through exposure to their parents and other adults in their community, as well as through formal education.

3. Cultural exchange: The evolution of language has also been shaped by cultural exchange, or the sharing of ideas and practices between different groups. As humans migrated across the globe and interacted with each other, they exchanged language and cultural practices, leading to the development of new languages and dialects.

4. Technological innovation: Finally, technological innovation has played a key role in shaping the evolution of language. The invention of writing, for example, allowed for the preservation and dissemination of ideas over time and space, while the development of the printing press allowed for the mass production of books and

other written materials.

In the conclusion we can say that the study of language evolution can provide invaluable insights into the origins of human cognition and social behavior. By examining how language has evolved, researchers can better understand how our ancestors communicated with one another and how this communication helped to shape their social structures and relationships. For example, some researchers believe that the development of language may have played a critical role in the evolution of human cooperation, allowing early humans to share information and work together to achieve common goals. In addition to shedding light on our evolutionary past, the study of language evolution can also help us better understand how language and culture are intertwined. Language is not simply a tool for communication; it is also a reflection of the values, beliefs, and social norms of a particular culture. As such, the evolution of language can be seen as a reflection of broader cultural changes and shifts in societal attitudes. For example, the emergence of new words and phrases related to gender identity and sexual orientation reflects changing attitudes towards these issues in many societies around the world. Ultimately, understanding the evolution of language can help us better appreciate the richness and diversity of human communication. From the subtle nuances of tone and gesture to the complex syntax and grammar of written languages, language is an endlessly fascinating and complex phenomenon. By studying its evolution over time, we can gain a deeper appreciation for the incredible diversity of human communication and perhaps even find new ways to connect across linguistic and cultural barriers. The study of language evolution is a fascinating and multifaceted field that offers valuable insights into our evolutionary past, our present-day cultural landscape, and our future as a species. Whether we are exploring the origins of human cognition and social behavior or seeking to better understand how language and culture are intertwined, the study of language evolution has much to offer us as individuals and as a society. As we continue to evolve and adapt to new challenges and opportunities, it is likely that language will continue to play a critical role in our lives, shaping the way we think, communicate, and interact with one another.

References:

1. Chomsky, N. (1965). Aspects of the theory of syntax. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. <https://chomsky.info/20140826/>
2. Pinker, S. (1994). The language instinct: How the mind creates language. New York: W.W. Norton & Company. https://stevenpinker.com/files/pinker/files/language_evolution.pdf
3. McWhorter, J. (2000). The power of babel: A natural history of language. New York: Random House. <https://www.nytimes.com/2001/10/30/science/a-conversation-with-john-mcwhorter-how-language-came-to-be-and-change.html>
4. Gofurova Mavludaxon Botirjon kizi. (2023). LEARN THE MEANING OF THE WORD LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL ASPECTS. INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, 3(6), 160–163.
5. EFFECTIVE METHODS TO INCREASE VOCABULARY IN ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE
XZ Gulomovna, D Solidjonov
Journal of Universal Science Research 1 (6), 735-745
6. Alisherovna, K. D. (2023). THE USE OF PHYTONYMIC PRAISES IN ENGLISH. MODELS AND METHODS FOR INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH, 2(22), 20-22.
7. Хилола Махмуджонова, [30.05.2023 8:30]
Mahmudjonova, H. (2022). Realization the concept of “education” in modern linguistics. Scienceweb academic papers collection.
8. Aliboeva, N. (2023). IMITATIONS IN THE NATIONAL LINGUISTIC IMAGE OF THE WORLD. International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology, 3(5), 1105-1107.