LINGUISTIC AND EXTRA LINGUISTIC FACTORS THAT HAVE FORMED PHONETIC AND GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE OF MODERN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with one of the most essential theme in modern English language system. The article discusses the linguistic and extra linguistic factors that have impact on forming phonetic and grammatical structure of modern English. The essence of rethinking the meaning of the word lies in the fact that the name of one denotation extends to another, if their concepts are somewhat similar. In this case, the word continues to exist in its original form. A special place among the linguistic reasons for changing the meaning of a word is occupied by a shift in meaning based on the transfer of the name. The possibility of such a transfer lies in the very essence of the meaning of the word, namely in the flexible connection between its components such as concept and form.

KEYWORDS*: Interlinguistic, Denotation, Euphemism, Implication, Qualification, Modern Linguistics, Diachronic, Synchronic.*

INTRODUCTION

Modern language is a product of a long historical development, in the course of which the language undergoes many-sided changes due to various reasons. The changes affect all sides of the linguistic and extra linguistic structure, but they act in different ways.

The historical development of each level depends on the specific reasons and conditions that stimulate shifts in the lexical composition of the language, in its phonetic (phonological) organization, in its grammatical structure. The history of the language reveals all the processes that took place in the language at different stages of its existence, the reasons of changes that are inherent in the language itself are called linguistic or interlinguistic, and the factors associated

with the history of the people, with the general development of human society is extra linguistic. These two concepts and two sides of the history of the language are constantly connected. The accumulation of knowledge about the history of the development of different aspects of the language should eventually lead to such a level of final preparation, when with the help of an etymological dictionary, and to a large extent without it, one can explain the origins of forms and phenomena reflected in any modern word.

The complexity of the meaning of the word, the obligatory but flexible interconnection of its components - denotation, concept and form - makes it possible to correlate one name with several denotations. The essence of rethinking the meaning of the word lies in the fact that the name of one denotation extends to another, if their concepts are somewhat similar. In this case, the word continues to exist in its original form. The development of a word and changing the meaning is influenced by both linguistic and extra-linguistic changes in the life of society. They can be viewed both in diachronic and in synchronic; however, the moment when the changed meaning enters the language is not exactly fixed, and the process of revision in the language, almost continuously, it should be noted that, changes in the meaning of a word are caused by the different needs of the linguistic society [7, p. 54.]

First of all, an extra linguistic change in the meaning of a word can probably occur when a new denotation- an object or concept appears in the life of society. So, with the development of electrical engineering, in the word core (horny capsule containing seeds of apple, pear, etc.) a new component appears that calls a new object - bar of soft iron forming center of electro-magnet or induction coil. Changing the meaning of the word it can be associated with a change in the concept of something already existing. For example the concept of a small quantity, conveyed by the word *"atom"* applied to any subject, until the 19th century. With the development of physic, the concept of small quantities changes and the word *"atom"* acquires a terminological meaning (supposed ultimate particle or matter).

Among the extra linguistic reasons for the change in the meaning of the word, it is especially necessary to highlight the euphemistic substitutions. Euphemism (Greek *eo* - "beautifully", *phemo* - "I say") is a more delicate designation of a phenomenon or an object that is undesirable for mentioning for moral and ethical reasons. So, instead of the word cancer, rumor, it is preferable to say growth; instead of fatal - inoperable, etc. A large number of euphemisms are used, in particular, to denote death: pass away, perish, join the better, kick the bucket, go to green pastures, etc. It is easy to see that euphemism affects all stylistic levels of speech and is not limited to the selection of a synonymous lexical unit. Euphemism is often used by journalists to mitigate the effect on the reader of certain events of a political, social or commercial nature. It is impossible not to mention that the concept of "political correctness", which has become very common in recent years. Concept of "Political correctness" is usually required when the topic of conversation concerns issues of race, gender or social relations.

The process of linguistic changes in the word occurred in the Middle English period. At that time, under the influence of borrowed words, the original ones often changed their stylistic affiliation. For example, with the original word *foe*, which, when the borrowing *enemi* (modern English, enemy) appeared, was pushed into the narrow stylistic sphere of poetry [29, p. 50-58]. The struggle of synonyms can lead to more significant changes in the semantic structure of the word, as happened, for example, with the verb starve, which in the Old English period had the

meaning of "die". Under the pressure of the synonym die, its meaning first narrowed to "die of hunger", and then changed altogether (modern English - "to starve"). Linguistic factor for changing the meaning of a word is considered to be ellipsis, that is, a contraction of a phrase, in which the semantic condensation occurs - the remaining word absorbs the meaning of the entire combination.

A very similar process occurs when the meaning of a word changes under the influence of a combination of a sustainable, phrase logical unit. Standing out from such a unit, the word, as it were, carries away traces of phrase logical meaning. So, in the word brick, the meaning tactless appears under the influence of the phrase logical phrase to drop a brick - to say or do something tactless; the word chaff (outer part of grain, removed before the grain is used as food) takes on the meaning of "easy trick" in the proverb "An old bird isn't caught with chaff". Such changes in meaning are not always registered by dictionaries, since their connection with phrase logical units is too rigid and the actualization of the meaning occurs in a rather narrow context. There is no doubt, however, that changes in the total volume of the meaning of the word under the influence of these reasons are quite regular [9, p.50-58].

A special place among the linguistic reasons for changing the meaning of a word is occupied by a shift in meaning based on the transfer of the name. The possibility of such a transfer lies in the very essence of the meaning of the word, namely in the flexible connection between its components such as concept and form. In the presence of different denotations, a partial generality of the concept is possible, which is reflected in the use of the old form for it. The types of transfer depend on the type of relationship between the denotation and its name. It is customary to distinguish two main types of such connections - implication (based on a logical premise that implies a connection between a part and a whole) and qualification (assuming the presence of a common feature in different denotations). Each of these types combines different types of transfer. Let's consider them in more detail.

The implication type includes such types of transfer as metonymy, synecdoche and conversion, and one should not forget that we are not talking about stylistic devices related to the sphere of speech activity, but about the natural linguistic processes of forming and changing the meaning of a lexical unit.

Metonymic transfer (metonymy - "renaming") presupposes the presence of a real, and not imaginary, connection between two denotations that are in a contiguity relationship. Such a connection can be spatial relations; in this case, the name of the place refers to people or objects that are constantly there: town (The whole town was asleep); hall (The hall was silent); Whitehall - government British Government (policy); kettle (The kettle is boiling) etc.

A type of metonymy is synecdoche ("co-implication"), a type of transfer in which either the name of the part is used to denote the whole (the Crown = monarchy), or the specific name replaces the generic one (penny = (a pretty penny) a good sum of money) etc.

The implication type of transfer of meaning also includes conversion, which reflects a view of any sign of a denotation from different angles. So, the adjective sad can convey opposite meanings in the sentences *It is sad* (experiencing a state of sadness) and *His story is sad* (causes a state of sadness). A similar conversion relationship is observed with the transfer of meaning in

the verb wear: The coat wears long (the subject is exposed) and Not wears a coat (the subject is acting).

The qualifying type of transfer is based on the presence of a common feature in several denotations and includes metaphor, synesthesia and functional transfer. It is worth recalling once again that this does not mean stylistic devices, the action of which is limited by the framework of a certain text, but the process of developing the meaning of a word in the language system.

Synesthesia ("co-feeling") unites denotations by the similarity of their perception by the senses. So, the synesthetic transfer is manifested in the meaning of the adjective soft with its various combinations: *soft music, voice, whispers - quiet, pleasant to hear, tender;*

All the reasons discussed above lead to a change in the meaning of the word. According to the logical scheme proposed by G. Paul back in the 19th century, a change in meaning can take place in several directions: 1) expansion of meaning; 2) narrowing the meaning; 3) displacement (shift or transfer) of the value. With the expansion of the meaning, the specific concept inherent in the denotatum develops into a generic one, in other words, generalization occurs. The narrowing of the meaning, on the contrary, assumes that the original meaning appears as generic, and the changed one - as one of its constituent species. In modern linguistic literature, the term "specialization", introduced by M. Breal, is more often used, since it more accurately conveys what is happening with the initial volume of the concept. Changes of the third type (shift (shift, transfer) of the value), unlike the first two types, do not proceed gradually; as a rule, such a transfer is carried out by the speaker consciously. The consolidation of the result in the language occurs on the condition that the basis for the transfer is recognized by the linguistic majority, that is, stable collective associations are formed.

The development of the English language as a representative of the Germanic languages was formed, passing through the stages of formation, due to similar historical factors.
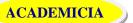
The development of European national languages (and the linguistic norm (unification of spelling, creation of the first national grammars and dictionaries) is closely connected with the emergence of printing. This is explained by the need to normalize the social use of the language, which now functions not only in oral and handwritten, but also in printed form. Thus, a written norm begins to be developed. It is discussed and is gradually born in normalizing works, grammars and dictionaries. It is interesting that the emerging European dictionaries of the interpretive type are based on the grammatical canon of the native speech - the norm, at the same time being the milestones of its creation

Considering the events that influenced the creation and dissemination of standards, it is especially emphasized that in England - this is the unification of the country around London, the invasion of the Danes, the threat of the disappearance of the national language during the Norman Conquest. The end of the war with Napoleon and the return of European interest in the country played a critical role in establishing the standard within the country and spreading it around the world as an international language. In the middle of the XIX century the stage of creating the norm of literary languages of the classical era ends and the modern stage of the development of languages begins.

To sum up, the language used by native speakers is far from a single standard and is a mixture of normative, regional and socially determined variants of vocabulary and grammar. Thus, it seems

possible to conclude that the current state of the norm is flexible and is characterized by elasticity and variability.

A significant influence on the development of the language system is exerted by the influencing language, which plays a dominant role in a certain historical period of time. So, the English language was influenced by the Latin language, French, Italian, and Spanish.

Recently, in the English language, it has been observed that a characteristic process of rapid simplification of pronunciation, the unification of many regional forms and a tolerant attitude towards them within the framework of modern English, as well as a significant increase in variability at the phonetic level, which was the inevitable result of the wide spread of the language.

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