

SOCIOLINGUISTICS: LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY

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Abstract: This article talks about the theoretical basis and interdisciplinary character of sociolinguistics, focusing on how it relates to social sciences like sociology, ethnography, and social psychology. It looks at how language and society affect each other, focusing on how language shapes identity, communication, and cultural continuity. The idea of language standardization, the several types of languages (ancient, local, pidgin, and artificial), and the history of sociolinguistic theory are all given special emphasis. There is a discussion of what I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay and other important scholars have done. The essay also talks about how important sociolinguistics is for understanding language policy, language planning, and the social and cultural setting in which language is used.

Keywords: sociolinguistics, language and society, standardization, language types, identity, Baudouin de Courtenay.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada sotsiolingvistika fanining nazariy asoslari hamda uning boshqa ijtimoiy fanlar bilan, xususan, sotsiologiya, etnografiya va ijtimoiy psixologiya bilan uzviy bog'liqligi tahlil etilgan. Til va jamiyat o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sir, tilning shaxsiy va ijtimoiy identifikatsiyadagi, madaniy merosni saqlab qolishdagi o'rni yoritilgan. Xususan, tilni me'yorlashtirish jarayoni, tillarning turlari (qadimiy, mahalliy, pijin, sun'iy tillar) va sotsiolingvistika nazariyasining shakllanishi muhokama qilinadi. I.A. Boduen de Kurtene va boshqa yetuk olimlarning hissasi alohida ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Shuningdek, til siyosati, til rejalashtirish va tilning sotsiomadaniy kontekstdagi roli ham tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: sotsiolingvistika, til va jamiyat, me'yorlashtirish, til turlari, identitet, Boduen de Kurtene.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются теоретические основы и междисциплинарный характер социолингвистики, а также её связь с другими социальными науками — социологией, этнографией и социальной психологией. Анализируется взаимодействие между языком и обществом, подчёркивается значение языка в формировании идентичности, коммуникации и сохранении культурных традиций. Особое внимание уделяется процессу нормализации языка, классификации языков (древние, местные, пиджин и искусственные языки), а также историческому развитию социолингвистических идей. Освещены научные взгляды И.А. Бодуэна де Куртенэ и

других ключевых исследователей. Также рассматриваются вопросы языковой политики, планирования и социокультурного аспекта использования языка.

Ключевые слова: социолингвистика, язык и общество, нормализация, типы языков, идентичность, Бодуэн де Куртенэ.

Introduction

Sociolinguistics is the study of how language and society are connected. The name itself is made up of two words: "societas," which means "society" in Latin, and "linguistics," which means "the study of language." Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics, but it is also an interdisciplinary field that works closely with sociology, social psychology, and ethnography. It looks at how language is used in social situations, how it grows and changes, and how it works, stressing the idea that language and society help each other.

H. Currie, an American researcher, first used the word "sociolinguistics" in linguistics in 1952. This was the first time that language was officially recognized as a universal human phenomenon, even though the idea had already been around for a while. Russian linguists researched this field in the 1920s and 1930s under names like "social linguistics" and "sociolinguistics," which were in accordance with the ideas of the time. Later, in the 1950s, people agreed that "sociolinguistics" was the best name because it clearly shows how language is related to society, national traditions, cultural values, and customs. Sociolinguistics is the study of how language affects society and how society affects language. It is an important part in building relationships between different fields. I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay said, "Language only exists in human society, so we must always pay attention to both its psychological and social aspects." Linguistics should be based on more than simply individual psychology; it should also be based on social. Several researchers, such as I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, Y.D. Polivanov, L.P. Yakubinsky, V.M. Zhirmunsky, B.A. Larin, A.M. Selishchev, G.O. Vinokur, and others, had a big impact on the development of sociolinguistics as a science. As science and technology advanced, linguistics, like other fields, started to grow quickly.

Sociolinguistic studies conducted in the 1970s and 1980s were largely shaped by the language policies and state requirements of that period and were often approached one-sidedly.

Sociolinguistics also studies how languages become standardized. Standardization implies setting rules and standards for how a language should be used, including rules for grammar and writing. A standardized language is usually a national language that most people in society agree on as a way to talk to each other. languages in religion, education, and government, but of days they are largely utilized for religious or academic purposes. Sociolinguistic Role: They often have cultural and historical value. They affect modern languages and are researched in historical linguistics and comparative studies. Latin, Ancient Greek, Sanskrit, and Classical Arabic are among examples.

Indigenous or Local Languages: These are languages that are only spoken by certain ethnic or regional groups, usually in small areas. Sociolinguistic Role: Important for keeping local identity, traditions, oral literature, and ethnolinguistic heritage alive. A lot of the time, they are in danger from globalization or the main national languages. Characteristics: It might not have a written form and isn't very useful outside of the community. certain examples are Quechua

(Andes), Mapuche (Chile), Balochi (Pakistan), and certain Uzbek regional languages. Languages that are made simpler so that people who speak different native languages can talk to each other, usually for work or trade. Sociolinguistic Role: Help people talk to each other even when they don't speak the same language. Not spoken as first languages. Features: less vocabulary, easier grammar, and no native speakers at first. Nigerian Pidgin English and Tok Pisin (Papua New Guinea, which changed from a pidgin to a creole). Languages that start out as pidgin languages and then become the native language of a community. Ancient languages are the first languages that people spoke and wrote. They were the basis for many other languages that came after them. They were utilized to make early monuments to culture and literature. Latin is a well-known example of an old language that has had a big impact on human civilization. Local (indigenous) languages are spoken by smaller groups of people and generally don't have a written form. These languages are only spoken and are used for everyday communication in local communities. Pidgin languages are produced when European and local languages mix. People who live in port cities and trade centers often utilize pidgins as their second language. Artificial (constructed) languages are languages that were made on purpose to be used over the world. Polish linguist L. Zamenhof made up Esperanto, which is thought to be an artificial language. It has words from European languages, its syntax is agglutinative, and it utilizes writing based on Latin. Sociolinguistics looks at how language and society are connected by using both general and specialized rules and patterns of language.

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