

**IDEAS THAT LED TO THE EMERGENCE OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS AND THE
STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY**

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the emergence of ideas that led to the emergence of sociolinguistics, the importance of theories in them. In the first half of the twentieth century, such ideas arose that without them it is difficult to imagine modern sociolinguistics. Changes and updates in society are primarily reflected in the vocabulary of the language. In most of linguistics, the study of language as a systemic structural phenomenon has long dominated its interpretation as a largely orphaned structure. But over time, the approach to language has changed. Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society, exploring how social factors such as class, gender, ethnicity, age, and context influence language use. Unlike traditional linguistics, which often focuses on the structure and function of language in isolation, sociolinguistics is concerned with how language varies across different social groups and settings, and how these variations reflect and perpetuate societal structures.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Slang, National Language, Dialect, Social Differentiation, Society, Social Context, language variation, social identity, code-switching, triglossia, language and power, social class, ethnicity, linguistic diversity, language and identity, inclusivity, communication.

INTRODUCTION

At the heart of sociolinguistics is the idea that language is not a neutral, static entity but is deeply embedded in social contexts. People don't speak in the same way across all situations or with all individuals. Instead, they adjust their language based on who they are talking to, where they are, and what they are discussing. For instance, a person might use formal language when addressing a superior at work but adopt a more casual tone when speaking to friends. These adjustments are not random; they are influenced by the social dynamics at play.

In the first half of the twentieth century, such ideas arose, without which it is difficult to imagine modern sociolinguistics:

- 1) the idea of social differentiation arising from the social status of the bearer of a particular national language in society. (I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay, E. D. Polivanov, L. P. Yakubinsky, V. M. Zhirmunsky, B. A. Larin, A. M. Selishchev, G. O. Vinokur, B. Gavranek, A. Mathesius);
- 2) the idea that all means of language are distributed in the process of communication, and the division of communication into processes is provided based on social conditions (S. Bally);
- 3) the idea of using methods of studying rural dialects in the study of the urban language (B.A. Larin);
- 4) the idea that the rate of evolution of a language depends on the rate of development of society and that changes in society lead to changes in the language. (E.D Polivanov);

Since the famous Russian scientist Polivanov expresses this idea, we see how close it is to reality. In particular, the linguist N. Makhmudov will also pass. "Changes and innovations in

society are primarily reflected in the vocabulary of the language. For example, before independence, the word "rich" had a negative connotation. In the old dictionary, this is described as "the wealth obtained with the help of human power, the world was acquired by (man)." In nowadays ... in the full sense of the word ... he began to name what the world acquired through the hadith of his entrepreneurship);

5) the idea of division into social dialects with territorial division into dialects (E.D Polivanov);

6) the study of slang, argo and other spheres of manifestation of social language for understanding the system of the national language (B. A. Larin, V. M. Zhirmunsky, D. S. Likhachev, etc.).

By the second half of the twentieth century, the American descriptive school played an important role in translating theoretical ideas into reality. The uniqueness of American life has led to differences in speech. The structural structure of the language has undergone significant changes as a result of the migration to this state of people of different nationalities from all over the world and their interaction with each other and with local Indians. Scientists from the United States who studied these changes W. Labov, A. D. Grimshaw, G. Curry. As a result of Roger's continuous scientific work, this area has received full theoretical and practical confirmation.

Key Concepts in Sociolinguistics:

1. Language Variation:

One of the central tenets of sociolinguistics is the concept of language variation. Language varies across different social groups and can be examined in multiple ways:

2. Regional Variation:

Different geographical areas may have distinct accents, vocabulary, and pronunciation. For example, American English speakers from the South might use words and expressions that differ from those used by people from the North.

3. Social Variation:

Social factors such as social class, ethnicity, and education level influence how people speak. People from higher socioeconomic backgrounds might use more standardized forms of language, while individuals from working-class backgrounds may use regional dialects or non-standard forms.

4. Style and Register:

The way people speak can change depending on the level of formality required by the situation. These changes are not just superficial but reflect deeper cultural norms and social expectations.

5. Code-Switching and Code-Mixing:

Code-switching refers to the practice of alternating between two or more languages or dialects within a conversation, often in response to social cues. For instance, a bilingual speaker might switch between English and Spanish depending on the person they're speaking to or the

context of the conversation. Code-mixing, which is closely related, involves the blending of words or phrases from different languages in a single sentence or discourse.

Both code-switching and code-mixing reveal the flexibility of language and how speakers navigate their social worlds. They also highlight how people's linguistic practices can signal their identity, cultural affiliation, or group membership.

6. Triglossia:

This concept refers to a situation where two languages or dialects are used by a community under different social conditions. In triglossic communities, one variety of language is used in formal settings, like education or government, while the other is used in everyday conversation. An example of triglossia is the use of Modern Standard Arabic in formal contexts across the Arab world, while various regional dialects of Arabic are spoken in casual settings.

7. Language and Power:

Sociolinguistics also delves into how language can reflect and reinforce power dynamics in society. The language people use can signal their social status and influence how they are perceived. For example, the way politicians speak, the use of inclusive language, or the dominance of a particular language (*such as English in global business*) can shape social hierarchies. Language can also serve as a tool for social change. Movements advocating for linguistic rights, such as the preservation of indigenous languages or the promotion of gender-neutral language, demonstrate how language can be a vehicle for challenging societal norms and advocating for equality.

Materials and methods of research.

One of the founders of modern sociolinguistics, American researcher William Labov, evaluates science as a field that studies "language in a social context." If we pay attention to this definition, we will see that sociologists pay attention to the language itself, to its internal structure and to the extent to which people who make up a particular society use this language. It takes into account all the factors influencing the language - from the specific characteristics of the speaker (age, gender, level of education and culture, type of profession, etc.) to the characteristics of a specific speech process.

At a scientific conference at the University of Pennsylvania on January 23, 1997, William Labov gave a lecture in which he described science as follows. "Sociolinguistics is a field of research based on new methods currently recognized in America, that is, on numbering (statistics) taking into account phonetic, morphological and lexical changes in words".

For example, in 1966, W. Labov's research aimed at identifying differences in the language of white and black children. The term "ebony" is introduced (the language of all blacks, regardless of where they live). The African American dialect differed from other dialects of the English language in its lexical richness and grammatical structure.

In most of linguistics, the study of language as a systemic structural phenomenon has long dominated its interpretation as a largely orphaned structure. As experts rightly point out, "in the main directions of structural linguistics, the main attention is paid to the immanent (internal) features of the language system, the connection of this system with a person, society, thinking and other extralinguistic factors is completely ignored";

Sociolinguistics, on the other hand, focuses on the laws of the use of language, that is, on the manifestations of speech. Therefore, researchers note the importance of creating a theory of the use of language as the main task of sociolinguistics, the formation of a general theory of the role of language in public life, the development of speech ethics, the rules of speech discipline;

Results

If we talk about the role of sociolinguistics in linguistics, we see that it is closely related to all areas. In particular, functional styles of speech are forms associated with the use of language in society, its adaptation to various social spheres, social functions, so that all the flavor and rich lifestyle of the language manifests itself directly. This means that without sociolinguistics, it is impossible to develop laws for functional styles of speech. From this point of view, there are many points of intersection of sociolinguistics and stylistics, considering many other - many methodological - connotative features.

So, if we talk about the internal factor, then it includes: "community language + language tradition + language competence + speech practice (synchronous) + values + the initial state of the language + practical appearance of the language (speech)";

It should be noted that the language undergoes changes as a result of a combination of external and internal factors. It is with this pure language that its appearance in various fields is used in different terms. For example, origin is defined as L1, function or L2. The language of representatives of a social group is slang, argo, barbaric words...

Thus, the sociological approach to language has the following characteristics:

- determines the degree of use of the speaker;
- takes the internal structure of the language;
- does not conduct special studies of the structural structure of the language, which is the object of generative linguistics;
- studies external factors affecting the language;
- classifies speech manifestations caused by external factors;
- studies the problems of bilingualism
- diglossia, bilingualism and multilingualism;
- studies the origin and development of slang, slang in the language;

Conclusion

Sociolinguistics is an essential field for understanding how language functions in society. By examining the ways in which language varies across different social contexts and how it influences identity, power, and social relationships, sociolinguistics provides valuable insights into the intricate links between language and society. As we continue to live in a highly interconnected and multicultural world, sociolinguistic research helps us navigate the complexities of communication, inclusivity, and cultural exchange.

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