

THE RELATIONSHIP OF LANGUAGE WITH SOCIETY AS A SOCIAL EVENT

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ARTICLE INFO.

Key words:

Society, language, speech, sociolinguistics, dialect, ethnolinguistics, communicative, social phenomenon.

Annotation

Language has been in constant contact in all walks of life since the advent of language in society. The two cannot develop independently of each other. The main purpose of the existence of language in society is a means of communication and exchange of information between people. The laws and categories of language originate and develop in society. The formation and development of human consciousness in society, the creation and sharing of culture, of course, is directly related to language.

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Language is the most important means of human communication. Language is the most important tool for people to communicate with each other. People use language to express their thoughts and feelings. The role of language in the formation of human society is incomparable. With the advent of language (which scientists believe occurred during the primitive community system), society began to develop rapidly. Anthropological studies of language formation in the human child have shown that language is not a social phenomenon that suddenly appeared in human society, it gradually formed and then developed on the basis of communicative signals of primitive people and reached a modern state. That is, human language has evolved over a long period of time.

Just as man himself came into being through labor, so language came into being through human labor. At a certain stage of human development, more precisely, during the primitive community system, in the process of human labor, there was a desire to express their thoughts and feelings to each other, and this led to the emergence of the first simple language. Since language and society are events that affect each other and contribute to the development of one another, it is natural that changes in society are quickly reflected in language. These changes are most reflected in the vocabulary of the language. The sounds of speech in a language, the grammatical structure of the language, that is, the location of parts of speech, the system of phrases may not change for a long time. But the words in the language change often. A society without language cannot be a language without a society, so language is a social phenomenon, that is, language belongs to the whole society, not to an individual, and is formed and developed with the help of the members of that society. As a society develops, concepts of change and new words to describe them appear in the language. This means that language is always in harmony with society. It has been a long time since the human mind fully understood the fact that the emergence of language, its perfection, and the fact that the social environment, the human community, is the decisive factor in such a complex process as the attainment of such a great blessing. [1. 35]

The relationship between language and society is one of the central problems of modern linguistics, which is formed on the basis of more specific problems: the social nature of the emergence, development and functioning of language; the nature of his relationship with society; social differentiation of language according to the division of society into classes, strata and groups; social differences due to the diversity of language uses; the relationship of languages in bilingual and multilingual societies; conditions for one of the languages to act as a means of interethnic communication; forms of society's conscious influence on language.

Language arises, develops and exists in society only as a social phenomenon. Its main purpose is to serve the needs of human society and, above all, to provide communication between members of a particular social community. We have already given a detailed definition of the concept of society. Society is not just a collection of human beings, but a system of different relations between people belonging to one or another social, professional, gender and age, ethnic, ethnographic, religious group, where everyone occupies a certain place. and therefore performs functions and duties as the owner of a particular social entity.

An individual can be identified as a member of society through many relationships that connect him or her to other people. The characteristics of a person's linguistic behavior and his behavior in general are largely determined by social factors. The relationship between language and society is still controversial in science. However, the most common view is that the connection between language and society is twofold. Language, as a social phenomenon, occupies a special place among other beings in society and has qualitative features. Language is a necessity for the development and civilization of mankind in general, along with other interrelated social phenomena in society, and is part of the spiritual culture, beyond the material. Thus, language serves as a universal means of communication between people. Despite some social barriers, it preserves the unity of peoples in times of historical change of generations and social formations, thereby uniting people in their time, territory and social space.

Language is able to reflect changes in the life of society in all areas, which significantly distinguishes it from all other social phenomena. To describe language in detail and to identify it as a social phenomenon, it is necessary to consider the following aspects:

- 1) a language derived from the specific nature of serving society.
- 2) the language of origin, depending on the development and state of society;
- 3) the role of society in the creation and formation of language. In this sense, language cannot be indifferent to the social divisions within a society.

When we look at the formation of language, we can see that it differs from other social phenomena through a number of important features.

- a) Language has become a necessary condition for the existence of society throughout human history. The existence of any social phenomenon in time is limited: it first appears at some point in human society, transforms or disappears, so it is not eternal. Unlike the non-permanent, temporary phenomena of social life, language has existed since the time when mankind was united as a community;
- b) The existence of language is a necessary condition for material and spiritual existence in all spheres of social space. Language is the most important and basic means of communication and is inseparable from any social feature of man;
- c) language is social but not dependent. The globalization of language, its universality, its inclusion in all forms of social life and social consciousness make it an superfluous group. However, this does not mean that he is extrasocial;
- d) language is a phenomenon of human spiritual culture, one of the forms of social consciousness (everyday consciousness, morality and law, religious consciousness and art, ideology, politics, science).

It is a means of communication, a semantic shell of social consciousness. A clear human form of expressing social experience (cultural norms and traditions, natural sciences and technological knowledge) is realized through language;

e) Language is conditioned and oriented by social history. The connection between the history of language and the history of society is clear: there are features of language and linguistic situations that correspond to certain stages of ethnic and social history. Thus, we can also talk about the specificity of languages or the linguistic situation in primitive societies, in the Middle Ages, and in the present. Language preserves the unity of peoples in the historical transformation of generations and social formations in spite of social barriers, unites peoples in time, geographically and socially;

f) The role and place of language in human society is a source of its ambiguity (stability and mobility, statistics and dynamics). Language changes as society adapts to new needs. On the other hand, these changes should be socially oriented and not undermine mutual understanding.

In addition to helping people understand each other, language creates a broad foundation for creativity. There are so many poems and songs in different languages of the world. We read literature, we develop, we learn new things, we learn some skills. It all comes down to words. When synthesized with other forms of art, it is able to create real works.

With the help of language, our history is restored. Most of the events, the historical dates are passed on by word of mouth, about the past, about how everything happened before we appeared.

Language refers to social phenomena that take place throughout the life of human society. History does not know a single human community, no one who does not use language. And this is understandable. Man exists only in society. He is always in touch with other people.

Language is the main wealth of any state. Language is at the center of history and is an important part of the spirit of the nation, the aspirations of the world, the centuries-old experience of the people, the national identity. Losing your mother tongue can have a devastating effect on your personality. If the language is fully functional, then the nation is spiritually strong. By preserving the mother tongue, the state can really develop today and in the future. "A linguistic community is a set of people who are socially, politically and culturally interconnected, interacting with each other and with different social institutions in their daily lives using one or more languages. The boundaries of language distribution do not always correspond to the boundaries of syllables. For example, in modern Africa, people in several countries speak one language, while in another country they communicate in several languages. Therefore, the unity of linguistic and social features is important in defining the concept of linguistic community. If we take only the linguistic features, then we are talking only about the language that does not depend on the environment, if we rely only on social criteria, then the language that operates in this social community will be ignored." [2. 9]

Language is just a means of communicating with each other, transmitted through thoughts, desires, emotions. Language is a means of communication between the peoples of one state and the peoples of another. The role of dialogue in interethnic, international and even interethnic relations varies. Some use language only for everyday communication, while others remove internal and even any functions, such as to store science. At the same time, there are narrow and wide languages of communication and "world languages", the classification of which reflects the distribution of language to such an extent that it is reflected in the development of its functions, suitability and ability to various areas of modern life.

Language is the property of the community, it communicates between the members of the community and allows them to convey and store the necessary information about any event in a person's material and spiritual life. Language as a collective property has been formed over the centuries.

Language is a constantly evolving, evolving social phenomenon. Language development is directly related to the development of society. The development of a language is first and foremost reflected in

its vocabulary. Changes in people's lives, the development of science and culture enrich the vocabulary. The sound system and grammatical structure of a language change very slowly. This can only be seen by studying the history of language.

Throughout the development of human society, the relationship of language to society as a means of communication has been interpreted differently. Different ideas, different theories have emerged. Some groups understood language as a living organism. Some saw it as an immutable reality. Such views can be critically analyzed and summarized as follows:

1. Language is not a natural-biological phenomenon.
2. The existence and development of language does not depend on the laws of nature.
3. Language is not related to the nature, race or lineage of people.
4. Only people who are organized as a society have a language as a means of communication. Language is a social phenomenon based on the centuries-old historical and social experience of human society. Everything that happens in society is, in a sense, expressed in language. The social nature of language is reflected in its presence in society and its service to society.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society, as well as aspects of language related to philosophy, social psychology, and ethnography. Sociolinguistics studies the following issues:

- 1) Society and language are interrelated, balanced historical processes and events.
- 2) As society develops, the social functions of language also improve.
- 3) The vocabulary of the literary language and dialects expands and grows.
- 4) The languages of peoples with similar living environments, similar lifestyles and economic relations are intertwined. Languages are affected not only lexically but also grammatically.

Thus, language has a social character, because it occurs in the process of development of society, labor activity. Language is a social weapon that exists only in society, among people. The fate of a language depends on its survival and development only in a society that speaks it. Language dies with society, just as it dies with society. It was mentioned above that Latin and Sanskrit are dead languages, because there are no people who speak these languages and consider it as their mother tongue. Today, these languages have a dictionary structure, a set of sounds, and grammar. thinking about, can be compared with other languages. But there is no development in these languages, and it is still the same as it was in the past. [3. 7-9]

True, physiologically, the tongue is a mobile part of vertebrates, including humans, located in the oral cavity. But animal language is only for eating and tasting. In addition to the characteristics of animals, human language performs an extremely important function, that is, the communicative social function of human society.

It should be noted that the natural-biological characteristics of a human being are independent of society other than human society, for example, the perfection of a newborn's life (breathing, sight, eating, walking etc.) develops and grows in accordance with the laws of nature. But language is not such a natural phenomenon.

You have to have a community of people to talk and think. Hence, the following conclusion can be drawn from the above considerations: first, language is not a natural biological phenomenon; second, the existence and development of language do not depend on the laws of nature; third, language does not depend on people's natural characteristics (black and white and other racial characteristics); and fourth, that only people who are organized as a society have a language of communication.

Consequently, language is not a natural-biological phenomenon, but a non-subjective social

phenomenon that serves society as the most important means of communication in human society. In the early days, despite the fact that society was divided into opposing groups, language did not serve the needs of a single group, it served all members of society equally. The process of production involves the interaction of different groups of people in society, and language is an important means of communication in the development of all spheres of society in the organization of production.

Language is a social phenomenon that is shaped not by a particular group but by the whole society and its members throughout the centuries-long historical process of human society. At the same time, language is not the product of one epoch, of any socio-economic society, but of several epochs in the history of society as a whole, and serves equally to the various strata of society.

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