

## The Formation of Sociolinguistics as a Science and a Place in Linguistics

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### ABSTRACT

The article examines the emergence of the science of sociolinguistics, role in the area of linguistics. About the researchers who contributed to the development of science and their scientific activities.

**KEYWORDS:** *sociolinguistics, social conditions, external factors, language, parole, blingvism, multilingualism*

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies language in relation to social conditions. The term "social condition" refers to the influence of external and internal factors on the language. Research methods should take into account a sociological approach. In other words, these factors play an important role in the development of the language. An external factor is a collection of people, society, social stratification of society - age, status, culture and level of education, living conditions, etc. External factors directly lead to changes in internal factors. These obligatory changes in the internal factor gave rise to the field of the sociological application of language. The peculiarity of this science is that it is a scientific analysis of certain common features, contradictions and differences between the "street" language and the literary language, subject to the rules.

The imbalance between language and its perception has existed since time immemorial. At the same time, the difference in language expression from a social point of view has long attracted the attention of many language experts. In the field of linguistics, Gonzalo de Correas, professor at the University of Salamanca, Spain, gave the first scientific information on this matter at the beginning of the 17th century. We can observe these differences in the speech of the population, distinguished gentlemen and officials, historians, scientists, elderly people, women and men and even small children"[1].

The term "sociolinguistics" was first used in 1952 by the American sociologist Herman Kerry. In fact, research in this area takes into account its roots in the early 19th century, and the foundations go back to European and Russian linguistics. The most important ideas of modern sociolinguistics in Russia in the first half of the 20th century were I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, E.D. Polivanov, L. Yakubinsky, V.M. Zhirmunsky, B. M. Selishchev, V. V. Vinogradov, G. Vinokur; In France, F. Bruno, A. Mee, P. Lafargue; In Switzerland S. Bally and A. Sesche; Dj. Vandrislar Belgium, B. Havranek in Czechoslovakia. We see this in the research of Matesius and others.

The famous Russian linguist of Polish origin I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay was "one of the first to introduce the study of language as a living human language" [2]. He emphasized the need for language learning in close connection with the human factor, which is the creator. As

a result, the human factor came to the fore and a social approach to language emerged.

We see in the studies of many scientists of world linguistics that the sociological aspect of language is the main condition. Although the German scientist Schleicher viewed language as an organism, he did not deny that language is a social phenomenon [3]. The term "organism" means "function of the organism" and explained it as follows: "language is ... a means arising from the activity of organs" [4].

Thus, the Russian scientist moves away from the erroneous idea of language as a living organism and approaches that it is a social phenomenon. Since language is a product of human speech, it arises, develops and gradually improves as a result of human activity. I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay conducts deep research among people in order to study the language, analyzes the phonetic structure of the language. He independently develops a method of scientific full reflection of the language - a transcription system. V. Assessing the work of I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, Sherba states: "... he was one of the first to study phonetics with deep understanding" [5].

Thus, I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay achieves his goal by focusing not only on the internal "original" side of the language, but also on the "external factors" influencing it. From all of the above, it follows that external factors affecting the language are social and psychological in nature.

As a result of the holistic development of society, views such as naturalism, erroneous in linguistics, disappeared, and the scientific study of language as a social phenomenon began to be observed in countries such as Russia, France and the Czech Republic. The linguistic institutions of these countries began to study language as a social phenomenon along with generative linguistics. Ferdinand de Saussure's views can be a prime example of this. He distinguishes between language (*langue*), speech (*parole*) and speech (*langage*). He considers speech activity to be multidisciplinary and connects it with several disciplines: physics, physiology, psychology. Evaluating speech as an individual phenomenon, language is a social and collective expression of speech abilities, a set of necessary conditions, a manifestation of a specific personality - that is knowledge, experience, age, sex of a person ... [7].

Ferdinand de Saussure's distinction between language and speech is one of the great steps towards the emergence of sociolinguistics.

The American descriptive school has been instrumental in bringing theoretical ideas to life. The uniqueness of

American life has led to differences in speech. The migration of people of different nationalities from all over the world and their interaction with each other and with the native Indians led to significant changes in the structure of the language. American scientists William Labov and Naom Homsy, who studied these changes, found theoretical and practical implications. completeness in the field.

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.

William Labov, speaking at a scientific conference at the University of Pennsylvania on January 23, 1997, described science as follows. "Sociolinguistics is a branch of science that studies the methods currently used in America, is based on numbering (statistics), taking into account phonetic, morphological and lexical changes of words" [8]. It should be noted that, unlike generative linguistics, sociolinguistics studies the characteristics of the ideal mother tongue, which expresses correct sentences in a particular language, comparing it with the practical language of a society that violates the norms of speech, makes mistakes and confuses others. language elements.

Thus, the sociological approach to language has the following characteristics: -determines the degree of speaker use; - 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, blinguisim and multilingualism; - studies the origin and development of slang, slang in the language; This branch of linguistics is the latest field that is closely related to the development of society and is embodied in the form of a developing science. The role of sociolinguistics in the system of sciences is also unique, since it combines changes in language into a single object of study and determines its development and decline.

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