

НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ 1

Современные направления лингвистических исследований

INFLUENCE OF SOCIOLINGUISTIC FACTORS ON LANGUAGE

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This article talks about sociolinguistics, the connection between language and society, and how different social factors change language. It also gives information about studies in this field, how languages change in different social conditions, language policies, and sociolinguistic approaches.

Key words: *sociolinguistics; language; society; dialect; bilingualism; language variation; language policy; language and culture*

ВЛИЯНИЕ СОЦИОЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ ФАКТОРОВ НА ЯЗЫК

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В этой статье рассказывается о социолингвистике, связи между языком и обществом, и о том, как различные социальные факторы изменяют язык. В ней также представлена информация об исследованиях в этой области, о том, как изменяются языки в различных социальных условиях, о языковой политике и социолингвистических подходах.

Ключевые слова: *социолингвистика; язык; общество; диалект; билингвизм; языковая вариативность; языковая политика; язык и культура*

Language is a fundamental part of human society, evolving alongside societal changes and the way people live. Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. It examines how language is influenced by social groups, how people use language in different contexts, and how social factors shape language. Unlike traditional linguistics, which often views language as static, sociolinguistics sees language as dynamic, constantly moving, changing, and growing.

Sociolinguistics is closely connected to other fields such as cognitive linguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, ethnopsycholinguistics, and pragma linguistics. Together, these fields explore how language interacts with human cognition, culture, psychology, and social behavior.

Sociolinguistics studies various aspects of language and society, including:

1. Social Groups and Dialects

Different social groups often speak in distinct ways, leading to the creation of dialects. For example:

- In Uzbekistan, younger generations frequently use slang and borrowed words from Russian, English, and Turkish, especially in urban areas like Tashkent.

Words like "*chill*" (relax) or "*like*" (used in social media contexts) are common among Uzbek youth.

- Regional dialects also exist within Uzbekistan. For instance, the Fergana Valley dialect is known for its softer pronunciation, while the Surxondaryo dialect has unique vocabulary and intonation. These dialects reflect the cultural and geographical diversity of the country.

2. Bilingualism and Diglossia

Many countries, including Uzbekistan, exhibit bilingualism (the use of two or more languages) and diglossia (using different languages for formal and informal contexts). For example:

- In Uzbekistan, Uzbek is the state language and is used in official settings, education, and media. However, Russian remains widely spoken, especially in cities like Tashkent, where it is often used in business, interethnic communication, and daily life.

- In rural areas, Uzbek is predominantly used, but regional languages like Karakalpak or Tajik are also spoken, reflecting the country's linguistic diversity.

- This bilingualism is a legacy of Uzbekistan's Soviet past, where Russian was the lingua franca, and it continues to shape language use today.

3. Language Change and Modern Trends

Language evolves rapidly due to technology, the internet, and globalization. In Uzbekistan:

- The rise of social media platforms like Instagram and Telegram has introduced new vocabulary and expressions. For example, words like "*post*" (публикация) and "*hashtag*" (хештег) are now commonly used in Uzbek social media discourse.

- English loanwords are increasingly entering the Uzbek language, especially in fields like technology (e.g., "*kompyuter*" for computer) and pop culture (e.g., "*trend*" for trend).

- Globalization has also led to the blending of languages. For instance, Uzbek youth often mix Uzbek, Russian, and English in casual conversations, a phenomenon known as code-switching.

4. Language Policy and Sociolinguistic Studies

Language policy plays a crucial role in shaping how languages are used and preserved. In Uzbekistan:

- After gaining independence in 1991, Uzbekistan implemented policies to promote the Uzbek language as the state language, replacing Russian in official contexts. This was part of a broader effort to strengthen national identity.

- However, Russian remains influential, especially in urban areas, leading to ongoing debates about language use and policy.

- The government has also taken steps to preserve minority languages, such as Karakalpak, which is recognized as an official language in the autonomous region of Karakalpakstan.

Sociolinguistics in Uzbekistan: Historical and Modern Context

The study of language and society in Uzbekistan has a rich history. Early Uzbek scholars like Abdulla Avloniy, Cho'lpon, and Fitrat emphasized the social role of language during the Jadid movement in the early 20th century. They advocated for the modernization of the Uzbek language and its use in education and literature.

In the 1980s, Uzbek linguists like M. Mirtojiyev and N. Mahmudov contributed to sociolinguistics through works such as *"Language and Culture,"* which explored the relationship between language, society, and identity. Another significant contribution was S. Mominov's dissertation, *"Sociolinguistic Features of Uzbek Dialogues,"* which is considered the first major sociolinguistic study in Uzbekistan.

In recent years, sociolinguistic research in Uzbekistan has expanded, focusing on topics like:

- The impact of globalization on the Uzbek language.
- The role of Russian and English in Uzbek society.
- The preservation of regional dialects and minority languages.

Sociolinguistics highlights the deep connection between language and society. Factors like social class, dialects, bilingualism, and globalization continuously shape language. In Uzbekistan, sociolinguistic studies have evolved from the early works of Jadid scholars to modern research, reflecting the country's rich linguistic heritage and its ongoing transformation. As Uzbekistan continues to navigate its linguistic landscape, sociolinguistics provides valuable insights into how language adapts to societal changes.

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