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THE INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPT OF LANGUAGE CONTACT IN THE MAIN ISSUES OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS IN THE BROAD AND NARROW SENSES

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ABSTRACT

Language also appeared like other phenomena in nature and society. The emergence of language is proportionally related to the emergence of society. Therefore, it is impossible to imagine language without society, and society without language. The development of language is also related to the development of society. After all, the life of the society is reflected in its language. It is not for nothing that it is said that language is a mirror of society. Any change in the life of the society will first of all be expressed in the language. However, as related as they are, language and society are different. The difference is that the language belongs to society, it is its social "property". For example, the Uzbek language belongs to the Uzbek people (nation), while the Tajik language belongs to the Tajik people (nation). Since the Uzbek language belongs to the Uzbek nation, the Uzbek language and the Tajik language belong to the Tajik nation, that is why it is called the Tajik language. The classics of Marxism-Leninism also separately dealt with the issues of the emergence and development of language and created their own doctrines. According to this doctrine, language is noted as a social phenomenon[1].

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[1] Низомова М.Б. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида педагогикага оид терминларнинг структур-семантик хусусиятлари ва таржима муаммолари: Филол. фан. д-ри. … дисс. автореф. – Термиз: 2022. – 74 б.

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KEYWORDS

Sociolinguistics, language, concept of language contact, language community, concept of language contact, norm criterion in sociolinguistics

INTRODUCTION

In particular, K. Marx and F. Engels make valuable comments about the fact that language is a social phenomenon. They connect the social nature of the language with the social activity of the individual. For example, K. Marx writes: "Human activity is not an abstraction specific to individual individuals, but it is a complex of all social relations." According to their theory, as a person is a product of social developments, language is also a social phenomenon formed due to social developments, according to its nature. In science, without denying the social aspect of language, it was considered as an individual-psychic phenomenon. For example, Baudouin de Courtenay, while not denying that language is a social phenomenon, interpreted it as an individual phenomenon associated with the speech activity of some individuals. He believes that "individual language is a real reality." Indeed, individual language is speech. Speech is characterized by individuality. Baudouin connects the sociality of the language with the sociality of the individual. He looks at the person, that is, the speaker, as an individual phenomenon.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Therefore, according to Baudouin's concept, language is: a) individual and b) an extremely rare social phenomenon. From Baudouin de Courtenay's views on language, it can be seen that this phenomenon is a multifaceted complex phenomenon. Language as a social concept is the most complex phenomenon among social phenomena. Its complexity is determined by the variety and number of tasks it carries out. The most important and leading function of language is that it is a means of communication. Each language taken separately is a means of communication for the ethnic community to which it belongs. People interact with each other and exchange ideas through language. This function of the language is called the communicative function of the language of science. In addition to these, the language has functions of convergence (consolidation), unification

and separation. For example, the Uzbek language is a means of communication of the Uzbek nation. It brings the Uzbek people together with other Turkic-speaking language communities within the framework of a common language association (family). It also unites the language communities of the Qarluq, Chigil and Kipchak dialects, as well as countless small language communities that speak different dialects related to them, under one large ethnic group. Instead, this language with its unique phonetic, lexical and grammatical structure distinguishes this language group from other language groups, for example, Tajik, Armenian, Russian language groups. The question of the emergence of a language is a social phenomenon, like the language itself. There are different views on the basis of its appearance. At the moment, science cannot say exactly when and where the primitive language appeared, which ethnic group it belonged to. Also, there is no clear scientific information on the issue of intralinguistic construction of the first language. Language has its own social essence and function. The nature and function of language is diverse and is determined by its social status and scope. Therefore, language is a unique phenomenon that differs from other social phenomena. The social essence of language is infinite. In addition to the above, it has a number of other important and significant features.

One of them is the descriptive importance of language. The educational importance of the language is that the knowledge created by each member of the society becomes popular thanks to the language, and it becomes possible for the majority to develop it. In addition, thanks to the language, the knowledge and rich experience of mankind is left from generation to generation in oral and non-verbal forms. As a result, the new generation continues the work of the previous generation - their ancestors - without any difficulty. Language removes time and space in learning. Thanks to language, human society has the oldest information, and even information about the future. Information from all parts of the universe is known to humanity through language. All these are social "actions" of language of a social nature.

One of the concepts related to the object of sociolinguistics is "language community". "Language community" means the public speaking a certain language and owning it. This term is used in broad and narrow senses. In a narrow sense, it includes a specific state and nation. Understanding "language community" in this way is typical for foreign, more precisely, Western sociolinguists. The term "language community" in a broad sense refers to various regional groups, more precisely, dialect and language speakers, professionals, a group of people who communicate in slang and slang, as well as experts in the field of science. The understanding of "language community"

in a broad sense is considered the object of study of sociolinguistics. In one state or country, there may be several language communities, one of which differs from the other in the language or the system of some of its elements. For example, our Republic is a multi-ethnic country. It includes Tajik, Uzbek, Russian, Kyrgyz, etc. there are language communities specific to nations. Among them, the Tajik language community is the leader. Because this language community reflects the "national" essence of the Tajik state. Each language group has its own unique socio-communicative system. Sociolinguistics, as mentioned above, is an independent field of science that emerged between linguistics and social studies. Each independent science has a number of problems that determine its "independence". Such problems also exist in sociolinguistics. According to experts in this field, they include:

"Language contact" as the main concept of sociolinguistics has a narrow and broad interpretation. When the term language contact is read in a broad sense, the function of a means of communication is performed not only by two independent languages, but also by two dialects within the same language. That is, the speaker-addressee and the listener-addressees are persons belonging to different dialects of the national language. For example, either the "j" dialect

or the "y" dialect materials can act as a means of communication between a person belonging to the "j" dialect of the Uzbek language and a person belonging to the "y" dialect. If the communication takes place in the "j" dialect, the "j" dialect is considered a contact dialect; If it takes place in the host dialect, the task of the contact dialect is assumed by the host dialect. In addition, a person's communication through a literary language or a dialect related to this literary language is also an example of language contact in a broad sense.

When the term "language contact" is viewed in a narrow sense, it is understood as a form of communication in the practice of two different national languages. For sociolinguistics, the narrow form of the concept of "language contact" is more important. Because in this process, not dialects, but national languages come into contact. One national language somehow affects another national language. This process is carried out by means of linguistic tools of a language, which differ in phonetic, lexical and grammatical construction. In the cross-linguistic implementation of "contact" within one language, "influence" is limited to linguistic elements within one language[2].

Normative criteria in sociolinguistics mean language coordination based on certain norms. The creation of

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[2] Абдували Бердиалиев Ўзбек Синхрон Социолингвистикаси Т О Ш К Е Н Т– 2 0 1 9

rules related to language grammar is one of the important factors of standardization. A standardized language is a national-literary language that serves the needs of a particular society and is coordinated on the basis of certain laws and regulations. Territoriality expresses the connection of a language with a certain region. Territoriality is connected with the formation of a nation, customs, traditions, historical-ethnic unity and a single state system. Differences between nations, regions, historical-ethnic background and development are the basis for differences between languages. Having the same nationality and ethnic background ensures that the means of communication are the same, regardless of the difference in territory. For example, in the Uzbek and Tajik languages, the uniqueness of each language is noticeable. There are phonetic, lexical, and grammatical differences between the Uzbek and Kyrgyz languages, which have the same ethnic background. Differences related to the internal structure of the language are also observed between the literary language and dialects. Based on their social nature and specific characteristics, languages can be grouped as follows.

The languages formed during the initial development of languages, developed, and the most ancient cultural-spiritual monuments were created. These languages served as the basis for a number of languages that were formed in later periods. Ancient languages were of great importance for the general development of human society. In a certain period, it existed as a means of communication, and in later periods it went out of use. As a result, it became a dead language. Latin is a clear example of an ancient language.

Specially created international languages. Esperanto, created by the Polish scientist L. Zamengof, is an artificial language. The vocabulary of this language is derived from European languages, the grammar is agglutinative, and the graphics are based on the Latin script. Famous works have been translated into this language. Radio broadcasts are also organized. The future fate of this language is related to a certain period. Sociolinguistics, while analyzing the relationship between language and society, relies on general and specific laws.

Sociolinguistics (lot societas - society and linguistics) is a scientific discipline that develops at the intersection of linguistics, sociology (sociology), social psychology and ethnography and studies a set of problems related to the social nature of language, its social functions, the mechanism of influencing language, and the role of language in society. is a theoretical field. Some of these issues ("language and society") are also studied within general linguistics. The interdisciplinary status of sociolinguistics is reflected in the set of concepts it uses. Some sociolinguistic researches in the 70s and 80s of the last century were carried out one-sidedly - on the basis of the views and requirements of the

language policy at that time. Normative criteria in sociolinguistics mean language coordination based on certain norms. The creation of rules related to language grammar is one of the important factors of standardization. A standardized language is a national-literary language that serves the needs of a particular society and is coordinated on the basis of certain laws and regulations. Territoriality expresses the connection of a language with a certain region. Territoriality is connected with the formation of a nation, customs, traditions, historical-ethnic unity and a single state system. Differences between nations, regions, historical-ethnic background and development are the basis for differences between languages. The same nationality and ethnic background ensures the same means of communication, regardless of the difference in territory. For example, in the Uzbek and Tajik languages, the uniqueness of each language is noticeable. There are phonetic, lexical, and grammatical differences between the Uzbek and Kyrgyz languages, which have the same ethnic background. Differences related to the internal structure of the language are also observed between the literary language and dialects. Based on their social nature and specific characteristics, languages can be grouped as follows.

CONCLUSION

As mentioned above, the emergence of language is inextricably linked with the emergence of society. All real and unreal events that serve society and its needs will have the sign of sociality. Among these, there is consciousness and language, of course. All existing phenomena and concepts in nature and society are reflected in the mind. Including, the language and its units are also present in the mind. This is the reason why language and its units are considered as mental phenomena. All the things and events that serve human needs in nature and society are studied by social sciences. Social sciences include history, literary studies, philosophy, psychology, pedagogy, economics, and social studies. Among them, linguistics, that is, linguistics, is included in the social sciences. Linguistics studies natural language. Natural language is human language. Language is a social phenomenon because it is a means of interpersonal communication. At the same time, the fact that language is a social phenomenon does not deny its aspect related to a natural phenomenon, of course. Because the language is a sound language, the connection of sounds with the activities of the organs of the human body, such as the lungs, airways, larynx, tongue, lips, nose and oral cavity, is its natural aspect. These parts of the human body act together in the process of speech, when language becomes a means of communication. The social aspect of language is related to its function. The function of language is a social function. Because the transfer of thoughts,

reception of thoughts, realization of the inner mental state of a person is all done through language.

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