American Journal Of Social Sciences And Humanity Research

# The Unique Characteristics and Classification of The Formation of Sociocultural Units in Different Systemic Languages

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the unique formation and classification of sociocultural units in various systemic languages. Language is the main and most important form of communication, directly reflecting the social structure and culture of a society. Every language forms its own socioculture, which is shaped based on social groups, cultural values, and historical processes. This article is dedicated to the analysis of different systemic languages, their roles in sociocultural processes, and their formation within the language system. It also presents the classification of sociocultural units, addressing the functions of language, differences between social strata, cultural values, and language change. Furthermore, the article provides insights into the interaction between language and society.

**Keywords:** Ethnic groups, social class, genders, cultural values, sociocultural units, linguistic community.

**Introduction:** Sociocultural units are combinations of language, culture, social groups, and their interactions that reflect the cultural and social characteristics of a certain layer or group in society. Through language, sociocultural units convey values, customs, traditions, social roles, and elements specific to different social groups. In essence, a sociocultural unit shows the connection between language, society, and culture. Every society has its own linguistic expressions, classifications, and phrases that can only be understood by members of a particular social group or culture.

**METHODOLOGY**

The purpose of this research is to analyze the process of forming sociocultural units in various systemic languages and their connection to cultural and social contexts using comparative, descriptive, linguistic, and sociolinguistic analysis methods. Specifically, comparing lexical units related to professions, gender, and social status between Uzbek and English; studying the morphological and syntactic features of sociocultural units and identifying differences across language families and examining the origins and semantic evolution of sociocultural units.

**RESULTS**

The formation of sociocultural units in various systemic languages is characterized by the following: every language has its own grammatical system, which leads to differences in language formation and the reflection of social relations. For example, in Uzbek, informal words like "Brat" and "Opachka" are used in casual speech, whereas English uses formal expressions such as "Sir", "Madam", or "Dear Professor Smith".

Language reflects cultural values, social traditions, and customs. In some cultures, respect for elders is shown through specific expressions, while in others, such expressions may not exist. For example, in the Uzbek sentence "Dadamlar kinoga ketdilar" (literally "my fathers went to the cinema"), the plural suffix -lar is used not to indicate plurality but to show respect for the father. In Uzbek, -lar expresses respect in addition to plurality. In contrast, English uses special words like "dear", "Sir", and "Madam" to convey respect.

Each gender may have its own linguistic expressions,

understandable only within that group. Some languages strive for gender neutrality, while others retain traditional gender classifications. For example, English has begun transitioning to gender-neutral terms ("fireman" → "firefighter", "chairman" → "chairperson"), while Uzbek still uses masculine forms as general terms ("muallim" for teacher, applied to both men and women). Thus, English is moving toward gender-neutral occupational terms, whereas Uzbek still uses masculine forms as general.

A linguistic community refers to a group of individuals ranging from an entire nation to smaller social groups (such as a family or sports team). The defining feature of such communities is the existence of social bonds and ongoing communication. The set of codes or subcodes used within a linguistic community forms a socio-communicative system. According to a professor from the University of Salamanca, "Besides dialects in regions, certain forms tied to age and property also exist." He classified groups as follows:

1.   Rural residents
2.   Urban residents
3.   Common people
4.   Members of the royal court
5.   Historians
6.   Clergy
7.   Elderly
8.   Men
9.   Women
10.   Nobility
11.   Children

Additionally, participants in communication form linguistic communities based on various factors:

-   Geographic factor (dialectal linguistic communities): Every region has its own dialect (e.g., potos in Kokand means scattered).

-   Age factor: linguistic communities formed by age (children, youth, elderly).

-   Gender factor: linguistic communities of men and women.

-   Professional factor: communities based on professions (philologists, mathematicians, athletes, actors).

-   Interest factor: communities formed around hobbies (chefs, fan clubs, niche blogs).

-   Social factor: linguistic community within a family.

**Findings**

The study identified the main formation mechanisms of sociocultural units in two types of language systems: agglutinative and inflectional languages. The results show that in English, word forms hardly change, while in Uzbek, sociocultural units are mainly formed through affixation. Gender-neutral words are more prevalent in Uzbek, whereas gender differences are more pronounced in English.

| Language System | Formation Method | Gender Differences | Social Status Expression |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Uzbek (Turkic-agglutinative)** | Mainly formed with affixes like -chi, -lik, -kor (*teacher, leadership, talker*) | Mostly gender-neutral (e.g., *doctor*, *teacher*, *entrepreneur*), though some feminine forms exist (*poetess*, *actress*) | Expressed through titles like *"domla"*, *"ustoz"*, *"janob"*, *"xonim"* or by profession (*Doctor Mirzo*, *Teacher Hasan*) |
| **English (Germanic-inflectional)** | Formed with independent words or suffixes | *Policeman* (male), *policewoman* (female), *waiter*, *waitress*; but | Expressed with titles like *"Mr."*, *"Ms."*, *"Dr."* or positions |

| | like *-er*, *-or* (*teacher*, *actor*) | shifting toward gender-neutral: *actor* for both genders, *firefighter* instead of *fireman* | (*President*, *Professor*) |
|---|---|---|---|

## CONCLUSION

Sociocultural units form differently in each language, depending on grammatical structure and cultural context. Gender differences are evolving globally, but each language and society adapts to these changes differently. Overall, sociocultural units vary across systemic languages, and their similarities and differences remain an area requiring further study, as language is an infinite concept.

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