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THEORY OF THE HISTORY OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS

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Abstract: In this article, we analyze the concept of sociolinguistics and, using dechronology, we explore the theory of its origin.

Key words: diachronological research, comprehensive study, slang, sociolinguistics

INTRODUCTION

It is no exaggeration to say that sociolinguistics is a developing field at the intersection of sociology and linguistics. The development of sociolinguistics largely depends on its application to the educational process at different stages of philological education. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies language and its place and role in society. Sociolinguistics is closely related to the disciplines of linguistics, such as psycholinguistics and ethnolinguistics. Sociolinguistics was first used in the world of science by Athanasius Selishev in the 1920s, and was developed by Uriel Weinreich and William Labov in the 1950s and 1970s. The main purpose of sociolinguistics is to study how the people who make up a community use a language and how changes in the society in which the language operates affect language development. These goals are consistent with the two main problems of sociolinguistics, the problem of social

differentiation of language and the problem of social conditioning of language development (47).

The subject of sociolinguistics includes a wide range of concepts, including language and nation, the manifestation of national languages as a historical category, social differentiation of language, the interdependence of linguistic and social structure, typology of linguistic phenomena, the social aspect of multilingualism. Such notions are directly related to the notions of "language and nation", which help to properly organize the social relations of the nation and bring it to certain standards. This, in turn, leads to a number of other concepts. The existence of language is based on certain linguistic contexts and concepts - regional usage, regional and social dialects, and their ethnic origins. Today, the study of sociolinguistic situations is of methodological importance with the specificity of the objects of observation, the possibility of making observations, checks, clarifications, and the possibility of conducting various experiments. In the synchronous study of modern linguistic materials it is possible to very accurately identify the subject and units of sociolinguistic analysis, to predetermine the research process, to develop models of their description, to

determine the level of comprehensibility of advanced concepts and theories, to create a clear terminological framework. It is through this that chronological images of language development in other, more distant periods can be studied and used for diachronological research. Another sociolinguistic problem is the social aspects of bilingualism. Conditionally, the bilingualism of two languages is to some extent related to each other. The more languages there are in a society, the more different the worldview will be. Direct intercultural relations also take different and similar forms. Social opinion is always developed by the majority.

It is no secret that language is constantly evolving and polishing in society. Language is a phenomenon unique to human society. People receive information and communicate through language. Therefore, since the emergence of language, in the process of development, the need for a comprehensive study of language in society has increased. While linguist E. Durkheim argues that language is the wealth of society, another linguist A. A. Leontev argues that it is a form of social life. A similar idea can be found in G. Leibniz. He recognizes language as a mirror of the human psyche. Indeed, language has the ability to provide information about a nation, its culture, people's temperament, and worldview. It should be noted that in order to learn a foreign language well or to express one's thoughts freely in that language, it is necessary to develop a sense of language and speech intuition. At the same time, each language has its own language code, which is unique to its appearance and language owners. That is, the learner of a foreign language does not adequately understand or does not understand the elements of the culture of the nation in the language of the country being studied, due to its lack of vocabulary, inability to use the necessary expressions, misunderstanding of culture, may not be able to come. Therefore, the

national elements of the nation that use the language in any language begin to be reflected. Or if the language is the mother tongue of several nations, that is, the internal language, then we can see that in this case, different manifestations of the same language appear. This is the effect of social life on language.

In the first half of the twentieth century in the schools of linguistics in France, Russia, the Czech Republic, great importance was attached to the social nature of languages. Russian linguists I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay, Y.D. Polivanov, L.P. Yakubinskiy, V.M. Zhirmunskiy, B.A. Larin, A.M. Selishev, G.O. Vinokur, French linguists F. Bruno, A. Meye, P. Lafarg, M. Coen, Swedish linguists Sh. Balli, A. Seshe; the scientific ideas of the Belgian linguist J. Vandries, the Czech linguists B. Gavranek, and A. Matezius contributed to the formation of sociolinguistics as a science. Consequently, A. May's language is a social phenomenon that is directly related to the life of society, so there are processes of differentiation and unification in its development; The distribution of all the means of language according to the sphere of communication, the important role of social interdependence in such distribution; social differentiation of Russian and Czech linguists depending on the social status of the owners of a single national language; YD Polivanov argues that the direct influence of society on language is indirect, that changes in society can accelerate or slow down the evolution of language, as well as the importance of social dialectology as well as regional dialectology; B.A. Among them are the ideas of Larin, VM Zhirmunsky, DS Likhachev on the importance of studying slang, slang and other uncoded areas of language in understanding the internal system of the national language.

In the 1920s and 1930s, Russian linguists studied the subject under two terms, Sotsialnaya Linguistics and Sociolinguistics. In the 1950s, the term "sociolinguistics" was considered a viable option.

This is due to the fact that language is closely connected with life, society, the emergence of national traditions and national values, which corresponds to the term sociolinguistics. In the 1960s, sociolinguistic research began to be carried out in Asia and Europe. During this time, William Labov created a sociolinguistic dictionary as a result of answering questions collected by mail. Linguist Chrisin conducted an experiment on the peculiarities of human pronunciation in the 1980s. As a result of these researches, the peculiarities of sociolinguistics were revealed.

Since the term "sociolinguistics" originated at the intersection of two disciplines, it can be an important factor in the development of interdisciplinary relations.

In the process of studying sociolinguistics as a science, its universal and political features, including language and society, language and ideology, language and thinking, language and people, language and youth, language and sex, language in state institutions, language development planning, as well as language philosophical features should be studied. In particular, the view of "sociolinguistics" as a philosophical linguistics in the eyes of many linguists means that this science is inextricably linked with other disciplines. In particular, it is possible to clarify this issue by reviewing the "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" by OS Akhmanova or "Short Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" by AP Khodzhev.

In particular, O.S. In Akhmanova's dictionary, the term "sociolinguistics" has the following meaning on the basis of the term "sociolinguistics" and "sociality of linguistics". First, the study of the role of language in human relations, the relationship between language and society, and second, the different functional features and relevance of linguistics in social relations (for example, social dialects, regional dialects, slang and jargons, etc.). In

the second case, the features of social dialects that define the essence of social language are understood not only as a social dialect (professional speech, coyote, etc.). It seems that the main problem of sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between "language and society". Therefore, this connection between language and society is an integral part of the development of language and society.

CONCLUSION

Sociolinguistics studies any impact of social life on language, including cultural norms, language contexts, and sociolinguistic subjects. In this case, sociolinguistics must be distinguished from linguistic sociology because while linguistic sociology focuses on the impact of language on social life, sociolinguistics is the opposite, i.e. there are many similarities between linguistic sociology and sociolinguistics, both working within a nation and language. it can be observed that both rely on attitudes and consequences.

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