

SOCIOLINGUISTICS AND DIALECTOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This ability to adjust one's speech to fit the situation in which it is said is called *sociolinguistic competence*, and without this ability, even the most perfectly grammatical utterances can convey a meaning entirely different from that which the speaker intended.

Key Words: *dialectology, non-linguistic, sociolects, sociolinguistic competence, perfectly, grammatical.*

Sociolinguistics also deals with the problem of the typology of languages. The sociolinguistic typology of languages is a typology that takes into account its social status in society. Such a typology is based on four criteria:

1. Standardization - this is a literary language adopted by speakers of a particular language. The key to standardization is to create the grammar and vocabulary of the language.
2. Life - it takes into account the existence of a society that speaks a particular language.
3. Historically, the use of a particular language by society implies that it develops in a moderate, even manner.
4. Autonomy - this means that a language that serves as a mother tongue for a particular social group is radically different from other languages in terms of structure or is a variant of one language. For example, Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, When Karakalpak languages are compared, phonetic, lexical, and grammatical differences between them are also noticeable, which leads to the conclusion that these languages are autonomous, independent languages.

Based on the above typological features, the sociolinguistic classification of languages is carried out. Modern linguists divide languages from the sociolinguistic point of view into the following 7 types: Standard languages, Creole languages, Indigenous languages, Classical languages, Pijin languages, artificial languages and dialects. Now, let's talk about dialects. The word dialect is derived from the Greek language and means dialect. It is a form of common language used by people who have a common territorial and social identity, and in this sense we can say that dialects are the basis of sociolinguistics.

Several linguists have conducted research on this subject. In particular, since the 1920s, the interest of European and Russian linguists in this problem has become serious. In particular, a number of studies began to emerge on the sociolinguistic classification of social speech, the different parameters of urban and rural speech, and the specific features of the speech of artisans, workers, and criminal groups. The great sociolinguists have done serious research on the problems of the balance between society and language, the relationship between the speaker and the language. also began to recognize that they had a difference.

For example, the well-known linguist VM Zhirmunsky notes that in addition to the division of the existing language in society into regional dialects, it is also divided into social dialects: it is necessary ". Some scholars call the speech of local peasants a "conditional language." It ranges from the existing form of language (including the biblical form of literary language) to the conspiratorial slang (conditional language) with a certain social character of the language and the language of young children with mechanical coding. In general, all forms of language that are limited to the social basis can be included in the social dialect.

If territorial dialects arise from the geographical separation of the peoples speaking the same species, social dialects arise from the geographical separation of the speakers of the same language in terms of social class and field, specialty, age, sex. As Baudouin de Courtenay points out, the geographical and social differences of a speaker create a horizontal and vertical division of language. In other words, territorial diversity represents the horizontal division of language, while social diversity represents the vertical division of language. Therefore, in defining the social dialect, it is necessary to take into account the fact that the speaking society belongs to a particular social or professional group, unites as members of a corporation, social class, age, gender, aesthetic, cultural appearance.

Some scholars regard the social dialect as a variant of the language used by members of a particular community or social group. Sociolinguist VD Bondaletov clarifies this problem with solid evidence. He divides all forms of language belonging to the category of social dialects into the following groups, emphasizing that they have a clear social basis and are carried out by separate social classes, professions and age-group communities as a means of communication.

1. The "private" language of the profession. (More precisely, the lexical system of the profession, for example, hunters, potters, carpenters, craftsmen, shepherds, traders, as well as other trades and occupations).

2. The language of groups or corporate groups (for example, in age groups such as students, athletes, soldiers)

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