

**SOCIOLINGUISTICS AND ITS HISTORY****Inagamova Nargis Abdullaevna**

Teacher, University of World Economy and Diplomacy (UWED) English Department

**ABSTRACT**

The first ideas about the social diversity of language appeared in the early seventeenth century. Gonzalo de Correias, a professor at the University of Salaman in Spain, writes of the social diversity of language: These are the languages of the villagers, the common people, the townspeople, the nobles, the courtiers, the historians, the clergy, the elderly, the men, the women and even the children.

**Key words:** *Sociolinguistic, development, language, subject.*

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 people who make up a community use a language and how changes in the society in which that 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. The subject of sociolinguistics consists of 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 a 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, inspections, 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 these 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 inform a nation about its culture, people's temperament, and their 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 appearance and language code that is clear only to language owners. That is, the foreign language learner does not understand or does not understand the elements of the culture of the nation in the language of the country where he is studying, due to his lack of vocabulary, inability to use the necessary expressions, misunderstanding of culture, general opinion 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 different manifestations of the same language appear. This is the effect of social life on language. This is exactly what sociolinguistics is all about. During the development of society, various theories and views on the relationship of language to society have emerged, with some groups understanding language as a living organism, while others accept it as an unchanging reality.

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