# THE ISSUES OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS

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**Abstract**

It is known that no process in social life is overlooked by a person, he observes and reacts to these processes. The research object of sociolinguistics is the speech process and its units related to the direct observation of changes and events in society. Language reflects the processes taking place in society and develops at the same time, therefore the law of their influence is actively applied. It is impossible not to notice the impact of the changes in the social, economic, political, cultural and other spheres of the society on the language, but it is impossible to imagine the development of the language without such influence, which is a proof of the clear truth that there is no nation without a language, no language without a nation.

The level of language development is determined by two development trends: first, it corresponds to the level of human thinking, the level of development; secondly, the level of development of society. After all, any change in society, social progress must be reflected in the language. This law has a universal character and is an immutable omnipotent force. At the stage of social development, a nation develops depending on the level of social life and relations of the nation, and the language of that nation or nation will also be in accordance with this, that is, as the society develops, the language and thinking of the people living in this society will grow and develop accordingly.

Within the framework of the sociolinguistic direction of research, the social conditioning of the emergence, development and functioning of the language, the impact of society on language and language on society are studied. One of the founders of modern linguistics, Ferdinand de Saussure, argued that language is a social fact and is a product of the collective consciousness of social groups [1, 53].

Sociolinguistics, being branches of linguistics, studies language in connection with the social conditions of its existence. Social conditions mean a complex of external circumstances in which a language actually functions and develops: a society of people using a given language, the social structure of this society.

Sociolinguistics is "a branch of linguistics that studies a wide range of problems related to the social nature of the language, its social functions, the mechanism of influence … of social factors on the language and the role that language plays in society"[2, 207].

As you know, sociolinguistics arose at the junction of two sciences - sociology and linguistics and has an interdisciplinary character [3, 65].

D. Hymes saw three main research approaches in the sociolinguistic discipline:

1) socio-linguistic research (the study of social issues containing a linguistic component);

2) socio-realistic linguistics (linguistic research based on the facts of a real society);

3) socially constituted linguistics (in this case, the researcher is of the opinion that the language is entirely social, and society is entirely linguistic) [4, 178].

Modern sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics[5, 8].

William Labov defines sociolinguistics as the science that studies "language in its social context". In his opinion, the object of sociolinguistics is language in its functioning. And since the language functions in a society that has a certain social structure, one can speak of sociolinguistics as a science that studies language in a social context[6, 47].

Language socialization is the process of socialization into language through language and its use in interaction [7, 100]. Language use rests on a bedrock of uniquely human competencies in social interaction, which unfold during the fi rst year of life [8, 99]

Research in language socialization focuses on particular interactional practices in different cultural settings, asking how these proceed in situated interaction. Its unique contribution is the combination of detailed analysis of naturally occurring interactions and ethnographically sensitive interpretations of the presuppositions and understandings underpinning language - granted cultural truths.

Language policy is part of sociolinguistics, the output of this science into speech practice. The three main models of language policy are unification, language support, language neutrality [9, 370]. H. Schiffman clarifies the corresponding classification and highlights, respectively, the following oppositions to language policy: stimulating / tolerant; equal / restrictive; open / hidden; policy[10, 197].

The main objectives of the language policy as applied to a particular language can be seen in the following:

1) preservation of the existing language,

2) changing the existing language. Other possible language policy goals:

3) the resumption of functions ("revival") of a dead literary language (modern history of Hebrew);

4) creation of a new literary language (history of New Norwegian, Indonesian and other languages). Language planning (but not necessarily language policy) may also aim to

5) the creation of regional supralinguistic systems (common Slavic language of Krizhanich, modern attempts to create a common Scandinavian language norm or a common Scandinavian language),

6) creation of global supralinguistic systems (international artificial languages such as Esperanto).

As you know, in a multi-ethnic society, one of the main tasks is to build a fair language policy. A feature of modern language policy is the desire, on the one hand, to preserve the ethnic language and culture, on the other hand, the need to explore the world in order to adapt to the new realities of modern society.

An important aspect of sociolinguistics in the national language development. After all, it is well known from the history of linguistics that every period of development of human history has a strong influence on language, and historical conditions determine a particular phase of changes in language.

While anthropologists and linguists have had a long - standing interest in understanding what happens to speakers, languages, and societies in contexts of contact, it is only recently that language socialization research has been recognized for its important theoretical contributions to understanding the very processes of language shift, change, and transformation. Language socialization scholars recognize the importance of sociohistorical, political, cultural, and linguistic.

The mass media - print, broadcasting and television, functioning in the national literary language play a significant role in the language life of society.

The scope of sociolinguistic research in the media is wide, and it studies how the language changes depending on the social characteristics of the communicators, the characteristics of the communication situation, the communication channel, the content of information and other social factors in the process of mass communication. It studies the methods and methods of forming public opinion in the information channels of the mass media, the components that make up the communication process, especially its content, through various sociological methods [11, 38].

The course of language development reflects the interaction of factors relating to at least five areas: social, perceptual, cognitive processing, conceptual and linguistic. The main factor in the development of the language is the social factor, i.e. sociolinguistic factor. Sociolinguistics operates with such specific concepts as the language situation, socio-communicative system, language socialization, communicative competence, language code, code switching, bilingualism (bilingualism), diglossia, language policy, etc.

The basic functions of language include communication (communication), cognitive (thinking), cumulative (collecting and storing knowledge), nominative (naming

things and objects), emotive-expressive (expressing emotions, reacting) [12, 348]. After all, Wilhelm von Humboldt (Wilhelm von Humboldt) recognizes the integrity of language and national spirit, the determinant of national thinking. In the linguistic concept put forward by Humboldt, language is described as a self-developing organism [13, *internet*]. In fact, any literary language goes through a long and complicated path of development throughout its history.

In the sociolinguistic aspect, the development of the journalistic language is manifested in the following [14, 34]:

| Lexical development: | Semantic development: | Grammatical development: |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Emergence of new creations. | 1. The emergence of new meanings in words. | 1. Activation of the use of certain morphological forms. |
| 2. Emergence of new lexical forms. | 2. Expansion of word meanings. | 2. Emergence and activation of new syntactic structures. |
| 3. Reactivation of obsolete words. | 3. Use of words in figurative senses. | 3. The formation of certain sentence patterns |
| 4. Formation of new generation abbreviations. | | |
| 5. Acquisition of new words. | | |

"A thorough and accurate scientific description of a certain language," R. Jacobson noted, "cannot do without grammatical and lexical rules regarding the presence or absence of differences between interlocutors in terms of their social status, gender or age; determining the place of such rules in a general description language is a complex linguistic problem [15, 176]. The vocabulary of any national language does not consist only of its own words, but is enriched with words borrowed from other languages. Literary language, which is considered to be the highest form of the universal language, expresses the norms and rules specific to the language of each period in a clear and specific system, and this also applies to the lexical layer. Indeed, in the development of any language, its most changing, fastest-moving part is its lexicon. Unlike other tiers of the language, the lexical level in its significant part is directly related to the phenomena of reality. Therefore, changes in all spheres of public life are reflected in the vocabulary: in changing the composition of words, their meanings. True, in civilized countries the most dynamically developing sections of the language. Thus, languages in a multinational country create a hierarchical system called the language situation. In a multicultural society, one of the main tasks is to build a fair language policy. The development of the language is the changes associated with the impact on the language of society, the adaptation of the language to the changing and increasingly complex conditions of its functioning.

Language policy requires conscious intervention in the changes taking place in society.

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