

**Кузиев Умиджон Яндашалиевич**

преподаватель

Наманганский государственный университет

г. Наманган, Республика Узбекистан

## **ABOUT SOCIOLECTS AND THEIR PLACE IN GLOSSARIES (IN EXAMPLE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND DICTIONARIES)**

***Аннотация:** в статье обсуждается вопрос лингвистических особенностей социолекта. «Социализация» слов связана с законами общества, профессиональными, социальными и другими факторами говорящих. К примеру, дан сопоставительный анализ некоторых слов в узбекском языке, которые могут использоваться различными социальными группами с разными значениями и оттенками. Также особое внимание уделяется тому факту, что выражения социолекта присутствуют в толковых словарях – двухтомном (1981) и пятитомном (2006–2008) узбекского языка.*

***Ключевые слова:** социолект, аргот, жаргон, социолингвистика, диалект, речь, запас слов, контекст, национальный язык, вульгаризм.*

***Abstract:** this article discusses the question of the linguistic features of the sociolect. «Socialization» of words is connected with the laws of society, professional, social and other factors of speakers. For example, comparative analysis is given to certain words in the Uzbek language, which can be used by different social groups with different meanings and shades. Also special attention is paid to the fact that the expressions of the sociolect in the new dictionaries – two-volume (1981) and five-volume (2006–2008) dictionaries of the Uzbek language.*

***Keywords:** sociolect, argot, jargon, sociolinguistics, dialect, speech, vocabulary, context, national language, vulgarism.*

Matter of human benefits lies under every subject. This idea leads subjects towards new aims, creates relationships between different subjects while solving problems, results in development of subjects and creation of new branches. Nowadays together with main subjects, there are additional subjects between them. Mathematical

linguistics, psycholinguistics, statistical linguistics and others are some the examples. Language is a social reality. That's why its development is directly connected with society. As Russian philologist, R.A. Budagov wrote, two opposite explanations of social nature of language comes up in terms of «Language and society». One of them is that language is only directly connected with society around it. The other explanation is that language is connected with not only society but also its nature, level of development and other aspects [1, p. 253] Importance of language in society and development of traditional government resulted in creation of sociolinguistics. In Literature, Sociolinguistics is described as follows: 1. Branch of linguistics which deals with languages and difference between social life facts [2, p. 444]. 2. The study of language in relation to social factors, including differences of regional, class, and occupational dialect, gender differences, and bilingualism. Russian linguists I.A. Boduen de Kurtene, E.D. Polivanov, L.B. Yakubinskiy, B.A. Larin, A.M. Salishev, V.V. Vinogradov, G.O. Vinokur, french linguists F. Bryuno, A. Meye, P. Lafarg, M. Koen, swedish linguists Sh. Balliva A. Seshe, belgian linguist J. Bandries, czech linguists B. Lavranek, A. Matezuis contributed to the development of modern sociolinguistics with their ideas and opinions. Sociolinguistics developed in the USA in XX century. American linguists V. Labov, J. Fishman, J. Syorl, G. Grays, Ch. Ferguson and V. Bright added their contribution. Their works worked as handbook for other linguists around the world. For instance, Japanese sociolinguistics developed directly under the influence of American linguistics. Japanese sociolinguistics and its main branch, presense of language (genkoseykatsu), are said to have developed before sociolinguistics started in the west. According to Sibata Takesi, even the term «sociolinguistics» developed in 70th of XX century in Japan [3, p. 38]. Development of Russian sociolinguistics includes three phases. Phase 1920–1940 is called «Bearing of sociolinguistics in soviet linguistics». In this phase A.M. Salishcheva, H.M. Karinskoy, E.D. Polivanov, B.A. Larin, B.M. Jirmunskiy, V.V. Vinogradov and others' researches worked as base for Russian linguistics. In 20–40th of XX century, dialectologic researches were main topic in russian sociolinguistics. R.I. Avanesov, L.I. Barannikova, V.I. Borkovskiy, N.P. Grinkova, A.P. Yevgeva, R.G. Melnichenko and V.I. Sobinnikova paid attention to sociologic

difference between users of every dialect while learning all aspects of Russian dialects. In the second phase of history of sociolinguistics, 50–60th, not only sociolinguistic researches increased in domain but also objects of the field and research methods were exactly chosen. In 20–40th Russian sociolinguistics was cleaned from sociology, which had been limiting learning the field, to some extent. In 70–80th Russian sociolinguistics started to be considered as a separate field in the world [4, p. 6–7]. Sociolinguistic researches were carried out in small scale in Uzbek linguistics: lexicons of occupation [5–11]. Lately, some works have been done which are connected slightly with solving sociolinguistic problems [12–16]; some other problems are also appearing which are related directly to sociolinguistics [17–18]. Extent of research in sociolinguistics has been problematic for long because it concerns with both sociology and linguistics. However, sociolinguistics is fully a branch of linguistics and sometimes uses sociologic methods and advancements. Russian linguist, V.A. Avronin thinks that the only research object of this subject is «use of language and its characteristics for ethnic groups» [19, p. 10]. We can find the definition for wide understanding of research object of sociolinguistics in W. Bright's works. According to him, this is the study of relationship between language and society; in addition to this, it should be considered as a structure between them [20]. However, explanation by O.S. Akhmanova and A.N. Marchenko contradicts that: «sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics which deals with the relationship between language and aspects of social life based on reasons» [21, p. 2]. American researcher William Labov, one of the inventors of modern sociolinguistics, states that «sociolinguistics learns language in its own social context» [28]. Thus, unlike linguistics, sociolinguistics doesn't study language in an ideal way but as an event that is used by people and societies.

One of the basic concepts of sociology is the term social dialect (sociolect).

While a person lives in the immediate vicinity of the community, his daily routine, the behavior of daily communicants, his professional needs will influence his speech in a certain way. This is why, in other parts of society, his speech differs from the others with some features. These features can be seen in the use of words, structure of

syntactic devices, emphasis on speech, and on speech. The sum of these signs is called the sociolect.

Sociolect is a combination of the speech features of a particular social group. This term came into linguistics approximately in the mid-20th century. The term «social» refers to the different and non-conforming forms of language. Sociolect do not represent a whole system of communication. The linguistic and grammatical basis of the sociolects is not the same as the national language.

In order to better understand the socio-economic point of view, it is best to compare it with the «neighboring» regional dialects. Dialects is a part of the national language that is used in the dialogue of people in a particular region, subject to the general rules of the national language, but also has some form of non-conformity. It is closely related to the literary language, and the norms of the literary language are based on the standards of some dialect.

These differences can occur in terms such as terms, vocabulary, arguments, jargon, vulgarism, and the differences between the social group and how far they are from society. «This means that in certain areas of professional vocabulary, terms on the side of the terminology, but they would remain within the context of society (speech) when they implemented, in that speech itself into sociolect» [22]. At this point, the outline of the speech is directly related to the personality, social marker of the speaker. A certain group of language groups can show the personality of a speaker, including his profession, age, interest, and gender.

As language and speech are directly related, it can be called social form of existence. Because the speaker's speech has a special look and the generalization of literary speech is generated. No matter how strong the literary speech is, the speaker adjusts it to its environment. In addition, society as a system is divided into many types of social aspects. So they have their own language. However, in our opinion, the speech becomes a socialiolect rather than the specificity of each of the distinctive marks.

Slogans and wagons, which are also considered as components of the social economy [23, p. 64], are also present in the speech of different occupations. These terms are used in the speech of those who are socially separated from other members

of society. They are primarily words spoken by the linguistic units that they use to distinguish themselves from others.

Jargon is a «language that is sometimes used for cryptographic purposes," consisting of voluntary, selected, modified, and mixed elements of one or more natural languages, and distinguishing between other language groups by a particular social group (mainly in verbal speech) [2, p. 149]. The reasons for the separation of the social group are to exalt themselves (eg palace jargon), to dissolve other members of society in the process of communication and disclosure. Usually, words and phrases that are commonly used are «self-explanatory» [24, p. 39], and in some cases, they are used in a figurative sense. For example, in Uzbek language «these words are usually phonetic, imprinted, Persian-Tajik, Arabic, and other languages» [25, p. 41] These words begin with a completely different meaning in the context of the talk. In particular, the students are widely used in the speech, such as *o'tdim* (literally: I passed – a test, a satisfactory assessment of the session), *qo'yib bering* (literally: put (my mark) please), *ko'taring* (raise (my mark) please), *surmoq* (remove from lesson), *o'g'il bolaning bahosi* (Mark of boys – «three»), *tanka* (tank, sponsor) and so on. Thus, a single word can be used in different meanings without changing the shape itself. «The word sang is a very common word in our time. In essence, it is a separate word for the concept of «special language» [26] Unlike the jargon, the slang is characterized by its uncertainty and thirst for other members of society. Linguists' relationship to this term was initially negative. The cause is primarily the etymology of slang word – «corporation des gueux» – from the word «band of gangs» [27]. Additionally, many initial research on slang shows a negative attitude toward it [30]. This attitude has inherited further research. However, further research shows that practically all social spheres use the same vocabulary as their vocabulary [30, p. 64]. In particular, the military recites in Uzbek language such as *sayramoq* – to crawl (to bullet), *qush* – bird (bullet), *ona* – mother (petty officer), *qalamcha* – a little pencil (tommy), *ruchka* – pen (sergeant), *flomaster* (officer). Thus, the social stratification of people in society affects their speech. An inherent feature of any slang is the constant variation: it changes continuously depending on the location

and the situation. Argons and jargons are seen as a form of sociolects. Their general features are limited to the number of applicants.

While sociolects are different at different places, we must remember that the speaker can also change speech in different places. Because a person who is familiar with language can use a variety of methodological tools to prove his / her belonging to another group (though it is artificial). For example, it is known that the hand speaks in the talk, putting five, the words on the board, and the words will not be used in his daily speech. It is possible to conclude that there are such shells of space and time that the word and the speaker in the shell also change their «appearance». We can call this crust as a social shell. The social diversity of the language is a historical and linguistic phenomenon, and every social layer can use language and its capabilities to suit its own interests, depending on the way of life and communication, in society. Sociological doctrines are not included in dictionaries because they are mainly spoken in the oral form. However, in some places, (In the speech speech). For example, the word «xo'jayin» «owner» in Uzbek language refers to the «homeowner, property, and so on; Master» and other similar meanings of the word «God» [31, p. 18]. In this sense, the word is mainly used in the elderly speech, as well as in some phrases. The word «Erimak» (to melt) refers only to the words «purchased, novelty, success, etc. used in the circle of close friends. Give a feast; The meaning of «purification, washing» [32, p. 47]. Or the word «rahmatli» means the dead person [33, p. 363], by saying this word and expressing a positive attitude towards that person. «Vishka» is a «high tower building», meaning that the sentencing «high punishment – death» [33, p. 462] indicates that the word is a slang, that is, a part of a social one. It is noteworthy that this is not a case in two-volume Uzbek Explanatory dictionary. The word «pas» – «pass» is not a word in a two-volume Uzbek Explanatory dictionary. The Uzbek five-volume Explanatory Glossary is the word «card game: refusing to participate in the game (recognition of a defeat) at the same time in the game (card rotation)» or «in the sport, «a player's spouse's throwing a ball or a shayb» [33, p. 232]. The first word is used in the genuine interest of a group of people in the same interest. From the above, it is understood that such an environment for sociological expressions is that the word

is used in a special sense. In addition, the societies contain other units that have limited consumption scope.

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