LINGUISTIC AND SOCIAL CRITERIAS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Nosirova Mohigul Furqatovna
Teacher of Samarkand state institute of foreign languages
Suyunova Aziza Kholmuminovna
4th year student of Samarkand state institute of foreign languages

Abstract: Sociolinguistics factors influence the level of English Language proficiency among students. Three contextual factors are involved: participants, environment and culture. Language distance, native language proficiency, second language prior knowledge, dialect and registered language status and attitudes all play important roles in sociolinguistics.

Key words: social criteria, social factors, linguistic criteria,

The active instruments of art, science, and technology are language and communication. Recognizing the general and specialized uses of language in communication can be seen of as an essential skill for each language user. Since language is essential for communication, it is the fundamental means through which one may put forth their views. If language is the means through which thoughts and ideas are expressed, then communication is the act of a speaker and listener engaging in the act of transmitting and receiving information. Cognitive and behaviorist learning have a significant impact on language, and modern language learning is increasingly technology-driven.

The discipline of sociolinguistics examines how society affects language. The field of study looks at how various social constructs, including ethnicity, gender, age, class, occupation, education, and geography, might affect language use and uphold social roles in a community. Sociolinguistics is primarily concerned with the social implications of language. Sociolinguists investigate how social variables affect language preferences by examining the linguistic elements that different social groups utilize.

Sociolinguistics analysis: factors affecting sociolinguistics

Sociolinguists investigate how social variables affect language preferences by examining the linguistic elements that different social groups utilize. The main social factors are:

- Geographical location
- Occupation
- Gender
- Our parents/carers
- Age

•Socioeconomic status - class and education level

•Ethnicity

I refer to a group of interconnected qualities relating to a society's economic structure, political participation, social organization, demographic makeup, and ideological superstructure as "social factors" in this article. Contact ecologies and their results could be thought of as intersecting points on a continuum. On the one hand, linguistic ecologies that are more politically and economically equitable foster the early learning of many languages. Language maintenance, long-term structural accommodation and cumulative change, and the emergence of linguistic areas are favored by balanced child and adult multilingualism, steady population increase, and moderate mobility.

On the other hand, we find hierarchical and unequal ecosystems with rather sharp edges ethnolinguistic boundaries created by European colonialism and others Conquest firms (e.g. expansion of Chinese and expansion of Arabic in China) West Asia and North Africa). The concentration of economic and political power in the hands of a few, migration, genocide and enslavement can lead to demographic distortions and rapid and widespread adult language acquisition. These scenarios typically involve large-scale and rapid linguistic change followed by linguistic change that heralds the emergence of a new language that has been largely restructured. Southern Hemisphere European Lexicalized Creoles, European Romance languages, and Arabic variants of Maghreb represent some of the possible outcomes of such a scenario.

Language in linguistics is also studied through broad and intimate visions, including: B. A language that appears early in the family, that language From the language used during friends and relationships, in the world of school, work and children's play, to the language used in the social and political world. community or country in their activities.

Social factors:

It is the way one person speaks to another, but it depends on social factors such as participants, environment, topic, and function.

Participant is the person you are talking to, and the type of relationship you have with that person (interlocutor) determines your choice of words and intonation of your voice. I mean the context in which the language exchange takes place. For example: At the market, in the hall, at the home office, and at the university. Attitude also affects the form of conversation. Topic: it is spoken. Function: the purpose of the conversation. It affects how people speak.

Types of sociolinguistics studies:

• **Correlational studies :** relate two or more variables (e.g., certain linguistic forms and social-class differences, e.g.: "ndes")

• **Micro-linguistic studies :** i.e. focuses on very specific linguistic items or individual differences and uses in order to search for possibly wide ranging linguistic and/or social implication (e.g. the distribution of *singing* and *singin'*)

• **Discourse analysis :** i.e. studies of conversational structure and how speakers use language for their special purposes (how we begin and end conversations, how this depend on the relationship between interlocutors)

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