

SOCIOLINGUISTIC INFLUENCE IN THE USE OF ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE (ESL)

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Annotation

This article intended to provide a brief review of the sociolinguistic influences of the use of the second most significant language in the class. Of the five existing hypotheses, the findings revealed that parents' occupation is a significant sociolinguistic influence on the use of English among middle school students, followed by gender, age, religion, and classes.

Key words: *Sociolinguistics Perspective, Parents' occupation, English as a second language (ESL), social interaction, gender.*

Language is central to social interaction in every society, regardless of location and time period. Language and social interaction have a reciprocal relationship: language shapes social interactions and social interactions shape language.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the connection between language and society and the way people use language in different social situations. It asks the question, "How does language affect the social nature of human beings, and how does social interaction shape language?" It ranges greatly in depth and detail, from the study of dialects across a given region to the analysis of the way men and women speak to each other in certain situations.

People adjust the way they talk to their social situation. An individual, for instance, will speak differently to a child than he or she will to their college professor. This socio-situational variation is sometimes called *register* and depends not only on the occasion and relationship between the participants.

Descriptive studies of the influence of each and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and contexts, on the way language is used are called sociolinguistics. And sociolinguistics is very influential in the use of English as a second language in the classroom. This is also the overall effect of society on language use. Ethnicity, religion, status, gender, education level, and age are different varieties of languages. When it comes to language, humans have learned it from their birth. That starts from learning mother tongue, which is a natural and usual thing, but it's different from learning a second language or a foreign language. Briefly, Littlewood distinguishes these two terms. A "second language" has social functions within the

community where it is learned (e.g., as a lingua franca or as the language of another social group), whereas a “foreign language” is learned primarily for contact outside of one's community”.

Quirk also argues that the second language is - a language is necessary for certain official, social, commercial or educational activities within their own country, whereas foreign languages is —a language used for communication across frontier or with others who are not from their country. The second language referred to here is a foreign language that is generally studied by students in a formal school or other similar educational institutions. Then he continues to explain the position of English by mentioning, —Nowadays, language is something important and very much needed, especially for English. With learning English, a person can talk to other people from different countries due to the fact that English has been recognized as an international language used by people in the world. It is impossible if the Indonesian people meet Japanese people and they speak their language. That is certainly impossible, precisely what will happen, not the occurrence of good communication because of each other by understanding the language used. Well, English is the solution to overcome this.

This is what makes all children have to learn the language in their immediate environment. So students become burdened with the demands of many languages to learn. English is the most widely spoken language in the world. As is known, English has become the second official language in several countries such as Singapore, New Zealand, etc. English is an important factor in national unity. This makes people expect students at all levels to speak English well because English is also a mandatory requirement that must be fulfilled by all students before being accepted at the university. Also, the world of work today also prioritizes English as its priority.

That's why English has become a language that determines student progress that can be done to obtain higher education and prestigious work. Therefore, English has the advantage of all languages in the country this present study believe his main message that can be found in the article.

The term sociolinguistics itself has been used by Haver C. Currie in an article published in 1952, the title of which is "A Projection of Sociolinguistics: The Relationship of Speech to Social Status" which contains problems related to the variety of languages a person has social status in society. Different groups of professions or positions in society tend to use a variety of different languages, and Sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that studies the social factors that play a role in the use of language and which play a role in the association.

The sociolinguistic background of a child influences the use of children's language in their daily lives—likewise, children's understanding of English in the classroom and the school environment. For example, a child from a high social class whose parents often use English to interact does not have a problem in using English as a second

language in the classroom compared to children from low social classes whose parents are rarely or never using English in interacting makes using English as a second language in the classroom the biggest problem for the child, because the child has never or rarely heard the foreign language in his family environment. Family is the first learning for a child, they learned words from them. This makes children feel difficult and unpleasant speaking English in class situations during the teaching-learning process. Family is an essential thing that is very important and influential for the development of English linguistics in students. Social stratification and social mobility of parents is very helpful to encourage or inhibit the communication skills and classes of student students, especially in the teaching and learning process in schools. The child's ability to use the language in class cannot be separated from the background of the language he has because the family is the first agent to socialize the language to children. The child's socio-economic background also influences the learning process for them.

Age is also a factor in the use of the second language; research has revealed that age is an important factor in language use. Because the sooner a child starts learning a second language the better. Also, this can be proven that children have fast to capture the power and strong memories compared to parents due to age factors.

The place of gender in language learning as a second language cannot be ignored either because the research has supported the female students primarily use systems based on memorizing words and associations between them, while male students rely more on systems that govern language rules.

Religion is also a factor in L2 learning because it is an integral part of the learners' identity. Many school-age children sometimes encounter blocks during their education because they often adopt the western culture to the point that they can even forgot their mother tongue.

The sociolinguistic background is family. Because it is in the family that students first get learning. Furthermore, that it is very important for children to always be able to learn and make great progress whether in language acquisition and development. It was also revealed that gender and the use of English by students did not have a strong relationship. The implication is that English students both men and women have the same opportunity to learn and get language tools. Both male and female students must try and be encouraged to use English at home and in the classroom, this, of course, must begin with itself. Students' class, religion, and age were also revealed to have no significant effect on students' use of English in high school classrooms. Although there are studies that reveal that age is an important factor in language learning, language acquisition here depends on several hypotheses. Religion is a major factor in education. Sometimes many school children lose education because of the belief that western culture will culminate in learning a foreign language. Because psychologically,

children's language mastery is not only influenced by their ability to reason and involvement in intellectual activities, but also motivation and effective factors. And children are more motivated to learn first and second languages than parents because this can be influenced by age factors. Among the findings, it was also revealed that the age of students did not have a significant impact on the use of English in middle school students. One possible reason for this result can be seen in the fact that middle school students are no longer young. This research shows the fact that religion has nothing to do with language acquisition and learning because religion is a major factor in education. Religion is a tool of peace, stability, and security. In this case, parents must give them the freedom to learn whatever language they choose to learn. For the teaching and learning process, there is no element of compulsion so the lessons are also easier to accept.

The failure of a student in English between high school students is not due to gender, age, religion, age or anything, but because these failures occur because of other factors such as 'parents of students' in terms of work and their socio-economic background. Therefore, it is very important for all parents to help their environment by providing learning materials, time and other resources that can help their children's language skills in learning English. It is recommended that parents and all people who care about children's education should give all the best and adequate to pay attention to the needs of children so that they can be the best when learning. And not only material support, but students also really need moral support from their parents to increase their willingness to learn.

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