

## SOCIOLINGUISTICS AND ITS ROLE IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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**Annotation:** This article analyzes the essence of sociolinguistics and its importance in the process of language learning. The relationship between language and society, the main concepts of sociolinguistics, including dialect, social dialect, code-switching, lingua franca, language policy and multilingualism, are discussed. The effectiveness of the sociolinguistic approach to language learning and its role in the process of real communication are also discussed.

**Izoh:** Ushbu maqolada sotsiolingvistikaning mohiyati va uning til o'rganish jarayonidagi ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Til va jamiyat o'rtasidagi munosabat, sotsiolingvistikaning asosiy tushunchalari, jumladan dialekt, ijtimoiy dialekt, kod almashinuvi, lingua franca, til siyosati va ko'p tillilik haqida so'z yuritiladi. Til o'rganishga sotsiolingvistik yondashuvning samaradorligi va uning real muloqot jarayonida tutgan o'rni ham muhokama qilinadi.

**Аннотация:** В статье анализируется сущность социолингвистики и ее значение в процессе изучения языка. Обсуждаются взаимосвязь языка и общества, основные понятия социолингвистики, в том числе диалект, социальный диалект, переключение кодов, лингва франка, языковая политика и многоязычие. Также обсуждается эффективность социолингвистического подхода к изучению языка и его роль в процессе реального общения.

**Keywords:** sociolinguistics, language learning, society and language, dialect, , lingua franca, , multilingualism, social dialect,

**Kalit so‘zlar:** sotsiolingvistika, til o‘rganish, jamiyat va til, dialekt, kod-switching, lingva-franka, , dialekt, kommunikatsiya

**Ключевые слова:** социолингвистика, лингва-франка, , диалект, коммуникация

## Introduction

Language is not only a means of communication, but also an important social phenomenon of society. The process of language learning is not only based on linguistic rules, but is also closely related to social and cultural factors. Sociolinguistics is the science that studies these factors, analyzing the place of language in society, speech acts, and language changes.

In the modern world, multilingualism is widespread, and people use different languages depending on the environment in which they live. Therefore, in language learning, along with mastering linguistic rules, it is also important to understand the language norms in that society. Sociolinguistics helps to understand the process of language learning more deeply by studying the factors on which language is formed, changed, and used.

## Sociolinguistics and Its Role in Language Learning

Sociolinguistics is the study of the interaction between language and society. It analyzes how language changes depending on social classes, age groups, professional environments, and cultural contexts. This direction is very important in language learning, because each language is formed within a society and is associated with the social norms, values, and cultural characteristics of that society.

**The importance of the sociolinguistic approach to language learning is as follows:**

**Understanding language in context** – The language being studied does not only consist of grammatical rules, but also has social rules. For example, it is important to be able to distinguish between formal and informal speech forms.

**Intercultural communication** – Learners of different languages need to understand the social rules inherent in the language when communicating with representatives of other cultures.

**Code-switching** – People who speak two or more languages sometimes switch languages depending on the context. Understanding this phenomenon is important in language learning.

**Language policy and education** – In some societies, language policy affects language learning. For example, in multilingual countries, which languages are taught in schools is analyzed sociolinguistically.

### **Sociolinguistics and Language Learning: Discussion and Analysis**

Using sociolinguistic knowledge in language learning teaches students how to communicate effectively in real-life speech situations. Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society, and it plays an important role in the process of language learning. Understanding that language is not just a set of grammatical rules, but a social phenomenon is important in language learning.

### **The relationship between language and society**

Each language develops depending on the culture, customs, and social structure of its society. For example, formal and informal styles, and language forms that vary depending on age, gender, or social status, must be taken into account in language

learning. If a foreign language learner only studies grammatical rules and ignores sociolinguistic aspects, he or she will not be able to use the language effectively in real life.

### **The Relationship of Language to Society**

Language is the main means of communication between people, which is formed and developed within society. Each language reflects the historical, cultural and social characteristics of society. Therefore, the process of learning a language requires not only mastering vocabulary and grammatical rules, but also understanding the speech norms inherent in society.

### **Language and Profession**

Each profession has its own terminology. For example, doctors use medical terms, and programmers use technical jargon. The connection of language with society is of great importance in language learning, because the language being studied does not only consist of vocabulary and grammatical rules, but also depends on the communicative context in real life.

### **Basic Concepts of Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics deals with the study of the social aspects of language. The following are the basic concepts of this discipline:

#### **1. Dialect**

Variations of a language that have developed in different regions are called dialects. For example, there are Tashkent, Khorezm, and Qashqadar dialects of Uzbek. Dialects are important in language learning because people can speak in different dialects.

#### **2. Social dialects**



These are ways of using language that are characteristic of certain social groups. For example, youth slang or formal business speech can be examples of such dialects.

### **3. Code-switching**

Code-switching is when people who speak two or more languages switch languages during a conversation. For example, a person who speaks Uzbek and Russian can sometimes speak both languages in a mixed manner.

### **4. Lingua Franca**

This is a common language used by people who speak different languages to communicate. For example, English is an international lingua franca.

### **5. Language change and language death**

Some languages change or disappear over time. For example, Latin is now considered a dead language because it is no longer used as a living language.

### **6. Language policy**

Some countries have policies to designate an official language or language of instruction. This directly affects the process of language learning. For example, in Canada, English and French are official languages, so learning these languages is mandatory.

### **7. Multilingualism**

Some societies use more than one language. For example, in Switzerland, German, French, Italian, and Romance languages are recognized as official languages.

### **Conclusion**

Sociolinguistics is an important discipline for better understanding the language learning process and its effective organization. Language is not just a set of grammatical rules, but a living phenomenon related to society. Therefore, using a sociolinguistic approach in the language learning process increases the possibility of using language in real-life situations.

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