Applied Linguistics: Language in its social context

Alimova Madinabonu Islomjon qizi
Student of Uzbekistan State World Languages University
Gmail: bonumadina008@gmail.com

Annotation: Discussions of language in social contexts focus on language acquisition and language learning, the importance of language in communities, and the relationship between language and society. Language acquisition is distinguished from language acquisition. The former is performed unconsciously by the language user, while the latter is performed consciously by the language user. Language importance in the community is considered in terms of language importance in the community. And it is discussed in terms of three indivisible elements of community: human, community and language. Collaboration between members of social groups works well through the use of a means of communication called language. Language allows people to communicate their thoughts and desires to others, such as when they need help. Close cooperation takes place between members of the group.

Key words: Social context, acquisition, language user, semantic, content

Humans, communities and languages are inextricably linked. Wherever there are people in the world, there is a social community in which the same members of the group use a particular language as a means of communication. Having a language for the community is very important. In fact, humans as social beings have always lived in communities and need language as a means of interacting with each other. Society can be viewed from the physical environment. Our view of the physical environment can be conditioned by language. In this context, it can be explained that the physical environment in which a society lives is reflected in its language, usually the structure of its vocabulary (the way individual words are distinguished). For example, English has only one word for snow, but Eskimo has several. The British don't need to distinguish between snow. Because the physical environment of their society does not allow it. There is only one kind of snow in society. It is important for Eskimos to distinguish one type of snow from another in one word. Their physical environment "forces" them to name snow. Language is important in a particular community, a language community. It is not only a means of communication and interaction, but also a means of building and maintaining relationships. A feature of language is that it is social. That is, all speech events should be related to social aspects. A newborn child acquires language in a social environment (the family as part of the language community). The use of language also takes place in language communities. Based on geographic area, each community can be different. This gives rise to different kinds of languages, or dialects. These types of dialects are known as geographical or regional dialects. This fact also indicates that members of a community or language community are in the same social hierarchy. Therefore, there are also variants of the same language used by different types of language users. Such language types are called social dialects. Language, in the sense of Functional Systemic Linguistics (SFL), is a form of social semiotics that functions in situational and cultural contexts and is used both orally and in writing. From this point of view, language is a construct formed simultaneously by functions and systems. Two important points should be considered. First, language is systematically divided into several linguistic units that function hierarchically at the same time, from sub-systems of phonology/writing theory to super-systems of lexical-grammar or lexical-grammar, text structure, semantic discourse, etc. is a discourse or text consisting of a system of Each level cannot be isolated because it is an organism that plays an interrelated role in the holistic realization of the meaning of discourse (Halliday, 1985; Halliday, 1994). Second, language is used functionally to express the purpose and function of social processes in context and cultural context (Halliday, 1994; Butt, Fahey, Feez, Spinks, & Yalop, 2000). . In other words, language is the building block of physical/biological, social, and symbolic reality, which together form the basis on which ideological, interpersonal, and textual functions function. To do. In physical/biological reality, language is used to report content and intentions based on observations of the speaker/writer. What is reported is everything in and around the speaker/writer. In social reality, language is used for the role that the speaker/writer plays to the listener/reader. This role can be seen in language being

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a tool for creating and creating social relationships at the same time. In semiotic/symbolic reality, language expresses content (results of these observations) through linguistic forms (texts) that follow the purpose of revelation. In this framework there is an association between content and the format used to represent it. According to the book Rethinking Context: Language as an Interactive Phenomenon, "Recent research in many different fields supports a more dynamic view of the relationship between the verbal and non-verbal dimensions of communication. , the validity of the previous definition of context has been questioned: given the set of variables that statically surround the set of languages, context and language are in a recursive relationship to each other, and the language and the language it produces Interpretive work is argued to shape context in the same way that context shapes conversation." "Language is not just a set of independent sounds, verses, rules and meanings. It is a completely coherent system in which these are integrated with each other and with actions, contexts, worlds of discourse and the perspective of the observer." says American linguist and anthropologist Kenneth L. Pike.

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