

EXTRALINGUISTIC FACTORS IN ENGLISH LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: *This article discusses the concept of extralinguistic factors in linguistics.*

В данной статье рассматривается понятие экстралингвистических факторов в языкознании.

Ushbu maqolada lingvistikada extralingvistik omillar tushunchasi haqida muhoma olib boriladi.

Key words: *linguistic, human society, specific language, phonetic, extralinguistic, intralinguistic*

The subject and tasks of linguistics. Language is only a product of human society. Without language, it is impossible to know and study any reality and phenomenon, the place of man in nature and society, the ways of society's development. Linguistics or language knowledge (linguistics is an independent and specific science of language, which studies the origin, historical development processes and laws of language on a scientific basis. This science consists of specific and general linguistic fields. Specific (specific) linguistics is the study of a specific language the structure of the vocabulary, the phonetic system and grammatical construction, the ways of development and the relation to related languages are carefully studied on a scientific basis, and in this way, the vocabulary and phonetics of the language are carefully examined, and the scientific grammar is created. General linguistics is the origin of the language in general, studies its social essence, its role and function in society, the path of development, the interdependence of language and thought, the interaction of language, and creates methods of linguistic investigation. Summarize language phenomena, language evidences, which have been identified as a result of study, investigation makes scientific conclusions and defines the laws of language on this basis. It seems that linguistics is an independent science that studies human language. Linguistics first appeared as a science of practical importance, but now it has become a purely theoretical science. Humanity said goodbye to the 20th century and entered the third millennium. Humanity has made great progress in all spheres of social life.

Humanity created a lot of innovations with his intelligence and work. The knowledge gained in the science of linguistics occupies an important place among spiritual wealth.

Extralinguistics is a science that combines sociolinguistics and mentalinguistics and studies language as a social phenomenon. Sociolinguistics studies the nature and social function of language, while mentalinguistics studies language and thinking, the content side of language.

Intralinguistics studies the internal system of language, its units and categories, language levels and their structure. Phonology, lexicology and grammar are the main branches of intralinguistics.

Comparative studies - studies the relations between related languages and restores their ancient state (ancestral language).

Communicative linguistics is a field that studies language as a means of communication, deals with issues of language and speech, their relationship, its main function and place in society. Language, as the main social phenomenon in human society, performs communicative, expressive and accumulative tasks. The word "communicative" means "pertaining to the exchange of ideas". It is the communicative task of people to express their opinions, wishes, inner experiences and convey information to each other, that is, to fulfill the function of language as a means of communication in society. The word "expressive" means "enhanced", "characteristic of strong emotional imagery". The characteristic of the language to express a number of aspects characteristic of a person, such as emotional relations - love, caress, hatred, is considered an expressive task. In addition, the language serves to convey the experience and knowledge accumulated in the human society for centuries to the next generation. This feature of the language is its accumulative function ("accumulative" means "accumulation" in Latin). The accumulative function characteristic of language is also referred to as the epistemological function of language in some linguistic literature.

2. Focus on the relationship between linguistics and other disciplines.

In addition to linguistics, language is also studied by other sciences such as philosophy and logic. It is known that issues that require thinking are the subject of the science of logic. Because of this, logicians cannot fail to study the reflection of thought in language along with the laws of thinking. In addition, language and thinking are inextricably linked, one cannot live without the other. Thinking lives in language, and thinking is based on any speech. Logic studies language in this direction. Linguistics, when

conducting research on language, takes into account the materials of other sciences. Including:

1. First of all, linguistics is closely related to philosophy, because philosophy determines the methodology of linguistics. For example, the doctrine of dialectics, synergetics, language and thinking form the methodological foundations of linguistics.

2. Linguistics is closely related to psychology. Problems between linguistics and psychology are studied in psycholinguistics.

3. Linguistics is also interconnected with history, because the vocabulary of a language, its scope and character are inextricably linked with the history of society.

4. Linguistics is also related to ethnography. Ethnography studies the origin, structure, traditions, material, spiritual and social culture of peoples. The science of linguistics uses the materials of folk ethnography to study one or another language.

5. Linguistics is also related to logic, which is the science of thought laws and thought patterns.

It is known that it is related to the social system, connected with life and people's relations in society; Sociology studies the laws related to the division of social society into classes and changes in social production relations. This science develops in an integral connection with linguistics. 7. Archeology, a science that studies the past of human society on the basis of monuments of ancient material culture, is also related to linguistics. 8. Linguistics is inextricably linked with literary studies. Their relationship, stylistics, history of literary language, and the problems of fiction are clearly visible. 9. Although the science of linguistics is a social science, it also develops in connection with natural sciences such as physics, cybernetics, mathematics, and physiology. In the study of the principles of classification of the characteristics of speech sounds, the acoustics department of physics is of great help to linguistics and its field of phonetics.

3. What is the role of language in society?

Language is a social phenomenon created in human society and serves as a means of communication. His social nature is manifested in serving society, not individual. Language is the main tool that expresses all the cultural and scientific wealth created by mankind in the course of historical development and is inherited from generation to generation. Language appears as a social phenomenon in the process of society's development (in other words, it is "born", develops, "grows"), as soon as a society disappears, the language gradually begins to fall out of use. and

with the passage of time it becomes a dead language. For example, Latin, Sugdian, ancient Khorezm languages are examples of this. However, the emergence ("birth") of a language, its development ("growth") and its lack of consumption ("death") are not a biological process, but are related to the development of society. Therefore, it is possible to solve the problem correctly only when studying the laws of the language, the ways of its development, in connection with the history of society and the history of the people who created this language. Therefore, based on the integrity of language, which is the most important communication tool of society, it is wrong to compare it to a living organism. Language, with its structure, with the interaction of some elements, forms a whole system

4. Explain the connection between language and thinking.

A person who is a product of nature and society, at the same time, is considered their supreme example, reflects, perceives and thinks about the world in the form of things and objects, events and phenomena. The importance of language, which is considered an important tool in this process, is extremely important. That is why language and thinking cannot be imagined separately from each other. "Language and thinking are mutually exclusive phenomena. Just as there is no thought without language, there is no language without thought."

The fact that the language is a means of thinking for a person and serves as a material basis is considered the first stage in its implementation, and in the second stage, the thought, the product of thinking is realized, that is, it goes outside the

brain. Thus, at the second stage, the language begins to perform a communicative function. In addition to being a means of communication between people, and informing about things and events in nature and society, language also has the power to influence the interlocutor or listener, to arouse his feelings. If we conditionally call this state the fifth stage, then, as we mentioned, we observe that the language is gradually improving and perfecting, and its possibilities are gradually expanding. At this point, we are sure that every possibility of the language cannot be realized or arise without speech, speech process. "The unity of language and thought is expressed in speech. Speech exists in oral and written form, in which our thought enters into a material form, that is, into a form of emotional perception, and thus it no longer belongs to an individual, but to society."

5. What are the hypotheses about the emergence of language?

In science, there are conflicting theories about the origin of language,

and they are fighting with each other. Some of these theories believe that language arose as a result of the need for people to communicate with each other, while others believe that it arose as a result of some individuals expressing their thoughts first for themselves and then for others. In this way, various theories and hypotheses were created about the emergence and formation of language. These theories should be studied on the basis of critical analysis. These theories are mainly 4: Voice imitation theory believes that the first words and names of objects appeared as a result of people imitating the sounds made by objects around them. This theory was put forward in ancient Greece - in the time of Democritus and Plato, according to which primitive people either consciously or unconsciously tried to imitate various sounds, that is, the cries of animals, the singing of birds, the sounds of wind and waterfalls. they did For example: sparrow, partridge, crow, shir-shir, tak-tuk, kuk-ku, gumbur-gumbur etc. But even if these words exist in all languages, they are a minority. There are few things that do not make sound in nature. Therefore, the question arises as to how the names of things that do not make sound are formed. If this theory is correct, then the number of words made in this way in the language of tribes living in primitive society should be more than in the language of nations with advanced science and technology. But in recent years, the experiments carried out in the language of the tribes that are experiencing a primitive system, found in South America and Australia, show that the words made by sound imitation in these languages are somewhat less than in the developed languages. In addition, it was found that the organs of speech are highly developed in order to imitate the sounds of nature. Therefore, imitative words are not of fundamental importance in solving the issue of the emergence of language. Therefore, the theory of voice imitation cannot correctly solve the problem of the origin of language. The theory of exclamations is also one of the theories that interprets the issue of the emergence of language, and the supporters of this theory claim that all the words in the language appeared as a result of people's inner feelings, anger, excitement, and involuntary shouting they do This theory is also ancient, and it is based on the cries of animals. According to the founders of this theory, primitive people studied the screams of animals and expressed their inner feelings and sorrows through them: words like oh, uh, joi, ing are examples of this. It is explained that other words in the language are derived from the combination of such words. The well-known French scientist J. J. Rousseau also supported this idea. All languages in the world have such units, but the number of such words is so small that it would be an oversimplification to say that such a

complex phenomenon as a language arose in this way. It is known that the main function of language is to ensure the exchange of ideas between people. Consequently, acceptance of this theory leads to rejection of the main function of language, that language is a social phenomenon. The expression of inner experiences does not always require the presence of society. The existence and development of language is inextricably linked with society: there is language only where there is society, and where there is language there is society. So, this theory is also unable to correctly illuminate the issue of the origin of the language. Proponents of the theory of labor cries claim that all words in the language arose as a result of the involuntary cries of primitive people that encouraged them to work together in the process of working together. This theory was created by the French philosopher L. Noire in the 70s of the XIX century. According to him, language arose from instinctive cries. German scientist Karl Bucher also supports this theory. Although this theory seems to be somewhat close to the truth at first glance, it is logically unfounded. Because the screams and shouts during labor were only a means to make the labor process uniform and uniform. It is possible that shouts such as uy, oh, voh, viq, oho, ehe were a means of communication between people. Labor cries are similar to exclamation theory. But even this theory cannot connect the causes of the origin of the language, the emergence of the language with the emergence of society, the emergence of humanity with the ability to speak and think. Social contract theory. This theory appeared in the second half of the 19th century, and the scientists who put it forward sometimes came to contradictory conclusions, their main ideas about the origin of the language are the same. According to this theory, people themselves agreed on how to call things. To agree on the naming of something, of course, a means of agreement is needed, that is, language. This theory can shed light not on the emergence of language, but on one direction of language development. By now, terms or words related to one or another science are mutually agreed upon. But this has nothing to do with language formation.

6. Explain the terms substrate and superstate.

The French conquest of the British Isles in the 11th century and the contact between the French and Anglo-Saxon languages is the best example of language mixing. It is known that here the language of the victors, French, is the language of the vanquished - after a long war between the Anglo-Saxon languages, the victors lost their own language and adopted the Anglo-Saxon language. It should also be said that the Anglo-Saxon language also adopted some elements from the French

language. When crossing occurs, one can think about the phenomena of substrate and superstrate (these words are Latin, the first means the bottom layer, and the second means the upper layer). Both concepts mean the elements and traces of the defeated language left in the victorious language. If the elements of the defeated language destroy the phonetic and grammatical structure of the victorious language and actively influence it, then substrate or superstrate phenomena occur. Learning words from one language to another is not included in the substrate. It is a substrate phenomenon that the alien language displaces the local language and at the same time the language that is falling out of use has a significant influence on the alien language.

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