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# THE MUTUAL CONNECTIONS BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY

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**Annotation:** This article discusses the complex and interrelated relationships between language and society based on scientific grounds. It extensively covers the role of language in society, the impact of societal changes on language, language policy, the main areas of sociolinguistics, as well as the effects of contemporary globalization processes on language and society.

**Keywords:** language, society, sociolinguistics, language policy, culture, communication, globalization, social disparity, worldview.

Language is one of humanity's oldest and most significant inventions. It serves not only to facilitate communication among people but also occupies a central place in the formation, development, and self-awareness of society. The language of each nation reflects its culture, historical experience, worldview, and social relations. For this reason... The relationship between language and society has become a separate scientific topic within sociolinguistics.

Language is an integral part of human activity and should be viewed as a social phenomenon. Language, being the most important means of interpersonal communication, forms social consciousness, transmits values, moral norms, knowledge and culture between members of society. The following social functions of language can be distinguished:

1. Communicative function: transmission and reception of information;
2. Identification function: separation of a person or group on the basis of language;
3. Integrative function: unification of members of society through language;
4. Expressive function: expression of feelings and moods.

Communicative function is one of the main functions of language. With the help of language, people exchange information with each other, express opinions, ask questions and receive answers. Communication is an integral part of everyday life in any society. For example, a teacher explains a topic in a lesson, a student asks a question, and during a conversation, information is exchanged through language.

Integrative function - language is a force that unites members of society. It forms people who have a common language as a single social unit. This unit can be at the national, regional or cultural level. For example, the Uzbek language, as the state language, unites citizens of the entire republic into a common information space, creates a unity through cultural events, mass media.

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Identification function - language determines a person's belonging to an ethnic, social, or cultural group. Each people or group has its own language or dialect, which expresses their identity. For example, if the Uzbek language is the identity of the Uzbek people, the dialect spoken in Surkhandarya provides information about the population of this region.

Expressive function - through language, people express their feelings and emotions. The mental state of a person is expressed through the choice of words, tone, style and fixed expressions. For example, expressions such as "My heart is broken" or "My mind is broken" express the state of a person's psyche, and this expressiveness is considered one of the important aspects of language.

Political, economic and cultural changes in society directly affect language. For example, as a result of new technologies and inventions, new terms, collocations and neologisms have appeared in languages. In particular, the process of globalization is leading to the mutual exchange of many languages. Social stratification also affects language. There are differences in the language use styles, vocabulary and pronunciation of representatives of the upper and lower social classes. This situation gives rise to sociolinguistic differences. Language is not only formed under social influence, but also is a means of shaping society. Through language, people convey their experiences, beliefs, and values to others. Through the national language, the people preserve their historical memory and convey their cultural heritage. Language also participates in the formation of social consciousness. The concepts, metaphors, and idiomatic units present in the language guide human thinking. Therefore, the relationship between language and thinking is also one of the important scientific topics. Sociolinguistics is a branch of science that studies the relationship between language and society. This science analyzes how language is used in a social context, language differences between different groups, language policy, and language changes. Sociolinguistics research includes the following areas.

Dialectology and dialect studies;

• Code-switching;

• Jargon and slang;

• Language policy and planning;

• Multilingualism and language inequality.

Today, many languages are changing under the influence of English, a global language. This situation enriches the language in some cases, but in other cases leads to the decline of national languages. Also, many languages are at risk of extinction. The Internet, the media, migration and transnational companies are accelerating the process of language standardization, simplification or the introduction of English equivalents.

In conclusion, it can be said that the relationship between language and society is a complex process that goes both ways. Language is influenced by society and shapes it. Each era brings its own linguistic phenomena, social differences, and political approaches. Sociolinguistics analyzes these relationships and sheds light on them on a scientific basis. Language policy, the preservation of cultural heritage, and the elimination of modern threats are urgent tasks facing linguists today.

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