

# THE IMPACT OF THE EXPANSION OF THE SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF A LANGUAGE ON THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF A WORD

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**Annotation**

This article analyzes the impact of the expansion of the social function of a language on the functional and stylistic use of a word.

Due to the rapid development in social, political, ideological, economic, cultural and daily domains, the level of the phonetic, lexical and grammatical aspects of the language has undergone a significant change.

The content of the dictionary is characterized not only by the activation of archaisms or neologisms, but solely by semantic changes, such as the development of meaning: shifting, the expansion / narrowing of the meaning.

**Key words:** *development, vocabulary, word meaning, expand, narrow, stylistically limited, social functions.*

Language plays a cardinal role in human lives. It is a social phenomenon. One of the main objectives of language is to communicate with people and to understand them. In fact, we use language in many different ways, some of these are, the informational, the expressive, the directive, the phatic, the aesthetic. We use language and that language is a part of society. Actually, any language fluctuates according to, the nature of the society, what kind of people, and their attitudes. People use language according to their situation. The social background of any person can play an important role in the kind of language he has.

The development of language, the importance of social factors in it, the problems of classifying the social functions of a language have been studied and enriched with new theoretical ideas. Language is dynamic and universal in nature; data transmitter according to the function; It is an important communication tool that can be passed down from generation to generation according to its accumulation. According to V. Fon Humboldt ‘language is always dynamic. On the one hand, language is an activity, and on the other hand – it is the result of the activity. Everyone who speaks this language will contribute to the development of the language during their speech activity<sup>1</sup>’.

The social factor is a systematic social movement of various structures in a society within the framework of social reality or an individual personality. According to A. Me, due to social factors that change the meaning of words, the development of society and language structure play an important role in the use of words in a wider or narrower circle or another meaning. Language development occurs in the context of social factors that depend on the functions of society. According to V.D. Bondaletov, ‘there is a certain social environment in society for

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<sup>1</sup> Гумбольдт В. Избранные труды по языкознанию. – М.: Прогресс, 1984. – 397 с.

the development of a language. The conditions that shape this social environment are interconnected with the appropriate level of language development<sup>2</sup>.

Owing to independence, the status and role of the Uzbek language increased, since the developed language began to perform a wide range of social functions, its reputation was restored among the world's languages that are spread throughout the country and used as official languages in legal acts.

The level of development of the language is closely related to the expansion of its functions. The social development of a language, its social status and the fact that it is used by the whole community as a means of communication can be seen in the expansion of its social functions. In linguistic dictionaries, the term "function" refers to the linguistic and non-linguistic function of language units and is used to describe the relationships between events<sup>3</sup>.

There are differentiated communicative, realistic, nomadic, aesthetic, magical (beliefs, religious rites), emotional, expressive, attractive functions of the language according to S.T.Stepanov. Sociolinguist-scientist Yu.D.Desheriev singles out the communicative, social, expressive, aesthetic and gnoseological functions of the language<sup>4</sup>. The communicative function is considered to be the main function, since it expresses language as other social, expressive, aesthetic, epistemological functions and expresses language nature as an important means of communication and expression. Thus, linguistic functions include communicative, nomadic, aesthetic, magical, emotionally expressive, attractive, social, epistemological (informative), fictitious, metalanguage, reference functions. Each of the functions of a language has a pragmatic, social and cultural nature, which is expressed in language.

Speaking of the social characteristics of the language, T.J. Zhrebilo emphasizes that ordinary speech functions differ from advanced language features. When the social language of a developed language reflects the characteristics of the national language, inter-ethnic relations and international relations, the social functions of the ordinary language are realized in the language of the tribes, the national language and the national language<sup>5</sup>. Therefore, the expansion of the social function of a language along with the development of its lexical, semantic, stylistic and syntactic systems plays an important role in the formation of the spiritual image of linguists. The influence of society on the expansion and development of the social functions of languages is significant. Thus, the expansion of the social functions of the language and the change of the language system are interrelated.

Scrutinizing the language in terms of sociological perspectives enables to justify the logics of social development and emphasize the importance of a functional approach to all aspects of language research.

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<sup>2</sup> Бондалетов В. Д. Социальная лингвистика. – М.: Просвещение, 1987. – 160 с.

<sup>3</sup> Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М.: Изд-во Советская энциклопедия, 1966. – 608 б.

<sup>4</sup> Дешериев Ю.Д. Проблема функционального развития языков и задачи социолингвистики. – В кн. Язык и общество. – М.: Наука, 1968. – 268 с.

<sup>5</sup> Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов Издание 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: Издательство ООО Пилигрим, 2010. – 486 с.

The development of a language depends on the direct and indirect influence of members of society on their language; certain conditions, especially social factors in society. Socio-political, historical, economic, cultural and ideological conditions development of social factors cause the changes in the infrastructure and functions of the language.

External conditions that (social factors) contribute to the development of language can be reflected in changes in the economy, expansion of production opportunities, changes in science and innovations in literature, new approaches and trends, changes in the socio-political system and ideological processes. ,

It should be noted that the adoption of the Law “On the State Language” on October 21, 1989 and the granting of the state language status to the Uzbek language as well as the achievement of state independence on August 31, 1991 led to the expansion of the social functions of the Uzbek language. It plays an important role in the ideological, political, socio-economic and cultural life of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These two important social factors were analyzed as a key factor contributing to the enrichment and development of the national language.

The national language of the Uzbek people which is one of the most important spiritual heritage serves to reflect the processes occurring developments, inventions and news in all spheres of society (politics, economics, science, technology, literature, art, etc.).

When comparing the meanings of words in dictionaries by Z.M.Marufov and A. Madvaliyev the influence of the expansion of the social functions of the language on the development of this word in this study it was found that the meanings of 3221 words in the dictionary edited by A. Madvaliyev changed in the dictionary edited by Z.M. Marupov including 2372 word meanings have been expanded, 849 words meanings have been narrowed [see table 1]:

Table 1.

The development of word meanings in the development of the social functions of the Uzbek language

The number of words whose meaning has changed	By numbers	By percentage
Changes in the scope of meaning		
The meaning has been expanded	2372	74%
The meaning has been narrowed	849	26%
Total:	3221	100%

As can be seen from the table, the development of the social functions of a language is more obvious from the point of view of the volume of word meanings. In most cases increase covers social changes. It is observed in the neutral level.

Words in the Uzbek language have expanded significantly in different spheres of society. The words collected during the study were divided into several thematic groups: the word used in colloquial speech, the phrase (*хонаки*); medical term (*доза*); obsolete words, phrases (*байтулмол, бақо*); botanical term (*сирah*); historical terms (*саркор, танобчи*); obsolete literary words, phrases (*робита, тажалли*); literary words, phrases (*ганж, тадриж*); zoological words

(амфибия, силовсин); linguistic terms (артикуляция, парадигма); technical words (бандаж, радиатор); sports term (ревани, туризм); economic terms (реклама, амортизация); poetic words, phrases (сарсари); literary term (достон, поэма); biological term (адаптация); the terms related to chemistry (валентлик, синтезламоқ); religious words, phrases (барот, фосид); law, jurisprudence words and phrases (арбитраж, санкция); words of folklore (алп, хоназод); philosophical terms (аналогия, объективизм); mathematical term (параллелизм, параметр); musical terms (альт, сарпарда, баритон); terms related to physics (динамика, электрод); the astronomic terms (обсерватория, сателлит); political term (реакцион, репарация); the anatomical terms (без, томир); military terms (гвардия, пикет); polygraphic term (ротатор).

The expansion or narrowing of the meaning of words and terms in the dictionary reflects the expansion of the social functions of the language and reflects the socio-political, economic, cultural and local innovations and reforms in society.

As a result of the comparative analysis of the ‘Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language’ compiled by Z.M. Marufov (2 volumes, 60000 words and phrases, 1981) and the dictionary edited by A. Madvaliev (5 volumes, 80,000 words and phrases, 2006-2008) in order to determine the influence of the social functioning of the language on the word-methodological application, it has been revealed that 5,397 words of which 4,174 are neutral, 1,223 are stylistically limited, which do not exist in the previous dictionary, have been introduced (see table 2):

Table 2.

The stylistic colouring of new words added to the ‘Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language’ edited by A.Madvaliev.

The number of new words	By numbers	By percentage
Stylistic colouring		
Words in neutral layer	4174	77%
Words limited in style	1223	23%
Total:	5397	100%

The analysis showed that 77% of the 5397 (100%) words newly added mentioned in A. Madvaliyev’s “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” are neutral, and 23% are limited in style.

The use of new words limited in style in a particular sphere has shown that they serve to represent concepts that represent new objects, events, phenomena, and processes in these spheres.

The limited use of stylistically coloured new words relates to their expression of concepts that relate to new subjects, events, phenomena and processes in particular spheres. The emergence of new words with stylistic colouring depends on the expansion of the social functions of the language. In

particular, we can see that in the process of democratization of the society, the number of words which have stylistic colouring among the words and phrases in colloquial language is 131 words (10.71%). Medical terms 129 (10.54%) are, on the one hand, neologisms, which describe new subjects, phenomena that appeared in the medical field, on the other hand, when the Uzbek language has the status of an official language.

Of the factors affecting independence, 124 (10.13%) had less than 44 (3.6%) folklore, 38 (3.1%) books, 32 (2.6%) ethnography, 27 (2.2%) folklore, 20 (1.63%), 15 (1.22%) imitations, 15 (1.22%) religious, 9 (0.73%) poetic folklore, 7 (0.57%) works of art and 2 (0.16%) 1 (0.08%) mobile poetry, 1 (0.08%) folklore, 1 (0.08%) historical ethnography, one (0.08%) mechanic, one (0.08%) meteorologist, 1 (0.08%) optical expressions were reused.

As a result of the development of science and education in our republic, 54 (4.4%) biology, 49 (4%) history, 37 (3.02%) zoology, 33 (2.7%) linguistics, and 19 (1.55%) literature, 18 (1.5%) for chemistry, 9 for mathematics, 29 (2.4%) technical, 21 (1.7%) vocabulary, 9 (0.73%) philosophy, 8 (0.65%) physics, 6 (0.5%) astronomy, 6 (0.5%) of geography and 4 (0.32%) of anatomy 4 (0.32%) of pedagogy, 4 (0.32%) physiological, 2 (0.16%) geological, 2 (0.16%) geometry and 2 (0.16%) medical biology, 2 (0.16%) and publications in perspective, 2 (0.16%) in psychology, 1 (0.08%) pedagogical psychology, 1 (0.08%) in pharmacology of an active role in the content of vocabulary.

The reforms in socio-political, economical, cultural spheres can be considered in terms of words such as the 29 (2.4%) technical, 26 (2.12%) sports terms, 25 (2.04%) economic terms, 15 (1.22%) legal, juridical cultural, 5 (0.4%) politics, 4 (0.32%) finance, 3 (0.24%) military training, one (0.08%) aviation, 1 (0.08%) textiles, one (0.08%) historical military word, one (0.08%),) s terms of navy.

In general the impact of language reform on the sociopolitical, ideological, economic, cultural and other spheres reflected in transition of stylistically limited words to a neutral layer, the stylistic limitation of a neutral language, the transition of stylistically limited words to another field.

In the process of transition of stylistically limited words to a neutral layer stylistic colour of a word gets neutral and it is observed in obsolete words, (алифбо, ваъз), words of oral speech (ажабтовур, гап гаштак), religious words (анбиё, дажжол) medical words, (атеросклероз, даббо), rarely used words (баднафс, қадимона), poetic words (балқимок, гулрў), words related to chemistry (актиний), folklore (алқор), zoology (амфибия), musical terms, (ария), anatomy (асаб) construction and building (балка), linguistics (варваризм), physics (ватт), historical words (домулло), the words of political use (экстремизм).

**Stylistically limitation of neutral words.** In the process of confirming the Uzbek language as into the state language, active vocabulary became passive. A number of words of neutral layers got limited in its stylistic use and the following stylistic marks were written in A. Madvaliev's 'Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language': obsolete literary word (abad, adad); rarely used words (шухратланмоқ, қавл); dialectic words (ада, биби); words related to botany

(бакатерак, эшакмия); medical terms (алкоголизм, доза); folklore words (гўристонлик, даҳмарда); bookish words (айният, авф); zoological words (барс, бағрикурт); words of oral speech (ажива, бозорлашмоқ); historical expressions (алёр, ўроқ болға); technical terms (биплан, дрезина); physics (баллистик, волта); special word, term (гўпия, эстакада); biological (аврат), economical (амортизация), ophthalmology (анализатор), philosophical (аналогия), social (бахт), ethnographic (белуж), legal (босқинчилик), poetic (бўса), military (взвод), culinary (винегрет), geometric (диаметр), chemical (дистилляция), construction and trade (шўриш), literary (экспозиция, ўхшатиш), agricultural (ягоналамоқ, лингвистик ўзлашмоқ).

Stylistically colored words are transferred to another field. While comparing the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” by Z.M.Marufov and A.Madvaliyev it is determined that stylistic use of some words and phrases changed to another.

Particularly the word *азмкор* is a bookish word, the word *домод* was interpreted as a dialectic word edited by A. Madvaliyev “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language”. The obsolete word *анди* is used as a word for a oral speech, *зўё* poetic, *шўро* is a historical word. The mythological word *буроқ* religious color is given. Dialectic word *ўнзмоқ* is registered as a bookish word. Thus the expansion of the social functions of the Uzbek language in the economic, political, social, cultural and everyday life of society has a great influence on the structure of the language, and this is reflected in the development of the vocabulary by activating archaisms, the new borrowed vocabulary and word combinations,

The expansion or narrowing of the meaning of words and terms in the dictionary reflects the expansion of the social function of the language and reflects innovations and reforms in the socio-political, economic, cultural and other spheres of society.

### **Conclusion**

It became obvious that the level of development of the language is closely related to the expansion of the functions that it performs and social development. Using language as the main means of communication in the social life of society including many sectors and at the same time all changes in society as well as the development, improvement and expansion of society can lead to the development of social functions of the language.

The Uzbek language is currently used in such spheres as radio and television, education, science, technology, state enterprises, courts, production, correspondence, periodicals, fiction, cultural life, art, cultural and educational, technical documentation, social and political activities as a standard language in spheres such as public administration, transport, agriculture, communications and services - trade, catering and so on.

The fundamentals of expanding the social functions of the language are the sources of changes in the linguistic context which are determined by the analysis of reactivated archaisms, borrowed words, new words and phrases that play an important role in the Uzbek language dictionary and it is identified that the

vocabulary content of the language is developed by the grammatical, semantical ways and borrowed words.

The analysis shows that the expansion of the social function of the Uzbek language had a great influence on the structure of the language in particular, on the content of the vocabulary. The development of the linguistic and social functions of society has determined the thematic grouping of reactivated archaisms, idiotic words, new words and phrases created in the dictionary. Thematic classification of such changes in the dictionary showed that they relate to the economy, politics, education, culture, sports, personal services, and so on.

It is important to note that changes have occurred in various spheres of society, as a result of which the expansion of the social function of the Uzbek language was influenced mainly by the lexical layer of the language, such semantic changes as meaning, transition, expansion / narrowing of the meaning of the word.

The influence of the expansion of the social functions of the Uzbek language on the development of the word meaning was compiled by Z.M.Marufov in a 2 volume dictionary of the Uzbek language in English (1981) which contains more than 60,000 words and phrases. Comparing the meanings of a 5 volume Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language (2006-2008) which contains more than 80,000 words and phrases edited by A.Madvaliyev the meaning of some words has expanded, and some have narrowed the meaning and have been observed in various social spheres.

The expansion of the social functions of the language influenced the use of words in the socio-political, ideological, economic, cultural and other spheres, and as a result of the stylistic use of the word, the following changes occurred the transition of stylistically limited words to a neutral layer, the stylistic limitation of a neutral language, the transition of stylistically limited words to another field.

Analysis of the language composition of the Uzbek language in the period of independence showed that the expansion of the language functions of the language is a key element in its vocabulary content.

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