THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL CHANGE ON LANGUAGE STRUCTURE

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Humboldt's thesis on the social aspect of language led to the emergence of the sociolinguistic views of F. Saussure, A. Meye, J. Vandries. The approach to language as a social phenomenon is one of the peculiarities of twentieth-century linguistics.

Although attention has been paid to the social nature of language from the earliest stages of language development, the principles of sociolinguistic research have their origins in the early twentieth century. In particular, the advancement of F. de Saussure's antinomy on internal and external linguistics broadened the scope of linguistic research and became the basis for defining its place among the sciences of man and society. The development of internal and external linguistics has given rise to two independent directions in linguistics. The first of them evaluates language as a specific system and is engaged in the study of its internal structure, its internal rules. The second focused his research on determining the impact of social processes on language, the study of the social functions of language.

Nevertheless, these two directions complement each other, one requiring the other. Any changes in the internal structure of language, of course, also occur under the influence of external factors. An example of this is the changes in the phonetic, morphological and, in particular, lexical structure of the Uzbek language during its development.

The influence of social processes on language structure has been the focus of many linguists. In particular, according to the American linguist U. Labov, language as a form of social discipline attracts the attention of sociologists. Language is especially useful for sociologists as a recording device that reflects many social processes. Changes in the structure of language itself do not affect social processes, nor do they make a sharp turn in the fate of individuals.

But as a speaker's social status changes, so does his or her linguistic behavior. It is this feature of language that is the basis for its use as an indicator of social change. Yu.D. Desheriev also described the lexical level of language as "a barometer of the development of society." Indeed, the development of society, science, and technology will inevitably have an impact on language. This can be clearly seen, especially at the lexical level.

Dedicated to revealing the role of the lexical level in the language system and structure, identifying its general and specific laws, finding and studying semantic areas at the lexical level of the Uzbek language on the basis of paradigmatic (internal), syntagmatic (external) and pragmatic (speech-methodological) properties of lexemes The emergence of a number of studies is an achievement of modern Uzbek linguistics.

According to A.Nurmonov, the study of language as a field helps to shed light on the dialectical relationship of the world-mind-language. Any thought that arises in the human mind is nothing more than a reflection of the material world in terms of content and form. The object of our study can be not only the objects and phenomena of the material world, but

also spiritual phenomena. Any spiritual event is considered an indirect reflection of being, because every concept, thought and conclusion is a reflection of the material world. This means that every part of being is associated in one way or another in the human mind, and on the basis of these associations man has the opportunity to choose specific units from the language reserve. The unification of linguistic units into certain commonalities - paradigms on the basis of certain unifying features - later led to the introduction of field theory into linguistics.

In linguistics, a set of language units that are combined with a common meaning and reflect the conceptual, subjective, or functional similarity of the events being defined is defined as a field. A field-based study of linguistic units, on the other hand, helps to gain a deeper understanding of their nature, their connections, and their scope of application.

As proof of our point we can cite the associative experience of A.R. Luria. The essence of the experiment is that the participants are given a specific word and are encouraged to respond to it with a word that comes to mind. A.R. Luria argues that such associative-style responses are not random. According to him, the words received in response can be divided into groups formed on the basis of "internal" and "external" associative relations.

Responses based on external associative communication include proximity (such as house-roof, dog-tail), similarities and contradictions to internal associative relationships (such as dog-animal, chair-furniture). In this case, the words are divided into certain categories. In these studies, involuntary verbal connections reflect the characteristics of sensory, visual - real or categorical consciousness. The recent intensification of interstate cultural, economic and political ties has led to the emergence of many new directions or the development of existing directions in the field of science and art, as well as in all spheres of our social life. One of the areas that has stood the test of time is design. Based on the cultural life and needs of the population, its types such as interior design, landscape design, clothing design began to take root.

This, in turn, has led to the introduction into our language of many concepts and terms related to this area, and they have a special place in the lexical level of the Uzbek language. The study of design-related words in the Uzbek language on the basis of the semantic field as a result of social relations is one of the most pressing issues facing today's Uzbek linguistics.