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TO TYPOLOGY OF LANGUAGE SITUATIONS

Abstract: This article discusses the emergence of the disciplines of linguopsychology and psycholinguistics as a result of the interaction of linguistics and psychology, their objects of study, their essence. Different aspects of psycholinguistics and lingvopsychology from psychology and linguistics are shown.

Key words: psychology, linguistics, psycholinguistics, lingvopsychology, speech act, verbal communication, nonverbal communication, metaphor, synegdoxa, semantics.

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Introduction

Description of linguistic situations and their typology are one of the urgent tasks of sociolinguistics. The solution to this problem is of great practical importance, allowing to reveal the foundations and nature of the state's language policy, to assess the prospects of a particular course in relation to the language, to predict the tendencies of the country's linguistic life.

The main

To create a typology of linguistic situations, it is of paramount importance to highlight the appropriate parameters. From the general definition given to the concept of a linguistic situation, it follows that the most essential features of its components are their functional load and social status. These features have already been taken into account in the classification of linguistic systems and subsystems and in the isolation of their functional types. For example, the concepts of this classification “language-macro-mediator” or “local language”, in addition to indicating the correlation with the spheres of communication, denote, respectively, an officially accepted and unaccepted means of linguistic communication for national communication. Since linguistic situations can be collections of languages or their subsystems, and their components are functionally equivalent, or are in hierarchical relationships, there are two criteria

for the classification of linguistic situations. First of all, linguistic situations fall into two groups: a) exoglossal - a set of languages and b) endoglossic - a set of subsystems of one language, Exoglossal and endoglossal situations, in turn, can be divided into two subgroups: 1) balanced linguistic situations, if their constituent languages or linguistic subsystems are functionally equivalent; 2) unbalanced linguistic situations, if their components are distributed over the spheres of communication and social groups. Thus, the following types of linguistic situations are theoretically possible: 1) exoglossal balanced; 2) exoglossal unbalanced; 3) endoglossic balanced; 4) endoglossic unbalanced.

Exoglossic balanced language situations

The most striking example of an exoglossic balanced linguistic situation, apparently, is the linguistic situation in Switzerland, where the volume of private communicative functions of the German, French and Italian languages is practically the same. An exception is the Retoromansh language, which, regardless of its position as a legally equal language, can in no way be put on a par with the named three languages. Serving only a few tens of thousands of people, it is not widespread and does not enjoy the same prestige as these languages. A linguistic situation of this type also developed in Belgium. It is characterized by the functioning of two main languages - French and Flemish, each of which is

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officially recognized and legally equal (both languages are used in government and in the army, laws are issued in them). But in connection with the concrete historical development of this country, the ethnic community of the French-speaking Walloons for a long time dominated in economic and socio-political relations. Therefore, despite the fact that it is a minority in comparison with the Flemings (42% of Walloons and 53% of Flemings, the remaining 5% are Germans and other national minorities), French has actually become the dominant official language. Its leading role is evidenced by the fact that bilingualism in Belgium is developing mainly due to the assimilation of the French language by the Flemings, 1/3 of whom know and use this language. A linguistic situation of this type also developed in Belgium. It is characterized by the functioning of two main languages - French and Flemish, each of which is officially recognized and legally equal (both languages are used in government and in the army, laws are issued in them). But in connection with the concrete historical development of this country, the ethnic community of the French-speaking Walloons for a long time dominated in economic and socio-political relations. Therefore, despite the fact that it is a minority in comparison with the Flemings (42% of Walloons and 53% of Flemings, the remaining 5% are Germans and other national minorities), French has actually become the dominant official language. Its leading role is evidenced by the fact that bilingualism in Belgium is developing mainly due to the assimilation of the French language by the Flemings, 1/3 of whom know and use this language.

Exoglossic unbalanced language situations

Exoglossic unbalanced linguistic situations represent the most widespread case. Dominating quantitatively, they at the same time include a set of languages of different functional types, as well as a different number of them. Therefore, this type of linguistic situation contains several varieties, common to which is the functional disparity of their components. The basis for the selection of varieties is the number of languages that occupy a certain place in the functional classification. According to the number of languages serving communication in a particular country, two-component, three-component and four-component language situations differ. Two-component language situations. Their constituent components are: 1) languages that serve everyday speech, that is, according to the functional classification we have adopted, they are local; 2) a macro-mediator language. An example of such a local language would be Welsh in England, Breton in France, which is used by peasants and sailors in the Brittany Peninsula, and there are essentially four territorial dialects, none of which are literary dialects. The lack of a literary language is made up for here by the use of French at school, in the conduct of administrative affairs, in the field of culture and

science. As a consequence of this distribution of languages, communication within the Breton ethnolinguistic community has a two-stage nature: in intra-ethnic communication, the local language can function, outside the community the speaker is forced to resort to a macro-mediator. The linguistic situation in many countries, provided that they do not have a language that acts as a special means of regional communication (like Wolof in Senegal, Bambara in Mali, Cebuan, Ilocan and other languages in the Philippines), represents the same variety. The two-component nature is also characteristic of the linguistic situation that has developed in Paraguay, where Guarani is the spoken language for 95% of the population, and Spanish, which 52% speaks, is a means of official and written communication. The two-component variety can exist in some area of the country, the linguistic situation in which is generally more complex. Such a linguistic situation has developed in the new state of India - Nagaland, where English is adopted as the official regional language, and the Naga language is still predominantly spoken. In other words, the two-component nature of the linguistic situation is due to the coincidence of the regional language with the all-Indian macro-mediator. Three-component language situation. This kind of linguistic situation is made up of languages of three functional types used in this state: 1) local languages (languages of tribes living on the islands of Luzon and Mindanao in the Philippines, languages of Luba and Mongo in Zaire); 2) regional languages functioning in the zone of distribution of these languages (Ilokan and Lingala, respectively); 3) Tagalog is used in the Philippines as a macro-mediator in contacts with communities living outside the region, and French is used in Congo. This type of linguistic situation also characterizes Mali, Senegal, Nigeria, Indonesia, that is, those countries where processes of ethnic consolidation are taking place, during which the languages of large communities spread over large territories, displacing the languages of assimilating small peoples. Strictly speaking, this kind of linguistic situation should be classified as three-term with a tendency to become two-term. The same kind, but unstable for other reasons, the linguistic situation now exists in Tanzania. In this country, the sphere of functioning of the English language, which in the colonial period was the first, if not the only official language for the territory now occupied by this independent state, is gradually decreasing. It is being ousted from some spheres by the rapidly developing and spreading Swahili. This local language, which has long been used as the lingua franca (common language), was proclaimed the national language of Tanzania in the post-liberation period and will eventually replace English in many areas of communication. Thus, in the previously listed countries, on the one hand, and in Tanzania, on the other, there are processes that, under favorable

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conditions, can lead to the fact that one of the components drops out of the language situation: local languages in a number of countries, a borrowed macro-intermediary in Tanzania, and the national languages and the macro-mediator, the local languages and the new macro-mediator, respectively, will remain. Four-component language situation. This kind of linguistic situation is a combination of: 1) local languages; 2) regional languages; 3) a macro-intermediary; 4) religious or professional languages, or both at the same time. Such is, apparently, the linguistic situation in Ethiopia, where the local languages are represented by the written tiger and the unwritten tiger, Galla, languages of the Sidama group; the role of the regional language, at least in Eritrea, is played by Italian; the Amharic language is the macro-mediator; the now-dead Geez acts as a religious language, and the widely used English language is essentially a means of communication for the intelligentsia, which is mastered by people from the propertied classes, who are preparing to work in the state apparatus, in the field of science and technology, and foreign trade; see details. One way or another, English in Ethiopia has other functions that do not coincide with those that he and other Western languages perform in developing countries that arose on the territory of former colonies and semi-colonies. There, one of the Western languages is used primarily as a means of interethnic communication. Here, the English language plays a different role: it is a tool, mainly of class-professional communication. The linguistic situation in India also belongs to the four-component variety, where the macro-mediator is English, each state has an official Indian language (the state of Nagaland, where the official language is not the Naga language, but English, is an exception), that is, it performs the function of a regional language ... In addition to them, the states have languages that do not enjoy official status, that is, local languages. And, finally, Sanskrit is used as the language of a narrow stratum of higher castes that have received a traditional education.

Endoglossic balanced language situations

The main feature of endoglossic balanced linguistic situations is the presence of several subsystems of the national language, which are completely equivalent in functional terms, or, in other words, serve all spheres of communication in a number of linguistic communities living within one territorial-political union. In our time, a linguistic situation of this type hardly exists in any country at all, since the formation of a state, even in a territory inhabited by related ethnolinguistic communities, is inevitably accompanied by the advancement of one of the forms of speech to the role of a means of national communication. Nevertheless, apparently, the linguistic situation in Somalia is more or less approaching this type, where the national language is still represented by a set of territorial dialects, and the

general form of the national Somali language has not yet taken shape. But even in this country, the lack of a common language is compensated for by Western European languages, which are temporarily used as official languages. More explicit cases of endoglossic balanced linguistic situations can only be found in the past. Such situations developed in a single-ethnic country during the formation of a centralized state, when feudal lands, isolated in economic and political relations, were just beginning to unite, and their forms of speech were functionally equivalent, not yet constituting a hierarchy of subsystems within the language of the nationality. The most striking example in this regard is Germany of the pre-national period, in which its own common German means of communication had not yet developed, and all communication in the "lands" was provided by local forms of speech.

Endoglossic unbalanced language situations

Endoglossic unbalanced linguistic situations are found in the absolute majority of relatively few, in comparison with multinational, mono-national countries, in which a single national language is used in all spheres of communication. However, the degree of differentiation of the national language and its nature, that is, the number and functional load of separating subsystems, differ from country to country, being determined by the degree of national consolidation, the stratification of society and the level of economic and cultural development. Therefore, as in the case of exoglossic unbalanced linguistic situations, this type actually combines several varieties. The principle for isolating varieties, as well as for identifying different types of exoglossic linguistic situations, is the number, but not languages, but linguistic subsystems and their belonging to a certain functional type. However, with the modern study of the issue, it seems impossible to build even a preliminary classification of the type proposed above, since it is many times more difficult to distinguish between the subsystems of one language than languages, the differences between which in most cases are self-evident. For these reasons, we limit ourselves to only identifying three varieties in this type of linguistic situations and believe that a more detailed, and most importantly, more accurate classification of varieties will be possible to create only after a detailed description of linguistic situations in each single-ethnic country. Also, in connection with the above circumstances, when identifying varieties, we will take into account only sublanguages, since the isolation of functional styles and the establishment of their number in each national language is impossible without preliminary specific research. Taking into account the above remarks, we can talk about the following types of the language situation: 1) one-component; 2) two-component and 3) three-component.

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One-component language situation. This variety is represented by the linguistic situation in Iceland. The Icelandic language, which became written in the 13th century, does not know dialectal division. In essence, this is the only language that does not fall into sublanguages. The differences between his written and spoken norms are no more than in other national languages there are differences between functional styles within a single literary form. It is in this sense that the language situation in Iceland is one-component.

Two-component language situations. This type of linguistic situation occurs most often. It is composed of sublanguages of two functional types: territorial dialects and literary language. Such a linguistic situation has developed in Denmark, where, along with the literary language based on the Zealand dialects, there are three groups of dialects serving oral communication (Jutland, Island-Zeeland, Fyn, etc., East Danish - Bronholm, etc.). A two-component linguistic situation also exists in the DPRK. It includes as components the sublanguages of the national language, namely the northeastern, northwestern and central and literary languages.

Three-component language situations. The components of such a linguistic situation are: 1) territorial dialects; 2) literary, mainly written, language; 3) regional or regional form of the literary language. A striking example of such a linguistic situation is the situation that has developed in Italy. In this country, dialects serving mainly oral communication (a number of dialects: Venetian, Neapolitan, Milanese, Sicilian have written and literary variants) are represented by three groups: northern, central-southern and Tuscan. The common

Italian literary language was formed in the XIV century. based on the Florentine dialect. However, outside Tuscany, it was used only in writing, since in Italy until 1871 there was no single administrative and cultural center. Since the beginning of the 20th century, through radio and television, the oral form of the Italian literary language has penetrated the periphery and crowded out dialects from many spheres of communication. At the same time, the Italian literary language under the influence of local dialects undergoes changes, as a result of which the so-called italiano regionale - its regional forms.

Conclusion

In fact, behind each linguistic situation there are linguistic and speech communities, and, therefore, it (the linguistic situation) reflects the social interaction of certain groups of people. In other words, the functional distribution of linguistic formations is also "a consequence of the distribution of people by areas of social activity in accordance with their social role. Both endoglossic and exoglossic linguistic situations are subject to certain changes, which are caused in them by the movement of one or another linguistic education along the levels of the functional hierarchy. The linguistic situation changes due to changes in the socio-economic and political positions held by linguistic or ethnolinguistic communities, as well as under the influence of measures taken by the state with the aim of functional redistribution of languages and forms of their existence. components depend both on objective socio-economic processes and on a subjective factor - the language policy pursued in the state.

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