



## The Realities of Social Status and the Role of Communicants in a Literary Text

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**Annotation:** *The article discusses the influence of social status and roles on the speech process. The expression of the positions and roles of communicants by means of specific linguistic units was analyzed on the basis of examples from the literary text.*

**Keywords:** *sociolinguistics, social status, social role, literary text, communicant, speaker, listener, speech of characters.*

Some terms and concepts of sociolinguistics have been used from sociology and social psychology. The most important of them are social status and social role. Every person living in society and belonging to different groups has several social places in society.<sup>1</sup>

The social position and role of communicants in sociolinguistic research are always in the centre of attention of researchers. In the process of social interaction, each person enters into various role relationships, and their realization is manifested through language. The concepts of “social role” and “role relations” are analyzed in sociology and social psychology, philosophy, sociolinguistics, and other branches of linguistics, in particular, in aspects of speech culture<sup>2</sup>.

One of the basic concepts of modern sociology and social psychology, the term "social role" is considered as a method of behavior expected from everyone occupying a social position in society<sup>3</sup>. To date, the theory of social roles is most developed in sociolinguistics, which reflects the social interaction of communicants.

A social role is a normative combination of position and function, one or another role in people's minds associated with a pattern of behavior, with expectations of what a person in this role is obliged to do and what he has the right to do. What characteristics of a person make up his roles? It is important to take into account the constant signs: gender, age, place of residence, and degree of education, profession, position at work and in the family<sup>4</sup>.

In language and speech activity, the social position, role and their interaction were vividly reflected in linguistics and speech. It is known that the linguistic society and the individual performs a certain social role in society, forming their own stable social and personal language systems. Some of these manners are as ancient as *linguaGES*, and it should be noted that they themselves demonstrate vivid manifestations of stagnation and variability (parents “ota – ona”, teacher-student “o‘qituvchi – o‘quvchi”, man-woman “erkak – ayol”). Expressions serve both to

<sup>1</sup> Усмонова Ш. Социоллингвистика - Usmanova Sh . Sociolinguistics

<sup>2</sup> Фу Сяо. Языковая репрезентация социально-ролевых отношений говорящих в императивных речевых жанрах (на материале русских народных сказок) автореф канд фил наук. Томск. 2010. 10сн/- Fu Xiao. Linguistic representation of social-role relations of speakers in imperative speech genres (based on the material of Russian folk tales) author of the Candidate of Phil Sciences. Tomsk. 2010. 10-p.

<sup>3</sup> Бакушева Е.М. Социоллингвистический анализ речевого поведения мужчины и женщины (На материале французского языка) дисс 24-бет - Bakusheva E.M. Sociolinguistic analysis of the speech behavior of men and women (Based on the material of the French language) diss 24-page

<sup>4</sup> 5 Н.И. Формановская, Речевой этикет и культура общения, Москва 1989, с. 35.



represent the holders of social roles for others, and to express their opinions. In various ethnocultural environments, social roles are assigned to be of a diverse character. In some ethnocultural environments, this distribution between adults and young, parents and children is viable based on rigorous laws. However, in other ethnocultural societies, it is natural that social roles are more distributed only between men and women. Therefore, it will be necessary to conduct discussions about age and gender roles based on ethno-cultural views, since moral norms for women and men, adults and young people in different societies are peculiar<sup>5</sup>. Also, based on the mixing of cultures or the factor of "purity" in the section of periods, times, this situation can be interpreted in different ways. One of the important elements of social roles is a social goal. Those around you in a particular situation have the right to demand from the behavior of the individual, what is required. And the personality is forced to adapt to the demands. Deviation from a duty unified for a certain typical role at one level or another is considered a violation of the norm of social ethics, going beyond the role. For example, a shoemaker from the point of view of his professional role is forced to sew or patch shoes, so customers have the right to demand quality service from him, and a shoemaker - patience and waGES<sup>6</sup>.

In this sense, the use of linguistic capabilities also, to the extent that the secondary environment expects it, shows the norm of linguistic functionalization. The occurrence of an unexpected and extraordinary result manifests itself as a violation of personal, social or national language norms. As for the demand for each performer of the role, functions characteristic of this role are required, and each society and its representative - speech properties characteristic of this type. For example, verbal performers are expected to expand their language capabilities at one level or another. It is inappropriate for teachers to use slang or argotic expressions.

K. Rasulov notes that the "necessary components" of communicants participating in a communicative act are their social status, social task and social position<sup>7</sup>.

Multiple roles can correspond to the same status. Multiple roles can correspond to the same status. Most of the roles characteristic for the society have a special meaning in language: father, wife, brother, classmate, neighbor, teacher, buer, passenger, customer, etc. Every adult member of society knows well how to behave in the performance of their roles and responsibilities<sup>8</sup>. The literary text vividly reflects the social status and role of communicants. Since the writer embodies the individual image of the hero, he approaches him based on his social status and role in society. In accordance with the social role of the communicant, his speech is formed. "Social status, social task and social position in the communicative point - is the answer to the question who is it. The social role, she, in turn, is the answer to the question of what she does. That is, a social role is a representation of society formed on the basis of the dynamics of social status, social tasks and social positions"<sup>9</sup>

In a literary text, the social status and role of communicants are realized by means of specific linguistic units. The writer effectively uses language units in accordance with the social status and role of the characters of the work. In the work, he tries to create an individual speech of the characters.

<sup>5</sup> Майерс Д. Социальная психология. – СПб., 1997. – С.259..

<sup>6</sup> Крысин Л.П. Речевое общение и социальные роли говорящих // Социолингвистические исследования. – М., 1976. С. 43.

<sup>7</sup> Расулов Қ. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг функционал хосланиши: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б. 18.

<sup>8</sup> Усмонова Ш. Социолингвистика.- Usmanova S. Sociolinguistics

<sup>9</sup> Расулов Қ. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг функционал хосланиши: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б.20.



“Bo‘ri polvon davra aylandi. Davraga murojaat etdi: – Xaloyiq! – dedi. Davrada halol olishib elga tomosha ko‘rsataylik! Haq-nohaqni men – o‘zim ajrim qilaman! Aytganim aytgan, deganim degan! Davradagi Bo‘ri polvon so‘zim: tarafkashlik, g‘irromlik, oshna-og‘aynigarchilikka yo‘l qo‘yilmasin!” (The work by T. Murad "The stars burn forever")

In the above text, the speech of the fighter of the Storm is given, and the speech embodies the role of bakovul (chef).

In this text, you can see that the unit of address, as well as the provision of sentences in an imperative tone, are formed in accordance with the social role of the owner of the speech. The speech of each community is formed in accordance with its status in society. For example, in official circles, in the speech of representatives of the upper class in a certain situation, it is not recommended to use simple speech expressions. The usage of jargon and slangs in the speech of the upper, lower class, special categories is assessed as phenomena that contradict public colloquial norms. The social role of a communicant as a permanent or periodic character arises on the basis of his age, gender, position in the family and society, as well as profession<sup>10</sup>.

The literary text also has social roles based on the age, gender, social status and profession of communicants, and you can also see, respectively, the formed speech.

“O‘zbek oyim uni qistab tushdi: — Iymanma, Kumush otin, bu kun-erta bizga yangi kelinsan, uchunchi kundan boshlab sen mug‘ombirning boshingda tegirmon yurgizishni o‘zim yaxshi bilaman! — dedi. Oftob oyim va keyindagilar kulishdilar. — Yana hali sen manim sobunimga kir yuvib ko‘rganing yo‘q! — deb qo‘ydi. Bu gal Kumush ham kulimsirab oldi. O‘zbek oyim: — Men yaqin ko‘rgan kishimni sizsiray olmayman. — deb maxtang‘an sumol bo‘lib oldi, — hoy Kumush, ol, jilla qurisa anuv varaqidan bir-ikkita ye, yuraging uzilg‘andir.” (A.Qadiri “Utkan kunlar” (“Bygone Days”)). The above text is taken from A. Kadyri's novel "Bygone Days", in which the speech was formed based on the role of the mother-in-law. You can see the peculiarities of Uzbek mothers-in-law reflected in their speech. The use of phrases similar to those presented in the text personify the role of the mother-in-law. (“sen mug‘ombirning boshingda tegirmon yurgizishni o‘zim yaxshi bilaman”, “sen manim sobunimga kir yuvib ko‘rganing yo‘q”).

A well-known researcher in the field of sociolinguistics L.P. Krysin argues that each person, depending on their social status, performs certain social roles. They can be determined by permanent or temporary characteristics of a person: his gender, age, position in the family and social status, profession (for example, husband, father, boss, colleague, etc.), as well as variables that are determined depending on the situation (for example, the role of passenger, buer, patient, etc.)<sup>11</sup>.

*Our grandfather stared at Aydin (“Bobomiz oydinga tikildilar”)*

(— *Manovi yoqdan shekilli... — dedilar. — O‘zi, vaqting xushmi, momosi? Eson-omon yuribsanmi? To‘rt muchaling butmi?.. Sovchilar qadami qizlik eshikka sharaf! Sovchilar oqshom vaqti keldi.*)

*The hostess set the table. Her master accepted him.*

(“*bekasi dasturxon yoydi. Xo‘jasi mezbonlik qildi.*”)

— *Xush ko‘rdik, xush ko‘rdik, — dedi.*

<sup>10</sup> Расулов Қ. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг функционал хосланиши: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. Автореф.— Тошкент, 2008. Б.— 21.

<sup>11</sup> Л.П. Крысин, Социолингвистические аспекты изучения современного русского языка, Москва 1989, с. 134.- L.P. Krysin, Sociolinguistic aspects of the study of the modern Russian language, Moscow 1989, p. 134.



— *Xushvaqt bo‘l, qassob, xushvaqt bo‘l, — dedi sovchilar. — Qani, ilohi omin, shu uyda katta-katta to‘ylar bo‘lsin, olloh-akbar!*

— *Olloh-akbar! Aytganingiz kelsin!*

*Palovdan keyin tarvuz so‘yildi. Sovchilar odatlari bo‘yicha u yoq-bu yoqdan gapirishib o‘tirdi. Eson qassobni haminqadar eladi. Keyin, maqsadga o‘tdi. — Singlingning boshiga baxt qushi qo‘nib turibdi, qassob, uchirib yubormasang bo‘ldi, — dedi. — Aslini bilmay, so‘z demaslar, naslini bilmay, qiz bermaslar, — dedi qassob. — Kim ekan, u? Qishloqda bir bo‘zbola bo‘ladi. (The work by T. Murad “People walking by moonlight”-(“Oydinda yurgan odamlar”))*

In the above text, the author gave a dialogue corresponding to the social role of a matchmaker. In the specific speech characteristic the addressee, such units are skillfully used, (“*Sovchilar qadami qizlik eshikka sharaf!*”, “*Qani, ilohi omin, shu uyda katta-katta to‘ylar bo‘lsin, olloh-akbar!*”, “*Singlingning boshiga baxt qushi qo‘nib turibdi, qassob, uchirib yubormasang bo‘ldi*”, “*Aslini bilmay, so‘z demaslar, naslini bilmay, qiz bermaslar*”). The role of a matchmaker can be attributed to the number of changing roles, determined depending on the situation.

In the researches of recent years, the public description of native speakers as a broad concept has been interpreted as a “linguistic personality”, covering such individuals as their positive status, social function and social positioning and according to the profession and professional activity of the language owners, it was divided into types as the language personality of the teacher, the language personality of the seller, the language personality of the builder, and the language personality of the doctor<sup>12</sup>.

In conclusion, we can say that the social status and role of communicants naturally affect their speech. In a literary text, the creator forms the speech of the characters in accordance with their social status and roles. Units are effectively used according to the owners of speech.

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