



## THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE IN SOCIETY

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**Abstract:** Language is a communication tool between classes and groups. It is a human natural tool of intellectual contact with systematic society and in this society, language serves different social purposes. We educate both young women and men for a reason that is equal social ends, in using language to convey ideas and policies; we serve our social purpose at the highest level. Here is the most important remark that language is a natural tool of communication and self expression. Language is for ideas from which behaviors and actions produce naturally, what is inside the bottle? : The capacity determines the amount of content.

**Key Words:** Language, Society, Thought, Communication, and Social community.

**Introduction:** Language is essentially a communication system in which sounds and symbols convey actions, objects, and ideas. The history of language goes back thousands of years. Language was not primarily written but spoken. However, the development of written media, and later the invention of the printing system, was accompanied by a waste of knowledge, without which people would have endured in the dark about the way of life and thoughts of their ancestors. Misunderstandings can be eliminated by using language as a mode of communication between people. According to Malinowski, language is a necessary tool for communication; it is the only essential mode for creating the bond of the moment, without which the combined social action is not possible. Therefore, we can say that language is central to humanity.

## Language as a Tool for Communication

Language is a mode of communicating ideas to others. To some extent, we can also do this by using signs. For example, nodding your head instead of saying 'yes' or shaking your head left and right instead of saying 'no'. Language differs from gestures and signs because it uses sounds that are meaningful to both the user and the listener. Speech is produced consciously and deliberately and should therefore be distinguished from sentimental cries, which are produced mechanically and purposefully under the effect of pleasure, fright, anger, and surprise. Language has two sides. One is the inner aspect, which is related to the meaning we want to convey, and the other is the external aspect, which is related to the expression of that meaning through the mode of speech. Speaking a language uses words that serve as an external symbol of thoughts in the mind. The difference between language and speech is often related with Ferdinand de Saussure, whose work "Course de Linguistique Generale" was published after his death in 1916. This distinction was previously recognized by Puttenham, who wrote in his book "The Art of English Poesie" in 1589 "After speech is fully fashioned to the common understanding and accepted by consent of a whole country and nation, it is called language". According to Mario Pie, language only becomes purposeful if it is understood by other people and the community as a whole decides to embrace it. If the society changes its mind, the linguistic symbols will change or lose their value.

The association of language with thinking and social awareness is vital. Language signals - words, phrases, and sentences are physical forms in which the true thoughts of the mind are objectively represented, from concrete ideas to the most generalized and abstract concepts or conclusions. So, language is not only a way of expressing or exchange of ideas, but also a way of formation and consolidation of ideas in the social consciousness. Language is the property of society; it communicates with the other members of society, collects and informs about all the activities that happen in the physical and spiritual life of a person; in the same way, language has existed and evolved for centuries. Ideas evolve and innovate much faster than language, but thinking without language is incomprehensible, thoughts expressed in language are unclear, inconceivable, does not help one to comprehend the nature of existence, development and improvement of science. For a long time thought does not exist without language, therefore language cannot exist if there is no thought. We write and speak well,

aiming to reflect our ideas more comprehensibly and clearly in language. It is clear that thoughts arise and are based on language; thoughts with language constitute a whole.

## Factors Affecting the Nature of Language

There are two factors that influence the nature of language changes and the direction of language development: historical changes in people's lives and the specific characteristics of its organization at a particular stage of development. Changes in the internal structure of language (especially in lexical and phraseology), as well as changes in the length of a language (as well as the development of its functional methods) and its differentiation are reflected in changes in the relationship of language history to the history of society. Phonetics and morphology changes are not directly associated to social events. The processes by which language interact are crucial in the structure of a language. The connection of language history and society is influenced by differences in the degree of dialectal differentiation languages at different stages of society's historical development. When the process of political and economic breakdown of a community into distinct territorial units takes precedence over those of political and economic integration, the entire languages are divided into territorial dialect. In contrast, it is possible to develop a single common language that will be regarded as a literary language in a world where the processes of political and economic integration of society triumph over those of territorial fragmentation and dialectal differentiation.

There are 7,117 languages in the world today. During the formation of the corresponding nation, the development of a national language takes place. The languages of the people who have lived (or have lived before). The most commonly spoken languages in the world are Chinese (1.3 billion native speakers), Spanish (485 million native speakers), English (373 million native speakers), Arabic (362 million native speakers), Hindi (344 million native speakers), Bengali (234 million native speakers), Portuguese (232 million native speakers), Russian (154 million native speakers), Japanese (125 million native speakers), and Western Punjabi (101 million native speakers). All languages in the world are divided into language families based on their proximity. Each one came from a family of closely related dialects, which in the past were dialects of the same language or part of a monolingual family. English is a Germanic word that comes from the Indo-European family. The language of English people. The officially recognized languages of USA, Australia, India, Malta, South Africa, Liberia, and

New Zealand. English is the third most commonly spoken language in the world after Chinese and Spanish. The European Union's main language.

## Language and Communication Development

A constant and vital need is the communication, because it is not possible to establish a unite venture of people in the battle against the natural forces, in the struggle to produce the important physical wealth, to achieve success in the activities of society, therefore social production and society itself nor is it possible. The position of language in society is one of the highest levels of human beings as shown by above. Language and its importance play a vital role in communication, knowledge, understanding, thinking etc. Language's role is crucial both for the individual and for society as a whole.

The term language means the organic relationship and integration of language and thought, spirit and nature of language, the origins of language and thought, and the distinction between objective and subjective language. The first thought that comes in man was ingrained in the linguistic shell. Without language, it is not possible to speak and think only when the thinking process takes place. Language and idea are impenetrable, and one cannot occur without the other. "Naked thoughts, free of linguistic material, and free of linguistic natural matter, do not exist".

Assuredly, the experience of life with logic shows that language does not exist without idea, and that idea or thought is implicitly expressed in linguistic natural "material", for language is the true meaning of thought, and that thought is embodied in society's production, co-operation, and development, it is done by language, growth, and struggle. There is no more effective, practical and rational method to express ideas than through language. However, when focusing on bond between language and thought, we must remember that this connection should not be understood as a person.

To fully grasp the role and significance of language in society, it is important to understand how thought processes and their functions are connected to the language process in cognition. We must always remember that "Neither thought nor expression is a kingdom in itself; they are just demonstrations of real life".

## Conclusion:

In certain situations of development of the social and spiritual culture of society, language is enriched with new meanings and terms by means of transmission. Language and its functions are therefore involved in communication, memory, perception, thinking, and so on. Language plays an important role for both individual and society as a whole. There are contradictory theories about the origins of language in science, which are different from each other. Several theories argue that language is the result of the desire for language to communicate with each other, while some others argue that it is the result of several people expressing their thoughts first for themselves and then for others. Hence, different viewpoints, models, and assumptions about the origins and development of language were developed. These theories must be critically investigated.

Language is also important because of the importance of social; relation in all groups of society in the world. The significance of language can be seen in its multi functionality in the process of communication. In other words, language plays a several roles in society. One function seems to be as a social instrument. As a social instrument, language is used to communicate with people from all around the world. The human interaction takes place in the form of social contact, which requires verbal contact to exchange ideas and satisfy all needs and desires of individuals.

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