



Section 2. General philology and linguistics

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THE ISSUE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JANGAGE AND DIALECT IN THEORETICAL LINGUISTICS

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Abstract

The present scientific article presents opinions regarding the problem of the separation of language and dialect in theoretical linguistics. The research is based on the work of Ferdinand de Saussure, Antoine Maye, Wilhelm Humboldt, T. Gamkrelidze, Z. Kiknadze, I. Shaduri, N. Shengelia, A. Chikobava, b. Jorbenadze, M. Analysis of Koberidze's opinions. As a result of the research, it is determined that dialect in theoretical linguistics is one of the structures of language, an important research object for sociolinguists and for determining linguistic universals between languages.

Keywords: *theoretical linguistics, language, dialect, sociolinguistics, structure, linguistic universal, problem*

Intruduction

Among the current problems facing linguistics, an important place is occupied by the study of dialects, the clarification of the relationship between literary language and dialects. Regarding the issue, it is especially important to clarify the tasks of sociolinguistics about the relationship between the language system and the social structure. The works and evaluations of Georgian linguists (A. Chikobava, T. Gamkrelidze, Z. Kiknadze, I. Shaduri, N. Shengelia, B. Zorbenadze, M. Koberidze ...) about language and dialect are especially noteworthy.

Method of research

During working on a scientific paper, we used a historical-comparative and descriptive method. For the purposes of the study, diachronic and synchronic analyses were used: dividing chronologically the research question and evaluating it in relation to the present for to get the final result.

Main part

Sociolinguistics studies the forms of existence of language in the social environment, its connections with social processes, the influence of social factors on language. The term sociolinguistics was first used in

the 1950s and was considered a neologism for a long time. This direction of linguistic research gradually developed and the proper term was established in modern linguistics (Gamkrelidze T., Kiknadze Z., Shaduri I., Shengelaia N., 2003, p. 453).

Considering language as a social phenomenon is characteristic of 20th century linguistics. French linguist, Indo-Europeanist Antoine Mayet believed that language as a phenomenon can be understood only by considering its social nature. The development of the language was influenced by such factors as the establishment of political boundaries, territorial and religious associations. By territorial associations, Antoine Mayet meant dialect.

Antoine Mayer believed that the main reason for the change in the meaning of words is mainly social factors – the change of the realities mentioned by the word, the change of the historical conditions of the use of the word. The change of historical conditions is connected with the development of civilization, intellectual progress.

Oxford University professor Max Müller pays particular attention to the relationship between literary language and dialects, the importance of dialects and non-written languages for linguists. According to him, the real and natural life of the language is given in the dialects, the growth and development of the language depends on the dialects (Chikobava A., 1983, 4, 459).

Ferdinand de Saussure initiated a sharp separation of two aspects of language learning – structural and social; Structural linguistics and sociolinguistics study the same object – language, but each of them has its own specificity of approach to this subject, formulation of the problem and study. Structural linguistics is essentially a descriptive science, while sociolinguistics is a predominantly normative one (Saussure De F., 2002, p. 455; Koberidze M., 2020, p. 48–50).

Sociolinguistics studies the free speech options associated with different types of differences in society. Social dialects of a language arise in the conditions of social heterogeneity of the language collective and under the influence of various social forces. Of particular interest is social dialectology, which

studies the relationship between language and society (Koberidze M., 2011, p. 146).

The existence of opposition between literary and non-normative speech is a characteristic of urban culture

– so, the interrelationship between the internal structure of the language and the external sociolinguistic characteristics is an essential factor for considering the common features.

– theorieul enatmetsnierebashi gaacheven enis varhites or rages: 1. dialect variants that exist between different social or territorial groups; 2. personal options, which are determined by the communication situation.

Social and cultural factors must be taken into account when characterizing dialect, language or style. These factors determine the type of language use and modeling. The transitional link between the formal-grammatical description of the language and the ethnographic description of the culture is set (Gamkrelidze T., Kiknadze Z., Shaduri I., Shengelaia N, 2003, p. 458).

– together with social dialects, regional dialects are distinguished, which represent the subject of special dialectology.

The development of dialectology as a discipline for the study of regional dialects was spurred by the view spread at the end of the 19th century, according to which non-literary regional dialects are conservative compared to the literary language and their borrowings are more limited, which is why archaic forms are better preserved in these dialects.

Regional dialects can be studied from two different points of view: 1. full phonological and grammatical description of dialects; 2. The local dialects of certain areas (regions) can be compared to each other to determine similarities or differences. This type of research is often called linguistic (dialectal) geography. мис производительный диалектри атласис раже этыва. In this way, the distribution of certain words, phonological or grammatical signs according to geographical areas should be shown in the atlas. Dialectic geography showed that it is impossible to establish strict boundaries between adjacent dialects.

The development of 20th century linguistics was influenced by the opinions of Wilhelm von Humboldt.

For Humboldt, language is the unified energy of the people, it is a collective event with a national form. Thus, in Humboldt's theory, the language collective appears as a sociological and linguistic concept at the same time. During the study of language, it is necessary to take into account the close connection of spiritual life with human consciousness and philosophy of thought (Koberidze M., 2011, p. 145).

Dialectological analysis provides a systematic description of this or that dialect. Dialect research will be conducted in several aspects: 1. Immanent study of dialects; 2. Working out the problems of historical dialectology; 3. compilation of dialect dictionaries; 4. Determining the relations of dialects with the literary language; 5. Study of related languages and their dialects; 6. Generalization of research results; 7. Considering data of dialects to study the history of the language.

Language is a system. The relationship between language and dialect includes the issue of system and its expression. Dialect is considered as a variety of one or another language system (Zorbenadze b., 1989, p. 12–13).

Conglusions

Thus, in theoretical linguistics, the problem of separating language and dialect belongs to one of the actual issues, where language is considered as a system, and dialect as one of the structures of the language, in which the ongoing changes in the language are reflected. The issue of relationship between language and dialectology is both common and different for all languages. This contributes to the research of the problematic issues of sociolinguistics in relation to the modernity of the past and the separation of phonetic, morphological, syntactic and lexical universals between languages.

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