UDC 82

THE USE OF SOCIOLINGUISTIC TERMS IN THE THEORETICAL
AND METHODOLOGICAL PREPARING OF PHILOLOGISTS

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Abstract

The article examines the question of the use of sociolinguistic conditions in the theoretical and methodological training of philologists.

Key words: terms, directions, national language, culturology, preparing, methodology.

New linguistic directions emerge as a response to the demands of the life of society, which means the life of the language due to the growing interest in the national-cultural, ethno-linguistic, gender aspects of the language, which are expressed in Russian. The newest linguistic concepts were formed as a result of the involvement of psychology, culturology, sociology, philosophy and a number of other anthro-oriented disciplines in the linguistic description. It is known that the main content of linguistics X1X - the first quarter of the twentieth centuries. There were searches for general laws of language evolution. Fundamental theoretical and methodological training of philologists ensures their professional competence and social mobility in today's changing world.

Let us consider the main sociolinguistic terms used by philologists in their research work.

The concepts of general and communicative language competence are considered in the "Common European Competence". Under the communicative language competence, the authors imply the performance of the necessary language actions and processes of transfer (production) and reception (reception) of texts. It consists of three components: linguistic, sociolinguistic and pragmatic [1.82-92.].

The linguistic component includes phonological, lexical, grammatical knowledge and skills, regardless of the sociolinguistic value and the pragmatic functions of their realization.

The sociolinguistic component, determined by the socio-cultural conditions of language use, is a link between communicative and other competences.

The pragmatic component, in addition to general competencies, includes extralinguistic elements (facial expressions, gestures) [1, 82-92.].

Language situation - "this is the context of the real use of language / languages in society; a set of languages, forms of language, territorial and social dialects, koine, jargons, functioning in a given administrative-territorial association in a certain historical period [3,289].

For example, in the basis of the nationalization of languages are different criteria. Four criteria are distinguished: the autochthonous of the population, the number of speakers in a given territory in this language as their mother tongue, prestige, the credibility of the language, the neutrality of the language. [4] L.L. Ayupova suggests to add with another one - polyfunctionality of the language, since "This criterion is to a greater extent an indicator of the difference between the state and official languages, the status and functioning of which do not coincide either in the repertoire of social functions or in the legal position in society" [5.39].

The state language is defined in the literature as follows:

•The main language of the state used in legislation and official proceedings, court proceedings, training, etc. [7].

•The state language is a language that performs integration, consolidating function within a single state in the political, socio-economic and cultural spheres, acting as a symbol of this state [8].

•The state language is a language that performs integration, consolidating function within a single state in the political, socio-economic and cultural spheres, acting as a symbol of this state and obligatory in use in official spheres of life. [9].

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It is necessary to distinguish between state (official) languages and officially recognized languages of national minorities in which children can be taught in schools and which can be used in proceedings. In the "Dictionary of ethno-linguistic concepts and terms" M.I. Isaeva [10] The state language is defined as "language", which in one or another state enjoys the statutory status of compulsory in use in official spheres of life.

•The official language is the language of state administration, legislation, legal proceedings, governed on a par with the state language in all spheres of social life.

•Minority language is the language of an ethnic, political or demographic minority, the language of a particular ethnic group represented by a minority in relation to the title language and coexisting with it on the territory of a given state and time localized in time and space [3,284].

•Language tolerance is the highest degree of cultural and linguistic self-awareness, expressed in the same high respect for a different language as for its native. Language tolerance along with its other types (ideological, religious, class, class) participates in the formation of intercultural and interethnic consensus in a multi-ethnic society [8].

•The majority language is the language of the national majority, the language of a numerous people (ethnic group) [3,21].

The basic terms of sociolinguistics are: language policy, language forecasting, language planning, language construction, linguistic competence, social language competence, grammatical competence, communicative competence, linguistic social competence, sociolinguistic competence, strategic competence, discursive competence, cultural social subjective competence, social competence, social competence, social competence

All these competencies will help philologists to orient themselves in various directions and concepts of modern linguistics in order to further apply this knowledge when choosing initial theoretical positions in scientific research;

•apply the methodological provisions of the studied new linguistic concepts in the analysis of language units;

•be able to systematize, qualify language material using various research methods, focused on a particular linguistic direction, concept;

•isolate, formulate the problems of their research and solve them with a projection on the actual problems of new directions of Russian linguistics;

•to be competent in covering the new directions of Uzbek linguistics at the turn of the millennium;

•in conducting linguistic research with the use of new methods, with the involvement of electronic Internet resources and data from the National Corps of the Uzbek language.

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