

# The current status of teaching the sociolinguistic competence of students of language universities of the Republic of Uzbekistan in teaching foreign languages

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*The article analyzes the content of teaching the sociolinguistic competence of students of language schools in the Republic of Uzbekistan, regulated by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "State educational standard of the system of continuous education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It also analyzes the requirements for the level of readiness of graduates of all levels of education in foreign languages "as May 10, 2013. Training of sociolinguistic competence of students of language universities of the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out in stages, taking into account the continuity, consistency and cyclicity of training. At the bachelor's level, the training of the sociolinguistic competence of students includes recognition of the main intercultural and speech features of Uzbek and the countries of the studied language: greetings, ways of addressing and norms of speech etiquette, further work on non-verbal elements of communication in different cultures: language of facial expressions and gestures. In the MA, when teaching the sociolinguistic competence of students, the emphasis is given on the cultural features of the language (idioms, proverbs, etc.), behavioral patterns and etiquette formulas, nonverbal communication*

*tools, an adequate choice of language tools for different types of social and academic context (taking into account the context of the situation and its parts, communication goals), the development of intercultural awareness, respect and tolerance for representatives of other cultures, adaptation to other cultures and situations.*

**Keywords:** content of training, competence, communicative competence, sociolinguistic competence, State educational standard, sociolinguistic setting, communication situation, communicative goal, speaker's intention, social and communicative context, communication register, communication participants, social status, local, non-specialized or specialized speech.

Requirements for the level of readiness of graduates of all levels of education in foreign languages "[2] (hereinafter: State exam), which determines the level of knowledge and training of students in foreign languages, assumes the possession of graduates of the bachelor's degree of language faculties of higher educational institutions with a foreign language at C1 level in the "Common European Competences for Owning Foreign language: Learning,

Learning, Assessment "[Common European Competencies ..., 2001-2003], meaning the level of the professional primary own knowledge of a foreign language on the base of Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "State educational standard of the system of continuous education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Requirements for the level of readiness of graduates of all levels of education in foreign languages " was developed as part of the implementation of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov " On measures to further improvement of the system of learning foreign languages" according to "State educational standard of the system of continuous education of the Republic of Uzbekistan [1]. The teaching of foreign languages at all levels of education of the Republic of Uzbekistan is aimed at the ultimate goal of forming a communicative competence of students that is foreign speaking, which means the ability and readiness of students to communicate in a foreign language in the domestic, scientific and professional spheres.

According to the State exam of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the communicative competence includes linguistic competence (knowledge of aspects of language and speech skills, listening, speaking and reading), sociolinguistic competence (ability

and skills in choosing the right language forms and modes of expression in accordance with the situation, communicative goals and intentions of the speaker, and also according to the national peculiarities of the country of the language being studied), pragmatic competence (the ability to build communication on a foreign language in accordance with the development of the communicative situation and strategy, as well as the discourse of communication in general) [2].

Proceeding from this, the content of teaching foreign languages of bachelors of language faculties of higher educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan at C1 level is aimed at the improvement of the corresponding components of the communicative competence in another language. The subject content of a foreign language for C1 level is:

- 1) current subjects (diet, raising children, etc.);
- 2) social themes (ethics in medicine, science and technology, social problems, youth and law, social responsibility);
- 3) socio-cultural themes (acculturation, cultural shock, social differences, preservation of cultural identity, behavior in intercultural situations, observance of caution in the organization of cultural material);
- 4) professionally oriented subjects (problems of linguistics and sociolinguistics, language teaching, language study, etc.) [2].

Training of sociolinguistic competence, according to the State exam, is envisaged to be implemented in stages, taking into account the continuity, consistency and cyclicity of training. Sociolinguistic competence is considered in the State exam as a competence that "allows students to choose the right linguistic forms and modes of expression, depending on the situation, the communicative purpose and intent of the speaker. Sociolinguistic competence includes socio-cultural competence that provides the ability to recognize the national characteristics of the country of the language and behave accordingly in situations of foreign language communication with native speakers "[2].

For level A1 (graduates of primary classes), the content of sociolinguistic competence corresponds to the study of simple communicative models in the classroom discourse and everyday situations, awareness of the basic intercultural features of the countries of the learned language and Uzbekistan (holidays, traditions, etc.) [2].

For the A2 / A2 + level (graduates of the 9th grade / graduates of the 9th grade of secondary specialized education with in-depth study of foreign languages), the sociolinguistic competence consists in recognizing the basic cultural and

speech features of Uzbekistan and the countries of the studied language (greeting, ways of treatment, communication, etc.), as well as the role of non-verbal communication in various social situations [2].

For the level of B1, B1 + (graduates of academic lyceums of non-language profile / graduates of vocational colleges / graduates of academic lyceums of language profile - the second foreign language / graduates of academic lyceums of language profile) the development of sociolinguistic competence presupposes recognition of the main intercultural linguistic features of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the countries of the studied language (greeting, methods of conversion, the norms of speech etiquette), further work on non-verbal means of communication in various cults ah, situations, mastering the language of facial expressions and gestures, non-verbal signals, as well as the features of electronic communication and messaging to foreign and native language. [2]

For the B2 + level (bachelor graduates of non-linguistic faculties of higher educational institutions / graduates of the bachelor's degree of language faculties of higher educational institutions - the second foreign language / graduates of the MA of non-linguistic faculties of higher educational institutions), sociolinguistic competence is the recognition of intercultural and speech

characteristics of Uzbekistan and the countries of the studied language (in academic and social situations): greetings, ways of addressing in academic and social situations, norms of speech behavior for a lectures, seminars, etc.), the further development of the use of non-verbal communication tools in various sociocultural situations (language of facial expressions and gestures, etc.), and the features of electronic communication in foreign and native languages [2].

The sociolinguistic competence for the C1 level (graduates of the bachelor's degree in language faculties of higher educational institutions / graduates of the master's degree of language faculties of higher educational institutions) is represented in the State exam by recognition of the main intercultural and speech features of Uzbekistan and the countries of the studied language (for example, greetings, ways of addressing and norms of speech etiquette), and also further work on non-verbal elements of communication in different cultures (language of facial expressions and gestures, non-verbal cues, etc.) [2].

The content of sociolinguistic competence for C1 level (MA) includes cultural features of the language (idioms, proverbs, etc.), behavioral patterns and etiquette formulas, non-verbal communication tools, an adequate choice of language tools for various types of social and

academic context (including the context of the situation and its parts, the aims of communication), the development of intercultural awareness, respect and tolerance for representatives of other cultures, adaptation to other cultures and situations [2].

The requirements for the level of preparation of foreign language graduates in State exam are shown in the formation of linguistic competence, in particular, speech competence (listening, speaking, reading, writing) and language competence (phonological competence, lexical competence, grammatical competence). However, a number of descriptors (according to linguistic competence), as shown by their substantive analysis, is inextricably linked with sociolinguistic and pragmatic competencies.

Thus, the following descriptors for linguistic competence, presented in the section "Requirements for the level of training of graduates in II C1", are based, in our opinion, on the formation of sociolinguistic competence:

- it is enough to understand to follow the course of a long speech on abstract and complex topics that are not related to the sphere of activity, even if there is a need for clarification of some details, especially if the speaker's accent is unfamiliar (as we have already discussed in the previous

sections of the thesis, the speaker is informative from a sociolinguistic point of view);

- to recognize a wide variety of idiomatic expressions and colloquialisms, taking into account deviations from the norm of the register (the register is one of the basic sociolinguistic concepts);
- to understand a variety of material that sounds on the radio, in the record with an unusual use of the language, and subtle details expressing the hidden attitude of talking to each other and their relationships (the relationships of the speakers are based primarily on sociolinguistic parameters (variables): situational conditions of the communicative act, the individual's chosen social role in a specific social situation, his social status, norms of speech behavior adopted in a given social environment);
- to understand the content of the film, which often uses slang and idiomatic expressions (the use of slang and idiomatic expressions is a phenomenon purely conditioned from sociolinguistic point of view);
- to be able to extract specific information from announcements in public places (at a railway station, stadium, etc.), despite the poor audibility and interference (public places are a kind of social and communicative situations);
- to understand foreign speech in detail on abstract and complex topics outside the sphere of activity, even if there is a need to clarify certain details, especially if the speaker's

accent is unfamiliar (changing the usual set of communication situations, including the parameter of dialect speech);

- to be able to participate fully in the interview both in the role of the interviewer and in the role of the interviewee, fluently and without any support to disclose and develop the topic under discussion (change of communicative roles involving variation of the ranking position of the speaker);
- to understand in all the details complex large texts, regardless of the sphere of interests, provided that it is possible to reread complex segments (different social and communicative situations);
- to be able to freely give an understandable, logically constructed, expanded description or write a fictitious text, while maintaining its own style, natural for the prospective reader (knowledge and consideration of the addressee parameter and the intended situation);
- to make written reviews on academic and professional topics (subject matter of the situation);
- to possess and understand the methodology of teaching the language of the specialty and the terminology of applied linguistics on foreign language (the parameter of professional affiliation).

Thus, it can be concluded that based on the "State educational standard of the system of continuous education of the Republic of Uzbekistan", requirements for the

level of readiness of graduates of all levels of education in foreign languages "The training of sociolinguistic competence of students of language universities of the Republic of Uzbekistan is built on the basis of the concept of sociolinguistic conditionality of features of speech: greetings, modes of speech, norms of speech etiquette, nonverbal means of communication and assumes knowledge of such sociolinguistic parameters as the situation of communication, the social and communicative context, the register of communication, the participants in communication and their role, professional, social status, local aspect, non-specialized or specialized speech, etc.

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#### Literature:

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