

THE STUDY OF THE CONCEPT OF "LANGUAGE CARRIER" IN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: *the article describes the concept of "language carrier", its nature and one of the central problems of linguistics. It also discusses the typological stratification of the language carrier, the factors that determine the language carrier and the indicators that constitute the essence of communicative competence. Moreover, the typological stratification of the language carrier, the linguistic-cultural factor as a determining factor of the language carrier were also widely clarified in the context.*

Keywords: *language carrier, typological stratification, communicative competence, sociolinguistics, linguoculturology, psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics.*

ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ПОНЯТИЯ «ЯЗЫКОВОЙ НОСИТЕЛЬ» В ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

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Аннотация: *в статье раскрывается понятие «носитель языка», его сущность и одна из центральных проблем языкознания. Также обсуждается типологическая стратификация носителя языка, факторы, определяющие носителя языка, и показатели, составляющие сущность коммуникативной компетенции. Более того, в контексте уточнялись главная типологическая стратификация носителя языка, лингвокультурный фактор как определяющий фактор носителя языка. Эта категория раскрывает свою сущность в индивидуальном смысле, который формирует индивидуальный тезаурус говорящего, является основой для выделения отдельных типов речевого процесса, определяемых его уникальным состоянием и конкретными параметрами.*

Ключевые слова: *носитель языка, типологическая стратификация, коммуникативная компетенция, социолингвистика, лингвокультурология, психолингвистика, этнолингвистика.*

The concept of language carrier is syncretic and interdisciplinary in nature. This category reveals its essence in an individual sense, which forms the individual thesaurus of the speaker, is the basis for distinguishing the individual types of speech process, defined by its unique state and specific parameters.

Language carrier typology is one of the central problems of linguistics. For example, in traditional linguistics, it is an abstract and explicit kind of contradiction. When it comes to the second direction, we are talking about the human idiolect as an object of study.

The typological stratification of the language carrier can be carried out according to sociolinguistics, linguoculturology, psycholinguistics and ethnolinguistics, as mentioned above. Accordingly, the identification of individual types of individuals is a criterion for determining the specific characteristics of these species - their manifestation in language under the influence of psychological, social, cultural or ethno-cultural factors. As he uses this or that form of language, everyone expresses himself in a certain way.

Speech-specific forms of a person are at the same time an indicator of his social status, level of education, age and gender, individual psychological characteristics. Accordingly, the purpose of socio-cultural classification is to create verbal descriptions of representatives of a particular social circle.

While choosing the linguistic-cultural factor as a determining factor of the language carrier, V.I. Karasik emphasizes the linguacultural types - "the symbols familiar to the representatives of a particular culture, the commonality of situations is the culture of society." [1]

For example, the scientist selects certain types of intellectuals, merchants, officials, and so on, and considers them appropriate image models. While researchers classify the psychological differences of individuals, they are based on communicative behavior that is consistent with the human psychotype. At the same time, the focus in psychology is on the means of communication (classifications of Hippocrates, K.G. Yung, E. Fromm, etc.) that are specific to a particular type of personality.

Research on the language carrier as a carrier of a particular language culture is widespread. For example, V.P. Neroznak identifies two types of language carriers - standard and non-standard. The scholar refers to speakers who use the average level of literary language norms in the standard type of interaction. The non-standard type includes people who show the highest level of speech culture or, conversely, the lowest level. [2]

The criterion of belonging to one or another type of language culture is "to bring a person's linguistic consciousness closer to the ideal saturation of the richness of language in one form or another." [1]

Such classification is carried out according to the requirements of the level of communicative competence. Scientists argue that it is advisable to use a rating scale that allows a native speaker (from the highest level to the lowest) to determine the level of competence, given its different manifestations in the choice of the level that defines a particular species.

It should be noted that communicative competence is a tool for measuring the level of formation of effective speech ability of a particular person, because its step-by-step nature allows to assess the level of competence (hereinafter - LC).

We distinguish the indicators that constitute the essence of communicative competence: 1) knowledge of language as a system (speech ability); 2) have non-contradictory methods of communication (genre competence); 3) knowledge of the information space, the world (cognitive-epistemological competence).

The above components of the level of competence are key elements of speech culture, since such selection and organization of language tools, adherence to language norms and rules of communication ethics allow to achieve high results in performing communicative tasks in certain communication conditions.

According to the parameter "LC formation rate", we define strong, medium and weak language carrier.

Representatives of each of these species are to some extent carriers of speech culture. B. Sirotinina divides speech culture within the framework of literary language into four types: upper class, middle literary, literary-speech and colloquial speech. The researcher considers that the notion of strong, medium, and weak language carrier is one of the categories applied to consciousness in the process of speech formation.[3]

The existence of an effective whole system of communication skills is the highest level of competence. LC is a method of communication that is the result of extensive experience in practical communicative activities provided by mass communication practices, given its suitability for communicative purposes. "Specificity in communication and conformity to moral ideals" is characteristic of the speech of a strong linguist. In fact, "only a high-level speaker is distinguished by his unique style, strategy and tactics ...". [4] The communicative activity of a strong language bearer is consistent with the perception included in the concept of 'good speech'. "Good speech" is characterized by purposefulness, adherence to communication ethics, comprehensibility to the addressee, creativity. A distinctive feature of this type of speech is the ability to work with a large number of texts, which is one of the aspects that show the full intellectual development of a person. [5]

The high-level language carrier on LC is distinguished by its maximum performance on all requirements. Such a level of speech can be achieved only in addition to the perfect study of language as a system, if a person is not satisfied with his level of knowledge and seeks to expand his intellectual potential. All this, in essence, belongs to a complex set of cognitive-psychological, behavioral, linguistic factors based on the activity of people, collective and pamphlet-like communication.

According to V.I. Karasik, those who have high performance of LC - specialists - are

1) "followers of language norms and laws" by their professional activity or natural speech sensitivity; or

2) authors of high-quality fiction, non-fiction, or journalistic literature that create successful phrases that can be absorbed into the richness of the common vocabulary. [1]

Note that there is no similarity between the concepts of “elite” and “elite speech” (“high-level speech”). Elite is a socially defined concept in terms of its dependence on a particular period of society’s existence. Elite speech is a phrase used only to describe perfect speech that meets the norms of literary language, so it cannot be a means of describing the speech of the people who make up the elite of society, as members of this class do not always show high LC in their speech.

In contrast to the high-level type of speech culture, the average literary level is characterized by a deviation from the level set as the criterion for maximum communication efficiency, and this category does not allow carriers to enter the above type.

Unlike a strong language learner, a medium language learner may not feel the need to supplement their knowledge. This type of culture carrier includes the part of the population with higher and secondary education that usually does not have the speech diversity skills inherent in functional types of speech.

It is characteristic for a medium language learner to have a conversational style and one of the functional styles required in the profession. In the speech of such individuals, a deviation from the norms of orthological norms, i.e. speech culture, is often observed. As O.B. Sirotinina points out, “television and other mass media, as well as popular literature, often serve as unconditional and unqualified texts for the middle language speakers, while the medium literary language speakers do not recognize such linguistic inconsistencies in the texts”. [3]

Weak language speakers are users of the oral literary or simple spoken type of speech culture. Such individuals use only their own communication systems in any situation. Their speech is the opposite of elite speech in that it does not conform to “good” norms. In addition, slang, elements of vulgarism, and rude words, phrases are often used in the speech of representatives of this type of speech culture. Weak language speakers do not feel the need to supplement their knowledge, which in turn is reflected in LC indicators.

Thus, the formation of the language carrier is not limited to a certain period, but continues throughout the entire conscious life of man.

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