



SOCIOLINGUISTIC CULTURE AS A METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
In this article, a wide analytical scientific article is written about the works on the topic of sociolinguistic culture in methodological quality.	Sociolinguistics culture, sociology, spirituality, development, economic, social, political, spirituality.

Introduction

Sociology is the science of society. Sociology studies the internal structure of society, its procedures and laws of development. The essence and content of the idea of national independence plays an important role in the development of sociology in our country. The idea of national independence in the development of sociology requires that the constitution of our country is based on national and universal values, democratic principles, serves to ensure the high spirituality of our people, immortal heritage, peace of the country, development of the Motherland and the well-being of the people.

Also, the idea of national independence has put on the agenda as sacred tasks to conduct scientific research in the direction of establishing feelings of love for the motherland, loyalty to the ideas of independence and mutual respect in the hearts of every citizen, regardless of language and religion, within the framework of universal and national principles of sociology. Thus, sociology studies society as a complex social organism.

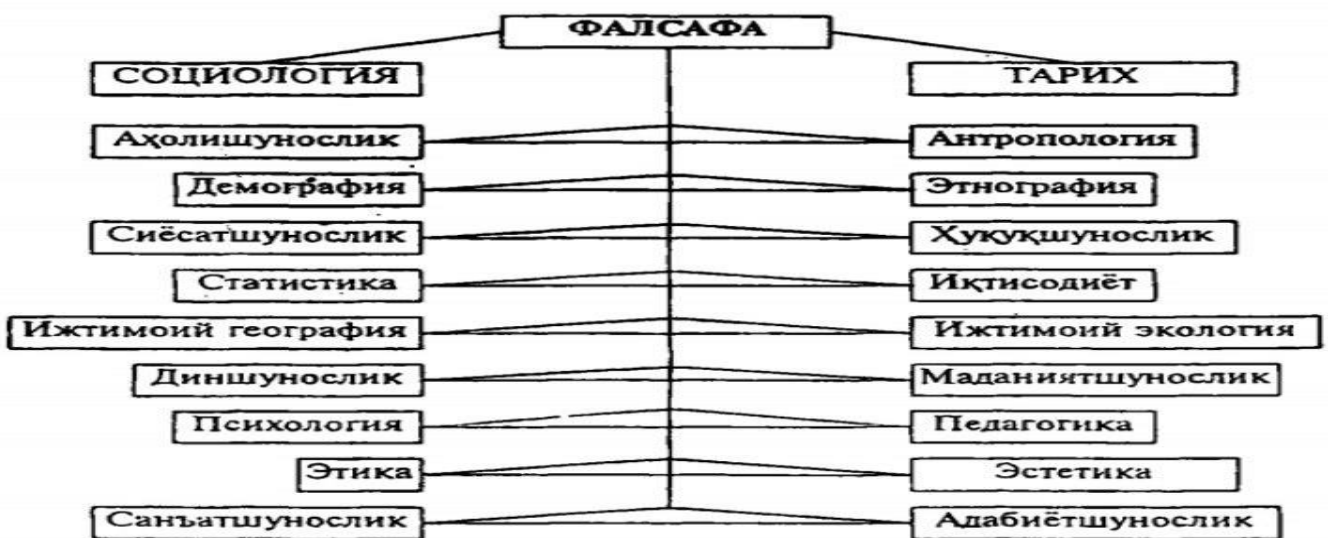
Sociology studies the essence of the existing structural structures of society, their trends of action and laws of development in a socially organized system. Sociology also focuses on broad human relations that arise at various stages of the social and territorial system of society. The science of sociology conducts research in various spheres of society, economic, social, political, spiritual and moral and other sectors. Conditions in Uzbekistan The role of sociology is increasing in our country, while the general interest in this science is increasing. This is understandable, because now a new socio-political and spiritual movement has formed in Uzbekistan. Changes are being observed in all aspects of social life, changes are being noted in the social composition, new social institutions and relations are

emerging. In our country, an opportunity arose for sociology to develop without any obstacles and to realize itself as an independent social science. Social changes and processes observed in our society are in the focus of sociology.

The most important aspect of the sociological approach is to understand the place of the human personality in the life of society. The peculiarity of the sociological point of view of the person is that this science treats him as an active being those changes social reality. Social institutions in many ways represent human morality, but at the same time they are the expression of human activity and the result of social interaction of individuals. The further development and improvement of sociology in our country allows for a deep study and understanding of society, to solve the complex problems of the transitional period facing the society much more effectively. Man has been interested in all times not only the puzzles and phenomena of the nature surrounding him, but also the problems connected with people's lives. The search for answers to these and many similar questions let the sages and scientists of the past live. The term "Sociology" in French means "the scientific study of society and social relations" However, this definition gives only a general idea of what this subject studies. During its development in Europe for about a century and a half, sociology has gone through a difficult path consisting of strong conflicts between supporters of different scientific schools and directions. But the goal of these different approaches is the same - a deeper understanding of a person, the social being that surrounds him, and his culture of social thinking. The famous P. of Russian origin, who created in America. According to Sorokin, this science can be defined as "the science that studies the behavior of people living in a suitable environment".

What is the object and subject of sociology?

At first, sociology was understood as a general science that embodies the knowledge of not only social, but also natural sciences. This approach was leading in the work of Western European sociologists of the 19th century. According to their opinion, the basic science for sociology is the science of biology, which defines the foundations of social life and provides knowledge about the immutable properties of human nature.



According to the point of view of the scientists of that time, the diversity of social life arises from the physical, mental, spiritual and political differentiation of people.

Later, the French sociologist E. Durkheim stressed that "social spheres consist of subjects distinguished by their own characteristics." Such uniqueness is manifested in ways of feeling, thinking and acting, and does not always obey the will of the individual."

The famous German scientist Max Weber socialized consciousness

Sociology is divided into three categories

will be studied separately:

1. Direct research of general sociological theories

intended direction.

2. On the basis of special (private) sociological theories

developing research direction.

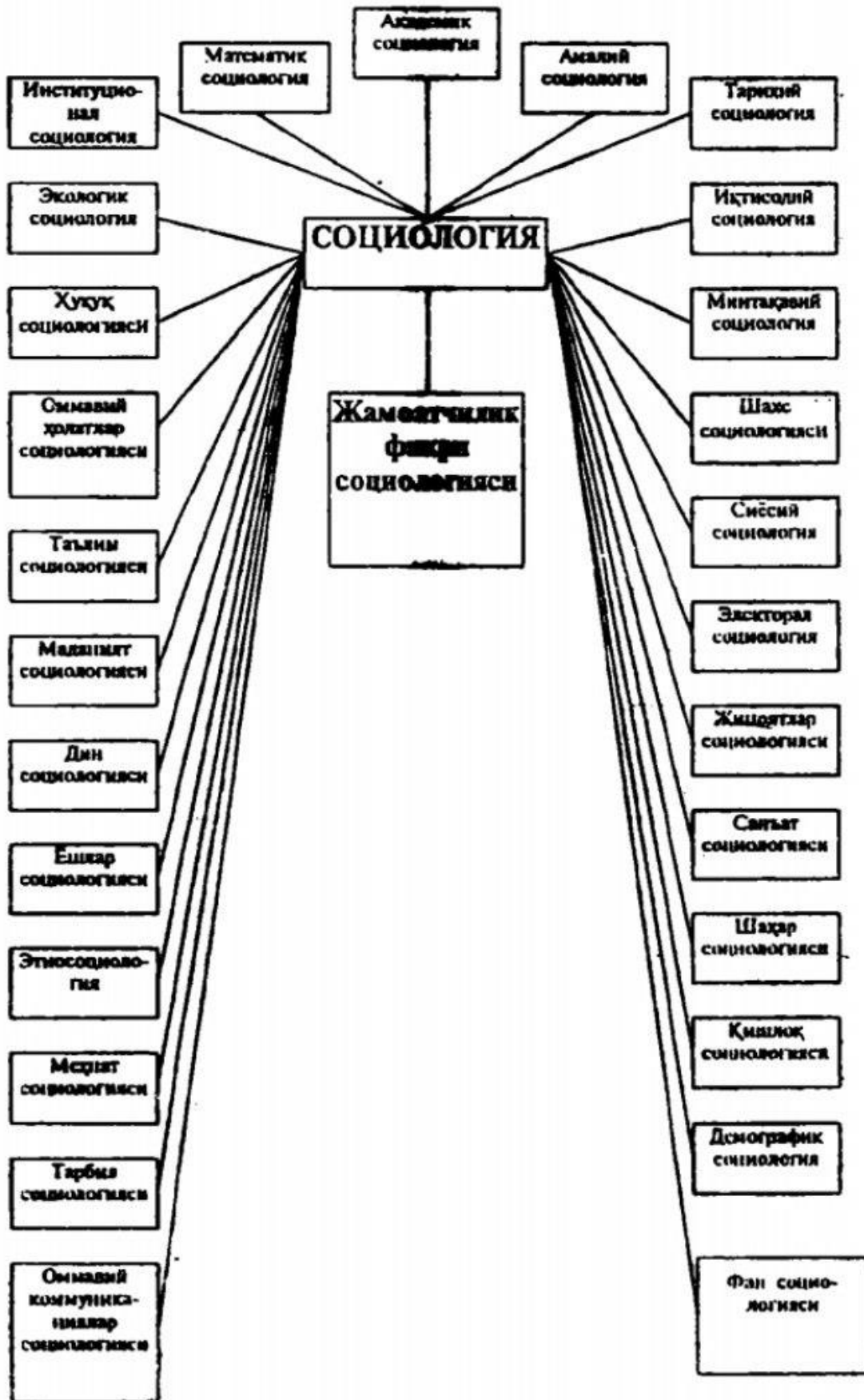
3. Direct empirical sociological research.

The science of sociology does not rely on the theory based on social utopia regarding the perspective of society, but on the basis of a thorough study of the current socio-economic situation of the society's development, scientifically substantiates the scene of gradual changes in the content and content of this development in the near future.

Based on special theories of sociology

directions mainly consist of the following:

1. Researcher of forms of social consciousness (vision, science, art, culture, ethics, law, psychology,
2. Sociology that studies the forms of social activity (work, lifestyle, leisure, socio-political activities).
3. Population and ethnography (demography, ethnography, migration, linguistics).
4. Social development (meaning society and community), social changes, social construction works.
5. Social institutions (family, orphanages, old people).
6. Social groups (armed forces, youth, pensioners, women).
7. Mass media (press, radio, television), public opinion.
8. Political sociology (state, international relations, national movements).
9. Sociology of place and environment (regions, cities, rural, ecology).
10. Sociology of figure formation (education, training, sports)
11. Sociology of professions (engineering, agronomy, medicine)
12. Sociology of interests (clubs, houses of culture and amateur circles in other places, philatelists, bookmakers).



Sociology is divided into scientific branches with the essence of different directions when it is classified by field. General theoretical, general methodological and sociological sciences can be included among the scientific branches of the first stage. They include academic, mathematical, historical, applied and regional sociology.

CONCLUSION

Among the modern sociological scientific branches of the second stage, it is possible to indicate personal sociology, political, economic, legal, demographic, ecological and institutional fields. The sociological scientific branch of the third stage includes various sectoral and scientific sociological directions.

They belong to: education, culture, science, religion, art and other sociological directions. Among the sociological scientific branches of the fourth stage, it is possible to include areas with a regional and collective nature. They are: youth, family, urban and rural sociology.

Sociology of public opinion occupies an important place and is of great importance in the system of modern sociological networks. Sociology of public opinion works in direct connection with all spheres of social life and general theoretical, methodological and special sociological schools. Thus, complex general and private sociological

The modern sociological system, which consists of sciences, requires extensive connections with many social and humanitarian sciences. These connections are carried out both at the general methodological level and in special private sciences and scientific directions, which determines its place in the system of modern social and humanitarian sciences.

Sociology occupies the highest level in the hierarchy of social and humanitarian sciences. Together with philosophy and history, it forms the general methodological basis of the system of social sciences.

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