

THE ROLE OF SOCIALIZATION IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT

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Annotation: the relevance of the presented topic lies in the fact that modern society in its development is at the stage of ulticulturalization, which is the result of progressive intercultural contacts between different societies. That is why, socialization plays a key role in a foreign language environment. This article describes the concept and influence, problems and their solutions to socialization in a foreign language environment.

Keywords: society, socialization, language, value, globalization

In the middle of the last century, the problem of acculturation of national minorities, their productive integration into the dominant linguistic and cultural environment. At present, similar problems have become highly relevant for our society.

The purpose of the presented article is to study socialization as an integral part of the foreign language environment, as a key point of a multicultural society.

The above goal set a number of tasks:

- study of the term "socialization";
- identification of problems associated with socialization;
- consideration of language barriers as one of the difficulties of socialization;
- suggest ways to minimize language barriers in processes

The term "globalization" has become an integral part of modern society. Today it is quite difficult to imagine a society in which there is a framework. In this regard, socialization plays an important role in every state, since it determines patterns of behavior and adherence to them, social values and beliefs of society.

To begin with, It is considered to pay attention to the meaning of the term "socialization". In the dictionary of conflictology, the definition of the word "socialization" describes the "process of assimilation" by an individual (group) of patterns of behavior, social norms and values necessary for successful life in a given society [1].

It is worth noting that socialization is interpreted as following behavior that corresponds to social norms, values, but they are not accepted by the individual as beliefs [2].

A striking example of the above-mentioned concept of "socialization" is V.G. Kovalenko's novel "Without Language", where the author quite clearly describes the

process of socialization, with all its advantages and disadvantages, or rather, the immigrant character gets used to the American way of life, but does not accept it with his soul [3].

Based on the above source, it is necessary to emphasize some difficulties in the process of socialization in a foreign language environment. First, it is determined the causes of such problems. It is quite obvious that one of the qualities of individuals that cause difficult situations in the process of socialization in a foreign language culture is lack of flexibility, unwillingness to study a foreign language culture, disrespectful attitude to the norms and values of society, manifestation of a negative attitude to the traditional charter of society. The above points are certainly one of the social barriers that must be overcome not only because of self-development, but also for successful life. Modern society, where we observe the coexistence of different languages, cultures, lifestyles, should be aimed at tolerance. Two foundations play a key role in this issue: home education and social education. Speaking about upbringing in the family, it is impossible to deny the fact that love or dislike for everything material or immaterial originates from early childhood. That is why, parents are the first and main teachers and mentors. How a child behaves in a multicultural society depends on their correct presentation of the embellishments of nature, different countries and people. The second stage is preschool and school education, in which, of course, teachers should show pedagogical skills in presenting a correct picture of the world, explaining to students how much respect, tolerance and craving for knowledge of foreign cultures is important and useful. Taking into account, in the educational process the individual characteristics of students related to their cultural, social, ethnic affiliation, the organization of specialized. Another problem of socialization in a foreign language environment is language barriers. There are four main types of language barriers: logical, stylistic, semantic and phonetic. At the same time, it is worth explaining that a logical barrier arises in cases when partners fail to come to a common denominator. Stylistic barriers occur due to the inconsistency of the communicants' language styles, which when interacting use special terms unfamiliar to the interlocutor. As for semantic barriers, it should be noted that they arise due to incorrect meanings of symbols or terms used in communication, which in many languages have many concepts, respectively, and are used in completely different meanings when communicating. Turning to phonetic barriers, it is necessary to take into account its cause, which is the result of perception, that is, incorrect pronunciation of sounds, or incorrect division of basic language elements, such as words, sentences, paragraphs, and so on. This process in linguistics is called signification. The following points are presented in order to minimize the problem of the language barrier in the processes of globalization:

- slow pace in transmitting messages to communicants; exclusion of idioms, abbreviations, abbreviations and jargon from the speaker's vocabulary;
- choosing the most effective way of communication (videoconference, telephone, emails, etc.);
- clarifying information until fully convinced of the correctness of understanding the message;
- taking into account the specifics and peculiarities of language in the process of intercultural communication.

A person accumulates social experience of life in a particular society, social groups and organizations, becomes a person only when a process of influence on an individual from society occurs throughout his life. A very important period of the formation of socialization falls on childhood and adolescence, since the influence of the family, education and upbringing systems, and the media is especially active during this period.

The next stage, which has a positive effect on the process of socialization in a foreign language environment, is multicultural education. It is characterized by the strengthening of the ethnization of the content of education, the increasing role of the native language, the growing influence of religion on the formation of self-consciousness of the individual, etc.

It should be noted that among the existing approaches to the understanding of multicultural education, the socio-psychological approach is currently the most popular, the distinctive feature of which is the consideration of multicultural education as a special way of forming certain socio-institutional and value-oriented predispositions, communicative and empathic abilities, which allows a developing personality to carry out intensive intercultural interaction, show understanding of other cultures and join in constructive interaction with their carriers.

The system of social roles is a key point in the acquisition of social experience by an individual. This process takes place both in the family circle and in educational institutions. During the process of socialization, such qualities as self-awareness, assimilation of social attitudes are formed. Undoubtedly, the Internet has huge opportunities, increasing popularity and plays the role of a tool for communication, transmission and storage of information to educational institutions in world societies. Its resources should also be used to assist migrant youth in their adaptation in the educational, as well as socio-cultural space.

In conclusion, the process of socialization is an integral part of any society, since it is only through understanding cultural values, traditional foundations, and linguistic features of a foreign culture that one's own culture is perceived better and easier. Only in comparative analysis we are able to emphasize the commonality, differences and

uniqueness of our own and foreign-language culture. It is necessary to emphasize the importance of the professional approach of teachers to teaching preschoolers, schoolchildren, as well as students to show interest in the study of foreign language culture, to the desire to learn and broaden the horizons of knowledge in the field of cultural studies, ethnography, linguistics and, of course, history. Only through the right pedagogical approach can one achieve the right goal, which is to learn a language through history and culture.

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