



MANIFESTATION OF SOCIAL STATUS IN RELATION TO PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the concept of social status, its manifestation in speech, and the use of linguistic units characteristic of professional communication, particularly in the dialogue between superiors and subordinates. Examples of how social status is expressed through phonetic and lexical means are provided.

KEYWORDS

Social status, social role, leader's authority, formal relationships, formal style.

INTRODUCTION

Social status is a complex concept that encompasses various factors, one of which is an individual's professional affiliation. A person's occupation and type of employment determine their position in society. Sociolinguistic studies indicate that an individual's social status is reflected in their speech behavior. The concept of social status is closely related to notions of "prestige" and "respect" and is often considered a measure of personal success.

Russian sociologists V.V. Radayev and O.I. Shkaratan argue that professional stratification not only affects income and prestige but may also limit the opportunities available to individuals and their descendants. This can be observed through historical records, films, and literary works.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Here is the English translation of your text:

According to V.I. Karasik, the lifestyle of middle-class representatives is largely determined by their professional orientation. At the same time, for a man, the pinnacle of status is achieving a certain level in the career hierarchy. Modern sociologists also consider an individual's professional position an important factor, as it serves as the foundation of social status. A person's professional activity is reflected not only in their external behavior and appearance (such as clothing, professional jargon, and other indicators of social and occupational affiliation) but also in their internal world.

It should be noted that the concept of "profession" is interpreted differently in local and foreign sociological sources. According to Russian sociologists, a "profession" is an individual's primary activity, serving as a source of income. In this context, terms such as "profession," "occupation," "type of activity," and "field of work" are often used synonymously. Since people spend a significant portion of their lives engaged in professional activities, work-related linguistic units

are actively used in their speech. From this perspective, the speech of a teacher differs from that of a doctor, just as a salesperson's speech differs from that of a farmer.

According to M.S. Silantyeva, when constructing professional discourse, a linguistic individual, on the one hand, reflects their personal characteristics. On the other hand, professional communication is a specific communicative situation that requires adherence to certain conditions and demands of interaction. In such contexts, the linguistic individual is required to use precise linguistic tools that ensure effective communication strategies.

In the speech of individuals belonging to the same profession, sociolects specific to that profession are often found alongside professional terminology. Each profession has its own ethics, characteristics, and status, along with a distinct linguistic form. As Russian philologist M.M. Bakhtin stated, "Words carry the scent of the profession." In other words, each profession (or social sphere) has its own lexical system, speech style, and functional aspects. For example, phrases like "What was the homework?" and "Who is the class monitor today?" are commonly used in teachers' speech, whereas "Take this medicine twice a day" and "The pain will gradually subside" belong to the lexicon of doctors.

Due to the difference in social status between superiors and subordinates, communication in such contexts is often asymmetrical. Some individuals stammer, mumble, or struggle to express their thoughts clearly when speaking with authority figures, while others mix up words when addressing an audience from a podium. In some cases, authors of literary works use descriptions of a character's behavior to hint at their social status.

For instance, in Oybek Yoqubov's *Diyonat*:

> "...Otaqo'zi burst in with the dignity and grandeur characteristic of millionaires and high-ranking officials."

People with higher social status often address people with lower status in a commanding tone. This is also noticeable in more formal communication. Although he has been relieved of his leadership position, under the influence of this position, he retains a commanding tone towards other people. "G'aybarov tavakkal qilib bir eshikni taqillatgan bo'lsayam, adashmabdi. Eshikni norg'ul o'spirin ochib, hayron bo'ldi. Salom berarkan, Ma'sumovning uyi ekanligini tasdiqlab, savol alomati bilan qaradi. – Oying uydami, chaqir bu yog'ga, – dedi buyruq ohangida. (A.Namozov. "Notanish")

In this example, it is conveyed that for a person accustomed to giving orders, the speech situation and the listener's presence hold little significance. In the scenario described above, a tone of threat, dissatisfaction, admonition, reprimand, or severity is observed in individuals of higher social status, whereas those of lower status tend to exhibit a more submissive, quiet, barely audible, sometimes pleading, or flattering tone and voice.

It is well known that verbs, as a part of speech, primarily function as predicates in Uzbek, distinguishing them from other word classes. The predicate serves as the central component of a sentence, conveying judgment. For instance, certain verbs, when used in the speech of a person with high social status, may carry the meaning of compelling or urging a subordinate to perform an action. In Uzbek, verbs such as *farmoyish bermoq* (to issue an order), *buyruq bermoq* (to give a command), and *amr etmoq* (to command) indicate a person's social status.



This is because the act of issuing orders and directives is typically carried out by individuals in authoritative positions. Such linguistic units used in the text not only describe an action but also indicate the speaker's social standing.

““Volga” Xadradagi fontanni aylanib o’ngga burilishi bilan kapitan buyurdi:

– Shu yerda kuting...” (O ‘Umarbekov, Yoz yomg’iri)

Certain verb forms also play a role in expressing a speaker's social status during a conversation. In particular, the second-person suffix in personal pronouns can be used by the speaker to express a negative attitude towards a person of lower social status. When the speaker is an official or authoritative figure, their negative stance can be conveyed not only through lexical and phonetic means but also through the use of the second-person form of the personal pronoun.

“– Qani, gapir bo’lmasa, nega o’ tirding! Maslahatingni eshitaylik!.. – dedi”. (O.Yoqubov. Diyonat)

If the role of the communication members changes, the form of address also changes:

“– O’v, o’v, – ovozini bir parda ko’tardi Do’stov, – men senga jizg’anak bo’lishni ko’rsatib qo’yaman.

G’aybarovning alami keldi, axir shu chog’gacha bu ishxonadagilardan birortasi uni sensiramagan. Hurmatini joyiga qo’yishgan. Shunchalik ham hurmatsizlik bo’ladimi?!
”(A.Namozov. “Notanish”)

In formal communication, relationships between a superior and a subordinate are typically governed by official decorum, which includes the use of specific address terms such as "comrade" or "sir." In some cases, forms of address directly indicate a person's social status, for example, "Professor Sir." The term "comrade" signifies a formal conversation, whereas the word "colleagues" suggests a softer, more inclusive approach from a superior to subordinates, indicating a degree of closeness and familiarity. Additionally, in military contexts, direct reference to a person's rank is used as a form of address.

The specificity of speech acts and their social role is determined by the context of the interaction. Certain situations have predetermined norms, such as court hearings, academic conferences, or faculty meetings. In some cases, the course of the conversation can be anticipated, such as in teacher-student interactions. In such situations, the roles of participants are clearly defined, and standard speech formulas are employed, such as "Mr. Chairman," "dear colleagues," or "Professor [name] has the floor." The recipient's manner of speaking, behavior, and outward appearance often create an associative understanding in the speaker's mind regarding their professional field.

The communicative situation plays a crucial role in the interaction. There are circumstances where a uniform mode of address prevails regardless of a person's social status. For instance, a high-ranking individual becomes an ordinary customer in a marketplace, a professor turns into a regular patient at a doctor's office, and a chief physician becomes a mere suspect, defendant, or victim during an interrogation. In such cases, speech acts and communication strategies appropriate to the given context come into play. In commercial interactions, a seller or broker may assume a dominant role by leveraging their knowledge of market prices and attempting to persuade the customer, thereby taking control of the conversation. In such

situations, the seller or broker disregards the customer's social standing, instead positioning themselves as the authoritative figure in that particular setting.

CONCLUSION

During a conversation, the form of interaction and choice of linguistic units are influenced by the interlocutor's social status. Failing to consider these factors can affect the course of the conversation. While a power dynamic is often present in interactions between a leader and an employee, maintaining politeness and speech etiquette is a virtue that should be characteristic of all leaders, as it enhances mutual respect and effective communication.

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