

**PHILOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION****Sotvoldiev Qadir Xolmatovich**

Department of Russian methodics, Ferghna State University, UZBEKISTAN

**ABSTRACT**

Tasks of higher philological education on the modern stage of the society development are determined. It is established that philological specializations assume applied character and become popular in various types of social activity. Measures with a help of which the sphere of philological specializations use can be expanded are suggested. In the last decades of the XX century. humanity is faced with an active civilization process - globalization. Globalistics is understood as the fusion of national economies into a single, global system based on the rapid movement of capital, a new informational openness of the world, a technological revolution, the commitment of developed industrial countries to the liberalization of the movement of goods and capital, communication convergence, a planetary scientific revolution; it is characterized by interethnic social movements, new types of transport, telecommunication technologies, and an international education system. Globalization is a process driven by market forces, not government forces.

**Key words and expressions:** *humanitarian education, philology, linguistics, culture, spirituality, society, competitiveness, attractiveness.*

**INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of this article is to show the importance of higher philological education for the spiritual development of society, to determine its tasks in the modern context and possible ways to solve them. In the age of intensive communication and dynamic information flows, working with text (both written and oral) has become in demand. As A. Fedorov rightly notes, in the modern world, the oral and written word remains the most important channel and means of communication, in addition, its other functions are enhanced, such as, for example, the manifestation of power and administrative powers, the assertion of the social status of an individual. The word is of great importance in intercultural communication, in cases of appeal of certain administrative or power structures to the public, as well as in the field of politics and in modern processes of cultural development of a particular people.

The most important component of globalization has become linguistic globalization - the process of active interpenetration of languages under the conditions of the dominance of one of the languages as the world one.

The term language globalization has two meanings:

1. The use of English as a vehicle for scientific and political contacts;
2. Americanization of national languages. The ambiguity of the term reflected the inconsistency of the process itself

The millennial aspiration of mankind to acquire a single language in the late XX - early XXI century. coincided with the process of globalization. Experts believe that the main problem of interlinguistics - the acquisition of a single language of mankind - can be solved in three ways:

1. the use of one of the national languages as a universal language;
2. crossing (merging) of all natural languages into one;
3. the emergence of several zonal languages.

The idea of choosing one of the national languages as a universal means of communication is not new. In practice, it manifested itself in the imposition of its language on the conquered peoples. There are also known

examples of peaceful expansion, peaceful domination of one or another language as a means of communication between representatives of different peoples. In ancient Rome, it was Greek and Roman culture was bilingual. In medieval Europe, it was Latin, the language of the Catholic religion, science and literary creation. In medieval Asia, the Arabic language was widely spoken. However, for various reasons, these languages have narrowed down their functioning. The eighteenth century in Europe was marked by the French language. Now English has come out on top, and in a hundred years, perhaps, it will be replaced by another.

Of course, the use of any language as a universal language has its merits: the naturalness of the conditions of assimilation, the presence of teachers and researchers, traditions in teaching native and foreign languages, centuries-old literature. However, it faces serious obstacles:

1. no language serves the absolute majority of the inhabitants of the Earth, the largest language, Chinese, for example, is spoken by a little more than one billion, and if we consider that the Chinese language is a collection of dialects that are very distant from each other and that the inhabitants of different provinces are completely different understand each other, then this language practically serves a relatively small part of humanity;
2. none of the national languages is absolutely perfect;
3. the choice of one of the national languages as a universal means of communication automatically creates privileges for those for whom this language is native, and infringes upon the national identity of the speakers of other languages.

## DISSCUSION

If earlier a graduate of the faculty of philological profile could work mainly as a teacher, lecturer, researcher and translator, now the list of philological professions that are relevant for modern society, which has begun to feel the need for intermediaries in communication between different social groups, has been replenished with such professions. as “public relations specialist, assistant, press secretary, image maker, copywriter, speechwriter. In addition, all professions that require intensive communication with people require serious philological training: a social worker, a psychologist, a manager, an advertising agent, a politician”.

At the moment, it can be argued that we are at a new stage of education in general and philological specialties in particular. The changes began when computers and the Internet entered everyday life at all levels of professional and domestic use. A new round began in connection with the transition to conducting classes on conference platforms (Skype, Zoom, MS TEAMS, etc) using various programs and technologies. The word computer itself is no longer associated with the profession of a programmer; now it is something without which it is impossible to imagine modern philological education. The work programs of academic disciplines are constantly being updated as a result of changes in the requirements for specialists and a high rate of growth of digitalization and content updating. In recent years, the variety of educational materials has undergone significant changes: the expansion of the educational space due to the Internet, paid and freely available platforms, a large selection of textbooks in electronic format, etc. At the moment, the ability to program in Python is rather a bonus, but soon this skill may be included in the section necessary even for specialties far from programming. It seems relevant to draw up / revise the professiogram of future philologists in accordance with the challenges of modern society and, on its basis, update the curricula.

In the definitions of the concept of "professiogram", as a rule, two main components are distinguished - the content part, which describes the characteristics of the profession, as well as the requirements for the

professional competence of a specialist and his personal qualities. In the vocational education dictionary, a profессиogram is defined as "a document reflecting the conditions and meaningful generalized characteristics of a certain profession, requirements (social, psychological, etc.) for a specialist who is a carrier of this profession and the definition, based on these requirements, of the qualities necessary for this type of activity. personality, which constitute the basis of professional suitability. " The "Dictionary of Testology Terms and Concepts" provides a narrower definition of a profессиogram - "a system of requirements for a specialist in the field of knowledge, skills, abilities, personal and professional qualities" [1].

Philology is also changing in accordance with the demands of modern society, it is increasingly becoming an applied nature. One of the main philological disciplines, linguistics, is developing especially intensively. According to Professor K.F.Sedov, linguistics is now turning into a science that is more and more resolutely aspiring to life, regaining the status of a humanitarian field of knowledge. Humanitarian in the sense that, responding to the needs of modern society, linguistics has shifted its attention from language as a systemic education, firstly, to the "speaking person", to the study of his ability to speak and think, and secondly, to the process and result of communication

In accordance with the definition of the international group of participants in the OECD Future of Education and Skills 2030, skills are the ability, ability and ability to meaningfully and responsibly apply their knowledge to achieve a set goal [5]. Skills are part of a holistic concept of competence, which involves the mobilization of knowledge, skills, value attitudes to solve complex problems.

We define the concept of "profессиogram" as a document that describes a certain type of professional activity (labor functions and actions), as well as the necessary knowledge, professional skills (hard skills) and business and personal qualities (soft skills). Studies by Harvard University and the Carnegie Endowment argue that professional success is due to the level of formation and development of soft skills by 75-85%, and only 15% are associated with hard skills [4].

At the present stage, much attention is paid to the level of formation of soft skills, however, at the moment there is no clear definition. As a rule, soft skills mean a wide range of human properties and qualities (almost all positive personality traits), excluding highly specialized knowledge.

In our work, we consider soft skills in a narrowed spectrum through the prism of professional activity. Soft skills mean the social and labor characteristics of the totality of knowledge, skills, abilities and motivational characteristics of an employee in the field of interaction between people, which are necessary for successful performance of work and corresponding to the requirements of the position.

In the works of specialists in various scientific fields, "hard skills" are understood in different ways. Portland Yu believes that "tough skills" are knowledge and skills that you directly need to work in the company and directly correspond to its activities. A similar definition is proposed by V. Davidova and refers to hard skills "all skills that are directly related to the craft and the activity that a person is engaged in" [2] [3].

We define "hard skills" as knowledge and skills that are necessary to carry out professional activities in accordance with labor functions.

As part of this work, research was carried out on the subject of what difficulties teachers and students of philology faced in connection with the forced transition to distance learning in 2020, and what skills, in their opinion, are necessary for successful study and professional interaction at the present stage. As a result of processing the obtained results, it was established: more than 90% of the respondents consider "digital literacy" to be one of the most important hard skills in the profессиogram of a philologist; the most significant soft skill

(82% of respondents) chose the ability to interact in virtual space no less effectively than in a situation of real communication.

## CONCLUSION

So, in the rapidly changing conditions of professional interaction, due to the integration of digital technologies into education and the introduction of distance learning, the structure of the profession is constantly changing. In this regard, it is necessary to update the curricula, in particular, the introduction of disciplines that increase digital literacy into the curricula of philological specialties.

Thus, modern society has changed, it has become globalized, informational, market-based. In connection with globalization, new challenges have arisen that pose new challenges for modern philology. And even more relevant are the words of Academician D. S. Likhachev about the role of philology: "Philology is the basis not only of science, but of all human culture. Knowledge and creativity are formed through the word, and through overcoming the inertia of the word, culture is born" [6, p. 206].

## REFERENCES

- [1] Азимов Э. Г., Щукин А. Н. Новый словарь методических терминов и понятий (теория и практика обучения языкам). М.: Икар, 2009. — 448 с.
- [2] Давидова, В. Слушать, говорить и договариваться: что такое soft skills и как их развивать. [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://theoryandpractice.ru/posts/11719-soft-skills> (Дата обращения:
- [3] Портланд, Ю. Что такое soft skills и почему они так важны для карьеры? [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://dnevnyk-uspeha.com/rabota-ikarera/chto-takoe-soft-skills-i-pochemu-oni-tak-vazhnyi-dlya-kareryi.html> (Дата обращения – 12.06.21)
- [4] Duncan, G, Dunifon, R. 2012, Soft-Skills and Long-Run Labor Market Success. In S. Polachek, K. Tatsiramos (Ed) 35th Anniversary Retrospective (Research in Labor Economics, Volume 35), Emerald Group Publishing Limited, 313 – 339. )
- [5] OECD Future of Education and Skills 2030 Conceptual learning framework. SKILLS FOR 2030 [https://www.oecd.org/education/2030-project/teaching-and-earning/learning-skills/Skills\\_for\\_2030\\_concept\\_note.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/education/2030-project/teaching-and-earning/learning-skills/Skills_for_2030_concept_note.pdf)
- [6] Лихачев Д. С. О филологии. – М.: Высшая школа, 1989.