



The differences between the terms of degree and title in sociolinguistics

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the differences between the term of degree and title sociolinguistics

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Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language use and social variables. One of the major debates in the field of sociolinguistics is whether to take social or linguistic factors as primary in investigating this relationship. As evidence of this debate, Wardhaugh ([1992](#)) and others make a distinction between the concepts of profession and position, although different, are closely related to each other. As a rule, the range of positions that a person can apply for depends on the profession. Trauth and Kazzazi ([1996](#)) in the *Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics* make a similar distinction.

Today, this concept is much broader than before. as well as various synonyms and their functions are also different from each other, i.e. position, profession, title, position and so on. In this article, I will explain their similarities and differences and their usage in society as much as possible.

Globalization means that we are increasingly coming across various titles in an academic context. We have therefore listed the three most common titles and explained the differences between them below.

In English-speaking countries, the term 'Promotion' refers to achieving a doctoral degree in a specific subject and the right to use

the term 'Dr.', confirmed by a doctoral degree certificate. It documents the ability of the person awarded the doctoral degree to conduct in-depth academic work. In this case, a doctoral degree is achieved not via a structured programme of study with lectures and examinations but takes the form of independent academic research on a topic chosen by the doctoral candidate and conducted under the mentorship of a supervising professor. The following doctoral degrees are awarded at FAU depending on the faculty and subject: Dr. phil., Dr. theol., Dr. rer. pol., Dr. jur., Dr. med., Dr. med. dent., Dr. rer. biol. hum., Dr. rer.nat. and Dr.-Ing. These doctoral degrees consist of two parts:

1. The doctoral thesis which documents independent research
2. The oral examination (known in Germany as the 'Rigorous' or 'Disputation' and often referred to as the defense or viva in English-speaking countries).

The concepts of profession and position, although different, are closely related to each other. As a rule, the range of positions that a person can apply for depends on the profession. Within the limits of one profession, you can occupy completely different positions. A position is a set of job duties that an employee performs at a specific workplace. Job titles are

often the same as job titles. For example, an engineer by profession can occupy the position of an engineer in the organizational structure. However, in some cases, we may refer to the title only to the position. The position is indicated by adjectives and prefixes such as chief, leader, senior, junior, responsible, executive, general, deputy in the title. For example, we can talk about the positions of chief engineer, chief doctor, chief accountant, leading specialist, senior teacher, junior researcher, etc. The positions of director, chief, chief, leader, deputy, manager, organizer are leading. There are positions of dean, professor, associate professor, teacher, assistant in higher educational institutions. In scientific institutions, there are positions of a research worker, including junior, senior, and leading positions. There are second- and first-class specialists, leaders and chief positions in various organizations.

A position is a structural division of a certain organization (state, private, international). With its help, a clear definition of responsibilities is carried out in the enterprise, a hierarchy is formed. The position determines the rights and obligations of the employee, the level and extent of responsibility within the framework of his powers and work. salary. These are all documented rules, both state and internal (corporate). A position is a labor position, a job related to the performance of a number of specific tasks. official duties. It defines the position of the employee in a certain body of the management apparatus, it reflects the duties, rights and obligations. He or she corrects the position related to the control chain. For example: the position "Chief physician" is logical only in one chain, with which there is a head of department, ward doctor, department doctor, etc. There are positions that can only be occupied by representatives of a certain profession. For example, only a general practitioner can be a local doctor. At the same time, there are positions for which various specialists are suitable. For example, both a psychologist and a lawyer can be human resource managers.

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Lumière Lyon 2, ENS-Lsh). Her works focus on socialization processes. Apparently, these concepts have approximately the same meaning. However, He acknowledged that Social relations are manifested only in certain types of interactions between people, that is, in social relations, in the process of which these people enact their social status and roles, and the status and roles themselves are very specific will have boundaries and very strict rules.

However, there are some differences observed in these notions that The title is a name determined and given by the competent authorities. It confirms the official recognition of services or profession, service, scientific and other qualifications of a particular person. The procedures for assigning, granting and depriving the title, as well as the rights and obligations related to the title, are determined by law and other normative documents. This is a set of various social relations that arise in social interaction related to the position of people and the tasks they perform in society.

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