THE ROLE OF SOCIOLINGUISTIC INFORMATION IN INTERCULTURAL INFORMATION

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Annotation: In this article, you will learn about the role and importance of sociolinguistic information in intercultural communication, as well as the basic concepts of intercultural communication. The article also discusses the concept of communication, the ability to communicate to shape and use culture, and the views of sociologists.

Keywords: sociolinguistic, informational, intercultural information, communication, English strategies, cultural environment, social linguistics.

Intercultural communication is concerned with communication between people from different sociocultural groups. It focuses on the role played by culture level factors and explores their influence on the communication process. As Gudykunst ex-plains, the terms "cross-cultural" and "inter-cultural" are often regarded as interchangeable, but in fact are different.

It is very important that the importance of individual, interpersonal communication in all areas of practical activity is especially acute today. Intercultural communication has always been interpersonal communication, in which the cultural environment in which communicators are formed is very important.

In sociolinguistics, society is not just a society, but also a speaker and both the socio-cultural and the professional class to which the listener belongs because speech specializes in these layers. When we say a sociolinguistic society, it is only the speech process, its participants one should not conclude that it is understood. The interaction of multilingualism, sibling and non-sister languages in society the problem is also studied in sociolinguistics in the context of the relationship between language and society.

Grammar is not a decisive factor in sociolinguistics. Sociolinguist does not completely reject grammar, but does not prioritize it, the social information value of linguistic means is more important than grammar. Therefore, social linguistics is the

construction and structure of language sociolinguistics is the science of direct speech, the effective use of language. The concept of society in sociolinguistics is social much narrower than the concept of society in linguistics participants in the speech process, these speech conditions are understood.

Sociolinguistics social. One of the sharp differences from linguistics is the state of speech - that is, the process of speech from the point of view of social linguistics social linguistics is the internal system of language, its units and structure was engaged in. Sociolinguistics ranges from units of the phonological system all language phenomena up to the whole language structure are socially conditioned events.

One of the sharp differences between sociolinguistics and social linguistics is the state of speech. That is, to pay special attention to the process of speech. Sociolinguist does not completely reject grammar, but does not prioritize it, the social information value of linguistic means is more important than grammar. Therefore, social linguistics is the construction and structure of language sociolinguistics is the science of direct speech, the effective use of language. The concept of society in sociolinguistics is social much narrower than the concept of society in linguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of speech based on topics. Topics are fragments of live communication or its reflection. The source of research is also topics. Therefore, the need for sociolinguistics, simple ways to learn foreign languages for communication develops and quickly develops methods to meet the needs of practical use. In general, the difference between social linguistics and sociolinguistics that is.

Cross-cultural studies are comparative in nature, and com-pare, for example, English strategies for starting conversations with German ones; inter-cultural studies, on the other hand, examine interactions between people from different cultural backgrounds, such as conversations between English and German students. This article focuses on intercultural communi-cation, since the need for application relates primarily to this aspect.

Culture is notoriously difficult to define. In intercultural communication, culture is usually interpreted in rather broad terms; for example, Robert explain it as "that which defines the group part of an individual's identity in terms of learned and

shared behavior. "Culture is thus associated with social groups, but of course, there are many different ways of dividing people into social groups, depending on the criteria used such as sex - gender groups, ethnicity - ethnic groups, age - generation groups, and religion - religious groups.

Human basic communication skills are formed in a multicultural society. That is, a society in which representatives of different cultures live in close contact. As a classic emigration country, Australia has extensive experience in developing such communication skills. The education policy in this country is based on the recognition that the socio-cultural situation in the country is determined by multilingualism and multiculturalism.

Intercultural communication obviously occurs in intercultural contact settings. The settings, and the types of people who may be involved, can be very variable; for example, they could involve students who go overseas to study and who thus interact with local students and staff and perhaps with students from other countries; they could involve business people who go abroad, either for short visits or for long-term postings, and who interact with local business people as well as other members of the local community; they could involve service sector staff, such as doctors, nurses, or employment agency staff, who work in multicultural set-tings, or employees of companies that have a culturally diverse workforce.

"What kind of culture are we actually dealing with?"- This question is constantly asked today by different people who communicate with representatives of other countries and other cultural fields, and this communication can be carried out in different areas: formal business, scientific, economic, private and so on. It is no coincidence that a popular book in Germany about the cultural peculiarities of Russia, written by A. Baumgart and B. Eneke, begins with this very question. At the end of the 20th century, due to the rapid development of the globalization process, which vividly describes the world community, today it resonates more often than ever. The public is trying to find an answer to this question in the "Culture Shock" series.

Naturally, intercultural communication occurs in a very wide range of domains, including education, international business, healthcare, the workplace and the

community. According to Fan, from a language point of view, there are three main types of contact situations: cognate variety situations, which involve participants who speak the same language but possess different sociocultural rules partner variety situations, which involve native speaker - non-native speaker interaction; and third-party variety situations, in which the participants use a language that is nonnative for all of them.

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