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REGIONAL VARIATION

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Abstract. *The article highlights the national interests of the CIS countries in the process of regional economic integration and the main aspects of their implementation, the problems in this area and the prospects for the development of mutual economic cooperation.*

Keywords. *Integration, national interest, strategy, cooperation, national security, regional, CIS*

The need for a theoretical understanding of the phenomenon of regional identity in political science is especially relevant when referring to Russian realities, which is one of the consequences of the change of the political system in the late 1980s and 1990s. was the regionalization of political space, accompanied by a sharp increase in regional self-awareness. At the level of scientific language, this was reflected in the emergence of research subjects such as "regional self-awareness", "regional mythology", "regional ideology" and "regional identity". Researchers have tried to explain the strengthening of the regional identity and its mobilization potential, which was accepted by the regional elite in the context of the weakness of the federal power and began to strengthen its position, from

different angles and from different methodological positions. promoting various mythological texts, symbols and ideas to regional communities. . The beginning of the 2000s marked a new stage of relations between the Center and the regions. New political conditions related to the reform of federal relations changed the context of strengthening regional identification in the 1990s . [1] At the same time, competition between regions grew stronger, which led to the spread of a political path aimed at finding some exceptional and unique situations in the subjects of the Russian Federation that distinguish this region from others. outdoor space. Issues of assessment and improvement of the location, regional image, tourism and investment potential, improvement of the positive attitude of the regional community towards living in this area, need to change the migration balance. the positive side is to receive the status of priorities formalized Thus, at present, there are various options for the manifestation of regional identity in Russia. Their theoretical understanding and methods of study are of little importance for understanding the dynamics of regionalization in Russia and the functioning of the region as a complex socio-political system. The object of research is regional identity in modern Russia.[2] The topic of research is models of regional identity in modern Russia. The purpose of the study is to determine the types of regional identity and to determine their connection with the main characteristics of the regions of the Russian The main goals of the study are as follows: To analyze the existing methodological approaches to the study of regional identity and to determine the specific features of their application to the study of the phenomenon of regional identity in Russia; Define the criterion of typology of regional identity in the regions of Russia; Describe different types of regional identity of Russian regions; Determine the ratio of these types to each other and connect them with the main characteristics of the regions of the Russian. In social theory, the analysis of place and territory has moved from "physical or geographical determinism" in which the environment is considered as the main factor of social activity, to approaches that determine the relationship between

people and the territory. dynamic and interactive, the place becomes socially, psychologically and culturally significant.

It was phenomenology that gave a unique voice to the problems of human place, space, territory, as well as housing, residence and habitat. Therefore, the achievements of the phenomenological paradigm can be relevant in the analysis of territorial - local and regional specificities. Despite belonging to a single theoretical school, different phenomenologists have developed different conceptualizations of place and space. Place and home have attracted the attention of phenomenologists because of the central role they play in the subjective experience of man, in his everyday world. In creating a practical theory, Shusterman thinks about the role of the house in creating the natural relations of a person, in organizing his life world. This line of thinking is even reflected in architectural theory, where special emphasis is placed on the existence of special "spirits of place" or loci of genius. To explain the interaction and interaction processes between person and place, two of the most popular and valid - conceptual and empirical - can be used. One of them, the theory of social identity, emerged and spread mainly among social psychologists, while the second, the theory of identity, finds its supporters in sociological circles.

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