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UZBEK LANGUAGE IN THE CONDITION OF GLOBALIZATION AND LINGUISTIC INTERACTION

Abstract: The article discusses the process of globalization and interaction of languages. It also analyzes the challenges posed by the impact of globalization on influential languages or other languages around the world. In particular, it outlines the problems, tasks and possible solutions for the future of the Uzbek language. The era of information technology is seen as an activating factor in the process of globalization, and the creation of artificial intelligence in the Uzbek language to protect against its negative consequences is identified as the main task.

Key words: Uzbek language, globalization, language interaction, loan word, lexis, neologism, borrowing words, world languages, social progress, language enrichment.

Language: English

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Introduction

It is known that language is the most important factor in preserving and improving the unique material and spiritual heritage of each nation. The process of globalization is a unique test for the survival of world languages in the XXI century.

Globalization is the socio-economic, political and cultural convergence of a particular region, country, region or world around the world, uniting around a single form. If globalization is the result of the interaction of civilizations, civilization is the result of globalization.

The interaction of these two great processes took place in the context of historical conditions and took place as “civilization-globalization” or “globalization-civilization”. The nations involved in this process developed rapidly.¹

II. Literature review

The views of industry experts on the positive and negative consequences of the globalization process are still controversial. While historians interpret this process as one of the stages in the development of capitalism, economists see it as the transnationalization of financial markets, political scientists as the proliferation of democratic institutions, and IT as a single digital space. Among the intelligentsia, however, there are many who associate this process with the westernization of culture, including the economic expansion of the United States.

The positive aspects of globalization are the achievement of international standards in all areas, the latest and highest technology, equal and mutually beneficial partnership with the world community, solidarity in solving pressing problems, rapid adoption of innovations, full transition to digital technology, transparency in society, citizen self-

¹ Yuldasheva F.X. Peculiarities of spiritual renewal in the context of globalization in Uzbekistan: Doctor of Philosophy (DSc) diss autoref. - Tashkent: - 2019. Page 30.

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government, can be understood. No matter how resonant and melodious these facts may be, each state will have to approach them from its own national content in order to put each of them into practice.

III. Analysis

One nation tries to assimilate the side of another nation that it prefers to itself. While some people study medicine from a certain nation, while others learn techniques and technology from another nation, they have to some extent mastered the unique cultural, enlightenment traditions and worldview of those peoples. Neologisms appear that reflect the same area. These words are found in dictionaries, textbooks and manuals, and are broken down by young people in the learning process. Many values, millennial sacred concepts are left in the "shadow" of "new technology" and "innovation", obsolete and forgotten. Accordingly, the importance of national content in this process is very important. Globalization is coming primarily in the direction of areas that are trying to fill in some gaps in our lives. In some cases, an event that exists in the material or spiritual life of a nation is seen as an element that makes up for its shortcomings. The downsides of the new element will be exposed to us after some time when irreparable conflicts between members of society arise.

In general, whether in the process of globalization or elsewhere, it is an unforgivable sin to replace our national culture, values and traditions with the culture of another people.

An example of such a negative view of the process of globalization is the phenomenon of "homogenization and universalization of the world" promoted by the powerful Western countries.

Globalization has a special significance in linguistics as well, and the survival and continuation of world languages by UNESCO since the beginning of this century has become a topical issue of this century. In 2009, UNESCO launched the "Interactive Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger", created in collaboration with several dedicated linguists. The languages on its list are divided into different colors: vulnerable, definitely endangered, severely endangered, critically endangered, extinct, and revitalized graded in the form of languages. In this list, Uzbek is included in the list of endangered languages.²

The World Loanword Database (WOLD) is available on the Internet in 395 languages, of which 369 are donor languages, 41 are recipient languages, and 15 are languages belonging to both groups.³

In 2010, during a project to study words in digital books by Harvard University and Google researchers,

they estimated a total of 1,022,000 words and that their number would increase by several thousand each year.⁴

This large number does not indicate the amount of words in modern live English. The representation of such a large number of words has expanded due to the fact that various forms of a particular word can be considered as separate words by artificial intelligence or archaic, as well as the total number of words in the language, such as dialect, slang, curse, insult.

The second edition of the Oxford English Dictionary contains about 600,000 word forms⁵. However, this dictionary also says that there are many old-style words that are not currently used. It is noted that the dictionary is expanding due to the description of the world and its linguistic landscape, the naming of newly invented, emerging objects in the world, as well as the use of existing words in English in new meanings.

Of the 600,000 words in the Oxford English Dictionary, only 171,476 are directly related to the current communication process.

When it comes to the globalization of the English language in the world, controversial ideas about the concepts of "Englishization" and "British imperialism" appear on the Internet. Linguistic imperialism is the strong influence of the dominant language directed at a weak language. The English scientist Robert Phillipson popularized this concept in science with the term "linguistic imperialism"⁶. He interprets language imperialism as the establishment of structural and cultural inequalities between English and other languages and the perpetual domination.

Linguistic Imperialism, by Robert Phillipson, emphasizes the absolute superiority of the dominant language over others, the creation of various economic and other opportunities for its learners and those who prefer it, and the existence of a promising curriculum for those who learn the language, considers it the main feature of imperialism and criticizes it.⁷

If we look at the websites, it is clear that about 80 languages are used in different levels of school education in India, while in Europe the education system is limited to the languages of the EU member states.

In general, this century, which is crucial for the survival of the world's nearly 7,000 languages, is facing a number of urgent issues that need to be addressed quickly.

The process of globalization in languages is diverse, and its impact is hierarchical in terms of the security status of languages

² <http://www.unesco.org/languages-atlas/index.php>

³ <https://wold.clld.org>

⁴ <https://englishlive.ef.com/blog/language-lab/many-words-english-language>

⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxford_English_Dictionary

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https://www.researchgate.net/publication/31837620_Linguistic_Imperialism_R_Phillipson;

⁷ Robert Phillipson Oxford [England]; New York: Oxford University Press, 1992. P. 365.

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This is due to the fact that the number of speakers of influential languages in the world is increasing, the number of speakers of many languages is declining; the spread of the Internet, which is the "carrier" of the globalization process, and the desire of young people to the language of countries with easy and comfortable living conditions; This is due to the fact that for some reason the number of speakers of a particular nation is declining, as well as the relativity of the concept of "nation" among some peoples.

It is known that each language has its own requirements for survival among the languages of the world. It is emphasized that in the age of globalization, the first task for the survival of languages is more related to the level of use in the field of information and communication, the Internet. In our opinion, a large number of speakers of this language are a leading factor in ensuring the security of the language.

Today, a large part of our population uses the Internet effectively. That is, they monitor, receive and transmit information on Uzbek-language sites, portals, social networks and channels. However, this does not mean that the possibilities of this language in the Internet system have been revealed to its speakers.

In order for a particular language to be available on the Internet, it must have a program that requires it to "know" the language of the Internet. The computer corrects errors in the text, processes the text, translates, annotates, teaches the language, transliterates, classifies, sorts, speaks, writes in a language, recognizes the language.⁸

Of course, the above work is directly related to the science of computer linguistics. Computer linguistics works in the areas of analysis and synthesis of texts in natural language, automatic comprehension of text, animation of text in a new form, creation of a communication model.⁹

In general, these tasks are part of the research carried out by scientists around the world to turn artificial intelligence into a means of communication in society.

For a language to survive, its special writing plays an important role. In addition, it is required to have a large number of speakers of the language and to achieve the status of a state language. Also, raising this language to the level of the language of international information and communication, as well as the love of native speakers for their mother tongue, will ensure its place among the world's languages.

In addition, regardless of the number of speakers of a particular language, it is important that the educational process is organized in that language, with the opportunity to receive education in that language at a high level, in accordance with international standards. Also, the growth of migration and

urbanization in the world today, the loss of traditional lifestyles among people, the need for rapid human intervention in the development of social life are forcing people of different languages to speak the dominant language.

It is necessary to fight for the security of our language not only in our country, but also on an international scale. The number of Uzbek-speaking people of Uzbek descent outside Uzbekistan is unclear. It is necessary to establish close contacts with them, to study and clarify information such as the number of ethnic Uzbeks, the area of residence, the level of knowledge of the Uzbek language. Frankly, it is necessary to launch an interactive online map of Uzbeks around the world. After that, you will need to create roadmaps by leveling them.

For the many millions of Uzbeks living in Afghanistan, it is necessary to work with local linguists to develop literary language norms that are subject to strict norms, common to all, grammatically regulated, and have a certain style, and on this basis create school textbooks. It is possible that this language in Afghanistan will soon change its influence under the influence of Persian, unlike the Uzbek language in our country.

IV. Discussion

In the age of globalization, languages are also affected by it, mainly due to the strong influence of the world's most widely used and most influential languages on weak languages, which can increase the number of words they learn or replace one language with another.

The process of word acquisition is a unique phenomenon, and none of the world's languages is exempt from it. However, there is a specific norm of word acquisition between languages. Exceeding the norm in the host language is a negative situation, which leads to the "impoverishment" of the words in the lexical fund of the language. The replacement of one language by another can occur for a variety of reasons, culminating in the disappearance of the specific ontological features of a particular nation on a global scale.

The most important way to preserve the language is to ensure that young people are fully educated in the national language, the state language. Nowadays, in addition to learning their native language, our young people are learning English, Russian, Arabic and Persian. English is the language of communication with the peoples of the world, Russian is the language that directly and indirectly connects the peoples of Central Asia with the former Soviet Union, and knowledge of Arabic-Persian is important as it opens the way to a true and objective

⁸ <https://kun.uz> Why does the tongue die? Is it possible to survive the global recession? 2019.10.20.

⁹ Norov A. M. Fundamentals of Computer Linguistics. - Karshi, 2017. p.117.

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study of the rich cultural heritage of our ancestors. In short, we need five languages, not two, for the future of our society today.

In the age of globalization, there are two views on the organization of education in the world's leading languages. The first is positive, as advanced technology and a high-quality educational process are formed in the system of teaching through authoritative language. The second is that there is a threat to the organization of education in these languages in relation to weaker languages, and language learners gradually begin to accept another language as their mother tongue. As a result, weak language is doomed to death as a captive of the globalization process.

Knowledge of many languages is an urgent task for the younger generation in terms of time. But mastering a foreign language in exchange for one's mother tongue, accepting one's mother tongue as a second language in one's homeland is a serious matter for the nation. This is reminiscent of the problem of living in a homeland and being stateless. The Uzbek people have historically had their own mature spirituality, culture and sacred religion, and there will never be any need to assimilate the civilization of another nation.

Speaking of the intellectual potential of the current young generation, after independence we have accustomed them not to study the cultural heritage of our world-famous ancestors, but to be proud of the deeds of our ancestors. We also forced them to listen to theoretical lectures that were not related to the practice of the former union regime model.

"It is unfortunate that at a time when the economy is booming, the higher education system is not keeping pace with the times, instead of being the locomotive of development."¹⁰

Unfortunately, today we have no choice but to acknowledge that the perfection of science and enlightenment has moved towards Europe. Accordingly, we not only need to master the words in their language, but also the techniques and technologies that they continue to create. The lexical fund of the Uzbek language has historically been

dominated by Persian and Arabic, and in the XIX-XX centuries by Russian, and since the beginning of the XXI century the process of assimilation of European languages (mainly English and other German, French, Spanish) has intensified.

In the information age, the demand for advanced technologies has, of course, raised the issue of language modeling and artificial intelligence. At the same time, in the short term, the demand for news to spread around the world, the urgent need for such news in society is changing the lexical structure of each language in a certain way, accelerating the phenomenon of interlinguistic globalization.

The influx of many neologisms (especially in the field of IT) into languages other than the world's most influential languages today, and their short-lived public acceptance, does not make it possible to expect these words to be reflected in dictionaries. Accordingly, there is a need to maintain online dictionaries of neologisms for each language on the websites, and some language representatives have already begun to take advantage of this opportunity.

International universalization in the field of modern IT eliminates the possibility of expressing industry concepts in receptive language terms. Although the meanings of many neologisms are not mentioned in dictionaries, it is possible to observe that on social networks, online news channels, they become more active without the permission of experts. Accordingly, many new terms used in the field are rising to the level of international words.

V. Conclusion

In general, globalization is an important factor of development not only in linguistics, but in all spheres of society. It is an important task of linguists to take into account the ontological nature of language in determining the impact of the process of globalization in linguistics.

So, the preservation of our language is the preservation of the literature, history, identity and future of our people.

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