



**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT
DAVLAT O'ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI
UNIVERSITETI AKADEMIK LITSEYI**

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**O'zbek tilining
xalqaro maydondagi
nufuzi: tarix, bugun
va istiqbol**

Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT O'ZBEK
TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI AKADEMIK LITSEYI**



**O'ZBEK TILINING XALQARO MAYDONDAGI NUFUZI: TARIX,
BUGUN VA ISTIQBOL**

**ВЛИЯНИЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ
АРЕНЕ: ИСТОРИЯ, СОВРЕМЕННОСТЬ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ**

**THE PRESTIGE OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE IN THE
INTERNATIONAL ARENA: HISTORY, PRESENT, AND FUTURE**

Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi maqolalar to'plami

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Bugungi kunda “O‘zbekiston-2030” strategiyasining asosiy vazifalardan biri – ilmiy izlanish yutuqlarini amaliyotga joriy etish yo‘li bilan fan sohalarini rivojlantirish, ya’ni xalqaro ilmiy hamjamiyatda e’tirof etilishiga xizmat qilishdir. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 20-oktyabrda “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-6084-son farmoni ijrosini ta’minlash hamda ta’lim jarayonida o‘zbek tili va adabiyot fanlarini o‘qitishda innovatsion metodlardan foydalanish va o‘qituvchilarga uslubiy yordam ko‘rsatish maqsadida 2025-yil 24-oktyabrda o‘tkaziladigan **“O‘zbek tilining xalqaro maydondagi nufuzi: tarix, bugun va istiqbol”** mavzusidagi Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumanning maqolalar to‘plamini e’lon qiladi. Mazkur ilmiy maqolalar to‘plamida o‘zbek tili tarixi va uning xalqaro aloqalardagi o‘rni, hozirgi o‘zbek tilshunosligining dolzarb muammolari, akademik litseylarda o‘zbek tili va adabiyotini o‘qitish metodikasi, turkiy xalqlar adabiyoti tarixi, turkiy tillarning rivoji va o‘zaro o‘xshashliklari, umumiy adabiy merosimizni ilmiy asosda chuqur o‘rganish, madaniy aloqalami zamonaviy texnologiyalar orqali kengaytirish, raqamli texnologiyalar davrida o‘zbek tilining imkoniyatlari, raqamli platformalar orqali integratsiyani amalga oshirishga oid fikrlar yoritib berilgan. To‘plamdan dunyo bo‘yicha taniqli turkiyshunos olimlar, universitetlar, akademik litseylar professor o‘qituvchilari, iqtidorli talabalar hamda o‘quvchilarning maqolalari ham o‘rin olgan.

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Mazkur to‘plam matni Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti Ilmiy-texnikaviy kengashining 2025-yil 30-oktyabrda 4-sonli ilmiy majlisida muhokama qilinib, nashrga tavsiya qilingan.

Izoh: Maqolalarning ilmiy saviyasi uchun mualliflar o‘zlari mas’uldirlar.



THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE IN THE DIGITAL AGE

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Abstract. This article analyzes the impact of globalization on language. Globalization strengthens relationships between languages in social, political, and cultural spheres but also causes the weakening of smaller languages due to the dominance of major languages. Language plays a crucial role as a means of communication in exercising power and influence within society. The text examines how language changes as a tool for integration and specialization in the context of globalization, as well as the imbalances that occur during this process.

Keywords: language, globalization, media language, language migration, language and identity.

Introduction: The 21st century is recognized as the era of globalization. During this period, political, economic, and cultural relations on a global scale are intensifying and becoming one of the main indicators of human progress. The rapid development of technologies and the widespread use of social networks have significantly expanded the scope of communication between people.

These changes are directly reflected in language, the means of communication among individuals. The process of globalization increases the prestige of certain languages while influencing others, including our own. This phenomenon is clearly seen in the growing number of new words entering our language. Globally dominant languages govern fields such as international communication, science, technology,



and mass culture, exerting pressure on the vocabulary richness, grammatical structure, and speech culture of local languages.

Globalization represents a stage marked by the disappearance of national borders and the strengthening of universal processes. Media plays a central role in this process, becoming a key accelerator of language changes. The information delivered to society through media language leads to significant changes in the vocabulary, expressive means, and style of local languages. Especially in today's era of intensified global integration, the sources of language changes are increasingly linked to external influences.

Language is a constantly evolving system that adapts to the needs of society. Globalization acts as a factor that accelerates and multiplies the development of these needs. Communication tools, the internet, and mass culture soften language barriers between nations and shape a common vocabulary.

Results and Discussion

As we all know, in the current era, there is a noticeably increasing positive attitude towards our native language as well as other languages in our country. Language is considered the most effective and powerful means of interpersonal communication.

Through it, a thought or idea can be directly transmitted to another person's consciousness without any physical interaction. In this regard, language serves as one of the fundamental pillars of communication.

At first glance, the relationship between globalization and language may seem to belong to different paradigms; however, in reality, these two phenomena are directly integrated. In particular, language retains its strategic significance in the context of globalization as one of the key factors of national identity and state independence.

Norman Fairclough, one of the founding figures of the critical discourse analysis school and an eminent English linguist, focused his works on analyzing how



power, ideology, and social relations — and, more broadly, globalization — are reflected in language. According to him, language is not merely a tool of communication, but a means through which social forces, ideologies, and politics are exercised. He defines every text as a means that reflects and shapes the balance of power within society.

In various sources, “globalization” is interpreted differently — at times as an economic necessity, at times as a sign of progress, and sometimes as a threat. These interpretations are constructed through different linguistic strategies — for instance, through metaphors, phrases, and positively charged emotional expressions [3, 15].

In terms of its impact on language, globalization strengthens the connections between languages. For instance, through media, the internet, and international trade, English has increasingly solidified its role as a global means of communication. This, in turn, leads to the incorporation of new words into the lexicons of many languages. At the same time, the risk of language extinction is also increasing, as dominant languages — particularly English — tend to marginalize and displace smaller and less widely spoken languages. As a result, globalization is bringing about profound changes not only in the social and economic spheres but also within the linguistic landscape.

Understanding the process of globalization in the ways described above, we can highlight three important aspects related to language.

First, the networks, interconnections, and forms of interaction that transcend territorial borders and national boundaries are, inevitably, carried out through language. In fact, it can be said that such processes of globalization rely fundamentally on language — that is, on forms of communication (which, in this context, are often referred to as "genres"). In particular, specialized communicative genres adapted for interregional communication play a crucial role in ensuring the effective functioning of globalization. These genres manifest in forms such as diplomatic language, international documentation, business communication styles,



academic articles, and the language of global media. In this way, globalization is not merely a technological or economic process, but a complex system that is also formed and shaped within the communicative environment. In this system, language functions as a key instrument — it conveys information, connects networks, and facilitates the exercise of transnational power and influence.

Secondly, such communicative genres do not merely utilize existing languages; they also reshape and transform them. In the context of globalization, language operates not only as a means of communication, but also in close connection with social and cultural forces. For example, the dominance of English in fields such as international diplomacy, business, and science compels speakers of other languages to adapt their linguistic styles to align with English. As a result, a "globalized" variant of English — often referred to as *Global English* or *World Englishes* — has emerged, leading to changes not only in vocabulary but also at the grammatical level. Thirdly, while the status of certain languages continues to rise within the globalization process, others are increasingly marginalized. Languages belonging to economically and politically powerful nations — such as English, Chinese, and Spanish — tend to dominate the global stage. This poses a threat to smaller languages, local dialects, and oral cultural traditions. Thus, while language functions as both a tool of integration and specialization in the globalization process, this process is marked by asymmetrical and unequal effects [3,25].

At the same time, language is also a crucial tool for preserving cultural diversity. When languages disappear, vast bodies of cultural knowledge and diversity are lost as well. Therefore, efforts to preserve and promote intangible cultural heritage are essential for safeguarding the richness of global cultures.

Governments and institutions implement various language policies to address the challenges posed by globalization. These policies aim to balance the need for global communication and cooperation with the imperative to preserve and promote linguistic diversity [5,7].



General language policies include the following:

Official Language Policy: Many countries establish an official language policy to ensure unified governance and social cohesion. Such policies guarantee that government operations, the education system, and official communications are conducted in a designated language or set of languages;

Bilingual and Multilingual Education: Governments and various institutions often encourage education in two or more languages to equip individuals with the necessary language skills to navigate freely in a globalized world. This approach not only enables people to preserve their native languages but also provides opportunities to acquire widely spoken international languages such as English and Spanish;

Language Planning: In response to the decline of local languages, governments and institutions may implement programs aimed at language planning and development. Such initiatives encompass efforts to preserve endangered languages, including documentation of languages at risk of extinction, creation and enhancement of language-related resources, as well as activities that support language learning and the use of these languages within communities.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the process of globalization significantly impacts all the world's languages. As a result, there is increased interaction among languages, the introduction of new terms, and enhanced cultural integration. Dominant global lingua francas, such as English, are gaining greater importance in both international and local communication, which poses a risk to many languages losing their place.



Furthermore, the threat to smaller languages and dialects is intensifying. The reduction in linguistic diversity can adversely affect cultural diversity. Therefore, in the context of globalization, preserving languages and their cultural heritage, as well as supporting language development, has become a pressing issue. This process not only facilitates communication between languages but also plays a crucial role in strengthening mutual respect and understanding among cultures worldwide.

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