DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Shukurova Madina Hamidulla qizi

Teacher of Native Language and Literature

at Jizzakh City Technical School No. 2

Abstract: This article studies the main directions and trends of the revival, change, and development of the Uzbek language during the period of independence and under conditions of globalization. The research broadly covers language policy, lexical enrichment, simplification of grammatical structures, technological environment, and socio-psychological factors.

Keywords: Uzbek language, period of independence, language policy, development trends, lexicon, grammar, globalization, digitalization, language and culture.

Introduction: The period of independence marked a new stage in the historical development of the Uzbek language. With the achievement of independence in 1991, the Uzbek language acquired the status of the state language, and its development faced new opportunities and tasks. In the rapidly changing conditions of the global world, the Uzbek language is not only preserving its traditions but also adding new aspects in accordance with modern demands. This article studies the main changes and development trends that the Uzbek language has been undergoing in recent years.

The Uzbek language, as the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan, has historically undergone a rich and diverse development process. Today, the language's development trends are linked to several factors, among which

globalization, technological progress, cultural exchange, and social changes are of particular importance.

The relationship between globalization and the Uzbek language is complex and multifaceted. The globalization process primarily signifies interconnection and integration in economic, cultural, political, and social spheres. This process influences Uzbekistan and the Uzbek language through the following aspects:

1. Lexical Changes

During globalization, words borrowed from English and other languages are entering the Uzbek language. For example:

Technology: Words like "Internet," "computer," "smartphone."

Economics: Terms like "marketing," "startup," "investment."

Culture: Words like "cafe," "restaurant," "festival."

These words help express new concepts, but they can sometimes replace local words.

2. Cultural Exchange

Globalization strengthens exchange between cultures. Uzbek culture, music, dance, and literature are becoming recognized globally. Examples include:

Music: Uzbek national music is merging with other cultures, creating new genres.

Art: Uzbek artists are participating in international festivals, introducing their work to a global audience.

3. Education and Teaching

In the process of learning foreign languages, globalization can increase the importance of the Uzbek language. Modern methods and resources for learning Uzbek are being developed. Examples:

Online Education: Opportunities to learn Uzbek online are increasing.

International Cooperation: Uzbekistan's education system is being aligned with international standard

4. Social Networks and Media

The Uzbek language is spreading through social networks and internet platforms. Young people are expressing their thoughts and ideas in Uzbek. This process involves:

Wider Spread of Uzbek: Writing and communicating in Uzbek among youth has become commonplace.

Cultural Identity: Opportunities to promote Uzbek culture through social networks are increasing.

5. Impact on Local Dialects

Globalization processes can lead to the disappearance of local dialects. The need arises to preserve local dialects and customs, as they are an important factor uniting peoples.

EVOLUTION OF THE GRAMMATICAL SYSTEM

Syntactic Changes

1. Simplification of Sentence Structure

Traditional model:

"Men kitobxonaga borib, yangi kitoblar ko'rib, ularni o'qishga qaror qildim." (I went to the library, saw new books, and decided to read them.)

Modern model:

"Kitobxonaga bordim. Yangi kitoblarni ko'rdim. O'qishga qaror qildim." (I went to the library. I saw new books. I decided to read them.)

2. Activation of Ergative Constructions

"Kitob yozildi" (The book was written) → "Kitob yoziladi" (The book is written/is being written)

"Maqola nashr qilindi" (The article was published) → "Maqola nashr qilinadi" (The article is published/is being published)

Morphological Innovations

New Verb Forms:

Colloquial formats: "chill qilmoq" (to chill), "google qilmoq" (to google)

Abbreviated verbs: "forward qilmoq" (to forward), "share qilmoq" (to share)

FORMATION OF DIGITAL LANGUAGE

Characteristics of Internet Communication

1. Shortening and Simplification of Writing:

Abbreviations:	Phonetic Writing:
o "aka" (aka)	o "qaley" (qalay)
o "opa" (opa)	o
o "brat" (brat)	o "kara" (qara)
o "nm" (nima)	

2. Emoticons and GIFs:

😊 - happiness

😢 - sadness

👍 - approval

❤️ - love

Influence of Social Networks

Platform-specific language features:

Telegram: short and quick messages

Instagram: text alongside visual content

Facebook: relatively longer texts

TikTok: short and attractive expressions

Language Policy and Planning – these are the actions and strategies undertaken by the state or society to manage, develop, and preserve the language and speech culture. These processes, considering the social, political, and economic aspects of language, are aimed at protecting the language, developing it, and expanding its functions.

Language Policy

Language policy is a set of approaches that determine decisions and practices related to language by the state or an organization. It includes the following main aspects:

1.   Designating Official Languages: Designating the official language or languages in a country, defining their status.

2. Language Development: Developing the language, introducing new words and phrases, modernizing the language.

3. Education: Organizing language teaching in the education system, processes of learning the native and foreign languages.

4. Social Integration: Ensuring social integration among different ethnic and cultural groups through language.

5.   Cultural Heritage: Preserving national and cultural heritage through language, continuing traditions.

Language Planning

Language planning is the process of developing specific measures and strategies for managing and developing language. This process includes the following stages:

1. Analysis: Analyzing the current language situation, identifying language-related problems.

2. Data Collection: Collecting information about the level of language use, its place in education, its role in the social environment.

3.   Strategy Development: Developing strategies and plans for language development.

4. Implementation: Implementing the defined strategies, e.g., introducing new educational programs, conducting language promotion events.

5.   Monitoring and Evaluation: Evaluating the effectiveness of implemented measures, making changes if necessary.

Importance of Language Policy and Planning

Preserving Cultural Heritage: Allows for the preservation of national culture and traditions through language.

Social Stability: Developing communication through language among different ethnic groups ensures social stability.

Improving Education Quality: Improving the quality of education through language policy in the education system and providing students with a wide range of knowledge.

Economic Development: Language development can contribute to economic growth, as international relations and trade expand through language.

Intercultural Communication and Language refers to the important connections between social and cultural relations. Intercultural communication is the process of mutual interaction, understanding, and exchange of experience between different cultures. Language serves as the main tool in this process. Let's examine these two concepts in detail.

Intercultural communication is the process of communicating between different cultures, traditions, values, and customs. This process includes several aspects:

1.   Understanding: Ensuring mutual understanding between different cultures, learning about their values, customs, and way of life.

2.   Mutual Respect: Showing respect and attention to each culture, which ensures social stability.

3.	Exchange of Experience: Exchanging experiences between different cultures, introducing new ideas and perspectives through this.

4.	Social Integration: Ensuring social integration between different cultures, which helps develop multicultural societies.

Developing Intercultural Communication

Several strategies can be applied to develop intercultural communication:

1.	Education: Implementing educational programs that help understand cultural differences. Through this, students get acquainted with different cultures.

2.	Seminars and Training: Increasing people's knowledge by conducting seminars and training on intercultural communication.

3.	Studying Cultures: Organizing events aimed at studying and introducing different cultures.

4.	Social Projects: Organizing social projects to develop intercultural cooperation.

The future success of the language depends on combining its traditional wealth with innovative approaches. The Uzbek language is maintaining and developing its importance not only as a means of communication but also as a main factor of national culture and identity.

Language policy, the education system, and the active participation of the public create the necessary conditions for the healthy development of the Uzbek language and for it to take its place on an international scale.

References:

1.	Abdurahmonov, B. (2020). "Modern Development Trends of the Uzbek Language". Tashkent: National University of Uzbekistan.

2.   Yuldasheva, N. (2017). "Innovative Changes in the Uzbek Language: Theory and Practice". Tashkent: Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

3. Xolmatov, J. (2022). "Uzbek Language and Culture: History and Prospects". Tashkent: Union of Writers of Uzbekistan.

4. Rahimov, F. (2018). "New Terms in the Uzbek Language and Their Usage"