

LANGUAGE ATTITUDE IN UZBEKISTAN

Group N_23-UA

Nuriddinov Xakimjon

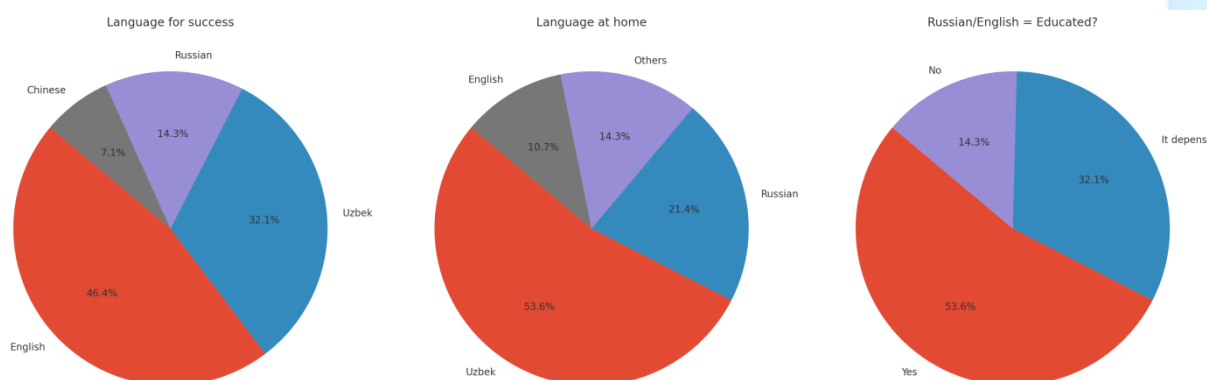
Introduction

This survey was conducted to collect ideas and accurate information about the main aspects of the language in Uzbek society; the field of education and career, additionally its role in social relations. Answers to the questions were received from the students of Kimyo International University in Tashkent. It was mainly conducted to examine students' opinions about the importance of languages in students' daily lives, their attitudes towards dialects, and the impact of language use in various social settings.

Method

The survey was conducted among students of full-time English education at the university. Respondents participated in unprepared and randomly. Most of the respondents of the survey were women, about two-thirds of them. From the survey, it became clear that although the answers between the participants did not differ sharply from each other, the majority interpreted the role of the language in the development of society in different ways.

Findings



The results of the survey showed that English is the most actively growing language among students. When asked which language was the most important language for success, almost half of the respondents (46.4%) chose English. In second place, the Uzbek language received 32.1 percent of votes, and the Russian and Chinese languages received 14.3 percent and 7.1 percent of votes, respectively. This result reflects that English and global opportunities are, more specifically, a strong bridge to education, technology and international business. Despite the strong demand for English, Uzbek language serves as the main language in everyday and social life. The majority of respondents (96.4%) said that being able to speak Uzbek fluently is very important or somewhat important for gaining respect among society. Uzbek language is still the main language of deep social and cultural importance, and this is a clear example of a society where nationality is highly valued.

The following results showed that the Uzbek language serves as the main language in the field of education, 77.7% of the respondents consider it the right choice to use it as the main language of study, and only 7.4% expressed the opposite opinion. Nevertheless, interest in multilingualism is significantly reflected among students—64.3% count learning foreign languages as the main goal, but 17.9% of respondents do not think such views are positive, perhaps it is a factor that reflects generational or regional disparity. The use of different languages in relations with family members is diverse: 53.6% speak Uzbek, 21.4% Russian, 10.7% English, and 14.3% speak other languages. While attitudes towards dialects are mostly considered neutral or positive,

almost half (48.1%) believe that people are judged by their dialects in certain environments and places. Although the mass use of foreign languages is more polar — 46.4% neutral, an equal percentage responded that it is better to speak Uzbek than foreign languages. Speaking Russian or English is often considered a sign of being more educated (53.6% believe it is context-dependent, while 32.1% believe it always applies). Interestingly, most of the participants (77.8%) do not approve of the idea that speaking pure Uzbek is a sign of patriotism, and suggested a broader view of national identity. This may be the influence of political and social factors that happened with statehood in the recent past. Public response to jargon remains mixed, with 25.9% positive, it means that they think the prevalence of such cases is natural, 40.7% neutral and 33.3% negative, as such actions are considered disrespectful to the language.

Conclusion

The conclusion was that according to the results of the answers to the questions in the questionnaire, Uzbek language has great cultural and social importance among students, and English is considered the main language for finding a successful job. In addition, students accept multilingualism and dialectal diversity based on their own principles and local traditions, which is the main sign of a society experiencing a period of development. The information obtained above clearly shows that Uzbekistan actively cooperates with other countries of different languages of the world, which is invisible as an important tool in the formation of its cultural and educational standards.