

THE IMPACT OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL MIGRATION ON SPEECH PATTERNS

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Annotation. This article explores the impact of internal and external migration on the formation and transformation of speech patterns within multilingual and multicultural societies. The study examines how population movement across regions and national borders influences phonetic variation, lexical choice, codeswitching practices, and pragmatic norms in everyday communication. Particular attention is given to the role of social integration, identity negotiation, and language attitudes in shaping migrants' speech. Drawing on qualitative data from migrant narratives, informal interactions, and digital communication, the research demonstrates that migration produces hybrid speech forms that reflect both adaptation to the host community and the preservation of linguistic heritage. The findings highlight migration as a dynamic sociolinguistic process that reshapes speech patterns across generations rather than a temporary linguistic adjustment.

Аннотация. В статье анализируется влияние внутренней и внешней миграции на формирование и трансформацию речевых моделей в многоязычных и мультикультурных обществах. В исследовании рассматривается воздействие межрегиональных и международных миграционных процессов на фонетические особенности, лексический выбор, практики кодового переключения и прагматические нормы повседневного общения. Особое внимание уделяется роли социальной адаптации, переосмыслению идентичности и языковым установкам в формировании речи мигрантов. На основе качественного анализа личных нарративов мигрантов, неформальных коммуникаций и цифровых форм взаимодействия выявляется возникновение гибридных речевых моделей, сочетающих адаптацию к принимающему сообществу и сохранение языкового наследия. Полученные результаты позволяют рассматривать миграцию как динамичный социолингвистический процесс, влияющий на речь на межпоколенческом уровне.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ichki va tashqi migratsiyaning kop tilli va ko p madaniyatli jamiyatlarda nutq shakllarining shakllanishi va o 'zgarishiga ta 'siri tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda hududlararo va davlatlararo ko'chish jarayonlarining fonetik xususiyatlar, leksik tanlov, kod almashinuvi hamda pragmatik me 'yorlarga ta 'siri ko 'rib chiqiladi. Migrantlar nutqining shakllanishida ijtimoiy moslashuv, identitetni qayta qurish va tilga bo 'lgan munosabat muhim omillar sifatida baholanadi.

Migrantlarning shaxsiy tajribalari, norasmiy muloqotlari va raqamli aloqa namunalari sifat tahlili asosida migratsiya natijasida moslashuv va til merosini saqlashni o‘zida mujassam etgan gibrud nutq shakllari vujudga kelishi aniqlanadi. Tadqiqot natijalari migratsiyani vaqtinchalik til o‘zgarishi emas, balki avlodlararo davom etuvchi dinamik sotsiolingvistik jarayon sifatida talqin etadi.

Key words: Internal and external migration, Speech pattern, Sociolinguistic, change Language contact, Identity negotiation.

Internal and external migration profoundly alter speech patterns by fostering linguistic hybridization, code-switching, and the adoption of dominant languages to accelerate social and economic integration. Migration drives language contact, leading to dialect leveling, new dialect formation, and the potential loss of minority languages in urban centers. Internal migration has both positive and negative impacts: Economic Growth: Migrants provide essential labour for agriculture, construction, and industry, boosting productivity and economic development. Migrant remittances also support rural economies. Internal migration is the movement of people from one area of a country to another. The three most common types of internal migration are internal displacement, the sunbelt region of the state, and brain drains. Internal Migration: When you think of migration, chances are you think of people leaving their homes to start a new life overseas. Images of green cards and the Statue of Liberty probably pop into your head. However, many migrants never leave their country of origin. For whatever reason, they remain within those borders. Migrants who do not cross an international boundary are known as internal migrants, and as this lesson shows, leave home for reasons as varied as migrants who fly around the world.

Internally Displaced Persons:

The most tragic form of internal migration is often as a result of conflict and violence. While soldiers and warriors often capture the minds of people reading and learning about these conflicts, the truth of the matter is that there are millions of people who never pick up a weapon but are nonetheless affected by conflict. However, it is not always just conflict; severe famine and disease can also produce the conditions for people to want to leave their home regions. Once these individuals cross an international border, they are called refugees. However, millions of people want to leave but never actually make it out of the country and they are known as internally-displaced persons. Such internally-displaced persons may move only a few miles away from home for a few weeks while fighting calms down or they may end up shifting hundreds of miles away for quite some time. For example, Somalia has been in a state of civil war for more than 25 years. Much of this fighting is in the South and East parts of the country, especially around the capital of Mogadishu. However, to the north and west, there is practically no fighting. As a result, many internally- displaced people

from southern Somalia end up in this northern region. Subsequently, it delves into the cognitive factors of language evolution, highlighting the role of language acquisition and use in shaping linguistic structures and patterns. The social factors of language evolution are then explored, focusing on the influence of social status, power dynamics, and attitudes towards different languages. Finally, the historical factors of language evolution are examined, considering the impact of events such as colonization, forced migration, and trade on language contact and change. (6-7) Overall, this paper aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between immigration and language evolution. Internal migration by country, region, or state may be tracked through the U.S. Census. 75 Census records, however, do not tell the whole story because what drives internal migration is not necessarily identified or reflected in census records. Nonetheless, census records do tell us the number of persons who stay in a particular local or region, despite whatever disastrous circumstances drive others to leave, as well as the number who leave. In this way, internal migration reflects external migration: generally, there are always populations who stay in a place that is no longer hospitable or sustainable. Immigration and emigration involve the permanent movement of people from one country or region to another. They are forms of external migration. For example, a family moving from Brazil to America would be emigrating (leaving) from Brazil and immigrating (entering) to America. The factors that promote internal migration are multiple and combine with each other. These include social, political, economic, demographic, environmental and climate issues. What is internal migration? Internal migration is the movement of people within a country involving the establishment of a new temporary or permanent residence. If young adults who relocate to different areas experience an increase in earnings compared to similar peers who do not relocate, internal migration could also enhance social mobility by offering better opportunities. However, migration also has the potential to increase socio-economic inequalities. (4-5). For example, Today many young members of the Sindhi community are migrating from villages to cities in Pakistan, where the national language, Urdu and the co-official language, English, dominates. This study investigates the daily language patterns of transplanted Sindhi speakers and the impact of such patterns on their mother tongue. Furthermore, as these speakers frequently switch from one language to another due to exposure to multilingualism in urban settings, this study determines the dominant language being used by young Sindhis in their mixed discourse, compared to the discourse of older Sindhis. Reasons for adopting other languages in academic institutions and home-settings were also investigated. A qualitative case study was conducted to obtain detailed responses about the linguistic choices of twenty young Sindhi speakers. Two Sindhi families were also observed to study the language choices across generations in home-settings, and semi-structured interviews were conducted to determine reasons for the mixed languages

which emerged. The data were analysed using frequency analysis for linguistic choices and thematic analysis of the daily life discourse. Results show that the young Sindhis in the city of Karachi are using dominant languages Urdu and English in their daily life and have higher proficiency in Urdu and English as compared to their mother tongue Sindhi. Moreover, there are several social, economic, and cultural reasons for switching from one language to another among the younger Sindhi generation, in contrast to the older Sindhi generation. Internal migration tends to be travel for education and for economic improvement or because of a natural disaster or civil disturbance, though a study based on the full formal economy of the United States found that the median post-move rise in income was only 1%. Demographic and economic migration is related to poor labour standards, high unemployment and the overall health of a country's economy. Pull factors include higher wages, better employment opportunities, a higher standard of living and educational opportunities. Most economists say that immigration is good for the U.S. economy because it helps grow the size of the labor force, boost tax revenue, and increase consumer demand. There is some debate about the effect of immigration on wages, however. If young adults who relocate to different areas experience an increase in earnings compared to similar peers who do not relocate, internal migration could also enhance social mobility by offering better opportunities. However, migration also has the potential to increase socio-economic inequalities. There are four major forms of migration: invasion, conquest, colonization and immigration. A person who moves from their home due to forced displacement (such as a natural disaster or civil disturbance) may be described as a displaced person or, if remaining in the home country, an internally displaced person. Bowl migrants, and Black persons migrating north and west during the Great

Migration. For the most part, these persons were U.S. citizens, but still, their treatment in receiving communities was not fully equal. External refugees are not citizens, and their right to mobility in the United States may be protected only once they are admitted as refugees or asylees. Persons presenting at the border to ask for asylum do not have a protected right to travel in the United States at all. As a legal and practical matter, however, our experience with internal and external refugee-type migrations suggests that legal norms like the right to travel and the right to claim asylum may lay the groundwork for facilitating refuge when refuge is needed but do not suffice to ensure the accommodation, tolerance, and acceptance of either internal or external refuge seekers. Educating native and migrant populations with primary, secondary, and tertiary education about the needs for temporary or permanent refuge and the ways in which communities have received refugee populations internally and externally is the place to start addressing what is likely to be a substantial challenge in the years to come. Reform of asylum and refugee law to recognize the different global

challenges of the twentieth century, in particular the forced movement of persons due to global warming and climate change, is long overdue. Asylum law must be responsive to forced movements of persons fleeing a composite of conditions including economic and environmental distress and political violence. Asylum and refugee law must also be responsive to negative stereotypes at work in the United States, including in enforcement personnel at the border and immigration officers charged with implementing asylum.

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