

The Importance of Preserving the Purity of the National Language in the Context of Globalization



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ABSTRACT: In today's globalized world, it is undoubtedly important to study and analyze news from around the world, to distinguish between positive and negative information. When all is said and done, it is impossible to turn a blind eye to the processes taking place in the world and ignore them.

KEYWORDS: Globalization, The national language, communication, cultural heritage, protection, generation, local culture, global culture, language policy, linguistic research.

INTRODUCTION

The process of globalization on a global scale provides for the strengthening of cultural, economic and technical-technological ties between countries and populations. The problem of preserving the integrity of national languages becomes even more urgent as a result of this process.

DISCUSSIONS

The national language, in addition to serving as a means of communication, is also a component reflecting the spiritual heritage, historical experience, and cultural identity of the people. The following main components are relevant to emphasize the importance of this issue:

In order to preserve national identity, the national language serves as the main means of transmitting the unique culture and values of the people from generation to generation. Under the influence of globalization, the introduction of words from other languages into the national language can lead to the deterioration of the language or a change in the values held by the people; The protection of cultural heritage is important, because each language has its own vocabulary, grammar, phraseology, and these elements reflect the spiritual and cultural wealth of the people who speak it. If attention is not paid to the preservation of the language, this heritage may be lost;

Although in the conditions of globalization it is important to know other languages to participate in international discussions, it is equally necessary to cultivate the national language, changing it in accordance with the development of scientific and technological progress. By applying this procedure, the capabilities of the national language will expand and it will be transformed into a scientific language;

At the same time, foreign terms and expressions are widely used in the media. This is due to the influence of the media and information media. Perhaps this can lead to a different attitude of the next generation to their native language, which will accelerate the process of alienation. To ensure the sustainability of the national language, the press and other organizations involved in the media should pay attention to preserving its integrity;

As the intensification of international relations in the process of globalization creates competition with local cultures, it is important to maintain a balance between global culture and local culture. Therefore, in order not to lose the local identity achieved in the process of adapting to global processes, it is necessary to preserve the integrity of the national language.

From a philosophical point of view, ensuring the integrity of the national language is not only a linguistic, but also a spiritual and cultural obligation. It is important that this process is supported by the country and the government, the general public, and scientific circles, and that each person understands the importance of their language and culture. At the same time, in order to ensure the vitality and attractiveness of the language, it is necessary to align the growth rates of the language with the needs of modern society, and to create new words and concepts developed on the basis of the national language.

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The Uzbek language is widely heard on world platforms, and is also actively used in political, legal, socio-economic and spiritual-educational spheres. Other nations are also showing increasing interest in learning our language, and attention is being paid to our language. It is natural that in today's era of globalization, every state, every autonomous state pays great attention to protecting its national interests. In this regard, preserving and developing their culture, ancient values, and local language is of great importance. It is a socio-historical fact that our people began their independent rise as a sovereign state after the Uzbek language was granted the status of a state language in 1989. This was the beginning of our journey on the path of independent development. "Each of us should consider attention to the state language as attention to independence, respect and loyalty to the state language as respect and loyalty to the Motherland, and make such an attitude the rule of our lives." Based on this, it is necessary to find effective methods that will ensure the growth and expansion of the functional development of the Uzbek language, to discover effective methods that will allow expanding the functional capabilities of the Uzbek language without negatively affecting the development of the language and national culture of other peoples living in it. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to make the socio-philosophical aspects of the functional development of the Uzbek language as a state language the subject of study.

Language serves as the main mechanism for distinguishing nations and peoples from each other. Without extensive and in-depth research, it is no longer possible to understand and explain languages, because languages have become very similar to each other. This is also the reason why there are not many people in society who can speak languages other than their own; Nevertheless, there are people who know many languages well, others have learned other languages, and another group of people speak only their own language fluently.

Joelle Ozarks and Susan S. Barfield gave an interesting example of the relationship between language and culture. In their view, "Language is a component of the grass that grows in the field, in other words, when a fire breaks out, the grass burns out, but its roots continue deep down. Thanks to these roots, we are reminded of human civilization." [1:28] Therefore, even if a language dies for various reasons, human civilization continues to exist: culture can be restored with the help of a new language or with the help of the languages of other countries. "With the help of a world language, that is, English, which acts as an international language, it is possible to prevent the loss of traditions, values, and culture of peoples who have lost their language," the author writes. [2:48] These concepts are being formed and developed as a result of the life experiences of countries that are currently at the stage of destroying their original language and adopting some other languages as a means of communication.

The globalization process, along with new opportunities for all countries of the world, also creates certain problems. In particular, the issue of preserving the purity of national languages is becoming more relevant. When discussing this topic, the following main aspects can be considered:

1. Globalization and the impact on language:

- The development of information technologies and the processes of cultural exchange have led to the primacy of international languages, especially English. This leads to a narrowing of the scope of local languages or their enrichment with foreign elements;
- The Internet and mass culture affect the expressive capabilities of national languages, sometimes creating a threat of losing their originality.

2. The importance of the national language:

- The national language is the cultural wealth of the people, an important part of the national identity and historical heritage;
- Each language has its own lexical and grammatical features, which are an integral part of national culture. Preservation of the language creates the opportunity to convey national values to future generations.

3. Ways to preserve the purity of the language:

- Language policy: Adoption of laws and programs aimed at the development and purity of the national language at the state level;
- Education system: In-depth teaching of the national language in schools and universities, formation of respect for the language in the younger generation;
- Mass media: Creation of high-quality and attractive media products to support the local language;
- Linguistic research: Increasing the vocabulary of the national language, scientific analysis of foreign influences and their harmonization within the framework of the national language as much as possible.

4. Civic responsibility:

- Every citizen must contribute to the preservation of his native language, to its protection from foreign influences. This is manifested, first of all, in such issues as the correct and rich use of the language, the appropriate use of foreign words;

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- In the context of globalization, preserving the purity of the national language is not only the task of the state or organizations, but also the joint responsibility of the entire society. By developing and preserving the national language, the people preserve their cultural and intellectual wealth, strengthen their position in the global arena.

Currently, according to various estimates, from three thousand to seven thousand different languages are spoken around the world. The list compiled by UNESCO in 2005 includes 6912 different languages. A total of 32.8 percent (2269) of these languages are from Asia, and the remaining 30.3 percent (2092) are from Africa.

When it comes to preserving and enhancing our material and spiritual heritage, language is the most powerful tool we have. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) estimates that by the 21st century, half of the approximately 7,000 languages currently spoken could be lost to their "last masters." Some estimates suggest that by the end of the century, 95 percent of all languages currently spoken will have disappeared from the face of the earth. What's more, the fact that two languages are disappearing every month around the world is a terrifying fact.

The globalization process, which began in the last quarter of the 20th century and continues to this day, has covered not only the language sphere, but also all aspects of political, economic and cultural life. The question of how globalization has affected the national language is becoming one of the most pressing problems of our time. As in all other areas, globalization, which is a multifaceted process with both good and bad sides, requires a well-thought-out strategy when it comes to the language sphere. Especially considering that our language is not a language that influences the process of linguistic globalization, but rather a language that is influenced by it. Considering the problem of the national language in the context of globalization, given that it is one of the primary expressions of national identity, it is not difficult to imagine how this powerful process will affect the national language. Because, according to experts, "the dangerous side of the negative impact of globalization on the development of national identity is that it first begins with the economy and then covers all aspects of the life of countries" . [3:382]

The interplay between globalization and cultural preservation demonstrates that while there are significant risks of cultural erosion, there are also opportunities for cultures to be revitalized and adapted. The global exchange of knowledge and technology allows cultures to document their histories, share their traditions, and create new, hybrid identities that blend the local and the global (Mazurkevych et al., 2024). [4:156-157]

The interplay between globalization and language diversity is intricate and multifaceted. While globalization has enriched languages and fostered mutual understanding among diverse groups, it has also posed significant threats to linguistic diversity.

CONCLUSIONS

As the world continues to become more interconnected, striking a balance will be crucial. Efforts must be made to celebrate and preserve the vast tapestry of global languages, recognizing that each one, no matter how few its speakers, holds immense value. In this globalized era, appreciating and upholding linguistic diversity is not just a cultural necessity but a testament to the rich tapestry of human history and evolution.

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