

## PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS OF GLOBALIZATION, LANGUAGE POLICY, AND LINGUISTIC IDENTITY IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract.** Problems and Solutions of Globalization, Language Policy, and Linguistic Identity in Modern Linguistics Abstract. Globalization has significantly influenced language development, language policy, and linguistic identity in modern societies. The growing dominance of international languages, particularly English, has facilitated global communication but also created challenges for minority languages and cultural identity. This study examines the major problems related to globalization and linguistic diversity, focusing on language shift, cultural identity loss, and unequal language policies. The paper also discusses possible solutions such as multilingual education, balanced language planning, and language preservation programs. The findings emphasize the importance of protecting linguistic diversity while benefiting from global communication.

**Keywords:** Globalization, language policy, linguistic identity, multilingualism, language shift, linguistic diversity

**Annotatsiya:** Globallashuv zamonaviy jamiyatlarda til rivoji, til siyosati va lingvistik identitetga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Xalqaro tillarning, ayniqsa ingliz tilining tobora ustunlik qilishi global muloqotni osonlashtirgan bo'lsa-da, bu holat kichik tillar va madaniy o'zlik uchun muammolarni ham yuzaga keltirmoqda. Ushbu tadqiqot globallashuv va lingvistik xilma-xillik bilan bog'liq asosiy muammolarni tahlil qiladi, xususan, til almashinuvi, madaniy identitetning yo'qolishi hamda til siyosatidagi tengsizliklarga e'tibor qaratadi. Shuningdek, maqolada ko'p tilli ta'lim, muvozanatli til rejalashtirish va tillarni saqlash dasturlari kabi mumkin bo'lgan yechimlar muhokama qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari global muloqot imkoniyatlaridan samarali foydalanish bilan birga lingvistik xilma-xillikni himoya qilish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** globallashuv, til siyosati, lingvistik identitet, ko'p tillilik, til almashinuvi, lingvistik xilma-xillik

**Introduction.** Globalization has become one of the most influential processes shaping modern society. It affects economic systems, cultural exchange, technological development, and linguistic practices around the world. As international communication expands, languages increasingly interact with one another, leading to changes in language use and linguistic identity.

One of the most noticeable consequences of globalization is the spread of dominant global languages, especially English, which has become the primary language of science, technology, and international business [2]. While this development facilitates communication among people from different countries, it also raises concerns about the survival of minority languages and the preservation of cultural identity.

Language policy plays a critical role in managing these challenges. Governments and educational institutions must balance the need for global communication with the

protection of national and local languages. According to Sapolsky (2004), language policy includes official regulations, educational practices, and social attitudes toward language use. The aim of this paper is to analyse the problems associated with globalization, language policy, and linguistic identity in modern linguistics and to explore possible solutions that can support linguistic diversity.

**Methods.** This study uses a qualitative research method based on literature review and comparative analysis. Academic sources related to sociolinguistics, globalization, and language policy were analysed to identify key issues and trends. Relevant books, research articles, and theoretical works in modern linguistics were examined. Particular attention was given to studies discussing language shift, linguistic identity, and multilingual education. Comparative analysis was also used to observe how different countries respond to globalization through language policies and educational strategies.

**Results.** The analysis revealed several important findings related to globalization and language use. First, globalization has increased the use of international languages in education, science, and communication. English has become a global lingua franca used by millions of people worldwide [7]. This development has improved international cooperation and knowledge exchange.

Second, the dominance of global languages has contributed to the decline of many minority and indigenous languages. According to Fishman (1991), language shift often occurs when communities abandon their native language in favor of a more socially or economically powerful language. Third, linguistic identity is closely connected to cultural identity. When languages disappear, important cultural traditions and knowledge may also be lost [5]. Therefore, language preservation is an important issue in modern linguistics. Finally, effective language policies and multilingual education systems can help maintain linguistic diversity while allowing societies to participate in global communication.

**Discussion.** The findings suggest that globalization has both positive and negative effects on linguistic diversity. On one hand, global languages make communication easier and support international cooperation. On the other hand, they may threaten the existence of smaller languages and weaken linguistic identity.

To address these challenges, scholars emphasize the importance of balanced language policies. Governments should support multilingual education systems that allow students to learn both international languages and their native language [5]. Such educational models help maintain cultural identity while providing access to global opportunities. Another important solution is language documentation and revitalization. Linguists and researchers can work with communities to record endangered languages and promote their use in media, education, and cultural activities [4]. Technological tools such as digital archives and language learning platforms can also help preserve linguistic heritage in the modern world.

**Conclusion.** Globalization has transformed the linguistic landscape of modern society by increasing interaction among languages and cultures. Although the spread of global languages has facilitated communication and knowledge exchange, it has also created challenges for linguistic diversity and cultural identity.

Effective language policies, multilingual education, and language preservation initiatives are essential for addressing these challenges. By supporting both global

communication and local languages, societies can maintain linguistic diversity and protect cultural heritage in an increasingly interconnected world

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