

PROBLEMS OF LINGUISTIC GLOBALIZATION AND LANGUAGE DIVERSITY

Donoxon Abdullayeva

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

donoxonabdullayeva08@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-5495-4028>

Lobar Nomozova

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

lobarnomozova36@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-5217-2327>

Scientific Supervisor: Ezoza Rahmatova-Teacher

Abstract. This article explores the problems of linguistic globalization and language diversity, focusing particularly on the situation in Uzbekistan. It examines how the expansion of global communication has strengthened the dominance of major languages, especially English, while posing serious challenges to the preservation of local and minority languages. The study discusses key issues such as language mixing, the increasing importance of multilingualism, and the impact of media and digital technologies on language change. Special attention is given to state language policies under Shavkat Mirziyoyev, which aim to promote foreign language learning alongside safeguarding the Uzbek language. The article also highlights the risks associated with language loss, emphasizing its deep connection to cultural identity, traditions, and national heritage. In conclusion, it stresses the need to maintain a balance between global communication and the preservation of linguistic diversity through effective educational strategies, supportive policies, and active societal engagement in protecting native languages.

Key words: Linguistic globalization, language diversity, English dominance, endangered languages, language preservation, global communication, cultural identity, language mixing, minority languages, technology and language.

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, globalization has become one of the most important processes shaping modern society. It affects different areas of life such as economics, politics, culture, and communication. Language, as a key part of human interaction, is also deeply influenced by these global changes (Graddol, 1991). In Uzbekistan, globalization has also influenced language use, especially among young people. According to the policies promoted by Shavkat Mirziyoyev, special attention is given to preserving the national language while encouraging the learning of foreign languages (Shavkat Mirziyoyev, 2019-2023).

In my opinion, today, people from different countries communicate more often than ever before. Because of this, some languages are becoming more widely used, while others are slowly losing their importance. This situation creates both opportunities and serious challenges, especially when it comes to preserving language diversity.

Due to globalization, people from different parts of the world interact more frequently, which has significantly changed communication patterns (Graddol, 1991). For instance, in Uzbekistan, many students learn English to study abroad or build international careers, which increases the use of global languages in everyday

communication. International travel, education, and online communication make it easier for individuals to interact regardless of distance. However, this also increases the need for a common language. As a result, certain languages, especially English, are used more frequently in global communication (Crystal, 2001).

One noticeable feature of linguistic globalization is the spread of dominant languages across different regions. In Uzbekistan, it is common to hear a mixture of Uzbek, Russian, and English words, especially in informal conversations and social media communication. Many people today learn foreign languages not only for cultural reasons but also for career opportunities. Another important aspect is language mixing. For example, people often combine words from different languages in daily speech, especially in online communication. This shows how languages are constantly changing and adapting.

METHODS

English has become the leading global language. It is widely used in science, technology, business, and international relations (Crystal, 2001). Many universities teach in English, and most online content is created in this language (Graddol, 1991). In Uzbekistan, the importance of English has significantly increased in recent years. Educational reforms supported by Shavkat Mirziyoyev have encouraged the learning of foreign languages, especially English, in schools and universities (Shavkat Mirziyoyev, 2019-2023).

RESULTS

There are clear reasons for this dominance. Historically, political and economic influence played a crucial role. Today, the media and the internet continue to strengthen the position of English worldwide (Graddol, 1991). However, this situation will not always be positive. When one language becomes too dominant, others may lose their value (Phillipson, 1992). One of the most serious problems today is the disappearance of small languages. Many communities are shifting to dominant languages because they believe it offers better opportunities. This leads to a gradual decline in the use of native languages. When a language disappears, it is not just words that are lost. Traditions, stories, and cultural knowledge disappear as well (UNESCO.2010). So that many researchers consider language loss a global issue.

Languages are closely connected to identity. It reflects how people think, communicate, and understand the world. For many communities, language is a symbol of their history and cultural background (Fishman, 1991). In Uzbekistan, the Uzbek language is not only a means of communication but also a key symbol of national identity and cultural heritage. When people stop using their native language, they may also lose part of their cultural identity. This is especially noticeable among younger generations. The government of Uzbekistan has taken important steps to support language preservation. Policies introduced under Shavkat Mirziyoyev aim to strengthen the use of the Uzbek language in education, media, and public life (Shavkat Mirziyoyev, 2019-2023).

DISCUSSION

Finally, society itself must value linguistic diversity. If people take pride in their language, it is more likely to survive. Education plays a crucial role in maintaining a balance between global and local languages. While learning international languages such as English is important for global communication, it is equally necessary to support the use of native languages in schools. Bilingual and multilingual education systems can

help students develop strong communication skills without losing their cultural roots (Fishman, 1991). This approach not only improves academic performance but also strengthens respect for linguistic diversity.

Modern media has a significant influence on language usage. Television, movies, and especially social media platforms often promote dominant languages. As a result, young people tend to adopt global expressions and slang, sometimes at the expense of their native language. However, media can also be used as a powerful tool to promote local languages. Creating content in native languages, such as blogs, videos, and podcasts, can increase their popularity and relevance among younger generations.

Modern technology has both positive and negative effects on language. For example, it spreads dominant languages quickly. On the other hand, it provides tools to protect smaller languages. Digital archives and translation tools can help document and preserve endangered languages (UNESCO.2010). Social media also allows people to use their native language more actively. If current trends continue, many smaller languages may disappear. However, with conscious efforts from governments, educators, and communities, it is possible to create a more balanced linguistic environment. In Uzbekistan, social media platforms are increasingly used to create content in the Uzbek language. Promoting multilingualism, investing in language education, and encouraging cultural pride are key strategies to ensure that languages continue to thrive in the modern world.

Linguistic globalization is a natural result of modern development. It makes communication easier and connects people around the world. At the same time, it creates challenges for language diversity. In the case of Uzbekistan, balancing global communication and national language preservation remains an important priority for sustainable cultural development. It is important to find a balance between using global languages and preserving local ones. Every language carries unique cultural value, and losing it means losing part of human heritage. Linguistic globalization is inevitable in today's interconnected world, but it does not mean that local languages must disappear. Preserving linguistic diversity is not only about saving words. It is about protecting cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and community identity. By valuing and supporting all languages, societies can ensure a richer, more inclusive future where global communication and cultural diversity coexist harmoniously.

REFERENCES

1. Crystal, D. *English as a Global Language*. Cambridge University Press, 2003.
2. Fishman, J. A. *Reversing Language Shift*. Multilingual Matters, 1991.
3. Graddol, D. *The Future of English?* British Council, 2000.
4. Phillipson, R. *Linguistic Imperialism*. Oxford University Press, 1992.
5. Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Decrees and policies (2019–2023).
6. UNESCO. *Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger*. Paris, 2010