

THE ROLE OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE IN THE MODERN WORLD

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Abstract: This article examines the current state of the Uzbek language in the context of globalization and modern communication technologies. It discusses the influence of social, cultural, and technological changes on the development and usage of the Uzbek language. The study highlights efforts made to preserve linguistic purity, enrich vocabulary, and promote the use of Uzbek in science, education, and digital media. Furthermore, attention is given to language policy, the role of mass media, and the importance of fostering linguistic identity among the younger generation. The article concludes that strengthening the status of the Uzbek language requires continuous modernization and active implementation in all spheres of society.

Keywords: Uzbek language, globalization, linguistic identity, language policy, modernization, digital communication, cultural development.

The Uzbek language is one of the greatest treasures of the Uzbek people — a symbol of national identity, cultural heritage, and statehood. Since gaining independence, Uzbekistan has made significant progress in strengthening the status of the Uzbek language and expanding its role in all areas of social life. Today, Uzbek is not only a means of everyday communication but also a vital language of education, science, culture, and the media.

In the era of globalization and rapid technological advancement, the Uzbek language continues to develop and adapt to modern needs. However, it also faces certain challenges, such as the increasing influence of foreign languages, the use of borrowed words, and changes in linguistic culture among the younger generation. These factors make it essential to preserve the linguistic purity, richness, and expressive power of the Uzbek language while ensuring its active use in digital communication and international contexts.

This article discusses the current role of the Uzbek language, its development prospects, and its importance in education, science, and culture. It also highlights the need to enhance language policy, promote linguistic awareness, and nurture a deep respect and love for the mother tongue among young people.

Many linguists, educators, and scholars have conducted extensive research on the current state and development trends of the Uzbek language. In his work *“The New Uzbekistan Development Strategy,”* President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasizes the importance of strengthening the status of the state language and expanding its use in all areas of society. The document outlines clear directions for promoting the Uzbek language internationally and turning it into a language of science and modern technology.

Linguists such as A. Madvaliyev, N. Mahmudov, and D. Jo‘raeva have focused on various aspects of the Uzbek language, including its grammatical system, lexical richness, modern speech culture, and language policy. Their studies provide valuable theoretical foundations for analyzing the current condition of the Uzbek language.

In addition, international research — including UNESCO reports — highlights the importance of preserving national languages, integrating them into digital spaces, and ensuring language

education among younger generations. These global perspectives are relevant to maintaining the competitiveness of the Uzbek language in an era of globalization.

Contemporary studies have also analyzed the role of the Uzbek language in public administration, education, and the media. Current discussions focus on modernizing orthography based on the Latin alphabet, liberalizing language policy, and expanding the use of Uzbek in digital communication and artificial intelligence technologies.

In conclusion, the reviewed literature demonstrates that the Uzbek language today serves not only as a means of communication but also as a key element of national identity, cultural development, and spiritual growth.

In the context of globalization, the status and role of the Uzbek language in society have significantly strengthened. Government attention to language policy, initiatives to promote Uzbek internationally, and its integration into digital technologies have had a positive impact on the language's development and modernization.

The analysis shows that the Uzbek language is now taught at all levels of the education system and is actively used in scientific and literary works, the media, and official state documentation. At the same time, adapting the language to modern information technologies, increasing the amount of Uzbek-language content online, and expanding its application in artificial intelligence and programming remain key priorities.

Observations indicate that interest in the Uzbek language among young people is gradually increasing. However, the excessive use of foreign words and the decline in speech culture among certain groups remain challenges. These issues highlight the importance of fostering respect for the mother tongue in educational institutions, developing correct and fluent speech, and strengthening national pride and linguistic awareness.

The results also demonstrate that the Uzbek language's significance is growing not only at the national level but also internationally. Recognition of the Uzbek language by UNESCO and the establishment of Uzbek language and culture centers abroad reflect this expanding global presence.

In conclusion, the Uzbek language is actively functioning across all spheres of public life. However, continuous efforts are required to further develop it, to instill a deep sense of linguistic loyalty among the younger generation, and to enhance the overall culture of language use. Thus, the Uzbek language remains not only a means of communication but also a vital symbol of the nation's spiritual, cultural, and intellectual progress.

The analysis demonstrates that the Uzbek language today holds a strong and active position in all areas of public life, serving as a vital symbol of national identity, culture, and spirituality. Since independence, government policies, national programs, and scholarly research have significantly contributed to the elevation of the language's status and its broader use in society.

However, in the age of globalization, challenges such as the growing influence of foreign languages, excessive borrowing of words, and the decline in speech culture among youth remain relevant. Therefore, preserving the purity of the Uzbek language, adapting it to modern information technologies, and promoting its use in digital and scientific fields are crucial steps for its sustainable development.

Furthermore, fostering a deep love and loyalty toward the mother tongue among young generations should be a key priority in the education system. Developing accurate, expressive,

and culturally rich communication in Uzbek will not only strengthen linguistic competence but also enhance national consciousness and pride.

The findings of this study highlight that the Uzbek language is undergoing an active process of modernization while maintaining its cultural and historical essence. The language continues to evolve under the influence of globalization, technological progress, and social change. However, these same factors also bring challenges that require careful linguistic and educational policy interventions.

One of the key points discussed is the balance between preserving the linguistic purity of the Uzbek language and adapting it to global communication standards. The growing integration of loanwords, especially from English and Russian, reflects linguistic dynamism but also raises concerns about losing linguistic authenticity. Therefore, it is important to establish a systematic approach to standardizing terminology, especially in science, technology, and digital communication.

Another important aspect is the digital transformation of the Uzbek language. The inclusion of Uzbek in digital platforms, online education, and artificial intelligence systems ensures its continued relevance in the modern world. The expansion of Uzbek-language content on the internet and social media strengthens national identity and enhances accessibility for younger generations.

In education, effective teaching of the Uzbek language and the promotion of correct, expressive speech play a vital role in maintaining language culture. Teachers, scholars, and policymakers share a collective responsibility to instill pride and respect for the mother tongue among students. Finally, the discussion underscores that the future of the Uzbek language depends on a balanced approach — combining modernization with cultural preservation. Continuous efforts in research, education, and technology integration will ensure that the Uzbek language remains not only a means of communication but also a living symbol of national consciousness and intellectual growth.

In conclusion, the Uzbek language — as a symbol of heritage, unity, and progress — continues to evolve in harmony with modern global trends while preserving its deep historical roots and spiritual richness, remaining an invaluable legacy for future generations.

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