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## GLOBALIZATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEADING TO EXTINCTION OF LOCAL LANGUAGES AND ITS IMPACT ON SEMANTIC CHANGES WITHIN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** This article investigates the phenomenon of linguistic imperialism, where dominant languages gradually suppress local ones due to underlying factors such as modernization and global connectivity. This linguistic shift gives rise to several critical dilemmas, including unemployment in linguistic fields, a decline in lexical resources within native languages, and communication barriers between younger and older generations. More importantly, the article explores potential and practical solutions to address these challenges, emphasizing the urgent need to conserve native languages. Because local languages are beyond server as mere tools for communication, they are vital carriers of culture, history, and identity. They also play a crucial role in fostering social cohesion, giving people a sense of belonging and pride in their heritage.

**Keywords:** globalization, linguistic imperialism, modernization, lexical resource, critical dilemmas, unemployment, social cohesion, heritage.

As we all are aware of globalization phenomenon, one can comprehend that the term "globalization" occurs not only in the spheres of technology, economy, society, but also within a language as well. Imperialism of one language is the process of being widespread around the globe and most of the time it may invade native languages leading them to extinction by damaging self-identity, cultural heritage and history [2].

As an example, we can take the impact of the English language on the Uzbek language at present. As the English language is taught at most of the educational establishments, plus, we can see clear influence of it in the process of various kinds of admissions such as in schools, universities, intellectual competitions etc. Speaking of universities, the main requirements of the higher educational establishments is demanding of English language certificates from applicants. Moreover, teachers of applied science, humanitarian subjects are also attracted to the dominant language as English. One of the reasons why it takes place is the states provide extra payments to teachers for having English language certificates [3].

### Borrowing Foreign Words

Borrowing words is common practice in languages, as every language needs alternatives and replacements for certain words due to absence of certain ideas, difficulties in finding proper words to express its original sense. Social media, technology, economics, politics, music industry etc. Language is a dynamic system that evolves over time through internal and external influences. Borrowing from other languages is a natural process, often facilitating cultural exchange and addressing lexical gaps. However, excessive and unchecked borrowing can undermine the integrity and vitality of native languages. To address this, constitutional changes can provide a structured framework that balances linguistic adaptability with cultural preservation [1]

If we take a look at in-depth analysis of common English words within the Uzbek language, we can come across with following words: okay (ok), bestie, bookshop, smartphone, happy birthday! online, offline etc.

This article highlights common English words in the Uzbek language by categorizing spheres and with its analysis.

### Social Media:

The presence of the following words is quite obvious, for instance, many users in Uzbekistan utilize "ok", "online", "offline", "blogger", "like", "account", "chat", "trend", "contact", "spam" and many others.

The word "ok" has the sense of agreement, approval in the English language, meanwhile in Uzbek it actually exists proper word which can be translated as "hop", "chunarli", "mayli". As it can be seen that there is no difference in terms of the meaning and situational usage as well. Even Uzbek speakers use "ok" in a disapproval or disappointed contexts such as occurrences when one is not satisfied with the deal and has no choice, but accept it as it is.

In addition, we shall discuss "blogger" word regarding to its utilization and contextual meaning in the Uzbek language. During pandemic, the following word has gained huge popularity in Uzbek society, as it has no alternatives. Part of the reason can be directed to local linguists, as they face challenging difficulties in creating totally new words to alien newcomers. Constant use of "blogger" word may be noticed in mass media that sponsored and monitored by the state.

### Technology Sphere:



The rise of Apple Company may be one of the examples of partial influence on the invention of "smartphone" word and the reason of getting viral across the world. To contrast the Uzbek language, it has not provided proper translation for Uzbek language users yet. Instead they simply prefer "smartphone" word and leading to invasion of an alien word into the native language.

For instance:

A: keling, men sizga eng zamonaviy smartfonlarimizni taklif qilsam

B: hop, unda menga Iphone 16 smartfonlarini ko'rsata olasizmi?

Preserving Native Languages Through Borrowing and Constitutional Amendments

The globalized world has intensified linguistic exchange, leading to the incorporation of borrowed words into native vocabularies. While such integration enriches languages, it often threatens the survival of linguistic heritage, especially in communities where native languages face marginalization. This paper proposes a solution that leverages constitutional amendments to promote the balanced adoption of borrowed terms while safeguarding the structural and cultural integrity of native languages.

Unchecked borrowing may erode native linguistic systems, resulting in the loss of unique grammatical structures, phonetics, and cultural expressions. Preservation efforts often lack legal and institutional backing, limiting their effectiveness in safeguarding linguistic heritage [1].

Proposed Solution:

Constitutional recognition of language preservation may include provisions in the constitution explicitly recognizing the preservation of native languages as a cultural priority. Such clauses should mandate governmental support for linguistic research, education, and media in native languages.

Regulation of borrowed words forces to establish a constitutional framework for the creation of a Language Regulatory Council.

Develop guidelines for the integration of borrowed words, ensuring they conform to native phonetics and grammar.

Promote the coinage of native equivalents for new concepts before adopting foreign terms.

Promotion of linguistic purism in education and media includes constitutional mandates for educational curricula to emphasize native language learning alongside multilingualism. Media and cultural institutions should prioritize native language usage in programming, music, and literature.

Periodic constitutional reviews shall be introduced a provision for periodic constitutional reviews to assess the impact of language policies on native language vitality. These reviews should involve linguistic experts, community leaders, and policymakers to ensure adaptability to evolving societal needs.

Community engagement and participation constitutionally empower communities to take an active role in language preservation through grassroots initiatives. Incentives can include funding for local dictionaries, oral history projects, and language workshops.

To conclude the following statements with summary, through these measures, native languages can maintain their cultural and structural uniqueness while adapting to the demands of modernization. Constitutional backing ensures longevity and legitimacy for preservation efforts, fostering a society where linguistic diversity is a source of strength.

Borrowing from other languages is an inevitable facet of linguistic evolution. However, without structured mechanisms, it risks diminishing the richness of native tongues. Constitutional changes provide a robust and enduring solution, enabling a balance between preserving linguistic heritage and embracing the dynamic nature of language.

Circumstances of Unemployment

Job loss can become a global phenomenon, especially when one language gains dominance, pushing native languages toward extinction. This shift particularly affects linguistic fields such as language teaching and translation.

Focusing on teaching, a crucial question arises: how does this happen? When a single language is used universally — for international relations, education, tourism, global trade, and business — the need for local languages in everyday communication diminishes. As a result, teachers of these native languages face a bitter reality: their skills may no longer be in demand, since individuals rely on the dominant language to navigate both professional and personal spheres. While the idea of a global language might seem advantageous at first, it leads to concerns about the future of language teachers. Clearly, as the significance of native languages fades, these educators struggle to secure stable employment and sustain their livelihoods.

Language imperialism profoundly impacts the translation field. The dominance of a single global language eliminates the need for translation and interpretation, not by altering languages, but by erasing an entire branch of linguistics. As one language becomes the standard for business, science, education, and diplomacy purposes, translators lose their job. This not only threatens their livelihoods—despite years of academic and professional training—but also undermines efforts to preserve linguistic diversity, deepening the divide between dominant and marginalized languages.



#### Proposed solution:

The global dominance of a single language may seem beneficial for education and careers, yet it threatens linguistic employment. This paper proposes media representation as a solution, leveraging traditional media—particularly television—to reinforce native language use. Media portrayal shapes public perception; thus, integrating native languages into TV series, music, and broadcasts can cultivate habitual usage and linguistic pride. Additionally, exposure to native-language media enhances language acquisition, mirroring the natural learning process of early childhood.

TV series significantly influence the habitual use of native languages, helping to prevent their extinction and expand their global presence. International distribution allows foreign audiences to engage with the language, sparking interest and cultural exchange. Turkey's strategic use of its media industry exemplifies this, as exposure to Turkish cinematography has inspired many in our country to learn the language.

Additionally, music is a powerful tool in order to preserve and spread one language as it has linguistic potential as well. Here are some benefits of music industry in language: first, it can easily inspire listeners when famous musicians release a song in their native language and they initiate to respect and admire their language more. Secondly, lyrics are learning tool as catchy, repetitive lyrics help people to memorize songs effortlessly. Finally, collaboration with international artists. This means pairing Uzbek artists with global musicians introduces the music to wider audience and our language can revive and maintain itself. It can be clearly seen how music industry namely K-Pop in South Korea has dramatically increased the percentage of learners due to presence of Korean and English languages in K-Pop by pushing the native language further ahead and prolong its existence in this cruel language battlefield.

In conclusion, to preserve the Uzbek Language it is not only important for linguists to act, but also the support of the government and the society. As above mentioned the vital relevance of legal actions and mass media interference against invasive foreign words truly legitimate and effectual.

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#### ZAMONAVIY TA'LIMDA "INNOVATSIYA": TERMINOLOGIK TAHLIL

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**Abstract.** In this article, the author conducts a terminological analysis of the concept of "Innovation," which is frequently used in modern education. First, the term is explained, followed by definitions provided by various pedagogical scholars. As a result, the meaning of the concept of "Innovation" is further expanded and clarified.

**Keywords:** innovation, dictionary, pedagogical approach, analysis.

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada muallif tomonidan bugungi kunda zamonaviy ta'limda tez-tez qo'llanilayotgan "Innovatsiya" tushunchasi terminologik tahlil qilingan. Termin, avvalo izohlangan, so'ngra turli pedagogik olimlar tomonidan berilgan ta'riflar keltirilgan. Natijada "Innovatsiya" tushunchasining mazmuni yanada kengayib, aniqlanishiga erishilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** innovatsiya, lug'at, pedagogik yondoshuv, tahlil.

Bugungi kunda ta'lim tizimi jadal rivojlanib, yangi texnologiyalar, usullar va yondashuvlar bilan boyitilib bormoqda. Bu jarayonda "Innovatsiya" tushunchasi muhim o'rin egallaydi. Innovatsiya – bu faqat yangilik kiritish emas, balki ta'lim jarayonini takomillashtirish, samaradorligini oshirish va zamon talablariga moslashtirish demakdir.

"Innovatsion ta'lim" esa an'anaviy ta'limdan farqli ravishda, zamonaviy texnologiyalar va interaktiv metodlarga asoslanib, o'quvchilarning bilim olish jarayonini yanada samarali va qiziqarli qilishga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu yondashuv o'quvchilarning mustaqil fikrlash, kreativlik va muammolarni hal qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. Shu bois innovatsion ta'lim bugungi kunda dunyo ta'lim tizimining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lib qolmoqda.

Innovatsiya terminiga turli lug'atlarda farqlicha ta'riflar berilgan. Quyida ularga aniqlik kiritimiz lozim.

O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati (2006) hamda O'zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasida: "Innovatsiya (ing. innovationas - kiritilgan yangilik, ixtiro):