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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION ECONOMIES IN THE CONDITIONS OF DEEPENING INTEGRATION PROCESSES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK LANGUAGE VOCABULARY UNDER GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract. The article discusses trends in the security and development of languages in the context of globalization, as well as factors influencing the process of globalization in determining the future direction of development of the Uzbek language. It is important to note that English units between borrowings were evaluated as a new layer being formed.

Keywords: neologism, globalization, borrowed word, lexicon, dictionary.

Introduction. A particular language rightfully develops on the basis of its own development path and mutual resource exchange factors in contact with other languages. Currently, the government has a targeted policy related to the Uzbek language. Of course, its content is aimed at the regular development of the state language, among the defined tasks "for all types of continuous education based on the existing dictionaries in the Uzbek language … words learned from foreign languages into the Uzbek language the issue of creating a dictionary, periodically updating and supplementing it"[1] was also discussed.

Main part. At the moment, based on the positive and negative features of the globalization process, some controversial views of the representatives of the field are being observed. In particular, historians interpret this process as one of the stages in the development of capitalism, economists perceive it as the transnationalization of financial markets, political scientists as the spread of democratic institutions, and representatives of the information technology sector as a single digital space. And among others, there are many who connect this process with the westernization of culture .

Admittedly, the positive aspects of globalization are significant, and the most important of them are the integration of international sectors, new and advanced technology, rapid assimilation of innovations into society, and having a digital infrastructure.

In turn, the process of globalization began to have a significant impact on linguistics. UNESCO has stated that there will be concern for the survival and prospects of some languages

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in the next century. In 2009, experts launched an online version of the "Interactive Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger" (UNESCO "Interactive Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger"). The languages on its list are color-coded and programmed as "vulnerable," critically endangered, somewhat endangered, critically endangered, extinct, and revived. In this list, the Uzbek language is one of the endangered languages [2] .

It should be noted that the World Loanword Database (WOLD) in 395 languages is also available on the Internet, 369 of which are loanwords (donor languages), 41 are loanwords, 15 languages are listed as belonging to both groups [3] .

As people's need to use computers and the Internet increases during the development of international information and communication technologies, many English units began to perform the role of metalanguage in describing the essence of the terms that name them to the languages of the world. In 2010, Harvard University and Google researchers digitally studied the current English words on the Internet, and as a result of the project, they obtained information about 1,022,000 words, and noted that this amount increases by several thousand every year [4] . This large number may not accurately represent the number of words in the living English language today. The large numbers shown are also due to the fact that artificial intelligence perceives different forms of a particular word as a separate unit. In addition, it is natural to retrieve any word from its database, such as archaic, dialect, doublet, slang, slang, swearing and cursing.

The second edition of the "Oxford English Dictionary", which explains English words, includes about 600,000 words [5] . But the dictionary also includes words that are not used today. This dictionary is significant for its updating, rapid reflection of neologisms, expression of derived meanings of words, 171476 words out of 600000 are directly related to current communication process.

When it comes to the globalization of the English language on the world scale, controversial opinions about the concept of "English language imperialism" can be seen on the Internet. Language imperialism is the purposeful influence of a dominant language on a weaker language. English scientist Robert Phillipson popularized this concept with the term "linguistic imperialism" [6] . He interprets linguistic imperialism as the establishment and perpetuation of structural and cultural inequalities between English and other languages.

Robert Phillipson in his work "Linguistic Imperialism" ("Linguistic Imperialism ") asserts that the dominant language has absolute superiority over others, economic and other types of opportunities are given to those who learn it , those who prefer it, and the prospective education

intended for those who have learned this language. such as the existence of educational course programs believes that linguistics is the main sign of imperialism and criticizes it [7: 120] .

Currently, education in Indian schools is conducted in about 80 languages, most of which are said to be local languages. In Europe, the educational process is limited to the languages of the EU member states. As the need for globally competitive personnel increases, it is necessary to acknowledge that local languages are losing their audience and giving way to international languages due to limited access to quality education in many languages. During the 21st century, the importance of education for the survival and prospects of languages in the world has become a fact that does not require proof.

Azerbaijani linguists, while studying the security and development trends of languages in the context of globalization, indicate some important issues as a priority for fields such as culture, science, language, and history to occupy a worthy place in the global information space:

- monitoring the annual summary of information resources of the Internet network in the Azerbaijani language, identifying shortcomings and problems based on scientific analysis, and developing a plan of measures to eliminate them;

- reorganization of national Internet resources based on modern ICT achievements, improving their quality, loading, design and efficiency;

- determining the priorities of scientific research taking into account the modern trends of linguistics;

- expanding cooperation with the world's leading scientific centers in the field of linguistics;

- language development and education issues coordination and improvement;

- linguist of scientists modern information and communication from technologies to use provide ;

- creating a program of conceptual measures to reduce the negative impact of global trends on the language;

- development of an active national policy for inseparability of language from cyberspace;

It consists of placing on the Internet the dictionaries approved by the special terminology commission in order to regulate ICT terms [8 : 1 14] .

At present, the acceleration of the process of migration and urbanization on the world scale, the change of the usual way of life, and the factors of people's rapid adaptation to the innovations of social life also make it possible for the representatives of different languages to unite around the dominant language.

It is true that nowadays it is very important for our youth to learn English, Russian, Arabic and Persian languages in addition to learning their mother tongue. English is the language of the peoples of the world, as well as the language of Internet communication, the Russian language is the direct and indirect common means of connecting the Central Asian nations with the former union states, and the Arabic-Persian languages are a factor that paves the way for the unbiased study of the rich cultural heritage.

In the era of globalization, there are negative and positive aspects of organizing education within the world's dominant languages. The first is the popularization and expansion of the audience of state languages with positive content, advanced technology and high-quality education. The second is that students of international languages lose their attention to their mother tongue under the influence of "prestigious" languages. The fact that people fall under the influence of foreign culture and mentality is the reason for exaggerating the conflicting aspect of learning a foreign language. This implies that education cannot be separated from education and that it will always continue.

The acquisitions of the independence period of our language are studied on the basis of core-periphery relations, European language acquisitions form the center (core), and other language elements form the edge (periphery). After independence, it can be seen that the mediating role of the Russian language in Uzbek language has decreased. Instead , the digital media motif has activated the direct acquisition of English language.

In the conditions of globalization, the safety and development trends of languages are important, it is necessary to pay special attention to the factors affecting the globalization process when defining the future directions of the Uzbek language.

Each language has a specific vocabulary, reflects socio-political or economic changes in society, and develops along with it. Language evolution has a significant impact on others, mainly at the lexical level, and is therefore considered a self-renewing field that is quick and ready for updates. As noted, "In today's era of globalization, it is natural for every nation, every independent state to secure its national interests, and in this regard, first of all, to preserve and develop its culture, ancient values, and mother tongue" [9].

There are a number of factors affecting the lexical fund of the language, which are mainly based on the development criteria of the society. These factors include:

socio-political changes in society;

development of economic and cultural life;

development of science and technology ;

wide spread of Internet discourse ; such as the penetration of social networks into people's lifestyles .

Spontaneously mix and develop under the influence of peoples' mutual trade, cultural contact, migration process, even war between states, etc. This is done on the basis of their differentiation or integration events. The phenomenon of differentiation is the differentiation of languages and dialects due to the spread of peoples over large areas. A clear confirmation of this can be seen in the example of a certain group of languages in the family of today's world languages. And integration is considered as the phenomenon of coexistence, mixing or becoming one language, the phenomenon of incorporation.

Languages and dialects have the characteristic of interaction in the man-made state, this phenomenon can be considered as the most important stimulus in their development. Even the substratum in the crossbreeding of languages (the language of aliens compresses the local language release) or In the case of superstratum (foreign language has a significant influence on the local language), elements of the defeated language live in the winning language.

A nation is a social and ethnic unity of all the inhabitants of a particular country, and a nation is a community formed historically and united on the basis of a common language, territory and culture. Common language, common territory, culture, and sometimes spiritual unity are indicated as the main characteristics of a nation. It is among these characteristics that the language factor can be considered as a beacon that shows the state's "image" in the international arena.

Just as Latin served as the language of science in Europe in the Middle Ages , Arabic and Persian languages had a high position in the east in the state administration, scientific and literary process . Rare works of representatives of the Turkic nation, who made a worthy contribution to the perspective of world science, were created in these languages along with their own languages. As a result, the influence of Persian and Arabic words became important in the gradual development of the Uzbek language.

In the last century, the vocabulary of the Uzbek language was enriched by a large number of Latin and Greek terms under the influence of the Russian language. Some of them are of an international nature, related to various fields of science, in particular, medicine, pharmacology, botany, zoology. In general, the importance of the use of borrowed terms in the scientific and technical fields is different, "it is less common in the field of social sciences, more common in the field of technology, chemical technology and other specific sciences" [10: 11].

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I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay is the founder of the Kazan School of Linguistics wrote that among the languages of the world, "there is no such thing as a pure language in which there is no appropriation, and it cannot exist" [11: 16]. There is an existing language, all of which have absorbed the influence of another language to some extent. Such a level of influence is an important criterion for languages, and while it has created new opportunities for the perspective of some, it has caused a drastic change in the nature of some languages.

The vocabulary of the Uzbek language has historically acquired many words from the ancient Uyghur, Sogdian, Chinese, Mongolian, Arabic, Persian, Russian and Russian languages. After independence, there were more significant changes in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. The government's direct contacts with the world community have expanded. As a result of the activation of the speakers on the Internet discourse and social networks, neologisms of the international digital culture began to settle in the lexicon of the Uzbek language.

Lexicographers consider it a relative approach to count the number of words in a language in precise numbers. As the lexicon covers all the words in the language, it has a rapidly changing nature. The dictionary cannot keep up with the developing lexicon, so it is considered inappropriate to use the term "modernity" in relation to the dictionary[12: 12].

In addition, active and passive words in the dictionary have a complex character, and it is impossible to draw a clear line between them. It is natural that the level of consumption of words differs even among representatives of different strata or regions of the people who obey a certain literary language. This phenomenon is also related to the pragmatic nature of speech culture of speakers in the process of social development. As long as the words in the vocabulary of the language are typical of colloquial speech, typical of local colloquial speech, literary-bookish or general literary language lexicon, their direct and indirect relationship with language styles is also the purpose of words. takes priority in determining the level of goods.

Vocabulary is enriched by acquisitions, and several factors play an important role in their occurrence. Among them, it is possible to mention the naming of a new concept, thing or event, the differentiation of the signs of a previously existing thing or event, the saving of language units based on the state of an unnamed concept (lexical lacuna), serving to express an idea more clearly.

Neologisms are divided into lexical-semantic and lexical-grammatical types. The lexical-semantic type is further grouped within itself: wording from the dominant language - lexical neologism, use of existing words in the language in a new sense - semantic neologism. Neologisms arise not only on the basis of the external possibility, but also on the basis of the

internal possibility of the language. The form of the word formed based on the morphological method also causes the appearance of neologisms in the language.

Conclusion. The development of science and technology is of particular importance in the expansion of the lexical fund of the language. The integration of world knowledge in the educational process is causing the internationalization of field terms. The close cooperation of the fields between the countries requires an easy and quick understanding of the concepts expressed by the terms. In addition, the publication of international standards, contracts and agreements only in certain languages causes the popularization of interlinguistic neologisms. The introduction of nanotechnologies to the lower levels of production and industry, the use of more technological instructions in English, the worldwide use of names, terms, terms, names, names, nomenclature in the education, science and production process. The interpretation of phenomena such as quick and easy understanding and distribution is also accelerating the process of interlinguistic transformation of a huge number of words. As H. Dadaboyev noted, nomenclature is a new category for terminology, the nomenclature of a specific field covers all species names in it. "Nowadays, trying to name each of the more than 200,000 plant species separately is useless, it is not even possible" [1 3 : 6].

So, several factors have a serious impact on the lexicon. It is important that these effects are not based on changing the national nature of the language. In addition, issues such as language and national culture integrity, not increasing the share of foreign language units in the lexicon beyond the necessary level, and the purity of the language should not fall from the general content of linguistic tasks.

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