PRINCIPLES OF LANGUAGE STRUCTURE IN UZBEKISTAN AND TAJIKISTAN: THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE ON THE EXPANSION OF LINGUISTICS

Sarvinoz Narzulloyevna Oripova
"Alfraganus University" is non-governmental higher education institution, a senior teacher of the department "Foreign Philology"
sarvinozoripova54@gmail.com   +998770150645

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston va Tojikistonda til tuzilishi tamoyillari ko'rib chiqilib, xorijiy tillarning, xususan, ingliz va rus tillarining ushbu tillarning rivojlanishiga ta'siri ko'rib chiqiladi. Qarz olish mexanizmlari, shuningdek, ingliz tili bilan o'zaro ta'sir natijasida yuzaga keladigan leksik, sintaktik va semantik o'zgarishlar muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada, shuningdek, globallashuv sharoitida til o'ziga xosligini saqlab qolish muhimligi ta'kidlanadi va ingliz tilining lug'at boyligi va madaniy qadriyatlarini birlashtirish orqali o'zbek va tojik tillarini takomillashtirish va boyitish strategiyalari taklif etiladi. Mavjud tendentsiyalarni tahlil qilib, mualliflar tilshunoslik va tilshunoslik sohasidagi keyingi tadqiqotlar uchun tavsiyalar berishni maqsad qilgan. So'z boyligini boyitish, sintaktik va semantik o'zgarishlar, shuningdek, ko'p tillilik va o'zlashtirish imkoniyatlari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, mahalliy tillarni moslashtirish va takomillashtirish jarayonini tezlashtirishi mumkin bo'lgan strategiyalar, jumladan, ta'lim tizimlariga chet tillarini integratsiyalash, bilim almashish platformalarini yaratish, madaniy tashabbuslarni qo'llab-quvvatlash kabilar ham muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada globallashuv sharoitida lingvistik o'ziga xoslikni saqlash va til o'zgarishlarining turli jihatlariga zarur e'tibor berish muhimligi ta'kidlangan.

Ushbu maqolada tilshunoslik va tilshunoslikning zamonaviy jamiyatdagi ahamiyati ko'rib chiqilib, bir nechta asosiy jihatlarga e'tibor qaratiladi. Globallashuv va ko'p tillilikning kuchayishi til o'zgarishi va uning madaniy o'ziga xosliklarga ta'siri bo'yicha tadqiqotlarning ahamiyatini oshiradi. Texnologiyalarning, jumladan, Internet va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning jadal rivojlanishi muloqotning yangi shakllari va lingvistik innovatsiyalarni keltirib chiqarmoqda. Neyrolingvistika, sotsiolingvistika va kognitiv lingvistika sohasidagi tadqiqotlar til va fikr o'rtasidagi munosabatni chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi. Tilshunoslik va tilshunoslik ta'lim, ijtimoiy adolat va shaxsni o'rganishda ham muhimdir. Xulosa qilib aytganda, ushbu fanlar aloqa va insoniyatning madaniy xususiyatlarini tushunish uchun dolzarb va muhim bo'lib qolaverishi ta'kidlanadi.

Tayanch so'zlar: Tilshunoslik, globallashuv, ko'p tillilik, madaniy o'ziga xoslik, sotsiolingvistika, neyrolingvistika, ta'lim, til siyosati, o'ziga xoslik, ijtimoiy adolat

Abstract: This article examines the principles of language structure in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and examines the influence of foreign languages, especially English and Russian, on the development of these languages. The mechanisms of borrowing, as well as lexical, syntactic and semantic changes that occur as a result of interaction with the English language are discussed. The article also focuses on the importance of maintaining linguistic identity in the context of globalization and suggests strategies to improve and enrich the Uzbek and Tajik languages through the integration of English vocabulary and cultural values. By analyzing current trends, the authors aim to offer recommendations for further research in the field of linguistics and linguistics. Aspects of vocabulary enrichment, syntactic and semantic changes, as well as the

potential for multilingualism and borrowings are highlighted. Strategies that can accelerate the process of adaptation and improvement of local languages   are also discussed, including the integration of foreign languages   into educational systems, the creation of platforms for knowledge sharing, and the support of cultural initiatives. The article highlights the importance of preserving linguistic identity in the context of globalization and the necessary attention to different aspects of linguistic change.

The article examines the importance of linguistics in contemporary society, focusing on several key aspects. Globalization and the increase in multilingualism increase the importance of studying linguistic change and its impact on cultural identities. The rapid development of technologies, including the Internet and social media, gives rise to new forms of communication and linguistic innovation. Research in the fields of neurolinguistics, sociolinguistics, and cognitive linguistics helps to gain a deeper understanding of the relationship between language and thought. Linguistics is also important in education, social justice, and identity studies. It is concluded that these disciplines will continue to be relevant and important for understanding communication and the cultural characteristics of humanity.

Keywords:Linguistics ,   Globalization, Multilingualism, Cultural identity, Sociolinguistics, Neurolinguistics, Education, Language policy, Identity,Social justice

Аннотация:В данной статье рассматриваются принципы языковой структуры в Узбекистане и Таджикистане и исследуется влияние иностранных языков, особенно английского и русского, на развитие этих языков. Обсуждаются механизмы заимствования, а также лексические, синтаксические и семантические изменения, происходящие в результате взаимодействия с английским языком. Статья также акцентирует внимание на важности сохранения языковой идентичности в условиях глобализации и предлагает стратегии, способствующие улучшению и обогащению узбекского и таджикского языков через интеграцию английской лексики и культурных ценностей. С помощью анализа текущих тенденций, авторы стремятся предложить рекомендации для дальнейших исследований в области языковедения и лингвистики. Освещаются аспекты обогащения лексического запаса, синтаксические и семантические изменения, а также потенциал многоязычия и заимствований. Также обсуждаются стратегии, которые могут ускорить процесс адаптации и улучшения местных языков, включая интеграцию иностранных языков в образовательные системы, создание платформ для обмена знаниями и поддержку культурных инициатив. Статья подчеркивает важность сохранения языковой идентичности в условиях глобализации и необходимое внимание к разным аспектам лингвистических изменений.

    В статье рассматривается важность лингвистики в современном обществе, акцентируя внимание на нескольких ключевых аспектах. Глобализация и увеличение многоязычия повышают значимость исследования языковых изменений и их влияния на культурные идентичности. Быстрое развитие технологий, включая интернет и социальные сети, порождает новые формы общения и языковые инновации. Научные исследования в области нейролингвистики, социолингвистики и когнитивной лингвистики помогают глубже понять взаимосвязь между языком и мышлением. Лингвистика имеет также важное значение в образовании, социальной справедливости и исследованиях идентичности. В заключение подчеркивается, что эти дисциплины будут продолжать

оставаться актуальными и важными для понимания коммуникации и культурных особенностей человечества.

Ключевые слова:Лингвистика,глобализация,многоязычие, культурная идентичность, социолингвистика , нейролингвистика, образование, языковая политика, идентичность, социальная справедливость

Introduction

The language structure of each country is formed under the influence of many factors, including historical, cultural and social circumstances. Uzbekistan and Tajikistan are countries with a rich linguistic heritage, where the Uzbek and Tajik languages occupy a central place. Given globalization and increasing interaction between cultures, the influence of foreign languages, especially English and Russian, is becoming an important aspect of the expansion of linguistics and linguistic research. This article analyzes the principles of language structure in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and considers the impact of foreign language on the development of linguistics in these countries. These processes form new paradigms in language, which poses a number of challenges for linguists and researchers: how to preserve the uniqueness of national languages while adapting them to modern world standards. Popularization of international standards, as well as the use of foreign languages in business, education and everyday life require a deep analysis of the changes that are taking place in the Uzbek and Tajik languages. This article aims to clarify the fundamental principles of language structure and to study the influence of foreign languages on the development of linguistics in these countries.

1. Language structure in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan

1.1. Uzbek language

The Uzbek language, which belongs to the Turkmen group of Turkic languages, has its own unique grammar, vocabulary and phonetics. It has been using the Latin alphabet since 2019, which contributes to modern trends in writing and communication. Uzbekistan, as a multilingual country, has a significant number of Russian-speaking population, which leads to mutual influence between the Uzbek and Russian languages. In the context of globalization, rapid technological development and international interaction, the language structure of countries is undergoing significant changes. Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, with a rich cultural and linguistic heritage, are faced with the influence of various foreign languages, primarily English and Russian. The Uzbek language is a Turkic language and includes many dialects that may vary by region. Key characteristics of the Uzbek language include:

-Phonetics: Uzbek has clear phonetics, with stress usually falling on the last syllable. The language makes heavy use of vowel sounds, giving it a melodic quality.

-Grammar: Uzbek is an agglutinative language, meaning that affixes are added to the roots of words to change their meaning. For example, root "yuz" (face) can take different forms depending on the context: "yuz" (face), "yuzdash" (to look in the face). - Dialect diversity: The Uzbek language includes many dialects, such as Andijan, Tashkent and Samarkand. This diversity can complicate mutual understanding between speakers of different dialects and creates unique lexical features.

1.2 Tajik language

The Tajik language, one of the languages of the Iranian group, also has its own specific structure. It uses the Cyrillic alphabet, which reflects the historical influence of Russia after the Soviet era. The vocabulary of the Tajik language includes many Persian and Arabic borrowings; The influence of the Russian language is also noticeable. The Tajik language, as one of the languages of the Iranian group, is also distinguished by its characteristics:

- Vocabulary and borrowings: Persian, Arabic and Russian influences are strongly expressed in the Tajik vocabulary. For example, the word "mehnat" (labor) is borrowed from Persian, while "punkt" comes from Russian.

- National and international contexts: The Tajik language, as part of the Iranian group, retains many historical forms and has cultural specificity. It also actively uses Russian-language terms, especially in the scientific and educational spheres. For example, many scientific articles are analyzed and published in Russian.

- Use of Persian borrowings: The Tajik language has many borrowed words from the Persian language, which makes it especially expressive. For example, "adolat" (justice) is a Persian word that has deep cultural roots.

1.3 The influence of a foreign language on the language structure

2. Borrowings and lexical changes

With the increase in borrowings from English and Russian, the Uzbek and Tajik vocabulary is enriched with new terms and concepts. In business, science and technology terms such as "internet", "marketing", "startup" and "investments" appear, which become familiar to native speakers. These borrowings can undergo morphological adaptation, which affects the grammatical structure.

With the increase in borrowings from English and Russian, the Uzbek and Tajik vocabulary is enriched:

- Examples of borrowings: In the Uzbek language, terms such as "computer", "internet" and "marketing" are becoming common.

- Tracing: Some constructions from the English language are subject to tracing. For example, "parallel programming" can be borrowed from the original "parallel programming". - Examples of borrowings: Uzbek and Tajik languages receive new words from technology and business: "affiliation", "branding", "format". These words are included in official documents, which affects the wording and style of communication.

- Formation of new meanings: The borrowing system can lead to the formation of new meanings for borrowed words. For example, "client" can be used as a term denoting not only a buyer, but also a business partner or colleague.

2.2. Syntactic changes

Interaction with foreign languages   also leads to changes in the syntactic structure. English-language constructions can gradually enter everyday use, creating new syntactic patterns. For example, the use of complex sentences, such as "He suggested new ideas for improving the product," becomes standard. The influence of English also affects the syntactic structure:

Syntax adaptation: Phrases that include English constructs may change. For example, "I want to go" can be transformed into "I want to go" while maintaining a similar structure.

Simplification of constructions: The use of English terms often simplifies sentences, which can negatively affect the richness of expressions in national languages. - Shifting English constructions: In some cases, the syntactic structure of English begins to operate in Uzbek and Tajik. This can lead to the creation of complex sentences in the style of "intensive learning", where all actions and goals are simultaneously expressed in one sentence.

Impact on word order: Borrowings can also lead to a shift in word order. For example, English often uses the "SVO" (subject-verb-object) construction, while Tajik and Uzbek often use "SOV".

2.3. Semantic changes

Words borrowed from foreign languages   can change their meaning:

- Connotation: For example, the concept of "creativity" can be perceived as a designation of a new phenomenon, which in turn requires new approaches in business and education.

- Cultural meanings: Bo borrowed words can acquire new shades of meaning depending on the cultural context (for example, the word "partner" can be associated not only with business support, but also with elements of cultural exchange).

- Rethinking terms: Borrowed words can be viewed differently in accordance with local cultural contexts. For example, the term "partnership" can imply a wider range of interactions than in a traditional business context, covering aspects of family or cultural ties.

- Impact on cultural norms: The integration of new, international concepts can change local cultural norms and perceptions, creating new approaches to education, business and other areas. For example, the concept of a "startup" can be perceived as a symbol of innovation, opening up new prospects for young people.

3. Expanding linguistics and linguistics

3.1. Research on multilingualism

In the context of multilingualism, typical of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, the study of language interactions is becoming an important part of linguistics. Scientists study how borrowings affect grammatical and lexical systems, which contributes to a deeper understanding of language processes. Multilingual studies: Scientists are actively studying how people who speak several languages   switch between languages depending on the context. This is due to both personal, cultural and social factors.

- Cognitive aspects: Research shows that bilateral speakers of languages may have a broader outlook and different cognitive abilities, which makes them important for future research.

3.2. Cross-cultural studies

Given the influence of foreign languages, cross-cultural studies are actively developing, where the emphasis is on the interaction between languages and cultures. This opens up new horizons for the study of sociolinguistics and ethnolinguistics, which, in turn, enriches linguistics in the region. Multilingualism in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan is a unique phenomenon that attracts the attention of scientists. - Understanding Identity: Focusing on how language shapes cultural identity emphasizes the interconnectedness of language and culture.

- Research Methods: Developing new methods to study sociolinguistic and ethnolinguistic aspects is becoming an important area in linguistics.

- Assessing Cultural Differences: Linguistic research collects data that help us understand how cultural differences affect language use and communication.

- Linguistic and Cultural Fieldwork: Field studies of the interactions between languages and cultures can provide useful data on how culture and language influence each other and what aspects are important for identity.

- Cross-Cultural Research: Researchers analyze the interaction of language and culture, looking for links between language change and social

- Code-Switching: Research shows that code-switching is becoming the norm not only in colloquial speech but also in the business environment.

3.3. Language Education and Teaching

Changes in the language structure require adaptation of educational programs. In schools and universities, the emphasis is on teaching foreign languages, which creates a need for new methods and approaches to teaching. This, in turn, contributes to the development of pedagogical linguistics and methodology. The increase in the number of borrowings and changes in language structures require a revision of educational approaches:

- Adaptation of curricula: Educational institutions need to include current terms and concepts, which requires updating the curricula.

- Innovative methods: To adapt to new linguistic realities, it is necessary to introduce modern teaching methods. For example, an emphasis on the practical application of language in various contexts is becoming a key element of training.

- Pedagogical linguistics: An emphasis on the practical application of language in real situations becomes the basis for developing language teaching methods.

- Development of language courses: Active cooperation between educational institutions and international organizations to develop new training programs can help integrate current international terms and concepts, which will meet the requirements of modern society.

Principles of Language Structure in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan: The Impact of Foreign Language on the Expansion of Linguistics. Thus, changes in the language structure under the influence of foreign languages can greatly contribute to the growth and improvement of the Uzbek and Tajik languages. However, it is important to maintain a balance between innovation and tradition in order to maintain the identity and uniqueness of cultural and linguistic traditions. Effective interaction between borrowings and native vocabulary can lead to the creation of a richer, more expressive and adaptive language that will be able to meet the modern demands of society. Acceleration of the process of enriching and improving languages such as Uzbek and Tajik under the influence of foreign languages and global trends can be achieved through several strategies. Here are some of them:

1. Integrating foreign languages into the educational system

- Modern teaching materials: Developing textbooks and courses that include borrowed terms and English to increase the interest and effectiveness of learning.

2. Creating knowledge sharing platforms

- Online courses and webinars: Developing online courses, webinars and seminars on the practical application of foreign languages and their terminology in Uzbek and Tajik. Platforms such as Coursera or Khan Academy can help with this.

- Supporting networking: Creating communities where native speakers can communicate and share experiences, promoting the introduction of new language practices and terminology.

- Multilingualism as a norm: Drawing attention to multilingualism can lead to greater support for language programs and initiatives. Implementing multilingual programs in schools and universities. Teaching in several languages can help students adapt more easily to international vocabulary and grammar.

3. Research and development in linguistics

- Support for scientific research: Public and private organizations can finance research in linguistics aimed at analyzing borrowings and interactions between languages.

Establishment of language funds. Develop funds and initiatives to support lexical research and the creation of glossaries of new terms and concepts.

Linguistic research and theories

- Expanding the scope of research: Changes in the language structure open up new directions for linguistic research, such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics and cognitive linguistics. This can lead to new theoretical approaches and a deeper understanding of language dynamics.

4. Cultural events and initiatives.

Organization of cultural exchanges. Holding conferences, exhibitions and cultural events aimed at popularizing languages and their features. This will create a platform for dialogue and exchange of experiences.

Support for creative initiatives. Stimulating creative activities, such as competitions for the best essays or books in Uzbek and Tajik languages using new foreign terms.

5. Improving the legislative framework.

Creating a language policy. Developing and implementing a state language policy that will support the use of borrowings, but at the same time aim to preserve the unique features of national languages.

Regulation of term formation: Introducing norms and standards for borrowing words from foreign languages   in order to reduce the distortion of the lexical composition.

6. Preserving linguistic identity

- Caring for cultural heritage: Given global influences, attention to the preservation and use of traditional elements of the language will help strengthen linguistic and cultural identity.

- Active initiatives: Programs aimed at supporting and developing native languages can promote a balance between borrowing and preserving the unique features of the language.

It is important that researchers, educators and linguists continue to work to preserve the uniqueness of the Uzbek and Tajik languages, adapting them to modern realities, which will not only support linguistic diversity, but also enrich the cultural heritage of these countries.

 - Support for networking: Creating communities where native speakers can communicate and share experiences, facilitating the introduction of new language practices and terminology. Current curricula: Adapting curricula and materials to take into account new words and concepts contributes to more modern learning and understanding of language structures. This, in turn, can improve the level of education in the field of linguistics and related sciences.

- Multilingualism as a norm: Drawing attention to multilingualism can contribute to broader support for language programs and initiatives. Implementation of multilingual programs in schools and universities. Teaching in several languages will help students adapt more easily to international vocabulary and grammar.

- Cross-cultural studies: Studying the influence of different languages and cultures on local languages can become the basis for cultural exchange and mutual understanding.

7. Preservation of linguistic identity

- Care for cultural heritage: Given global influences, attention to the preservation and use of traditional elements of the language will help to strengthen linguistic and cultural identity.

- Proactive initiatives: Programs aimed at supporting and developing native languages can help to balance borrowing with the preservation of unique features of the language.

Conclusion

   The principles of language structure in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan are influenced by foreign languages, which opens up new horizons for research in the field of linguistics . The process of

borrowing vocabulary, syntactic changes and semantic transformations shape the development of languages in the context of globalization. In order to effectively respond to these changes, it is necessary to conduct regular research that will help preserve the richness and uniqueness of the Uzbek and Tajik languages, while adapting them to modern requirements.

Thus, linguistics become integral elements in the process of adaptation and development of languages in the context of globalization, and their study is a relevant and important area for further research in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. It should be noted that changes in the language structure under the influence of foreign languages can significantly contribute to the growth and improvement of the Uzbek and Tajik languages. However, it is important to maintain a balance between innovation and tradition in order to maintain the identity and uniqueness of cultural and linguistic traditions. Effective interaction between borrowings and native vocabulary can lead to the creation of a richer, more expressive and adaptive language that will be able to meet the modern demands of society.

Discovering new opportunities through borrowings should go hand in hand with caring for linguistic identity and cultural originality. Effective interaction of old and new vocabulary will create a richer and more adaptive language capable of meeting the demands of modern society.

Changes in the Uzbek and Tajik languages under the influence of foreign languages provide unique opportunities for linguistic growth and improvement. These changes can lead to the creation of a richer and more adaptive language, but a balance must be found between innovation and the preservation of traditions. The correct interaction between borrowings and native words will create the basis for stronger linguistic identities and cultural communities that facilitate both domestic and international cooperation.

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