



## THE IMPORTANCE OF EXTERNAL FACTORS IN THE MODERN UZBEK LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

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### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the introduction of terms and non-terms into the Uzbek language and their importance. The emergence of new words, terms and phrases in our language under the influence of the rapid development of international technology and communication in the XXI century and its role in the development of language. It consists of studying, comparing, analyzing the new meaning of words, how new words enter our language today.

### KEYWORDS

Language development, social and regional dialect, dialect, term, neologism, new words, word meaning, vocabulary.

### INTRODUCTION

There are many reasons for the development of language, but mainly internal and external factors contribute to their development, as well as the enrichment of vocabulary. These factors are studied in world linguistics as 'external laws' and 'internal laws'. External factors, more precisely foreign laws, include: historical events that have taken place and are taking

place in the world community, socio-economic development, changes that have taken place as a result of the development of art and literature, reforms, and so on. Thus, foreign laws include: political, social and historical changes, the process of learning foreign languages in order to establish international relations, their impact and many other factors. Internal laws are



explained by research, mainly in phonetic and grammatical terms, without being related to social events.

## MAIN PART

External factors mainly caused by:

- The economic development of the country is mainly related to which areas, and it is in these areas that the activities of the people result in the emergence of a specific culture associated with the industry, while the language develops.
- The geographical location, climatic conditions and nature of the country also influence the development of the territorial and social dialect of the people of this country, in other words, the national language.
- How the historical development and formation of society, the support of the system and the policy of this system ensures the uniqueness and nationality of the language.
- The formation and development of folk oral art, which is the basis of national culture, art and literature, also raises the level of language.
- External factors such as the socio-political level, the influence of historical events such as international relations, wars, revolutions, etc., cause abrupt changes and developments in language.

**Due to the reasons mentioned above, the following results can be obtained:**

Due to historical and social events and the emergence of a new society, there are dramatic changes in language. For example, after Uzbekistan was declared an Independent Republic in 1991 and Uzbek as a state language in 1995, the use of national words in our language in parallel with international words has sharply increased. For example, words such as gazeta – ro'znoma, rayon – tuman, massiv – mavze, kvartira –

xonadon, tarelka – likopcha, adres – manzil, oblast – viloyat, territoriya – hudud came back into our lives. It should be noted here that some artificially “forced” national words did not justify themselves, and again international words began to be used. For example, obsolete words such as jurnal – oynoma, aeroport – tayyoragoh or uchargoh, samolyot – tayyora, respublika – jumhuriyat, televizor – oynai jahon have been in use for a very short time, and the “archaism” words which have gradually left our language.

However, the rapid period has shown its strength, due to the development of science and technology, the intensification of technological processes in the international community, many foreign words began to enter the Uzbek language and still do, for example the following words in the field of computer: internet (internet), android sistema (android system), brauzer (browser), kod (code), instagram (instagram), profil (profile), akkaunt (account), post (post), etc. are now used as the main form of communication in the speech of young people.

So, we have to admit that as a result of historical events in our national history, Persian, and later Arabic and Turkish, a lot of words came in, and now under the influence of US and Western technology, Russian, English, German and other foreign languages. New words from other languages are also entering the Uzbek language. Here, the geographical location and social origin of Uzbekistan and other factors in the entry of words into the Uzbek language and the emergence and development of the dialect remain insignificant for technological words, can not be an obstacle.

Thus, the social dialect, which is the main category of foreign laws, has become a language that serves the communication of a particular group. They differ from other languages in their lexical structure. Sometimes, it serves as an interaction of experts in a particular field. And they are changing the professional language, the slang, the modern language that young people call ‘slang’, slang (the language of thieves) and so on - the social language. It should be noted here that slang and slang are different. When slang is used among people



of a certain age, in a group with the same interests, among people whose professions are close to each other, such as computer scientists, slang is often a special word understood by thieves and the like. In a particular lexicon, it can be added to the jargon that designers working in, say, typography communicate in a language that polygraphists understand when they communicate with each other. For example, «bitta kraska» (black color is implied), «4 ta kraska» (means colorful), «panton» (indicates a specific color), «rastr» (an object consisting of dots, i.e. an image of average quality), «vektor» (an object consisting of lines, not dots, is understood as a quality image) and others.

Sleng is a short and concise, original, and sometimes phraseological expression that emerges in the interaction of today's youth. For example, «doda» (means «very good, excellent»), «uxladi» (means «damaged, bad work»), «buqa qarash qilma» (means «don't look bad at me»), «sindiradi» (means «give a good lesson») etc. can be heard a lot in the speech of today's youth.

Dialect (territorial dialect) - the appropriate and specific language of the population of a particular region - is part or all of the dialect of our people. Multiple regional dialects can come together to form an entire folk dialect. Dialect - can vary in structure, tone and pronunciation, as well as grammar and vocabulary. But despite the fact that different dialects of the Uzbek language are different, anyone who listens attentively will understand. It is easy to understand that the words "botyapti" and "kelyapti" used in Fergana which in Tashkent say as "borvotti", "kevotti", but the words "pila" – piyola (bowl), "muchcha" – musicha (turtledove), "dvol" – devor (wall), pronounced in Tashkent, are more difficult to understand. However, since it is common for Tashkent residents to speak in such a way, they can easily understand such words.

We have said above that public policy will also have an impact on language development. For example, the introduction of Latin graphics into Uzbek has caused a great deal of controversy. Time will tell whether this work is right or wrong. Because not all reform work is

easy, it is natural that there will be difficulties at the beginning of any new work. Under the influence of Latin graphics, it became easier to master because the shapes of the letters in English, German, and other languages were close to each other. But it must be admitted that learning the Russian language, especially in rural schools, has become more difficult, and problems with their pronunciation in Russian have increased. There are also problems with correct spelling among the population: it is becoming common for words to be written illiterately and incorrectly.

Our country is multi-ethnic, and our government has created ample opportunities for them to live and work freely. The interaction of different nations, the constant communication has a positive effect on the development of language, even literary language. Also, the attention of our government to the language, its legalization as the state language, has led to the fact that the Uzbek language has not stopped (there have been events in world history, when the language gradually stopped developing and disappeared) and developed rapidly. Language strengthens the national spirit, raises patriotism. Therefore, our government has no objections to the development of the language of different nations and peoples, and life shows that this is a very right policy.

## CONCLUSION

We have tried to do a little research on the development of language under the influence of external factors, in the scientific language, external laws. We have tried to prove that the importance of external laws in the development of language is not insignificant, as well as the need to expand and deepen the research that still needs to be done in this area.

In the course of the research, it was found that there are sufficient sources in Uzbek linguistics on foreign laws. Therefore, we consider it expedient to further clarify the object and subject of research, to conduct further research on the importance of external laws in the development of modern language in the comments.



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