



Research Article

## PROBLEMS OF LEARNING LANGUAGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF GLOBALIZATION

Journal Website:  
<http://sciencebring.com/index.php/ijasr>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

**Submission Date:** January 04, 2023, **Accepted Date:** January 09, 2023,

**Published Date:** January 14, 2023

**Crossref doi:** <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijasr-03-01-02>

**Dildora Rashidova**

**Phd, Associated Professor At Yangiyer Branch Of Tashkent Institute Of Chemical Technology, Yangiyer, Uzbekistan**

### ABSTRACT

This paper provides the factors influencing the development and implementation of effective measures to help offset and neutralize the negative impact of global manifestations in the formation of the cultural self-expression of a language, which is an essential component of national culture.

### KEYWORDS

Ability, problem learning language, communication culture, globalization.

### INTRODUCTION

The process of globalization today is obvious and extending to all spheres of the development of society is the subject of heated discussions not only in the field of sociology, cultural studies, political science, information technology, but also in the linguistic environment [1-3]. This is due to

the fact that the phenomenon under study is contradictory in nature:

on the one hand, there is an undoubted positive potential, characterized by the blurring of the boundaries between primordially traditional standards and ideas;

☐ striving for common and universal values; integration processes;

☐ on the other hand, increasing interdependence, mutual influence, most often taking undesirable forms.

## METHODOLOGY

Just as contradictory, under the influence of globalization, a linguistic mosaic is formed on an international scale. The issue of survival and preservation of the purity of the language, which is directly related primarily to its status, comes to the fore. The functioning of the language as a state language creates a wide range of opportunities for its preservation, development and the search for adequate solutions when problems arise. This is due to the fact that the state language gets the privilege to be the basis of the communication processes of society at all levels and in all areas of activity. No small importance, in this regard, are also issues directly related to education, the number of speakers of the language and measures aimed at increasing the number of people who want to learn a particular language.

The diversity of areas of application and prompt response to emerging challenges, by developing measures to prevent and eradicate them, should be included in the set of tasks to ensure the viability of the language. Taking into account the transformation of the Internet into a global information and communication space, a number of measures were taken in Uzbekistan aimed at developing the national segment of the network, which made it possible to create a large resource

potential covering all spheres of the functioning of society. At the same time, web-resources, having a version in Uzbek, are published simultaneously in international languages, including English, which allows us to solve two problems: to meet the needs of consumers in materials in the Uzbek language and to occupy our niche in the global information space and in the on-line market. line services.

Language evolution is a kind of consequence of the ability of a language to constantly change, which leads to certain problems that have always been and are in the field of view of language researchers. In the age of globalization and accelerated improvement of information and communication technologies, the traditional trends of this process are changing dramatically, which leads to the following transformations:

- ☐ prevalence of some languages, reduction of the role of others;
- ☐ the emergence of transnational options;
- ☐ quite often today one can hear arguments about “linguistic globalization”, which implies the acceleration of the process of interpenetration of languages.

People around the world are learning different languages effectively and in a short time, not only because of the potential need for everyday and professional communication, but also because of the saturated market for both professional workforce and multimedia services [2-4]. This process is inherently similar to communicative movement or change.

The processes of globalization have led to the emergence of new language forms and alternatives. This trend is reflected in a number of languages that have acquired the status of a universal means of communication. To a greater extent, this applies to the English language, in respect of which such terms and phrases as “English for International Communication”, “Global English”, “Net English”, etc. have long come into use [3-5].

At the same time, linguists agree that the enrichment of the vocabulary and potential of English as a language of international communication is increasingly carried out using words and phrases that originated in the American version of the English language [6-7]. Often in written form, instead of British equivalents (organise, centre, defense, offence), American equivalents (organize, center, defense, offense) are used.

In addition, most specialists in the field of linguistics are inclined to the following opinion: languages, adapting to a new environment, not only borrow new words, which to a certain extent is a natural process, but also ‘absorb’ blurry forms resulting from the distortion of the language norm.

## RESULTS

The mutual influence of languages can also be revealed from the other side, when a strong influence is felt in the national language and its lexical units, and hence culture. This is explained by the fact that concepts, ideas and realities of a

foreign culture come into daily use with words. And there are many examples of this. As soon as we remember such words as hosting, fast food, PR, karaoke, e-mail, smiley, images, ideas and directions associated with various areas of our life immediately appear. Among the problems, one can also include a situation of a kind of objective inequality, when carriers of international or regional communication are in the most advantageous position, since they become the official working languages of international organizations (UN - English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Chinese) or the second universal language. Modern information and communication technologies, international databases, the global network - the Internet operate in most cases, even in the presence of language versions, with materials that have been created or are being formed on the basis of the English language. Thus, two important aspects come to light:

- ❑ single platform for universal communication and cooperation is being created;
- ❑ real threats of loss of identity, purity of the language and the danger of changing national thinking in accordance with the interests of the state-bearer of the international language are revealed.

All these factors provide a basis for the development and implementation of effective measures that could compensate and neutralize the negative impact of global manifestations.

## CONCLUSION



Consequently, in the context of growing globalization processes, it is of particular importance to develop effective solutions in the field of counteracting the negative manifestations of globalization, which cannot be resolved without taking into account the key core of cultural self-expression - language, which is an essential component of national culture.

## REFERENCES

1. Siregar, I. (2022). Language Response as a Cultural Element to Globalization. *Lakhomi Journal Scientific Journal of Culture*, 3(1), 8-18.
2. Leonet, O., & Orcasitas-Vicandi, M. (2022). Learning languages in a globalized world: understanding young multilinguals' practices in the Basque Country. *Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development*, 1-16.
3. Hou, Y. W., & Cheng, K. S. Y. (2022). Opportunities and challenges under globalization on the higher education reforms in Taiwan from 2000 to the present. *Discourses of Globalisation and Higher Education Reforms*, 179-195.
4. Rashidov, J. (2022). The most advanced technologies used in the educational process in higher educational institutions. *European International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies*, 2(06), 143-145.
5. Yamada, A. (2022). Globalization and internationalization of higher education reform in Japan: Pre and post Covid-19. In

*Discourses of Globalisation and Higher Education Reforms* (pp. 93-112). Springer, Cham.

6. Kramsch, C. (2014). Teaching foreign languages in an era of globalization: Introduction. *The modern language journal*, 98(1), 296-311.
7. Block, D. (2008). Language education and globalization. *Encyclopedia of language and education*, 1, 31-43.