

## THE IMPORTANCE OF FORMING THE LANGUAGE OF THE RISE OF NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

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**Abstract.** This article talks about the new social movements that are currently being implemented and their impact on the formation of our culture.

**Key words.** Uzbek language, social, practical, research, state language, project, action, bilingualism and multilingualism, language policy.

The processes of globalization taking place all over the world have made it clear how necessary sociolinguistic research is, as an example of the expansion of national languages and the English language. The introduction of a large number of English words into the vocabulary of national languages also indicates the need to make changes in language policy. The decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2019 "On measures to radically increase the status and prestige of the Uzbek language as a state language" ensured the real restoration of the status of the Uzbek language as a state language and further stabilization of its social status. As a practical expression of this decree, the establishment of the Department of Sociolinguistics at the Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers ensured the expansion and strengthening of research aimed at studying the state language and social relations. In its activities, this department carries out and expands fundamental, practical and innovative research related to the development of the Uzbek language, strengthening scientific research on the fundamental increase of the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language, developing norms and rules of the written text of the Uzbek language, explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, pays particular attention to the preparation of manuals and literature on working in the state language, active participation in the development of projects of normative legal documents related to the development of the state language.

In linguistic literature, the relationship between language and society, social differentiation of language, linguistic situation in society, language sociality, language and social relations, the influence of social factors on language, bilingualism and multilingualism, language policy, nation and national language problems are considered important tasks of sociolinguistics. In this respect, the social differentiation of the language comes from the fact that it is composed of members of the society with

different professions, different professions, different mental and spiritual capabilities, and accordingly, each social group has an active and inactive vocabulary. The territorial affiliation of the members of the society is also different, of course. Therefore, social and regional dialects are ways of language use of social groups according to their profession, profession, mental and spiritual ability and territorial origin.

In this sense, modern sociolinguistics is required not only to record social and regional dialects, to explain their linguistic nature, but also to show ways of their effective use. Because it is clear that social and regional dialects are an important lexical-semantic source for enriching the literary language and finding national alternatives to borrowed terms. In the lexicon of the legal system, the specialized, specialized new meanings of the words amnesty, bail, bail, suspect, suspect, executioner, work, event, appropriation can be used to enrich the literary language and expand the possibility of official style.

Ensuring communication between people is the first and necessary condition of language sociality, and this status of language has been recognized in all periods of linguistics. However, the social nature of the language, "its social specificity is also seen in the fact that it preserves the history of the tribe, people, nation, and the past of humanity in general." The attitude of members of society to language, how they use language, and the impact of changes in society on language are not alien to language sociality. In the historical development of the Uzbek language, it was actively influenced by the society to which it belongs, changes in the Uzbek life, influences on the mentality left their mark on the language. For example, under the influence of the Arab caliphate and Islam, Arabic units were assimilated. Or the Mongolian rule was the basis for the introduction of elements of the Mongolian language. With the spread of the Jadidism movement, the Turkification of Arabic adaptations was also started. Especially during the time of the former Soviet Union, thousands of words were borrowed from the Russian language or from other languages through its mediation, and certain models of foreign word acquisition were adopted. This can be seen in the example of words ending with the suffix -iya, -siya. After we gained independence, new opportunities for the development of the Uzbek language were opened, and the reactivation of many old words was ensured. The era of globalization is actively influencing the Uzbek language along with many other languages. It should be noted that the mentioned influences and changes in the language are driven by non-linguistic, for example, social-political, economic-cultural processes. Uzbek sociolinguistics will have to objectively assess such influences, work from the point of view of the national language and the state language.

In all periods of society's development, there are more or less influences on the language. Sometimes, for a long time, some level of the language is not subject to the

effects and changes related to the society, the human factor, or the influence on the language does not acquire a national scale. However, changes or updates in writing and spelling are decided on a national scale, with conscious community involvement. Even the government exerts an active influence on such linguistic processes (this can be observed in the introduction of Uzbek-Arabic, Uzbek-Latin, Uzbek-Cyrillic, and Uzbek-Latin alphabets), participates in controlling and regulating linguistic processes due to national interests.

New social movements in Uzbekistan are using the following methods to shape our language:

1. Biographical situation: Uzbek government and higher educational institutions distributors conduct translation courses on Uzbek language, spreading new words and expressions in our language. This is being done in order to harmonize words from foreign languages with the Uzbek language and ensure the communication of the population of our language with international communications.

2. Foreign films and music: through popular foreign films and music in Uzbekistan and around the world, new words, expressions and ways of speaking in a voice language were introduced. This gives an additional opportunity to shape our language by raising the influence of youth and young adults on the language.

3. Internet: Access to information about the world through the Internet has increased. Through this, international organizations, news, textbooks and other materials are introduced, and new words and expressions are learned.

4. Television and radio: foreign films and programs, new music and news are shown on the television and radio of Uzbekistan. Through this, a good example of speaking in Uzbek is shown, and it gives inspiration for the formation of our language.

5. International cooperation: through cooperation between Uzbekistan and the world countries, the opportunity to learn news in our language may increase. These collaborations create an opportunity to connect our language with international communications and learn new words.

These factors are the main ways in which our language is shaped. Together with new social movements, the Uzbek language is also forming and developing.

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