



THE PROBLEM OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF NATIONAL LANGUAGES IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION

Makhmudova Sabina Avazjonovna

Ass.professor of Foreign Languages department,
Zarmed university

Abdushukurova Parizoda Shavkatovna

Zarmed University, 2nd-student

Tel:+998 (93) 343-18-00

E-mail: parizodaabdushukurova4@gmail.com

Abstract. *This article examines the issue of the gradual disappearance of national languages in the process of globalization. The aim of this study is to identify the main factors that lead to the extinction of minority languages. The article emphasizes the forgetting of national languages, the loss of cultural identity and the growing demand for modern languages. It is noted that preserving linguistic diversity is essential for restoring culture and protecting the heritage of humanity.*

Key words: *globalization, language loss, linguistic diversity, language preservation, cultural identity, minority languages.*

INTRODUCTION.

In the modern era of globalization, cultural values are noticeably declining. Although global integration promotes communication, economic growth and technological progress, it poses a serious threat to linguistic diversity. As global languages such as English, Korean, Spanish and Russian continue to expand, many local and minority languages are rapidly disappearing. According to global data, two or more indigenous languages vanish every month, leading to the loss of unique traditions, history and cultural identity. The reduction in the number of languages not only diminishes cultural heritage but also reduces humanity's intellectual wealth. This article analyzes the main causes of language extinction in the process of globalization and suggests ways to preserve them for future generations.

In the XXI century, language extinction has become one of the most serious consequences of globalization. As digital technologies continue to grow worldwide, millions of minority languages are on the verge of disappearing. As noted by Nettle and Romaine (2000), language loss occurs when a language loses its last speakers and ceases to function as a means of communication within a

community. This phenomenon is not merely a linguistic process but also a deep cultural and intellectual one, as each language reflects a unique way in which humanity perceives and interprets the world.

One of the major factors contributing to language extinction is the expansion of global languages such as English, Korean, Spanish and Russian. As Ostler (2005) started, global integration facilitates the spread of dominant languages, which gradually leads to the disappearance of smaller ones. Migration, urbanization and the global economy encourage people to adopt dominant languages, as they provide easier access to opportunities and success. As a result, many local and minority languages are no longer being passed down to younger generations, disrupting linguistic continuity within communities.

In the process of digital development, technological advancement has become one of the key factors. Materials on social media are available in various languages, which reduces the opportunities for smaller ethnic groups to use their native languages in every day communication. As a result, national and minority languages are becoming increasingly marginalized in the era of globalization. Moreover, global languages such as English



dominate in education and mass media, causing many small communities to gradually lose their native tongues.

Dalby (2003), examined the various consequences of language loss and concluded that this phenomenon leads to social alienation and the erosion of culture. The disappearance of indigenous languages harms not only traditions but also undermines the entire cultural heritage of society.

At present, efforts are being made to revive endangered languages. According to Skutnabb-Kangas (2009), digital documentation projects play an important role in preserving languages that are on the verge of extinction. In addition, governments and international organizations such as UNESCO are developing policies aimed at restoring native languages. Supporting younger generations and promoting the use of mother tongues in education, public life and the media is the most effective way to preserve the linguistic and cultural heritage of the world.

In conclusion, in the era of globalization, the extinction of many languages represents not only a linguistic loss but also a cultural and intellectual one. Each language embodies its own unique culture, traditions, modes of speech and systems of knowledge. The dominance and development of languages such as English, Spanish, Russian and Korean have contributed to the decline of local and minority languages. Preserving and promoting national languages is essential to protecting endangered communities and safeguarding them through digital resources. The preservation of linguistic heritage is not merely a cultural duty but a moral responsibility of humanity toward future generations.

REFERENCES:

1. Nettle, D & Romaine, S. Vanishing Voices: The Extinction of the World's Languages. London: HarperCollins, 2000.-256p.
2. Ostler, N. Empires of the World: A language History of the World. London: Harper Perennial, 2005.-340p.
3. Skutnabb-Kangas, T. Linguistic Genocide in Education – or Worldwide Diversity and Human Rights? London: Routledge, 2009.-412p.
4. Dalby, A. Language in Danger: The Loss of Linguistic Diversity and the Threat to Our Future. London: Penguin Books, 2003.-320p.
5. Makhmudova, S. A. (2023). PECULIARITIES OF REPRESENTATION OF BINARY OPPOSITION "FRIEND/FOE" IN DIFFERENT SPACES OF J. ALDRIDGE'S NOVEL "DIPLOMAT". Open Access Repository, 9(7), 138-144.
6. Makhmudova, S. A. (2023). TRIAD "OTHER-OWN-FRIEND" IN "ORIENTAL" NOVELS OF J. ALDRIDGE. Conferencea, 87-89.
7. Aslonov, S. S. (2020). O'zbek Va Ingliz Tilida Jins Mazmunini Bildiruvchi So'zlar Tahlili. Студенческий вестник, (16-10), 55-58.
8. Shahram, A., Umida, K., & Zarina, R. (2020). Information technology's role in the study of foreign languages. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 10(3), 183-185.
9. Shahram, A. (2025, December). AFGHAN-AMERICAN DIASPORA LITERATURE AND ITS DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS (BASED ON THE WORKS OF KHALED HOSSEINI). In CONFERENCE OF MODERN SCIENCE & PEDAGOGY (Vol. 1, No. 9, pp. 701-704).
10. Sharofiddinovich, S. M. THE YOUTH "S TRIBUNE ЁШЛАР МИНБАРИ.
11. Салоксиддинов, М. (2020). Перевод синтаксических единиц, представляющих состояние времени, с английского на узбекский. Иностранная филология: язык, литература, образование.–2020, 1(74), 164-168.
12. Saloxiddinov, M. (2023). THE HISTORY OF LINGUISTIC TYPOLOGY. Евразийский журнал академических исследований, 3(1 Part 3), 118-120.