

LANGUAGE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Annotation: A dominant language encourages people to speak to others in the same area or country, and having a typical widely spoken language reinforces that which limits past social constraints. Learning a comprehensive or normal language can be an incredible human resource offering, but people also respect and protect their mother tongue.

Keywords: dominant language, different dialects, phonetic diversity, human resources, monetary value

Language correspondence and monetary activity are closely related, and both are a requirement of the human course of events. Monetary progress affects the longevity and refinement of a language, and yet language correspondence and distribution also respond to the financial turn of events.

More than 7000 dialects are spoken in the world [1]. A couple of them (for example, English) are growing in importance, but different dialects are rotting, and a couple is probably weakening with evaporation (for example, Atsugewi, the local language of northern California). In a company that needs to be connected to each other, the use of common language makes monetary activities more successful, but some people also consider another language because of the connection between language and culture. Different people are fighting for this phonetic diversity all over the world, and within individual nations it is necessary to preserve it. At present, there is a tendency all over the planet to use English as the typical language of general relations. Incredible or horrifying depends on how well politicians can change the common central places of phonetic consistency and phonetic contrast characteristics.

Money issues, along with other sociological disciplines, can provide an important basis for studying questions of the plan and choosing the appropriate option. Talk about advantages and disadvantages. One strand of academic research done over the last 50 years or so has looked at language as a matter of monetary decision [2]. This question was at first concerned with the qualities of language that make it useful for conveying information. The complement is known as the corpus of the language (eg language structure and phonetic usage). However, the vast majority of the resulting questions about the money problems of the language went in different directions and were mainly related to the natural correlation of at least two dialects in friendly orders with different social packages or with numerous later outsiders. Charmed have a language status, not a language corpus.

The aim is to understand how people behave in such environments and to develop appropriate financial game plans for the event, in institutions of leadership and work. Research has focused on the impact of language ability on outcomes of charitable and other work, advocacy of outcomes, progression and components of dialects (taking into account the disappearance of the pair and the authority of others), and language approach and organization in countries or areas where pair dialects exist together. Several studies have addressed monetary language issues [3].

Language as a monetary variable. The assertion of language as a monetary variable depends on four immediate considerations [6]. However, reflecting the positive aspects of the language, the financial well-being of the general public changes when people can speak the same language with each other. For example, most age practices involve collaborative work and require an understanding of the equivalent of verbal and verbal learning.

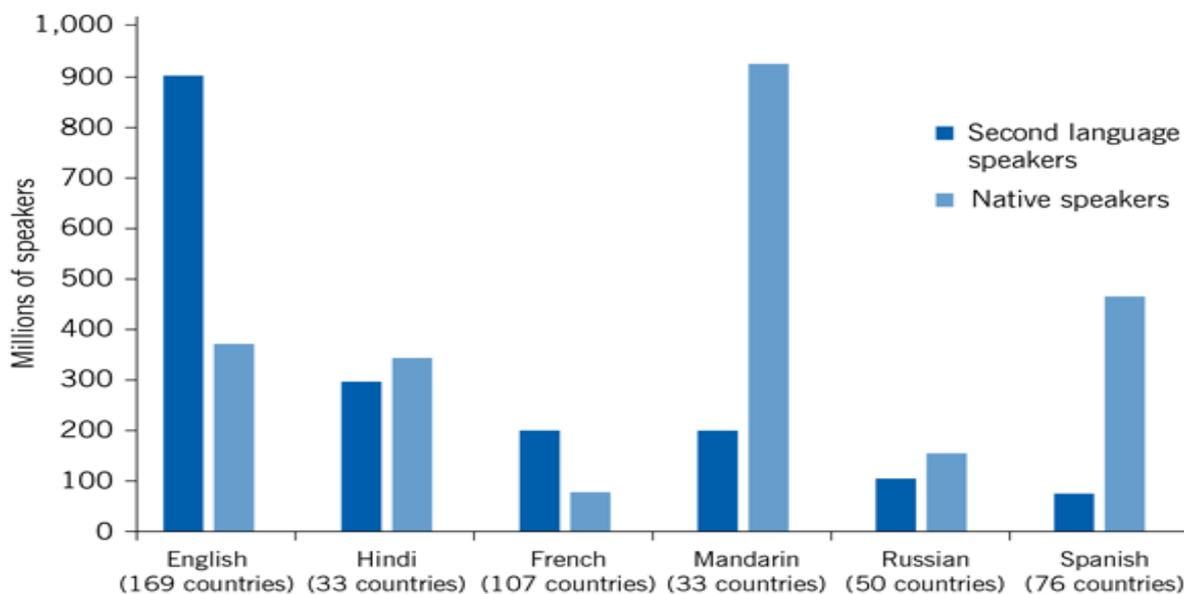
Usage practices are overly supported by standard language that forces buyers and sellers to get it from each other. In particular, correspondence in dialects, which not every person motivates, will be, on the whole, a direct monetary action. Secondly, there is a relationship between language and social character, which, in addition to influencing people's decisions, practically depends on the language

used for correspondence. By pushing the dispute over the conformity of dialects to the extreme, it can be assumed that the whole of humanity will prevail by speaking a single language. This is generally not what has happened, to some extent, because the world is still not fully globalized, but also because there is a tendency in various social orders to use a close language that people consider as having been derived from their past and depicts their character. Explicitly, several uses such as books, tunes and television programs have an important etymological part. Language and culture are strongly linked.

Third, language adds to human resources and can be built internally in the same way as other valuable abilities. People can maintain or advance their language abilities by thinking about dialects in school, communicating with others, thus moving forward. Various people, especially those in a phonetic minority, learn unused dialects because they need to develop their ability to communicate and thus be more valuable and receive higher pay [7]. When choosing which dialects to keep, it is quite common for people to choose the language that has the highest monetary return. Language learning, like other human resource activities, has an opportunity cost. To become typical with an unused language takes time and resources that could be given to other activities. In this work function, the relationship between supply and demand will be how much language knowledge will be involved. The offer depends on the location of the languages of the workers nearby and their ability to speak a second language.

Demand is determined by different age forms, development and dialects of buyers and producers. Fourth, allowing people to find their own interface for acquiring language skills may not lead to an optimal outcome, since the main purposes of using a language depend on the number of others who speak it. There is also an external side of the use of dialects, which is not thought about if people are busy, figuratively speaking, with their personal affairs. At the moment when language is considered essentially as an instrument of correspondence, the characteristic feature is the tendency towards the possible result of the use of one language. Some people may view their social identity as pack people, which is

reflected in the segment by their nearby language, but all of them may decide to switch to the language that brings in the most monetary value.



While Mandarin has the largest number of speakers on the planet (starting with the Chinese population as a whole), English is far from being the main known second language. There is compelling evidence that English has been able to become the most widely used language, the quintessential language of commerce and correspondence around the planet. Mandarin (China), Hindi (India), Russian (Eastern Europe and Central Asia), and Spanish (Latin America) dominate several regions of the world, but their influence is forced and they have fewer second languages. speakers than neighboring speakers. If English has any rivalry, it is French, which offers a quality of use with English more as a second language than as a primary language and is spoken in different countries.

English is also the predominant language in some of the world's major host countries, including Australia, Canada and the United States. Thus, an extensive study analyzed the acquisition of the predominant language by migrants in their target country. The moment foreigners enter a country, one of their first tasks is to learn the language of that country so that they can be more likely to integrate into the local economy.

Both the determinants and consequences of language learning in relation to global movement have been extensively researched [7]. Researched determinants

of language discovery include openness, language proficiency, and monetary motivating forces. Experimental evidence shows that these factors - the three "Es" of language learning - are important in making sense of familiarity with the dominant language. Openness is related to length of stay in the host country, convergence of the traveler's local language within the nation, and family traits, such as the language of the visitor's companion and whether the visitor has children. Being open to the language, as if in motion, makes the language easier to learn. Productivity in language learning tends to be higher the younger and more educated the person is, and the smaller the etymological distance (for example, in jargon, punctuation and eloquence) between the new dialect and the local language of the transition period. Financial motivators are related to the expected length of stay in a new country and expected income.

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