

URBAN LINGUISTICS AS A NEW DIRECTION OF UZBEK AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Abstract: The article analysis the urban linguistics and its manifestations in the Uzbek language, which are among the new directions in Uzbek linguistics. The pros and cons of the given names were revealed.

Key words: *urban linguistics, state language, law, anthroponomy, names, Uzbek words, foreign words, artificiality, artificiality, nationality, language development.*

Currently the new technology has entered our lives rapidly, with tremendous changes. There have been radical changes in the political and economic landscape of the world, and this change has been reflected in the national languages for the first time. No event in society can be compared to language in terms of its social function, its internal structure, and its manifestation in various forms in speech, serving its owners gratefully. Language develops and thrives along with the society to which it belongs as a unique mirror of the spiritual, socio-political, economic, spiritual and cultural life of human beings and in some cases may even decline due to the neglect of speakers of that language. For this reason, in today's fast-paced world, the attitude to language has become more acute, the study of its internal structure, the study of the laws of language development with the human factor, the acceleration of language integration with other disciplines, and on this basis the world work on language system.

Urban linguistics is one of the modern trends that emerged in order to study the linguistic image of cities. The linguistic processes taking place in today's cities cannot be completely equated with those of the past. The linguistic landscape of the modern city is very complex, multifaceted and complex, and is based on the existing literary language, living colloquial language, slang, slang, indigenous peoples, as well as the amazing mixed speech of linguists from different regions.

The names of enterprises, organizations, institutions, their term in the people, represent a unique and at the same time extremely complex language, consisting of a mixture of foreign language speakers. It is natural that the study of such a color process gives us new information about the synchronous state of the Uzbek language. In addition, this area is not specifically studied in Uzbek. The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language defines the word urbanization as follows:

Urbanization is a positive socio-demographic process in society, consisting of the concentration of industry, production and population in cities and the growth of the status of cities in connection with the general development of democracy and culture; distribution, validity of signs and features specific to the city, industrial center. The dictionary also includes the word urbanization, which is interpreted in the following senses such as staying urban; going around the city, walking around the city, walking in the city.

It is obvious that the lexeme of urbanization in the Uzbek language is considered only from the economic and social point of view, its linguistic aspects are neglected. This issue is widely studied in English, Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian and other languages, and under the terms of urbanization such names as astionim, agoronim, horonim, godonim, oykodonim, ekklezionim, ergonim, firmonim, emporonim, trapezoid differ from each other. The first condition for the survival of national languages in today's complex world is the absence of interruptions between generations in its use. The preservation of the language used by the older generation in the language of the younger generation, i.e. their children, is the most important factor in ensuring the permanence of the language. In this regard, it is important to study the linguistic landscape of cities. Because in preschools in our cities there are attempts to create gaps between generations. This is the biggest obstacle to the development of the state language. Our observations confirm that the Uzbek language has entered a more complex and colorful stage of urbanization today. We will try to prove our point with the example of the following names of preschool educational institutions, which are typical for all

cities of the Republic. "Funny kids" private kindergarten, "LIBERAL KIDS ACADEMY" private kindergarten, "KIDS UNIVER" private kindergarten, "Smart kids", "Small baby" private kindergarten, "Green world" private kindergarten it does not serve to show its image at all, on the contrary, it is an example of blindly using foreign words, imitating, stepping aside from one's mother tongue. Their naming is completely contrary to the articles of the Law on the State Language and our nationality.

Urban areas of Central Asia are characterized by a high cultural and linguistic diversity that stems from increased political and labor immigration since the last century. In present-day Europe, cities support mixed neighborhoods with a substantial proportion of migrants and their descendants that add a wealth of new elements to the linguistic landscape. Many speakers belong to the first or second generation born in the receiving countries, coming from multilingual families that have their roots in this immigration. As we will see in more detail below, in these settings, the urban contact dialects we discuss here represent new variants of the respective majority languages.

More multilingual now than at any other point in their history”, bringing together a large range of dialects and languages, both local and from other regions and countries. Urban dialects have a long history in Uzbekistan. Further interest in the specific phenomena we are interested in here has been boosted by a comparative overview presented by and lately there have been a number of collected volumes focusing on urban youth language that also included those kinds of contact dialects. As in the European examples, the urban settings that are characteristic for new contact dialects are multilingual, based on a history of immigration, but unlike in Europe, a substantial part of this has been internal immigration from other, more rural parts of the same country. The large influx of new residents that Uzbek cities have been taking in from both external and internal immigration, together with a general increase in population, has contributed to exceptionally high rates of urban population growth. As in the European cases,

speakers of the new urban dialects are typically already locally born, growing up in neighborhoods characterized by a high ethnic and linguistic diversity.

Admittedly, among the place names in the city, many names can fully comply with the rules of the state language. We will try to prove our point with the example of urbanites in Uzbekistan. “Dunyo”, “Osiyo”, “Davr” cuisine, “Osiyo” restaurant, “Majnuntol” national cuisine, “Tantana” wedding, “Anhor” national cuisine, “Mumtoz” hospital, “obi rohat” teahouse, Names like "Lochin" gas station add to the beauty of the city. At the same time, among the Andijan urban meanings there are names created based on artificial, artificial, subjective views, which do not serve the development of our language. It is clear from the above examples that most of the urban areas used in Andijan do not meet the requirements of the state language. This situation requires us to seriously consider the names of places, to edit them and replace them with names that correspond to our national values, the rules of the native language. Another type of urbanization is based on the most common taxi names in cities.

The term as an option to support a stronger variation linguistic perspective that emphasizes the “feature pool” of different linguistic elements available to speakers in linguistically heterogeneous contexts. In order to further overcome the dichotomy of structural-linguistic and ethnographic approaches, I proposed, to refine the “feature pool” metaphor to a “feature pond”. The “pond” metaphor emphasizes that the features that speakers find in a linguistic “pool” do not enter random juxtapositions, but rather support an interrelated network of elements, a rich ecology that supports interacting patterns at different linguistic levels. The “feature pond” perspective allows us to explicitly integrate findings from language-centered studies with ethnographic approaches: it allows us to take into account speakers’ sociolinguistic repertoires and choices without neglecting the systematicity at the level of language structure that the resulting forms of language use establish. Explicitly acknowledging linguistic patterns this way reduces a danger, sometimes faced by exclusively ethnographically oriented studies, of describing systematic linguistic practices at the linguistic level as mere deviations

from standard language or even as “errors”. Urban language contact often leads to the formation of new dialects. In addition to the new urban dialects that we focus on here, there are two kinds of urban dialects well-known from contact-linguistic studies: the emergence of koine as a result of dialect levelling based on different regional dialects, and the development of new versions of existing local dialects under the influence of other languages.

In general, the intensity and scale of urbanization, the current state of the Uzbek language are reflected in positive and negative ways. Our task now should be to reconsider them from the beginning and find alternatives for the unworthy, leaving the worthy ones. After all, the current state of time and our native language urges us - its owners - to take drastic measures. Otherwise, we will lose the best traditions of the Uzbek language forever under the advertising pressure of foreign words, and one day we will regret it.

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