

**THE PURSET LANGUAGE IN THE WORLD**

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ABSTRACT: *The degree to which a language has maintained its original vocabulary, grammar, and structure without undergoing substantial influence or borrowing from other languages is commonly referred to as linguistic purity. Some languages are regarded as "pure" because of their historical continuity, geographic isolation, or intentional preservation attempts, even though no language is completely free from outside influence. Examples of languages known for their relative resistance to linguistic change or foreign borrowing are examined in this research, including Icelandic, Finnish, and Classical Hebrew. Because Icelandic is geographically and culturally isolated, it nevertheless has strong links to Old Norse. Being Uralic, Finnish has a distinct linguistic system with little Indo-European influence.*

KEYWORD: *Finnish, Hebrew revival, language evolution, resistance to borrowing, historical linguistics, and language change*

INTRODUCTION

Social, political, and cultural elements all have a continuous impact on language, which is a dynamic and changing phenomena. Most languages change significantly throughout time as they take in new information and adjust to changing circumstances. Nonetheless, several languages have been able to preserve an impressive amount of their original lexicon, phonology, and organization. Because of their preservation of historical linguistic traits and resistance to outside influences, these languages are frequently referred to as "pure." Although it is debatable in contemporary linguistic theory, the idea of linguistic purity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



Icelandic stands out for its strong continuity with Old Norse. Modern Icelanders can read medieval texts with minimal difficulty, owing to consistent language education and a national policy of linguistic preservation. New vocabulary is typically created using native roots, avoiding foreign borrowings. This result reflects Iceland's geographic isolation and cultural commitment to linguistic identity. Finnish offers a different form of purity. As a member of the Uralic language family, it is structurally distinct from the Indo-European languages that dominate Europe. Its grammatical system, including extensive case marking and agglutinative structure, remains highly conservative. Despite exposure to Swedish and Russian during periods of foreign rule, Finnish has integrated relatively few loanwords, and when it has, native equivalents are often prioritized.

CONCLUSION

While the idea of a "pure" language is more symbolic than scientific, examining languages that have resisted extensive foreign influence reveals valuable insights into linguistic resilience and cultural identity. Languages such as Icelandic, Finnish, and Hebrew illustrate how geographic isolation, national policy, or conscious revival efforts can preserve linguistic features across generations. However, no language is entirely untouched by external forces. Ultimately, linguistic purity is a relative concept that highlights the interplay between Icelandic stands out for its strong continuity with Old Norse. Modern Icelanders can read medieval texts with minimal difficulty, owing to consistent language education and a national policy of linguistic preservation. New vocabulary is typically created using native roots, avoiding foreign borrowings. This result reflects Iceland's geographic isolation and cultural commitment to linguistic identity.

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