THE EVOLUTION OF ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LANGUAGE (INGLIZ TILINING GLOBAL TILGA AYLANISHI)

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Abstract: This article explores the transformation of the English language from a regional dialect into a global lingua franca. By examining historical, political, economic, and technological factors, the study outlines the reasons for English's widespread use today. It also addresses challenges associated with linguistic dominance, such as cultural erosion and language endangerment. The research reflects on how English shapes identity, communication, and global relations in the modern era.

Ingliz tilini Global Tilga Aylanishi

Ushbu maqola ingliz tilining mintaqaviy dialektdan global aloqa vositasiga aylanishini koʻrib chiqadi. Tarixiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy va texnologik omillar tahlil qilinadi, shuningdek, til ustunligining salbiy ta'siri, masalan, madaniy yoʻqotish va til yoʻqolishi kabi holatlar ham yoritiladi.

Introduction

English is spoken by more than 1.5 billion people around the world, either as a first, second, or foreign language (Crystal, 2003). It serves as a bridge between people of different backgrounds, especially in areas such as international diplomacy, global commerce, and scientific research. The rise of English reflects broader historical dynamics, especially those tied to colonization and globalization.

Ingliz tili hozirda dunyo boʻylab 1.5 milliarddan ortiq inson tomonidan ishlatiladi. U turli xalqlar oʻrtasidagi muloqot vositasiga aylangan. Ayniqsa, diplomatiya, biznes va ilmiy tadqiqot sohalarida asosiy aloqa vositasi hisoblanadi.

Historical Development

The evolution of English can be traced back to the 5th century when Anglo-Saxon tribes arrived in Britain. Their languages laid the foundation for Old English. Over centuries, the language absorbed elements from Norse, Latin, and especially Norman French, forming Middle and then

Modern English.

According to A. Qo'ldoshev (2008), the British Empire's expansion in the 17th to 20th centuries played a crucial role in spreading English across continents. English was institutionalized in education and administration in colonies, thus embedding it into local cultures. After WWII, the rise of the United States as a superpower cemented the status of English globally.

Ingliz tili dastlab Angliya hududiga koʻchib kelgan german qabilalari orqali shakllangan. Keyinchalik u turli tillardan ta'sirlanib, hozirgi shakliga kelgan. Britaniya imperiyasi davrida ingliz tili rasmiy til sifatida koloniyalarda keng joriy etilgan.

Factors Behind English's Global Role

David Crystal (1997) outlines several key reasons for English's global dominance:

- 1. Colonialism: The British Empire's reach brought English to all continents.
- 2. Economic Influence: The 20th century saw the United States become an economic superpower, promoting English through trade and business.
- 3. Technological Advancement: The language of the internet, software, and social media platforms is predominantly English.
- 4. Academic and Scientific Communication: English dominates journals, research, and international education systems.

In addition, international organizations such as the UN, NATO, and the IMF operate primarily in English. Global brands like Microsoft, Apple, and Google also promote English terminology worldwide.

Ingliz tilining ommalashishida mustamlakachilik siyosati, AQShning iqtisodiy kuchi, texnologik taraqqiyot va xalqaro ilmiy faoliyat asosiy rol o'ynaydi.

English in Uzbekistan

In Uzbekistan, English has gained significant importance in the last three decades. It is taught from primary schools to universities. The Ministry of Education has implemented national strategies to improve English language teaching. Programs like UGRAD, Erasmus+, and Fulbright offer international experience, further motivating students to achieve fluency.

Furthermore, proficiency in English is now a requirement for employment in many sectors, particularly tourism, IT, and government. Private language centers and international partnerships are also expanding rapidly.

Oʻzbekistonda ingliz tili bilimli yoshlar uchun muhim vositaga aylangan. Davlat siyosati ham ingliz tilini targ'ib qilishga qaratilgan bo'lib, til bilimiga ega bo'lish zamonaviy kasb tanlashda muhim mezonga aylangan.

Criticisms and Challenges

Despite its benefits, English's global dominance raises serious concerns. As Phillipson (1992) suggests, linguistic imperialism can result in:

Loss of local languages and cultures.

Educational inequality, as access to English resources is uneven.

Identity crisis among youth who neglect their mother tongue.

In many regions, the push for English has marginalized indigenous languages. Some communities report language shift among younger generations, where traditional languages are no longer spoken fluently.

Ingliz tilining keng tarqalishi, afsuski, ayrim tillarning yoʻqolishiga olib kelmoqda. Bu ayniqsa, kichik millatlar va kam sonli xalqlar orasida jiddiy muammo bo'lib qolmoqda.

Conclusion

The rise of English as a global language is the result of centuries of political, economic, and cultural influence. While it promotes global communication, trade, and innovation, it is vital to also encourage multilingualism. Nations should develop strategies to protect local languages while embracing English as a tool for development.

Ingliz tilining global tilga aylanishi tarixiy jarayonlar mahsuli boʻlsa-da, bu boshqa tillar va madaniyatlarning ahamiyatini kamaytirmasligi kerak. Har bir til insoniyat merosidir.

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