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problems in the scientific activities of young
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Innovation, integration and modern problems in the scientific activities of young
researchers and students: theory and practice collection of materials of the
international scientific and practical conference on the topic

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In the collection of materials of the conference, the role and role of Science, Education and production in the era of globalization, the pressing problems of the issues of interaction of these processes, feedback on their solutions were presented by mature specialists of the field.

In addition, research on the scientific and practical topic, carried out in the economics, Exact Sciences, Natural Sciences and socio-humanities during the globalization period, information is presented in the scientific and practical fields, which includes the latest innovative technologies in the fields of production.

It can be argued that this collection is one of the specific intersections of current thoughts and innovative ideas of the world of science. This scientific and practical conference was actively attended by professors and scientific researchers engaged in scientific research in Uzbekistan and foreign countries. In increasing the position of the scientific and practical conference, the professors and teachers of domestic and foreign higher educational institutions made a significant contribution.

Professors and teachers of foreign higher educational institutions who actively participated in the work of the conference made a worthy contribution to the high level of interaction with scientists of our country. The processes of international cooperation with foreign countries and exchange with them in the field of Science in the era of globalization have a positive effect on the development of Higher Education, the fields of Science and production. The materials of this conference are special in that they include a wide range of research, from theoretical developments to practical solutions, demonstrating the diversity of approaches and directions in this area.

In conclusion, it should be noted that this scientific and practical conference will be a very useful collection for everyone who is interested in modern research in the fields of further development of Higher Education, Science, Education and production in the era of globalization. The authors are responsible for the content and quality of the articles and abstracts included in the collection.

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LANGUAGE AND IDENTITY: HOW DIALECTS SHAPE CULTURAL BELONGING

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Annotation: This article examines the relationship between language, dialects, and cultural identity, focusing on how dialectal variation shapes a sense of belonging within communities. It explores the sociolinguistic role of dialects as markers of regional, social, and cultural identity, emphasizing their importance in preserving cultural heritage and collective memory. The study also discusses the social perceptions associated with dialects, including issues of prestige, stigma, and linguistic discrimination. Furthermore, the article analyzes the impact of globalization, digital communication, and education on dialect usage and attitudes

toward linguistic diversity. The research concludes that dialects remain vital instruments of cultural expression and identity formation, highlighting the need to recognize and preserve dialect diversity in modern society.

Keywords: Language and Identity, Dialects, Cultural Belonging, Sociolinguistics, Linguistic Diversity, Regional Dialects, Social Identity, Code-Switching, Cultural Heritage, Language Variation, Linguistic Discrimination, Globalization and Language

Language is not only a tool for communication but also a powerful marker of identity and cultural belonging. The relationship between language and identity has been widely studied in sociolinguistics, anthropology, and cultural studies. Among the most significant aspects of this relationship is the role of dialects. Dialects represent regional or social varieties of a language that differ in pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, and sometimes syntax. These variations are not merely linguistic differences; they carry deep cultural meanings and often reflect historical, social, and cultural experiences of particular communities. The study of how dialects shape cultural belonging reveals the complex ways in which language connects individuals to their communities, heritage, and social identities.

Dialect is often defined as a variety of a language used by a particular group of speakers, usually determined by geographical region or social class. Every language has dialectal variation, and English is no exception. British English, American English, Australian English, and numerous regional varieties within these countries demonstrate how dialects evolve in response to historical migration, cultural contact, and social development. For example, the Southern American English dialect reflects historical settlement patterns, cultural traditions, and regional identity in the southern United States. Similarly, dialects such as Cockney in London or Scouse in Liverpool are closely associated with local culture and community identity. These dialects function not only as linguistic systems but also as symbols of belonging and social solidarity.

Language plays a crucial role in constructing identity because it allows individuals to signal their membership in particular groups. Dialects often serve as linguistic markers that distinguish one community from another. Through accent, pronunciation, and lexical choices, speakers can indicate their regional background, social status, educational level, and cultural affiliation. Sociolinguistic research demonstrates that individuals frequently adjust their speech patterns depending on social context, a phenomenon known as code-switching or style-shifting. For instance, a person who speaks a strong regional dialect in informal settings may adopt a more standardized form of language in professional environments. This linguistic flexibility illustrates how language and identity are interconnected and how speakers negotiate their cultural belonging in different social contexts.

Dialect also plays a significant role in preserving cultural heritage. Many dialects carry unique expressions, idioms, and proverbs that reflect the traditions and values of specific communities. These linguistic elements often convey cultural knowledge that cannot be easily translated into other dialects or languages. In rural

communities, for example, dialect vocabulary may include terms related to agriculture, local geography, or traditional customs. When these dialects decline or disappear, the cultural knowledge embedded within them may also be lost. Therefore, the preservation of dialects is not only a linguistic issue but also a matter of safeguarding cultural heritage and collective memory.

At the same time, dialects can sometimes be associated with social stigma or discrimination. Standard language varieties are often considered more prestigious, particularly in educational, governmental, and professional settings. As a result, speakers of non-standard dialects may face negative stereotypes or prejudice. For example, certain regional accents may be perceived as less educated or less professional, even though such judgments have no linguistic basis. Linguists emphasize that all dialects are equally complex and systematic; the concept of linguistic superiority is largely a social construct. Nevertheless, these perceptions can influence social mobility, employment opportunities, and educational outcomes for speakers of marginalized dialects.

The relationship between dialect and identity is particularly evident in multilingual and multicultural societies. In such contexts, dialects may serve as symbols of resistance or pride. Minority communities often maintain their dialects as a way of preserving cultural identity and resisting assimilation into dominant linguistic norms. For example, African American Vernacular English (AAVE) is not merely a variation of English but also a significant cultural marker within African American communities. It reflects historical experiences, cultural creativity, and social solidarity. Similarly, regional dialects in countries such as the United Kingdom or Australia often represent local pride and distinct cultural traditions.

Globalization and digital communication have introduced new dynamics into the relationship between dialect and identity. On one hand, increased mobility and media exposure contribute to the spread of standardized language forms, potentially reducing regional dialect differences. On the other hand, social media platforms have created spaces where dialects can flourish and gain visibility. Online communities often celebrate regional slang, accents, and expressions, reinforcing cultural identity and solidarity among speakers. Memes, videos, and digital storytelling allow individuals to showcase their dialects and share their linguistic heritage with broader audiences. This phenomenon demonstrates that dialects continue to play an active role in shaping identity even in the context of global communication networks.

Education also plays a significant role in shaping attitudes toward dialects. Traditional language education has often prioritized standard language forms while discouraging the use of regional dialects. However, contemporary linguistic research supports a more inclusive approach that recognizes the value of dialect diversity. Educational programs that acknowledge students' linguistic backgrounds can foster greater confidence, cultural awareness, and respect for linguistic diversity. By understanding that dialect differences are natural and meaningful, educators can help students appreciate language variation as a resource rather than a deficiency.

The study of dialects also highlights the importance of linguistic diversity in understanding human culture. Dialects represent living records of historical

migration, cultural contact, and social transformation. For example, certain English dialects contain vocabulary borrowed from other languages due to historical interactions with different cultural groups. These linguistic traces provide valuable insights into the history and identity of communities. Linguistic researchers often analyze dialect patterns to reconstruct migration histories, cultural exchange, and social change.

Furthermore, dialects contribute to artistic and literary expression. Writers, poets, and filmmakers frequently use dialects to portray authentic characters and settings. In literature, dialect can convey social background, personality, and emotional depth. Authors such as Mark Twain used regional dialects in their works to capture the voices of specific communities and reflect cultural realities. Similarly, modern films and television series often incorporate regional accents and dialects to enhance realism and cultural representation. This artistic use of dialect further reinforces the connection between language and identity.

In conclusion, dialects play a fundamental role in shaping cultural belonging and personal identity. They function as linguistic markers that connect individuals to their communities, histories, and cultural traditions. Through dialects, speakers express solidarity, preserve cultural knowledge, and negotiate their social identities in diverse contexts. Although dialects sometimes face social prejudice or pressure from standardized language norms, they remain essential components of linguistic and cultural diversity. In an increasingly globalized world, recognizing and valuing dialect variation is crucial for promoting cultural understanding, inclusivity, and respect for linguistic heritage. The relationship between language, dialect, and identity continues to evolve, reflecting the dynamic nature of human communication and cultural belonging.

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ENHANCING STUDENT ENGAGEMENT THROUGH THE USE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

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Annotation: This article explores the importance of using interactive teaching methods in school education to increase students' engagement and learning activity. In modern educational environments, traditional teacher-centered approaches are gradually being replaced by student-centered methodologies that emphasize participation, collaboration, and critical thinking. The study analyzes various interactive methods such as group work, discussions, brainstorming, role-playing, and problem-based learning. It also examines their impact on students' motivation, communication skills, and academic performance. Furthermore, the paper highlights the advantages and challenges of implementing interactive methods in classroom practice and provides recommendations for effective application. The findings