**MIRZO ULUG'BEK NOMIDAGI
O'ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI
JIZZAX FILIALI**

KOMPYUTER ILMLARI VA

MUHANDISLIK TEXNOLOGIYALARI

XALQARO ILMIY-TEXNIK

ANJUMAN MATERIALLARI

TO'PLAMI

2-QISM

**26-27-SENTABR
2025-YIL**

doi · Google Scholar

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI

MIRZO ULUG'BEK NOMIDAGI O'ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETINING JIZZAX FILIALI

KOMPYUTER ILMLARI VA MUHANDISLIK TEXNOLOGIYALARI
mavzusidagi Xalqaro ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to'plami
(2025-yil 26-27-sentabr)
2-QISM

JIZZAX-2025

Kompyuter ilmlari va muhandislik texnologiyalari. Xalqaro ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to'plami – Jizzax: O'zMU Jizzax filiali, 2025-yil 26-27-sentabr. 368-bet.

Xalqaro miqyosidagi ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallarida zamonaviy kompyuter ilmlari va muhandislik texnologiyalari sohasidagi innovatsion tadqiqotlar aks etgan.

Globallashuv sharoitida davlatimizni yanada barqaror va jadal sur'atlar bilan rivojlantirish bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar samarasini yaxshilash sohasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Zero iqtisodiyotning, ijtimoiy sohalarni qamrab olgan modernizatsiya jarayonlari, hayotning barcha sohalarini liberallashtirishni talab qilmoqda.

Ushbu ilmiy ma'ruza tezislari to'plamida mamlakatimiz va xorijlik turli yo'nalishlarda faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislar, olimlar, professor-o'qituvchilar, ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari va markazlarining ilmiy xodimlari, tadqiqotchilari, magistr va talabalarning ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari natijalari mujassamlashgan.

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Mazkur to'plamga kiritilgan ma'ruza tezislarining mazmuni, undagi statistik ma'lumotlar va me'yoriy hujjatlarning to'g'riligi hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar, keltirilgan takliflarga mualliflarning o'zlari mas'uldirlar.

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BRIDGING DIVIDES: THE SOCIOLINGUISTIC DYNAMICS AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF CREOLE LANGUAGE EMERGENCE

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Annotation. Creole languages represent a fascinating intersection of linguistics, history and social dynamics, showing how linguistic contact between various linguistic communities can give birth to entirely new linguistic forms. Defined as stable and entirely developed languages which emerge from the process of pidginization - where speakers of different mother tongues meet for communication purposes - the languages of runners generally develop in contexts of socio -economic and cultural interaction, often in conditions of linguistic domination and socio -political hierarchies (Thomason and Kaufman, 2023). These languages generally mix elements from several parental languages, with phonological and syntactic simplifications, as well as the lexical contributions of interaction linguistic communities. Creoles arise when these pidgin languages undergo a nativision, adopted by children as a first language in a community framework, which stabilizes and further widens their grammatical and lexical resources.

Keywords: Creole languages, pidginization, language contact, nativization, colonialism, slave trade, superstrate, substrate, sociolinguistic hierarchy, cultural identity, migration and trade.

The sociolinguistic significance of Creoles cannot be underestimated because they serve as vital clues of cultural identity and historical experience among their speakers. The emergence of Creole languages is deeply linked to colonial stories, slavery, migration and trade, reflecting the dynamics of complex power and the cultural exchanges that accompanied these historical processes. For example, the creation of

Hawaiian Creole English and various Caribbean Creoles dates back to colonial planting economies where several ethnic groups have been forcibly united, leading to the need for a common linguistic environment for communication (Rickford and McWhorter, 2017). This linguistic mixture has not only allowed an interaction between various cultural groups, but also facilitated the affirmation of a unique cultural identity which incorporated elements of all contributory languages.

In addition, the study of Creole languages provides important information on ways in which sociolinguistic factors influence the dynamics of the evolution of language and identity training. The social environment in which a Creole emerges can lead to stabilization or the continuation of the evolution of its linguistic characteristics, according to aspects such as social hierarchy, political power and ethnic relations. Creoles often serve identity markers in post-colonial societies, reflecting the socio-historical context of the communities that speak them. While the speakers of Creole languages sail in their multilingual environment, they also negotiate their identities, often oscillating between the use of Creole and the dominant language of society. This bilingualism or diglossia contributes to a complex linguistic landscape where cultural identity is multifaceted, marked both by the heritage of the community and the influence of external cultures.

In addition to their identity functions, Creole languages offer rich reasons to explore issues of social justice and linguistic rights. As they often come from marginalized communities, legitimization and acceptance of Creole languages within broader society question the dominant understanding of linguistic prestige and normalization. The study of these languages therefore requires an interdisciplinary approach which takes into account not only linguistic structures but also historical, cultural and social dimensions. The exploration of Creole languages as products from various linguistic communities allows researchers to better understand the subtleties of human communication, resilience and identity in the midst of historical upheavals and social contacts, illustrating the deep implications on cultural identity in our increasingly globalized world., The language contact occurs when speakers of different languages interact, which leads to several degrees of linguistic exchange. This phenomenon is often motivated situationally and can generate new linguistic forms, especially Creole languages, which arise as a result of prolonged contact between various linguistic communities. Understanding language contact mechanisms requires examining sociolinguistic factors that facilitate this interaction, such as migration, colonization, trade and sociocultural dynamics.

Migration has been a main driver of language contact throughout history. As people move, they bring their languages with them, they are often in environments where they must communicate with speakers of other languages. Winford (2020) postulates that migration facilitates not only the loan of lexical elements but also structural influences between languages, resulting in a change of gradual language that can finally contribute to the formation of Creole. The interaction of linguistic communities is particularly powerful when migrants coexist with speakers of dominant or colonial language, creating mature contexts for the evolution of language.

Colonization is another critical factor in the appearance of Creole languages. The colonial powers often established contact with indigenous populations, which leads to

linguistic domination and the need for communication between different groups. In these environments, the colonial language generally works as a superstrate, while local languages often maintain their structures and vocabulary, creating a Pidgin or contact language that serves for functional communicative purposes (Tria et al., 2015). During generations, as these contact languages are acquired as the first languages by subsequent generations, they evolve towards completely complete Creole languages characterized by unique and lexical grammatical rules influenced by the languages of superstrate and substrates.

Trade, similarly, has historically promoted language contact. In commercial centers where various linguistic communities converge, a pragmatic need of communication arises. This interaction can lead to the creation of Pidgins, which often evolve to more stable varieties as the need for communication becomes sustained and systematic. These environments predispose linguistic innovation, as merchants adapt their languages to facilitate the exchange of goods and services. Winford (2020) emphasizes that, in these circumstances, speakers can take grammatical words, phrases, phrases and constructions, subjecting the basis for a possible Creole formation.

In addition, social dynamics, including identity, power relations and hierarchical structures, play an important role in configuring language contact results. The state of different linguistic communities affects the degree to which languages influence each other. Communities at the lower extreme of a sociolinguistic hierarchy can adopt characteristics of the dominant language, while retaining the elements of their original languages (Tria et al., 2015). This social stratification can lead to a complex interaction between languages, where the dynamics of power shape linguistic results, often consolidated by Creole languages in different social identities.

Finally, the implications of language contact extend beyond the mere linguistic exchange; They resonate deeply within cultural identity. Creole languages often emerge as identity markers for marginalized or mixed linguistic communities, encapsulating both colonial stories and local heritage. This interaction highlights the multifaceted nature of language contact phenomena, in which linguistic evolution is both communication and social and cultural negotiations that shape human interactions. Understanding these dynamics clarifies the appearance of Creoles as products of complex sociolinguistic landscapes influenced by historical contingencies and cultural negotiations., The emergence of Creole languages is complex linked to specific historical contexts, in particular the European colonial expansions and the trade of transatlantic slaves, which catalyzed the linguistic contact environments that were both linguistically and transformative socio -cultural. These phenomena have facilitated the interactions between different linguistic communities, leading to forms of adaptive communication that in the end are crystals in distinct creole languages.

The colonial expansions, starting from the fifteenth century, established European powers in various global regions, in particular the Caribbean and West Africa. The arrival of European colonizers, characterized by the imposition of their languages and culture, led to a multilingual environment in which indigenous populations, slaveized Africans and European settlers interacted under the pressure of domination, submission and cultural exchange. Like De Sousa et al. (2019) Ascertain,

these interactions have often been marked by inequalities and power dynamics that strongly influenced linguistic developments that occur in these communities.

In the Caribbean, the economy of the seventeenth and eighteenth -century plantations required the import of slaveized Africans who were forced to work for European colonizers. The immediate operating language - a European language - was often inaccessible to slavery, leading to the creation of Pidgins: simplified communication systems that have occurred harmally from European languages, but generated grammatical structures influenced by the African slave languages. Jamaican Patois della Jamaica is an illustrative of this dynamic; Its structural bases intertwine English lexical elements with a language substrate of West Africa, reflecting the sociolinguistic environment of slavery. The need for communication between different groups, including slaves who spoke different African languages, has prompted the development of this form of speech that in the end has gained status of mother tongue.

In the same way, the coastal regions of West Africa have experienced profound linguistic changes due to the slave trafficking, in which Europeans established commercial relations that needed communication routines between different linguistic groups. The advent of trading posts and factories has created mature environments for linguistic contact, resulting in the emergence of various forms of pidgin, some of which eventually evolved into Creoli. An example is the development of the English Nigerian Pidgin, which, although a significant part of its lexical objects from English, has been deeply influenced by the linguistic characteristics of the indigenous Nigerian languages such as Yoruba and Igbo. This phenomenon underlines how the sociolinguistic context of contact, characterized by economic exploitation and cultural exchange, has contributed to the lasting influence of linguistic mixing in the region.

The implications of these historical developments extended beyond simple linguistic structures; They intimately informed the cultural identities of the communities involved. Both in Caribbean Africa and West Africa, Creoli did not emerge only as a means of communication, but as vases of identity and cultural solidarity between the marginalized groups. De Sousa et al. (2019) show that the adoption and adaptation of Creole languages have allowed submissive populations to build new social identities, resisting Eurocentric cultural impositions by affirming their linguistic uniqueness.

In many cases, Creole languages are considered "minor" or subordinated to the languages of colonial powers, strongly affected by historical contexts that positioned speakers of these languages on the periphery of social and political hierarchies. The fight for prestige and validation becomes crucial, since speakers negotiate their identities within broader social frameworks. Yakpo (2017) analyzes how language not only reflects but also builds social identities, emphasizing that linguistic options serve as group membership markers and social affiliation. In communities where Creole language acts as an ethnic identity marker, it can simultaneously encourage a sense of belonging while resisting hegemonic narratives extended by dominant linguistic groups.

In addition, within heterogeneous societies, the stratification of power leads to different levels of acceptance of Creole languages. Social elites often consider the standard languages, typically those of colonial origin, as superiors, which can lead to

the devaluation of the Creole forms used by the marginalized populations. This creates a dichotomy in which speakers of Creole languages can internalize negative perceptions, resulting in linguistic insecurity. As Yakpo argued, "the social stratification of languages implies that certain varieties acquire prestige and, therefore, become the" correct "mode of communication in formal contexts" (2017, p. 44). Consequently, this notion of prestige can dictate not only linguistic practice, but also affect socioeconomic mobility within the community.

The role of resistance should not be underestimated in the discussion of Creole languages. In many contexts, the choice to speak a Creole language can be a conscious act of challenge against colonizing forces or dominant sociocultural norms. For example, the resurgence of interest in Creole Languages of the Caribbean among younger generations reflects a recovery of identity in opposition to social pressures that favor colonial languages. This resistance is often a powerful statement of cultural heritage, unite the speakers in solidarity and establish a community defined by resilience and historical consciousness.

In addition, social stratification affects the educational and economic contexts in which Creole languages operate. Initiatives aimed at integrating Creole languages into educational systems can empower local communities and foster bilingualism, but often face opposition from authorities that can prioritize standard languages as symbols of development and modernization. Yakpo highlights the interaction of the ideology of language and socioeconomic conditions, arguing that language can be a key resource to access opportunities, thus emphasizing the need for institutional recognition and support for Creole speakers (2017).

Looking towards the future, the trajectories of Creole languages are likely to be influenced by the globalization processes which continue to have an impact on linguistic diversity. While digital communication transcends geographic barriers, the dynamics of linguistic contact will evolve, potentially leading to new forms of Creole languages or to the revitalization of those existing. In addition, while communities affirm their linguistic rights and their cultural identities in the face of homogenizing forces, Creole languages can play a central role in the movements of cultural preservation and social justice.

In summary, the confluence of linguistic contact, sociolinguistic dynamics and the historical context highlights the complexity inherent in the emergence of Creole languages. These languages not only embody the linguistic and cultural mixture of their speakers, but also serve as vital conduits to explore human identity in a world increasingly defined by interaction and exchange. The study of Creoles therefore remains an essential area for linguists, sociologists and cultural anthropologists, provoking a continuous survey on the complex relationship between language, culture and identity.

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PSIXOLOGIYA VA TEXNOLOGIYA: MUNOSABATLARNI SHAKLLANTIRADIGAN ZAMONAVIY TENDENSIYALAR

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Annotatsıya: Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda psixologiyaga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan texnologiya tendentsiyalarini ko'rib chish va raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanishda