



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

**ZAMONAVIY INNOVATSION
TADQIQOTLARNING
DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI
VA RIVOJLANISH
TENDENSIYALARI:
YECHIMLAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR
RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-TEXNIK
ANJUMAN MATERIALLARI
TO'PLAMI**



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**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA’LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**MIRZO ULUG‘BEK NOMIDAGI O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY
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**ZAMONAVIY INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLARNING DOLZARB
MUAMMOLARI VA RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI: YECHIMLAR
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“Til / so‘zlash” semantikasi. “...fikrini tarixning cheksiz hodisalaridan keltirilgan misollar bilan quvvatladi [1]”. Nutq oddiy gapirish emas, ilmiy-argumentativ diskurs “til/so‘z” birliklari: kommunikativ, intellektual ma’nolarda kengaygan.

Yuqoridagi misollar asosida aniqlanishicha, “Navoiy” romanida polisemantik leksemalar: denotativ (asosiy) ma’no + konnotativ (qo‘shimcha) ma’no asosida ishlaydi. Ko‘pincha psixologik, ijtimoiy va pragmatik qatlamlarga kengayadi, kontekst orqali yangi semantik yuklama hosil qiladi. Natijada, polisemantik birliklar romanda: badiiy tasvirni chuqurlashtiruvchi semantik mexanizm obraz ruhiyatini ochuvchi lingvopoetik vosita sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Polisemantik leksemalar romanda psixologik, ijtimoiy va siyosiy diskursda faol ishlaydi. Ular ko‘pincha: metaforik, metonimik, abstrakt kengayish orqali shakllanadi. Badiiy matnda semantik ko‘p qatlamlilikni ta’minlaydi. Natijada, “Navoiy” romanining leksik tizimi yuqori darajada polisemantik strukturaga ega diskurs sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

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THE INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH ON GLOBAL COMMUNICATION

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Annotation: This article examines the profound influence of the English language on global communication. The purpose of this study is to analyze the critical importance of English as a lingua franca in the modern interconnected world, as well as its positive and negative effects on international relations, cultural exchange, and cognitive diversity. The article discusses the unprecedented advantages created by the widespread adoption of English in international business, science, education, and technology, along with ways to prevent the problems arising from linguistic imperialism, such as the decline of indigenous languages, cultural homogenization, and the potential loss of linguistic identity.

Keywords: English language, global communication, lingua franca, linguistic imperialism, cultural exchange, cognitive diversity, globalization, international education.

Introduction: In the rapidly developing 21st century, globalization has dissolved traditional borders, making cross-cultural communication an integral part of our daily lives. At the heart of this interconnectedness lies the English language, which has evolved from a regional tongue into the undisputed global lingua franca. Today, English is no longer just the language of native speakers in the United Kingdom, the United States, or Australia; it is a present-day reality in multinational corporate boardrooms, international academic conferences, digital landscapes, and diplomatic negotiations worldwide.[1]

The promise of a unified medium for global communication is immense. Proponents envision a world where every individual, regardless of their geographical origin, can seamlessly share ideas, trade goods, and collaborate on solving global crises. Language barriers, historically a significant impediment to human progress, can be identified and overcome with unparalleled efficiency. However, today, English plays a dual role: creating unprecedented new opportunities for global citizens while simultaneously presenting significant challenges to linguistic diversity. With the help of English, individuals are able to access a broader range of complex academic topics, find international employment quickly, and benefit from a vast repository of global knowledge. At the same time, the overwhelming dominance of English can lead to serious problems, such as a decline in the usage of native languages, cultural homogenization, and a potential reduction in indigenous creative expressions.[2]

The Current Landscape of Global English: According to recent linguistic research, over 1.4 billion people globally use English in some capacity, but interestingly, the vast majority of these individuals are non-native speakers.[3] This demographic shift clearly shows that English has been deeply integrated into the modern global system as a tool of utility rather than purely of cultural heritage. According to sociolinguistic data, English is the primary language of international business, with a majority of multinational corporations—even those headquartered in non-English speaking nations—adopting it as their official corporate language. These frameworks allow professionals to quickly negotiate contracts, effectively organize cross-border teams, and receive immediate collaborative feedback in real time.

In addition, a significant percentage of global academic and scientific research is published in English. Such standardization helps optimize the dissemination of knowledge by ensuring that a medical breakthrough discovered in Japan can be immediately read, understood, and applied by a researcher in Brazil. The use of English significantly expands professionals' opportunities for independent learning and career advancement. In particular, some problems commonly found in international relations, such as misinterpretations in diplomatic treaties, can be effectively addressed through a shared, standardized lexicon.[4] As a result, global mobility increases, mutual understanding improves, and international collaborative skills develop.

The Positive Impacts: Connectivity, Science, and Economic Growth: English can positively contribute to global innovation by supporting cross-cultural idea generation and helping professionals explore new international perspectives. The widespread understanding of English assists researchers, policymakers, and business leaders in brainstorming, refining global policies, and visualizing macroeconomic concepts more effectively. This can reduce collaborative blocks and encourage nations to experiment with different diplomatic and economic approaches, leading to more innovative outcomes in global development.

Another important benefit is that English makes economic opportunities more accessible. Individuals from developing nations who acquire English proficiency can participate in the global digital economy, freelance writing, and international project development.[5] By offering a common medium, English expands the economic process and allows users from diverse backgrounds to express ideas and market their skills more confidently on the global stage. When guided by equitable educational policies, the English language can serve as a collaborative bridge rather than an instrument of exclusion.

Furthermore, a shared global language can significantly improve international decision-making by allowing for the rapid processing of information across borders. This allows global organizations (such as the UN or WHO) to make faster and more informed choices, especially in situations that require the analysis of complex, multinational data during global crises. In international education, English helps students evaluate global alternatives, compare evidence from different cultures, and approach global problems in a more organized, unified way.

The Dual Impact: Cognitive and Cultural Challenges: One of the central issues addressed in this article is the uncertain and dual impact of English dominance on the core aspects of global cultural identity and cognitive diversity. There is a significant contradiction between the language's ability to help develop international connectivity and its potential to weaken local cultures. On one hand, English can provide tools that enhance global learning and economic performance. On the other hand, the over-reliance on English might prevent societies from preserving their native linguistic structures, leading to a phenomenon known as “linguistic offloading” or language shift.[6]

Linguistic and Cultural Homogenization: Culture and language are deeply intertwined. A language carries the unique historical, emotional, and cognitive frameworks of a people. In an era of rampant globalization, preserving linguistic diversity is not just an academic pursuit but a cultural necessity. The dominance of

English can affect global cultures in different ways. For example, the internet provides a massive amount of information to users, but an overwhelming majority of this content is in English. Because of the nature of digital media, Western, English-speaking cultural norms often appear as the default or “correct” standard.[7]

The phenomenon of cultural homogenization is well-documented. A society that entirely adopts English for its media, education, and business without preserving its native tongue is not just changing its vocabulary; it is engaging in cultural outsourcing. This problem is compounded by the inherent biases present in the cultural narratives exported by dominant English-speaking nations. The global reliance on English media can perpetuate and even amplify certain societal norms while silencing indigenous narratives.

The Cognitive Cost for Non-Native Speakers: Effective communication requires not just vocabulary, but the ability to convey deep emotion, logical reasoning, and nuanced thought. In problem-solving and creative expression, the most important part is the cognitive process, which relies heavily on an individual's fluency in their internal monologue. If educational systems immediately force students to express complex ideas in a second language (English) before they have mastered native articulation, they may experience a “cognitive struggle.” [8] Consequently, their critical thinking and logical reasoning skills may be constrained by their language proficiency barrier, developing more slowly than if they were learning in their native tongue.

Creativity and Originality: Non-native students and professionals may become overly dependent on standard English phrases and ready-made Western idioms. As a result, they get used to relying on borrowed cultural concepts even when they try to create something new. This constant linguistic dependence can reduce their ability to generate original ideas that stem from their unique cultural background. Over time, indigenous creativity may become weaker, and societies may struggle to develop unique, culturally independent thoughts. Eventually, this can lead to a decline in overall global creative diversity.

Another concern is the risk of homogenized global outputs, where artistic and academic work becomes repetitive and lacks local emotional depth. Over time, constant dependence on the English language to reach a global audience may reduce a creator's willingness to take artistic risks in their native language or think beyond conventional globalized boundaries. This can lead to a decline in imaginative linguistic thinking and make it more difficult to produce authentic, culturally rooted work.

Decision Making and Independent Thought : Despite its advantages as a bridge, excessive dependence on a foreign global language can weaken independent cultural judgment. When academic and business communities rely too heavily on research and frameworks published exclusively in English, they may stop questioning the underlying cultural context of that information.[9] This can negatively affect the development of localized decision-making skills, especially among developing nations that are still building intellectual independence.

In addition, many global policies operate using English-centric frameworks, meaning non-native participants often face an invisible barrier in high-level negotiations. This lack of linguistic parity can create systemic disadvantages. Over

time, such dominance may limit critical reflection on local issues and encourage the passive acceptance of imported ideas instead of active, locally-sourced problem-solving and thoughtful cultural analysis.

Conclusion: The English language has become a powerful and influential tool in modern global communication, offering significant benefits for international trade, science, and diplomacy. It enhances access to global information, supports international cooperation, and helps improve mutual understanding by making complex cross-border dialogues easier to facilitate. A shared language also contributes to the development of global economic skills and increases overall human efficiency in the digital age.[10]

However, despite these profound advantages, the findings show that the dominance of English also brings several critical challenges. Its overwhelming presence may negatively affect cognitive and cultural development, particularly in areas such as linguistic diversity, indigenous creativity, and cultural independence. When societies rely too heavily on English to validate their academic or artistic worth, they may sacrifice the necessary cultural maintenance required for deep, native linguistic survival. This can lead to reduced cultural engagement and the weaker development of indigenous intellectual traditions. Therefore, it is important to maintain a balanced approach to the use of English in the global sphere. English should be seen as a supportive tool for international translation and cooperation, rather than a replacement for human linguistic diversity. Educators, policymakers, and global citizens need to use this tool responsibly, ensuring that they promote multilingualism and protect local languages, enhancing rather than limiting the world's cultural growth. Proper integration of English into the global framework, alongside robust support for native languages, can help maximize its benefits while minimizing its potential negative effects on human cognitive and cultural development.

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NOSIR FOZILOVNING SUJET VA KOMPOZITSIYA YARATISH MAHORATI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada o'zbek bolalar nasrining yetuk vakili Nosir Fozilovning "Saraton", "Qorxat" qissalari X.To'xtaboyevning "Sariq devni minib", "Shirin qovunlar mamlakati yoki sehrgarlar jangi" romanlari bilan qiyosiy tarzda o'rganilib, yozuvchining sujet va kompozitsiya yaratish mahorati tahlil qilindi.

Kalit so'zlar: o'zbek bolalar adabiyoti, sujet, kompozitsiya, bolalarbop sujet va kompozitsiya, sujet va kompozitsiya yaratish mahorati.

Millionlab kitobxonga yetib boradigan asar yaratish ijodkordan ulkan mehnat va mas'uliyat talab etadi. Kattalar biror badiiy asarni o'qiganida hayot haqiqatiga to'g'ri kelmaydigan fikrlarga duch kelsa, nari borsa, kitobni o'qimay qo'yishi, qo'l siltab qo'yishi, yozuvchiga nisbatan biroz e'tiroz bildirishi mumkin. Bolalar uchun ijod qiladigan ijodkor bunday xatolarga yo'l qo'yishi mumkin emas, chunki ular yosh qalblarni o'zlari yozgan asarlari bilan, birinchidan, bolalarni badiiy adabiyotga olib kirsalar, ikkinchidan, kattalar adabiyotiga o'tish uchun ko'prik vazifasini bajaradilar. Shu bois bolalar adabiyotiga nisbatanpanja orasidan qarash yaramaydi. "Bu adabiyot – hurmattalab adabiyot, e'zoztalab adabiyot. Chunki bolalar uchun yozilayotgan har bir asarda o'zing bolaga aylana olmas ekansan, u jonsiz tanaga aylanadi. Qattiqroq qilib aytganda, birovnikini olib yopishtirsangiz, yopishmay turadi, yamoq bo'ladi. Bolaning ko'ngli ham shunday. Uni sindirib bo'lmaydi"[1].