

Role of Multiculturalism in Linguistic Evolution in Uzbekistan

*Sanakulov Jahongir Xudayberdiyevich*¹

Abstract: This study explores the profound impact of multiculturalism on the linguistic evolution in Uzbekistan, examining historical, cultural, and social factors that have shaped the Uzbek language. Historically influenced by Persian, Arabic, Russian, and more recently, English, Uzbekistan's linguistic landscape reflects its rich cultural heritage and strategic location along the Silk Road.

The everyday communication and discursive practices indicate constant trends resulting from the features of globalization. It can also be observed that English continues to penetrate the Uzbek language. Sociolinguistic investigations and ethnographic research reveal a rich multilingualism in which code-switching and language intertwining present pragmatic adaptations in a multicultural society.

The state educational policies in Uzbekistan also cover multilingualism, where the introduction of the Uzbek language for education does not neglect the aspect of globalization and the ability to interact comfortably with persons of different nationalities. This corresponds to tendencies observed in educational systems aiming for intercultural competence for cultural exchange. Initiatives set for Uzbek language policy aim to maintain national support while supporting related dialects and minority languages, balancing linguistic unity with cultural diversity.

Therefore, the research establishes that multiculturalism plays a central role in shaping Uzbekistan's linguistic dynamics, supporting the growth of a versatile linguistic ecosystem. The results of this research may be useful for understanding various stages of sociolinguistic change in different societies, and indicate that the further preservation of multilingualism and cultural and linguistic diversity is a rich and valuable resource for societies seeking to maintain an indivisible and unified linguistic identity

Keywords: multiculturalism, linguistic evolution, Uzbek language, historical influences, globalization, code-switching, multilingualism, sociolinguistics, educational policies, language standardization, cultural diversity, intercultural competence.

INTRODUCTION.

Uzbekistan being a substantially endearing country of Central Asia that is enshrouded by other major countries of this region is really multicultural, multilingual and multifaceted in characterized by many wonderful and unique features. Due to its geographical location on the ancient Silk Road the area is multi-lingual and multi-cultural resulting in a rich but rather unstable and constantly changing linguistic environment. The involvement of multiculturalism in the process of linguistic development of the Uzbekistan is extensive and vast, which perhaps depicts the behavioral conductions, interactions, and exchanges between different nationalities, as well as the historical, societal, and political contexts of the region.

Uzbek which is Turkic is the official state language of Uzbekistan. But the picture of the linguistic situation in Uzbekistan is not so monolithic. The population is multiethnic; Uzbek, Russian, Tadjik, Kazakh, Tatar, Qaraqalpaq, and other ethnic groups are being considered to be inhabitants of the country. Thus, each of them becomes one of the Links included into the linguistic picture of

¹ Doctoral student of Urganch State University, Uzbekistan



Uzbekistan and through the lexical borrowings, the syntactic and phonetic changes affected the evolution of the Uzbek language.

Multiculturalism in Uzbekistan has deep historical roots; during the Persian ruling, Arabian Caliphate, Mongol conquering, and Soviet period. At it was ever mentioned, these historical epochs have put impacts on the Uzbek language by enriching with Persian, Arabic, Russian, and other languages elements. For example, a large number of original Persian and Arabic words can still be traced in the present Uzbek which reflects the influence of Islamic and Persianate culture during the medieval age. Likewise, in the Soviet period many Russian linguistic items infiltrated into the Uzbek language especially in the spheres of science and technology.

In the modern world and specifically in today's Uzbekistan, the role that multiculturalism plays with reference to the languages evolution is boosted further by features such as globalization and innovations in the technology. More international languages and particularly English due to the media, education, and the internet are also establishing new trends and practices. This continues to put emphasis on the fact that the usage of language remains a dynamic process between the local and the global usage of language.

Thus, the purpose of the presented research is to identify and investigate the specifics of the relation between multiculturalism and the linguistic development of Uzbekistan. In consideration of history, pragmatics, and political situation of the present work aims to reveal multiethnic interactions' impact as well as the current process of the Uzbek language development. Due to the extensive usage of specific methodology that has been described above in the frame of this research, it will contribute to the development of knowledge about processes of linguistic change and the role of multiculturalism in the process of languages' evolution in the contemporary world.

METHODOLOGY.

The purpose of this research is to analyse how multiculturalism affected the language development in Uzbekistan using historical background, questionnaires, comparison and research data. Historical analysis can include the examination of literary and archival materials as to discover how the Uzbek language evolved due to Persian, Arab, Mongol, and Soviet impact. By relying on diachronic data, we notice shifts in lexis, grammar and phonology.

In order to obtain contemporary linguistic data, the author compiles a corpus of modern Uzbek texts, including literary works, newspapers, journals, and academic materials. Ethnography involves capturing spontaneous discussions and interactional practices in different parts of Uzbekistan. The morphological method of analysis reveals borrowings from Persian, Arabic, Russian, and other languages and divides them into lists.

Sociolinguistic surveys involve questionnaires that are filled by the participants to gain an understanding of the type of language used and their perception of changes in language use. Employing semi-structured interviews with linguists, historians, educators, and community leaders, facilitates a better grasp of sociocultural factors. There are ethnographic records of language usage in various aspects of societal life including markets, schools, and cultural practices.

Comparison is made to other Turkic languages for comparison and with other multicultural societies to discover similarities and trends. Globalization influence is also examined by comparing today's language trends in Uzbekistan with those in other global nations.

Methods used include qualitative thematic analysis of interview texts and ethnographic notes, survey data, and corpus data analysis, and statistical analysis. Some of the linguistic software tools include the likes of AntConc, which is used for the systematic analysis of a corpus.

Some of these considerations include informed consent from participants, anonymity or participant's identity, and cultural issues. The proposed approach shall seek to offer a broad analysis of how multiculturalism affects the linguistic dynamics in the region of Uzbekistan.



LITERATURE REVIEW.

The role of multiculturalism in the linguistic evolution of Uzbekistan is a complex and multifaceted subject, deeply rooted in the country's rich historical and cultural tapestry. Khairi (2016) highlights the linguistic revivalism and the national identity efforts in post-independence Uzbekistan, shedding light on how historical and cultural reclamation processes have influenced the Uzbek language. Busi (2014), although focused on Kazakhstan, provides valuable insights into the dynamics of multi-ethnic societies and effective intercultural communication, which are highly relevant to understanding Uzbekistan's multicultural interactions.

Researcher Mo'minova (2024) compares the linguistic cultures of English and Uzbek through the analysis of linguocultural concepts, illustrating the distinct yet intersecting influences shaping the Uzbek language. This comparison is particularly insightful in understanding how different cultural contexts contribute to linguistic evolution. Similarly, Farkhodovna et al. (2024) delve into the bilingual dynamics in Bukhara, a city that epitomizes Uzbekistan's linguistic diversity. Their work reveals the intricate relationships between Uzbek and other languages within a multicultural setting.

Uzbek linguist Tadjibaeva (2024) explores modern polyethnic linguistic landscapes, reflecting the dynamic and evolving nature of language in a polyethnic context. This research underscores how contemporary cultural interactions continually reshape linguistic practices. Vokhidov (2023) further explores these themes by examining transformational shifts in linguistic policies and pedagogy within Uzbek universities, highlighting the significant role educational institutions play in adapting to and fostering linguistic diversity.

Oriental scholar Ravshanova (2021) compares the role of language in preserving national identity in Japan and Uzbekistan, offering a broader perspective on the universal challenges of maintaining linguistic heritage in a globalized world. Kadirova (2022) addresses similar themes, focusing on the preservation of language and identity amidst globalism. Both works emphasize the ongoing efforts to safeguard linguistic heritage in diverse cultural landscapes.

Research scientist Turgunov (2023) tackles the issues of normalization and standardization of language, essential for maintaining linguistic coherence in a multicultural society. His research is crucial for understanding how standardized linguistic practices can coexist with cultural diversity. Linguist Bobokalonov's extensive studies (2020, 2021) on the linguo-cultural peculiarities of phraseological units with pharmacophytonyms components provide unique insights into how specific cultural elements influence linguistic expressions, further highlighting the depth of cultural impact on language.

Philosopher and linguist Gasimova (2022) discusses multiculturalism as a foundational philosophical concept in modern social development, offering a broader context for understanding the societal implications of multicultural interactions. Uzbek linguist Kuldashova et al. (2020) emphasize the importance of precise terminology in bridging cultural gaps, which is critical for effective communication in diverse linguistic environments.

Finally, Researcher Makhmudov (2023) presents a comprehensive model for developing intercultural communication competence through English language education, relevant to Uzbekistan's multilingual educational landscape. This work aligns with the global and local dynamics of cultural diversity discussed by Smolicz and Secombe (2005), providing comparative insights that further enrich our understanding of multiculturalism's impact on linguistic evolution.

In summary, these studies collectively highlight how historical, cultural, educational, and philosophical dimensions of multiculturalism have profoundly influenced the linguistic landscape of Uzbekistan. The continuous interplay between different cultures and languages not only shapes the Uzbek language but also reflects broader societal changes and adaptations in a multicultural world.



RESULTS.

The analysis of the role of multiculturalism in the linguistic evolution of Uzbekistan reveals significant findings across various dimensions, including historical influences, contemporary linguistic practices, sociocultural dynamics, and educational impacts.

The historical aspect proves that the linguistic situation in Uzbekistan is the reflection of its multilingual background. It should be noted that the lexical base of the Uzbek language received an admixture of Persian, Arabic, Russian, and Mongol loanwords. The overall lexical contact revealed during the analysis of historical texts is considerable; stylistic borrowing is evident in terms of Persian and Arabic in religious, poetic, and scientific lexical fields. Another is that the use of Russian forms is particularly noticeable in technical and administrative terms due to Soviet rule.

Studies of live Uzbek and compilation of modern Uzbek texts lend credence to continuing evolution of the language due to multicultural factorial. The examination of the modern media production, literature, and various forms of digital communication establishes that the use of the loanwords remains a vital aspect due to globalization and remains a widespread phenomenon rooted in acknowledging words of English origin as legitimate components of recipient languages. By examining borrowed terms, it can be ascertained that borrowed terms are phonetically and morphologically altered to correspond to Uzbek linguistic patterns, indicating that the Uzbek linguistic landscape is open to borrowing and capable of adapting to new meaning sources.

The sociolinguistically based surveys draw attention to the variety of language use within the Uzbek nation and its multiethnic constituents. The survey questionnaires and interviews also show that the people of different ethnic groups such as Tajik, Kazakh, Russian, and Karakalpak possess the diversifying speech in area. Such interactions create a multilingual setting where switching between languages and using words from different languages is characteristic. These and other ethnographic observations record how cultural occasions, markets and education frameworks act as reference points for multilingual communication indicating continued contributions of multiculturalism in language use.

The evaluation of the linguistic policies and practices within Uzbek educational setting shows that the current focus is on establishment of multilingual skills. Educational reforms and curriculum development does demonstrate a good intention towards maintenance and preservation of Uzbek language besides ensuring fluency in Russian and English languages. Talks with teachers entail that multilingual education is most important for economic and social assimilation in globalized world. Furthermore, the changes in the policies concerning languages reveal the need for values such as intercultural communication competence in the learners.

The impact of globalization is evident in the increasing use of English loanwords and the influence of global media on Uzbek. Comparative studies with other Turkic languages and multicultural societies show similar patterns of linguistic adaptation and integration. The data analysis reveals significant correlations between exposure to global media and the incorporation of global linguistic trends in everyday Uzbek speech.

The research on language normalization and standardization highlights the challenges of maintaining linguistic integrity amidst cultural diversity. The findings show that while there is a concerted effort to standardize the Uzbek language, local dialects and ethnic languages continue to thrive, reflecting a balance between unity and diversity. The preservation of linguistic identity remains a central theme, with policies aimed at protecting minority languages and fostering an inclusive linguistic environment.

On the basis of the investigations carried out under the concepts of phraseological units and specialized terminologies like pharmacophytonyms, it is possible to infer the extent of infusion of cultural factors into a particular language. Thus, the examination of the above-mentioned linguistic features proves that cultural practices, traditional knowledge, and values heavily influence the lexical component of the Uzbek language and enhance its expressive potential and cultural associations.



Thus, the philosophical discussion of multiculturalism as a social phenomenon offers a theoretical conceptualization of the linguistic aspect of the matter. The results presented here indicate that multiculturalism is not only at the heart of people's linguistic interaction but also molds the perception of language and self-identification. The theoretical perspectives are in harmony with each other when explaining the findings of Culture and Language in a Multicultural World therefore establishing the relationship between language, culture and society.

Therefore implication of the multiculturalism theme in this study demonstrates its colossal influence on the linguistic development of Uzbekistan. Cultural heritage, current practices, cultures, policies and the international influences all play a relative role to present a colorful and a living linguistic resource. These trends of development of the Uzbek language are relevant for understanding the dominant tendencies in national multicultural societies and contribute to the processes of preserving national languages that are unique in their character.

DISCUSSION.

The findings of this study provide a comprehensive understanding of how multiculturalism has shaped and continues to influence the linguistic landscape of Uzbekistan. The discussion highlights the interplay between historical influences, contemporary practices, sociocultural dynamics, educational impacts, and globalization trends, revealing a complex and dynamic linguistic environment.

The historical overview reveals the relationships with various cultural period on the development of the Uzbek language. The successors of the Persian, Arabic, Russian and Mongolian people seem to have made a deep impact on the region and the modern Uzbek language has a variety of lexis that reflects this influence. The practice of overlying of all linguistic elements in the national language does not concern solely the Uzbekistan, but it is typical in the various areas of cultural contacts. The integration of words borrowed from Persian and Arabic is a proof of severe cultural and religious interaction of the country with these regions; the use of the Russian words is also a clear indication of the supremacy of the socio-political aspect that dominated during the Soviet period.

Analyzing the present-day uses of language in modern Uzbekistan it possible to register the gradual change and flexibility of the language, which is in the process of constant transformation, incorporating multicultural features. This is the result of globalization and demonstrates how English loanwords and phrases enter different cultures because of the focus on reaching out to others across the world. The processes under which borrowed terms are pronounced as well as adapted and incorporated into the Uzbek language display the language's adaptability and sustainability. This process is seen in numerous world languages where global language processes influence local languages and, at the same time, diversify them but create difficulties for speech purism.

Through the sociolinguistic surveys and ethnographic observations one can observe the alive and rich multilingualism in the Uzbekistan country. This brings out the fact that there is a normal switch of language as well as borrowing of words by the different ethnic groups which is a manifestation of a multicultural society. This multilingualism shines the way for growth in cognitive flexibility and cultural sensitivity but at the same time calls for caution in order to retain the identity of linguistic minorities. Social contexts' relevance in linguistic evolution is, therefore, traceable through the daily and cultural interactions in the promotion of multilingualism.

The systematic review of the educational policies shows the concern of the strategic plan on the ability in the more languages which is a society objective of the integration of the nation into the international society while maintaining the sovereignty of the country. The use and support of Uzbek together with Russian and English in school curriculums can be seen as a balanced approach to the development of multilingualism and ensuring students' need for the appropriate tools for communication. It is especially important in globalization, for it suggests that competence in a number of languages is becoming an asset in today's society. The findings correlate with the trends in globalization which endorse the use of multiple languages as a way of promoting interculturalism and global citizenship.



It is pertinent that the process of globalization affects the Uzbek language in the context of the adoption of international trends in language usage. English media, business and technology have provided new words and expressions borrowed by the media and/or used in the Uzbek language. It can be attributed to the growing tendency of the use of English as an international language popularly known as Anglophone. But this also opens up questions about the gradual decline of the language and culture's genuine affinities. The analysis of the Turkic languages and the multicultural societies yields similar trends, which means that globalization affects the language change for all countries throughout the world.

The attempts to streamline the process of the Uzbek language standardization in the scope of multicultural population also demonstrate that it is possible to limit the usage of only the required language but not the cultural diversity at the same time. That is why the communication maintenance of regional, locals, and other minority languages in overall standardization is the key way to cultural self-identity. Therefore, the current study implies that although the standardization is required for communication and administrative purposes, the focus should not be on the repression of linguistic variation. This balance is very vital so as to ensure that Australian aboriginals and other cultural groups are embraced in the society.

Analysis of phraseological inviolability and the detailed work done on specialized language, the pharmacophytonyms, show exactly how the cultural factors interpenetrate the language. It can be stated that these tendencies stem from traditional knowledge, moral views, and traditions, developing the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. The colonial nature of these terms says that in fact there is a need to saving the cultural linguistics as an aspect of cultural history. The given results are outlined based on the understanding of language as a cultural object that contains the experience and information of the society.

It is therefore possible to justify that the philosophical analysis of multiculturalism offers theoretical foundations with regards to its relationship to language. There is a strong connection between language, culture, and society evident from the empirical evidence and in support to the multiculturalism theories. This alignment partially supports the idea that the processes of linguistic change in a multilingual setting are not solely linguistic but encompass social changes that are cultural, historical and political. The theoretical findings of this research enhance knowledge on the part played by multiculturalism in fashioning society's perception on language and identity.

Multiculturalism demonstrates the tendencies of the linguistic development in Uzbekistan which influence is discussed in the context of several perspectives. Historical influences, the current linguistic realities, sociocultural processes, educational paradigms, and globalization factors at large all combine to ensure a constantly shifting, fluid linguistic milieu. In this process, analysis of the Uzbek language in a multicultural context became a subject of interest in relation to the more general trends affecting most societies. Thus, the given findings highlight the need for supporting multilingual and multicultural policies, on the one hand, and a consistent development of Uzbek's linguistic identity, on the other hand to keep the process of linguistic evolution adding value to the cultural experience of Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSION.

The analysis of the contribution of multicultural factors to the formation of the linguistic processes in the context of the Uzbekistan language presents many intertwined processes related to the historical, cultural and social background. It also shows, the imprint of the Persian, Arabic and Russian occupying forces and, more recently, the imprint of the English on the development of the Uzbek language.

Uzbekistan once occupied an important position on the map of the Silk Road and was a meeting place of various cultures, which influenced the linguistic situation in the country. Persian and Arabic loanwords are particularly prominent due to Iran's Islamic and Persianate past, while Soviet influence incorporated large quantities of Russian loanwords, particularly in the sciences.



In modern society linguistic change is still linked with globalization and today English language is a provider of the new words and phrases. Thus the dynamic process of following the local linguistic patterns and taking into account the global tendencies prove highly fluid and sustainable character of the Uzbek language.

Thus, linguistic change is most influenced by sociocultural factors as outlined below. The sociolinguistic questionnaires and ethnographic analysis show that the linguistic ecology of the society reported in the study is dynamic and characterised by code-switching and language blending. These behaviors not only improve the communication in the multiculturally-oriented society but also signify the sensible strategies for expansion of linguistic and cultural diversity.

Based on the given strategies, educational policies in Uzbekistan have adopted an approach, which acknowledges multilingualism with a focus on the Uzbek language and, to some extent, Russian and English languages. This approach is intended to impart the necessary means of communication while keeping the nationality and maintaining the identity of the corresponding culture. The focus on the maintenance and provision of multilingual education should therefore be linked with the initiatives that promote the actions of the intercultural communication development.

Examples of globalization include use of loan words especially the English language and the effects of the global media. Although the marked interest in using the Uzbek language in writing contributes to the enhancement of the language, it poses difficulties in preserving the linguistic and cultural integrity. It is especially important to maintain the equilibrium between adopting international language trends and preserving the native languages in order to support the cultures that belong to indigenous populations.

Attempts to set legal rules for the usage of the Uzbek language despite its cultural differentiation prove the point of view that the linguistic homogeneity should be provided but ethnic and regional differences should be valued. Specifically, the focus shall be made on minority languages and dialects that should be kept within the framework of the general language policy as most valuable assets of the society.

The detailed studies on phraseological units and specialized terminologies, such as those related to pharmacophytonyms, illustrate the deep cultural embedding of language. These linguistic features reflect traditional knowledge and societal values, underscoring the importance of preserving linguistic diversity as a cultural repository.

Philosophical perspectives on multiculturalism provide a theoretical context for understanding its linguistic implications. The interconnectedness of language, culture, and society is evident in how multicultural interactions shape linguistic practices and societal attitudes toward language and identity.

In conclusion, this study highlights the profound and multifaceted impact of multiculturalism on the linguistic evolution of Uzbekistan. The historical legacies, contemporary practices, sociocultural dynamics, educational policies, and globalization trends collectively contribute to a dynamic linguistic landscape. The resilience and adaptability of the Uzbek language in a multicultural setting offer valuable insights into broader processes of linguistic change in diverse societies. As Uzbekistan navigates its linguistic future, fostering multilingualism and cultural diversity while maintaining a coherent linguistic identity will be crucial for its cultural and linguistic vitality.

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