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GLOBALIZATION: NATION AND LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT OR CRISIS

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ABSTRACT

This article will cover the issues of the development of Nations and their national languages in the context of globalization. Problems in this area will be analyzed, important conclusions and recommendations will be made for the development of the nation and tiling.

KEYWORDS

Globalization, Nation,
Language, Development,
Crisis, International
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Introduction.

The most unique and perfect wealth of each nation in its historical development, the art of which is its language. In all respects, the whole homeland of this people in a civilized language is ravaged. For this reason, language is the fate, Spirit, way of life of the people. Therefore, every nation cares for the development of its native language, tries to strengthen the legal framework of the development of its own language.

According to UNESCO, at the moment there are around 7000 languages on earth. UNESCO from 2001 year began to protect not only the cultural monuments and buildings, but also the oral and intangible heritage of the peoples (from the same sentence, languages) around the world. He compiled a red book and map of the languages of the disappearing world with the aim of preserving languages and paying attention to government leaders as well as the general public. According to him, up to the end of the 21st century 2500 of these languages will disappear. In simple terms, the 40-45 percent of their current available languages are lost. More precisely, every two weeks one language becomes a dead language. It falls on any continent of the world. In particular, 200 units in Europe, 250 units in Africa, 200 units in the Pacific region, 136 units in Russia (udmurt language, Chukotka language, etc.), 14 units in Central Asia (Dongan language, ayrut language, voxon language, Shogun language, fasting language, etc.), 18 languages in Turkey are included in this list.

Accordingly, each nation and country try also to make a variant of its language, its wide application in international relations, in a certain sense, to "rule" over the languages of other states. Because language is a symbol of this country and people. If its language is widely used at the international level, an important factor will also be created for the development of this nation.

Indeed, if the international economic, political, legal, cultural prestige of one state increases, the sphere of its influence in international relations begins to exceed other states. These aspects are also reflected in his language and influence the languages of other countries, actively using them on a global scale, he

begins to try to obtain the status of an international language. Accordingly, the issue of the international legal status of languages has gained an active meaning in the history of mankind since ancient times.

Methods.

One of the most widely used international languages for the first time on earth is the Chinese language. Then the task was performed by the ancient Greek language. Alexander Makedonsky "took" the Greek language from Central Asia to the African states. For more than a thousand years he served as the official language of the country of Byzantium. Later, instead of Greek, Latin as an international language came to the field. It served as the official language in the ancient Roman Empire. Even after the collapse of the ancient Roman state, the Latin language did not "fall" from the international arena, it began to serve humanity as the language of science, culture and progress now.

After the Latin language in Europe, approximately 200 years after the era of the French king Ludovika XIV, the French language was used as a diplomatic language. And the Italian language began to be used as a means of treatment of the republics of the Apennine Peninsula. The German language was used in many German kingdoms and principalities. With the rise of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the German language begins to be used as a popular language.

With the arrival of the US on the field as a state, mutual rivalry between French and English arose. The US leadership began to work tirelessly to recognize and apply English as an international language. And the French leadership was not only a supporter of the use of the French language in international relations and did not want English to be widely used. At first, such fights were hidden, happened, it was not said openly. In 1919, when signing the Versailles peace treaty, this situation became evident. Conference Francian Premier Minister J. Referring to the fact that the French language was used as an international language for around 200 years, cleans demanded that the conference be conducted only in French. Premier Minister of Great Britain D. Lloyd George and US President Wilson considered that more than 170 million inhabitants on earth speak English, demanding that the conference also use English as an international language, and they spoke English. From this period, English began to be used as an international language.

Indeed, throughout the history of mankind, each state has made efforts to spread its language widely. Even some countries have put direct pressure on this issue. As an example, it is possible to cite the movement of Germany before the first World War.

It is known that during this period, English and French were in a high position in the international arena. It is for this reason that in the German media it was encouraged that the German language was superior to English and French, the 20th century was the age of German, so that the peoples of the whole world, especially the English and Franks, should learn German.

Results and Discussion.

Thus, the number of languages used in international relations has increased. At the Vienna Congress, which was held in 1815 year, only French was used, at the Versailles peace conference in 1919 year, French and English were recognized as international languages. At the Paris Peace Conference held in 1946 year, English, French and Russian were used as the official language.

In the Islamic world, the Arabic language has fulfilled this task for many centuries. In the VII-VIII centuries, in the process of the emergence and development of Islam, the Arabic language served as the language of Science and culture for many centuries, mainly in the life of the peoples of the East. He came to the field as a common language in a large territory from Spain to Iraq and Yemen.

The Turkic language, which was the basis of the Uzbek and Turkish languages before and at the beginning of the BC, was also widely used as an international language in the East. It spread widely as an international language in the Far East - from the tatar Strait, in the West-to the Danai-yu Mediterranean Sea, in the north - from Siberia, in the south - to the Indian Tibet. In addition, in the X-XU1 centuries BC, the Turkic language served as the main state language on three continents - Asia, Eastern Europe, and North Africa, as well as the main international and country languages.

One of the most important aspects associated with language problems in international relations is the issue of the international legal status of languages. Because now not all languages in the world are equally used in the field of international relations. Some of them are actively used as an international language in the world system of international relations, while most of them are practically not used because they do not have the status of an international language.

It is noted that at the moment there are about seven thousand languages on Earth, which can be divided into three types according to their status from a legal point of view:

- 1) languages with international language status (English, French, Russian, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese);
- 2) languages that have the status of the state language of a country (Hindi, Uzbek, Turkish, Kazakh, Persian);
- 3) local languages (languages such as Nenes, Khakas, Bashkir).

The United Nations recognized English, French, Russian, Spanish, Arabic and Chinese as an international language and international relations are conducted mainly in these languages.

Each of the UN specialized departments has its own official language for the purpose of using these languages equally. In the food and Agricultural Organization-English; in the World Health Organization - English and French; in the International Monetary Fund - English; in the International Union of electrical relations - English, Spanish, French; in the International Organization of Civil Aviation - English, French, Russian, Spanish; in the International Postal Union-French languages; in the International Labor Organization-English and French are used as official languages.

In addition, in the UN International Labor Organization, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, Russian are widely used as working languages. International Amnesty is issued in English, French, Spanish and Arabic.

The official language of UNESCO was originally French and English, followed by Spanish, Russian, Arabic and Chinese. Accordingly, at present, English, French, Russian, Spanish, Arabic and Chinese are recognized as international languages and international relations are conducted in these languages.

In addition, in which country the UNESCO General Conference was held, it became customary to use the language of that state also at the conference. The main edition of UNESCO "Courier UNESCO" is prepared in thirty-five languages and distributed to almost all countries of the world.

The International Court carries out its activities in French and English. Also, if the parties to the court want to leave in their national languages and apply, they will be given this right. In such cases, the interested party answers the given oral questions in one of the official languages. The court consists of 15 judges, they belong to different nationalities in terms of origin, and accordingly their native language is also different. But each of them is obliged to know official international languages.

Currently, the number of international organizations and non-governmental organizations is increasing day by day. All of them have official and working languages. In 1985, the International Academy of Sciences was established in San Marino. Esperanto, English and French are its official languages.

Apparently, language issues are also important in international relations, and each state tries to recognize its language in international relations. It turns out that his language is the official language in international organizations. In such cases, international practice often leads to a compromise. That is, this language is included in the number of working languages, and not the official language of any international organization. For example, if the official language of the UN International Labor Organization is English and French, then the working language is Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, Russian.

In general, a lot of work has been done by scientists from all over the world on the language of international relations. Many scientific research works, brochures and articles have been written in this area. Among these studies, the English scientist A.Ostrover's scientific booklet "language, law and diplomacy" (it consists of two parts and consists of 963 pages) holds a special place. The main emphasis in this booklet will be on the identification of the diplomatic language and its specific features. Also, the language of international law is sufficiently studied in it from a scientific and theoretical point of view¹.

At the same time A. Some of Ostrover's views expressed in terms of the language of international law are quite controversial. In particular, when analyzing the language of international law, the scientist comes to the conclusion that neither the sovereignty of a country, nor the print of the equality of the state, can hinder the acquisition of the status of a legal official language of a language in the future.

True, in some countries, the acquisition of the official language status of a single language may not be related to the sovereignty and equality printship of the same state. But in most cases, the state will have its own state language, if it is independent.

In general, the concepts of State independence and the state language are twin concepts, which refer to each other. Mahal of the command to be the second without one. This can be attributed to many examples from history.

¹ Ostrover A. Language, Law and Diplomacy. 2 vol. Philad., 1965, 963 p.; Moore J. Digest of International Law. Vol. V.Wash., 1906. P.180.; Umozurike U. Unequal in Eyes of Law // Afrika Now. 1985. March. P. 33.

Both lawyers and linguists on the issue of legal language in the scientific literature have made observations from the point of view of their science. But studies in the field of science of the language of international law, that is, at the same time, both within the framework of legal and linguistic knowledge, constitute a drawback.

To languages that have received the status of the state language of a country: English (in countries such as the United States, Great Britain, Canada); German (in countries such as Germany, Austria); French (in France); Italian-Yan (Italiyada); Russian (in Russia); Spanish (in Spain); Dutch (in Holland); Japanese (in Japan); Chinese (in China); Korean (in the states of South and North Korea); Indian (in Hindis-ton); Arabic (in); languages such as Turkish (in Turkey) can be cited as examples. The legal status of such languages is obscured in these countries, the whole activity of the state is carried out in this language, and, in turn, the state provides all the conditions for the development of these languages. This is the most important primary task of the right in the development of language.

It can be seen that the problem of state language plays an important role in every state. In almost all countries, one or more languages is defined as the state language. The whole activity of the state language is carried out in this language. All enterprises, organizations and departments of the institution are conducted in the same language. The state cares for the variant of this state language. In general, the state language is an important sign of statehood, but this does not mean that it must be a state language in order for it to be a state. There are some states in which there is no state language.

But in many developed countries, a certain language is defined as a state language. For example, German, French, Italian in Switzerland; Finnish and Swedish in Finland; English and French in Canada; German in Austria is defined as the state language.

In some countries, however, along with the national language, the languages that are present in the Ilgar (English, French, Russian) are also used temporarily, including in its constitution after the liberation of India in 1950 year, the Indian language was defined as the state language.

Many languages in the world do not have the status of neither international language nor state language. They are referred to as local languages. Languages that can be exterminated by UNESCO in the 21st century are mainly indigenous languages.

Conclusion.

In general, in the last century in the world science, special attention was paid to the issues of law and language, their influence on each other, many scientific research works are being carried out. This sphere appears at the intersection point of the subjects of jurisprudence and Linguistics and is referred to as "yurislingvistika", "legal linguistics". Because with the aim of continuous improvement of legal language and legal speech issues, consistent development of a certain knowledge in this field, stimulation of scientific research work related to the theory of legal language and legal speech and training of mature qualified personnel in this field, it is worthwhile to establish a new scientific direction called "Yurislingvistika" in jurisprudence.

This, first of all, provides a great foundation for the development of the legal language and the theory of legal speech. Secondly, it serves for the improvement of the activities of the country's legislative power. Thirdly, an important basis is created for the continuous training of lawyers, who are mature in all respects, including highly professional speech.

Proceeding from the essence of the issue, it is worthwhile to introduce the following issues into the object of study of the scientific direction "Yurislingvistika":

- absolute improvement of the theory of legal language, linguistics of legislation and methodology of legislation;
- to create a model of legal language on the basis of in-depth scientific and theoretical analysis of legal language and its components;
- to study the problems of legal terminology on an in-depth scientific basis;
- to identify methods of expression that hinder the development of law in practice, create difficulties for the application of the law;
- development of methodological bases of expression of legal norms;
- dealing with problems of law translation;
- scientific-theoretical analysis of the theory of legal speech;

- to define the scientific bases of such training courses as "judicial notarization", "social speaking communication", "problems of speech and truth in court", "Art of speech in jurisprudence" related to professional activity of the lawyer staff.

To study these issues on a fundamental basis, in order to develop the science of "yurislingvistika" in Uzbekistan <http://yurislingvistika.ukit.me/> we have set up a web page. Scientists and researchers can get acquainted with News, scientific research works, textbooks and brochures in the world and Uzbekistan science on this website.

Therefore, each nation tries to give its language the status of a state language and an international language, based on jurislingvistical knowledge. And the countries that belong to one language family also form some cooperation councils with the aim of further development of economic, social, political and cultural cooperation between the states. In this sense, the summit of Turkic-speaking heads of State was organized in 1992 on the initiative of the late President of Turkey Turgut Ozal. And the Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic-speaking states was established in Baku in 2009, which included Azerbaijan, Turkey, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. The number of its member countries, interest in the Assembly is growing.

President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev and Prime Minister of the Republic of Hungary Viktor Orban attended the sixth summit of the Turkic-speaking countries Cooperation Council, which was held on September 3, 2018 in the Chulpan ota City of Kyrgyzstan. Speaking at the summit, the president of Uzbekistan noted that Uzbekistan is consistently developing cooperation with the Turkic-speaking countries, first of all, with the countries of the army, with great hope and confidence in the future of this international structure. Uzbekistan officially joined the Council of Turkic-speaking states in September 2019. On November 11-12, 2021, the 8th Summit of the Cooperation Council of Turkic speaking countries (Turkic Council) was held in Istanbul. The council decided to rename the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking countries as the organization of Turkic states.

In general, in order to preserve and further develop the language and nation in the conditions of globalisation among the peoples of the world today, to expand international integration between states, in our opinion, the following issues should be paid special attention:

First of all, in the conditions of the current globalism, it is worthwhile to note that language is the most important and symbolic sign of the nation, that without a language there would not be a nation, nor would not be. This gives him the right, as one of his highest values, to take care of the national language, its development in a constitutional and legal sense. This is a legal situation.

Secondly, each state wants its own language to be used as an international language, its own language to dominate other languages in a certain sense. Because the recognition of this language in the international arena is primarily the pride of this country and nation. Its language is widely used by other nations, which means that the role of this nation within the nations is considered to be somewhat higher. Therefore, if its language is widely used at the international level, an important factor will be created for the development of this nation.

In addition, today the main languages that belong to the Turkic languages family (Uzbek, Turkish, Ozorbayjon, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen) have the status of the state language, which is mainly used in the domestic activities of the country. They are not universally recognized by the UN as an international language, such as English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Chinese. Therefore, it is worthwhile to consider giving the above-mentioned Turkic languages the status of an international language legally established by the UN.

In order to further develop Turkic-speaking countries, it is desirable to further develop economic, socio-political and cultural integration within the framework of the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking countries. Bunda should pay special attention mainly to the study of Turkic languages, in particular the origin of ancient historically rich sources, the study of harmonious and distinctive aspects between Turkic languages.

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