

**THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE NATIVE LANGUAGE IN MODERN
COMMUNICATION**

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Abstract: This article analyzes the role and importance of the native language in modern communication. In the twenty-first century, when information exchange has accelerated and digital communication tools have expanded significantly, the native language plays a crucial role in shaping individual thinking, preserving national identity, and strengthening social unity. The article examines grammatical categories, stylistic possibilities of language, the role of literature in language development, and the issues of preserving and improving the native language in the context of globalization. It also discusses the influence of the Internet, mass media, and social networks on language norms and substantiates the need to develop speech culture within the education system.

Keywords: native language, communication, national identity, social unity, grammatical categories, literary language, speech culture, literature, globalization.

The native language is one of the most essential foundations of the spiritual, cultural, and social development of any nation. It is not merely a tool of everyday communication, but also a powerful means of shaping human consciousness, preserving collective memory, and transmitting national values from one generation to another. Through language, individuals learn to perceive the world, organize their thoughts, express emotions, and establish relationships with other members of society. For this reason, the native language occupies a central place in the development of both the individual and the community.

In modern society, the importance of language has become even more evident due to the rapid expansion of communication technologies. The development of mass media, digital platforms, mobile communication, and social networks has transformed the way people interact, exchange information, and construct social meaning. In such an environment, the native language serves not only as a communicative instrument but also as a cultural marker that protects national identity and maintains social cohesion. As the speed of communication increases, the need to preserve linguistic accuracy, clarity, and expressiveness becomes more urgent.

The native language also plays a decisive role in cognitive development. A person's thinking process is closely connected with the language through which ideas are formed and articulated. Linguistic structures help individuals classify reality, understand abstract concepts, and participate in intellectual discourse. In this sense, language is not only a reflection of thought but also a mechanism through which thought develops. Therefore, protecting and enriching the native language means supporting the intellectual and moral development of society as a whole.

In the era of globalization, communication among nations has intensified, and the influence of foreign languages has expanded significantly. This process creates broad opportunities for intercultural dialogue, scientific exchange, and economic cooperation. At the same time, however, it may also weaken the role of the native language in certain domains, especially in digital communication, education, and professional discourse. The increasing use of foreign lexical units, hybrid expressions, and simplified online language may negatively affect literary norms and speech culture if not approached critically and responsibly.

Another important issue is that the native language functions as the main repository of a nation's history, traditions, worldview, and artistic heritage. Literary works, folklore, proverbs, and classical texts reflect the unique mentality of a people and preserve their spiritual identity. If the position of the native language weakens, the connection between generations may become fragile, and valuable elements of cultural heritage may gradually be lost. Therefore, the preservation and development of the native language should be considered not only a linguistic task but also a cultural, educational, and strategic priority.

In contemporary communication, the role of the native language extends to various spheres, including education, science, public administration, literature, media, and technology. Its active and correct use in these fields determines the level of national development and cultural independence. Special attention should be paid to the development of terminology, the promotion of speech culture, and the adaptation of language to new technological realities without losing its national essence.

The native language is one of the fundamental factors that determine the spiritual, cultural, and social development of any society. Language serves as the main means through which a person thinks, feels, understands oneself, and interacts with others. Especially in the conditions of modern communication, when mass media, the Internet, mobile communication, and social networks are developing rapidly, the position of the native language becomes even more significant.

In today's era of globalization, communication among nations has intensified and the influence of foreign languages has increased. However, the role of the native language in social life does not diminish. On the contrary, from the perspective of preserving national thinking, spiritual heritage, and historical memory, the development of the native language becomes an urgent issue. Therefore, it is important to analyze the role and significance of the native language in modern communication on a scientific basis.

The Native Language as the Foundation of Thinking and Communication

Language is one of the key factors in the formation of human thinking. A person understands reality, events, and social relations primarily through language. The clarity, logic, and consistency of thought expression largely depend on the possibilities of language. In this sense, the native language is not only a means of communication but also an important factor in the intellectual development of the individual.

The grammatical structure of language ensures the precision of thought. In particular, grammatical categories such as tense, mood, voice, and case help to convey subtle meanings. For example, the tense category of the verb indicates when an action takes place, while mood expresses the speaker's intention or attitude. Case endings define the syntactic relations between sentence parts. This, in turn, ensures communicative clarity and effectiveness.

The Native Language and National Identity

The native language is the most important means of preserving a nation's historical memory, spiritual heritage, and cultural values. Every nation expresses its mentality, worldview, customs, and mode of thinking through language. Therefore, preserving and developing the native language is closely connected with maintaining national identity.

Language also plays an irreplaceable role in strengthening national unity. One of the main factors that unites a people around common values and shared goals is their language. In a society where attention to the native language declines, the risk of spiritual fragmentation may arise. For this reason, increasing the prestige of the native language remains one of the priority tasks in state policy, education, and public life.

Modern Communication and Language Norms

Communication in the twenty-first century is characterized by speed, brevity, and interactivity. Internet networks, messengers, blogs, and social platforms have expanded the sphere of everyday language use. However, this process has also led to certain negative tendencies. In particular, abbreviations, mixed-language expressions, spelling mistakes, and violations of stylistic norms affect the purity of the literary language.

Especially in the speech of young people, the excessive use of foreign lexical units, the inappropriate use of dialect elements in written communication, and the violation of grammatical norms can negatively influence language culture. Therefore, in modern communication it is essential to preserve the normative form of the native language, popularize literary language rules, and develop speech culture.

The Role of Literature and Creative Writing

Literature is an important field that demonstrates the richness, beauty, and expressive possibilities of the native language. Through literary works, the lexical layer of language becomes richer, figurative means of expression develop, and stylistic diversity emerges. Literature not only preserves language but also enriches it aesthetically and transmits it from generation to generation.

The works of great thinkers such as Alisher Navoi and Abdulla Avloni show that the native language is not only a means of communication but also a symbol of national pride and spiritual progress. Modern literature also contributes to language development by expressing the spirit of the time, new concepts, and social realities through the native language.

The Strategic Importance of the Native Language in Education

Strengthening the status of the native language in modern communication primarily depends on the education system. In schools and higher educational institutions, it is necessary to teach students the norms of literary language, speech culture, stylistic literacy, and vocabulary development thoroughly. In the digital age, the quality of oral and written speech remains one of the main indicators of young people's communicative competence.

At the same time, expressing new concepts in science, technology, and innovation through the native language and improving terminology on a national basis are also important strategic tasks. If new scientific concepts are not properly expressed in the native language, the functional possibilities of the language may gradually narrow. Therefore, the activity of the native language in modern communication is determined by the degree of its use in scientific, political, cultural, and technological spheres.

In conclusion, the native language is a strong foundation of individual thinking, national identity, and social unity in the conditions of modern communication. Language shapes the thinking process of a person, regulates social relations, and serves to preserve national values. Although the expansion of communication tools in the digital era increases the sphere of language use, it also strengthens the need to preserve its normative form.

Therefore, preserving, enriching, and developing the native language requires coordinated efforts of state policy, the education system, literature, and mass communication. Observing the norms of the literary language, improving speech culture, developing terminology, and strengthening the position of the native language in science and technology are essential conditions of national progress. Attention to the native language is, in fact, attention to the future of the nation.

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