



uslublarini va urf-odatlarini hurmat qilgan tashkilotlar global bozor sharoitida barqaror rivojlanadi. Madaniyatlararo sezgirlik nafaqat muloqotni yaxshilaydi, balki ishonchni mustahkamlaydi va kompaniya obro’sini oshiradi. Shu sababli, har bir inson, ayniqsa rahbarlar va tadbirkorlar, madaniyatlararo bilim va sezgirlikni o’z faoliyatining ajralmas qismi sifatida rivojlantirishi zarurdir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. Hofstede, G. (2010). *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
2. Hall, E. T. (1976). *Beyond Culture*. New York: Anchor Books.
3. Trompenaars, F., & Hampden-Turner, C. (1997). *Riding the Waves of Culture: Understanding Cultural Diversity in Business*. London: Nicholas Brealey Publishing.
4. Samovar, L. A., Porter, R. E., & McDaniel, E. R. (2014). *Communication Between Cultures*. Boston: Cengage Learning.
5. Ting-Toomey, S. (1999). *Communicating Across Cultures*. New York: The Guilford Press.
6. G’afurov, A., & Abdurahmonova, D. (2020). *Xalqaro biznes madaniyati*. Toshkent: TDIU nashriyoti.
7. Karimova, Z. (2021). *Madaniyatlararo muloqot va kommunikatsiya asoslari*. Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya nashriyoti.
8. Интернет манба: <https://www.businessculture.org> – International Business Culture Guide (kirish sanasi: 01.11.2025).

GLOBALLASHUV DAVRIDA INGLIZ TILINING VARVARIZATSIYASI

Burxonov Mehruz Saloxiddin o’g’li

Samarqand davlat universiteti Urgut filiali stajyor – o’qituvchisi, O’zbekiston

Email: burxonovmehruz819@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilining barbarizatsiya hodisasi zamonaviy globalizatsiya kontekstida tahlil qilinadi. Xalqaro – madaniyatlararo o’zaro ta’sir, raqamli kommunikatsiya va ingliz tilining global lingva franka sifatida kengayishi qanday qilib yangi lingvistik shakllarning paydo bo’lishiga va an’anaviy normativlarning zaiflashishiga olib kelganligi o’rganiladi. Tadqiqot bu jarayonning lingvistik, ijtimoiy-madaniy va pedagogik jihatlarini tahlil qiladi, innovatsiyalar va tilning barqarorligi o’rtasidagi muvozanatni o’rganadi. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, ta’lim va global kommunikatsiyadan olingan misollar asosida maqola barbarizatsiyani tilning pasayishi sifatida emas, balki globalizatsiya davrida tilning dinamik ravishda rivojlanishining ko’rsatkichi sifatida namoyon bo’lishini ta’kidlaydi. Tadqiqot natijalari, tilda aniq tushunishni saqlagan holda, global ingliz tilida xilma-xillikni qabul qilishni ta’minlovchi ongli yondashuvni o’qitish va siyosatni shakllantirish zarurligini ko’rsatadi.

Kalit so’zlar: barbarizatsiya, globalizatsiya, ingliz tili, gibridlashuv, lingvistik evolyutsiya, sotsiolingvistika

BARBARIZATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

Burkhonov Mekhriz Salokhiddin Ugli

Intern – teacher at the Urgut Branch of Samarkand State University, Uzbekistan

Email: burxonovmehruz819@gmail.com

Abstract: This article examines the phenomenon of the *barbarization* of the English language in the context of modern globalization. It explores how cross-cultural interaction, digital communication, and the expansion of English as a global lingua franca have led to the emergence of hybrid linguistic forms and the erosion of traditional norms. The study analyses linguistic, sociocultural, and pedagogical dimensions of this process, focusing on the balance between innovation and linguistic stability. Drawing on examples from social media, education, and global communication, the paper demonstrates that barbarization is not merely a sign of linguistic degradation but an indicator of dynamic language evolution in the globalized era. The findings highlight the need for a conscious approach to language teaching and policy that preserves clarity while embracing diversity in global English usage.

Keywords: barbarization, globalization, English language, hybridization, linguistic evolution, sociolinguistics

ВАРБАРИЗАЦИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ЭПОХУ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ



Бурхонов Мехруз Салоҳиддин Угли

Стажер – преподаватель Ургутского филиала Самаркандского государственного университета,
Узбекистан

Email: burxonovmehruz819@gmail.com

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается феномен варваризации английского языка в контексте современной глобализации. В статье рассматривается, как межкультурное взаимодействие, цифровая коммуникация и распространение английского языка как глобального лингва франка привели к появлению гибридных языковых форм и разрушению традиционных норм. В исследовании анализируются лингвистические, социокультурные и педагогические аспекты этого процесса, особое внимание уделяется балансу между инновациями и языковой стабильностью. На примерах из социальных сетей, образования и глобальной коммуникации в статье показано, что варваризация – это не просто признак языковой деградации, но и индикатор динамичной языковой эволюции в эпоху глобализации. Результаты исследования подчеркивают необходимость осознанного подхода к преподаванию языка и языковой политике, сохраняющего ясность и учитывающего разнообразие в глобальном использовании английского языка.

Ключевые слова: варваризация, глобализация, английский язык, гибридизация, языковая эволюция, социолингвистика

Introduction. Globalization has redefined not only political and economic systems but also the very nature of human communication. Among all global languages, English has acquired an exceptional status as the dominant lingua franca of international discourse. Its global reach extends across science, business, education, technology, and popular culture. However, the rapid spread of English has also generated complex linguistic transformations that many scholars describe as *barbarization* — the gradual erosion of linguistic purity, grammatical norms, and stylistic coherence under the influence of foreign and non-standard elements.

Barbarization does not merely represent linguistic decay; it reflects the inevitable adaptation of language to global realities. The English language today is no longer a homogeneous system but a mosaic of local and digital varieties shaped by diverse cultural and technological contexts.

In this study, the phenomenon of English barbarization is analyzed through linguistic, sociocultural, and educational lenses. Special attention is given to the effects of digital communication, intercultural interaction, and global media on the evolution of modern English. The aim is to assess whether these

Theoretical background of barbarization. The concept of *barbarization* originates from the Greek word *barbaros*, meaning “foreigner” or “one who speaks unintelligibly”. In ancient rhetoric, the term referred to deviations from linguistic norms that were perceived as signs of cultural or linguistic inferiority. Over time, however, the term has evolved to acquire a broader linguistic meaning. In modern linguistics, *barbarization* denotes the process by which non-standard, irregular, or foreign elements penetrate a language’s structure, affecting its grammar, lexicon, and stylistic harmony [6, 24].

According to Deneshkina, barbarization is not an accidental phenomenon but a natural stage in the globalization of English. As English spreads beyond its native boundaries, it inevitably absorbs the linguistic patterns of other cultures. This interaction results in a hybrid language form that mirrors both the flexibility and vulnerability of English as a global system. The process thus reflects linguistic adaptation rather than decay [2, 47].

Sergeeva expands this perspective by introducing the idea of “networked Englishes”, which recognizes English as a polycentric system rather than a single monolithic code. She argues that the coexistence of multiple varieties — such as Indian English, Singaporean English, and African English — exemplifies the dynamic nature of the language. These varieties, shaped by globalization and local culture, challenge the notion of linguistic purity and push scholars to reconsider traditional definitions of standard English [7, 114].

From a sociolinguistic viewpoint, barbarization can be understood as the visible symptom of linguistic evolution. Languages are living systems that grow and change in response to social and technological forces. The spread of English through media, education, and digital networks has accelerated contact-induced change, producing hybrid linguistic structures that reflect the complexity of global identity. Far from being a sign of decline, barbarization illustrates the capacity of English to adapt, integrate, and survive across multiple cultural and communicative environments.



Linguistic manifestations of barbarization. Barbarization of the English language manifests itself across several interrelated linguistic levels — lexical, grammatical, phonetic, and stylistic. Each level reveals specific processes that reflect both innovation and simplification within global English communication.

At the **lexical level**, the vocabulary of modern English has expanded through massive borrowing from various languages and professional domains. Globalization and the rise of digital culture have introduced new lexical items such as *selfie*, *hashtag*, *streamer*, *influencer*, *emoji*, and *startup*. These neologisms, originating from technology, media, and youth culture, demonstrate how English absorbs foreign and subcultural expressions to maintain communicative relevance. According to Kalugina, this lexical expansion leads to a phenomenon she calls *semantic dispersion*, where words lose their original precision as they acquire broader, context-dependent meanings [6, 24].

At the **grammatical level**, barbarization is marked by the simplification of syntax and the reduction of morphological complexity. Constructions like “*You coming?*” or “*He go yesterday*” — once considered incorrect — are now widely accepted in informal contexts, especially in online discourse. The omission of auxiliary verbs, articles, and complex clause structures reflects a growing tendency towards efficiency and economy of expression. Linguists associate this tendency with the communicative speed of digital interaction, where clarity is often prioritized over grammatical accuracy.

At the **phonetic level**, the influence of regional accents and global pronunciation variants demonstrates the erosion of the so-called *standard accent*. English no longer belongs to a single phonological model such as Received Pronunciation (RP) or General American (GA). Instead, it represents a constellation of accents — Indian, Nigerian, Singaporean, Uzbek, and many others — that coexist in global communication. Larin observes that this phonetic pluralism signifies not degradation but democratization, as speakers assert their identities through distinctive sound patterns [6, 91].

At the **stylistic level**, barbarization is most visible in the informal and hybrid forms of written communication typical of the Internet age. Digital discourse often mixes linguistic and visual codes — abbreviations, forming a semiotic system that transcends traditional writing norms.

Globalization as the driving force. Globalization represents one of the most influential forces shaping the contemporary linguistic landscape. It has not only accelerated the international spread of English but also redefined the functions, forms, and perceptions of the language itself. Once confined to the British Isles and its former colonies, English has now become the principal medium of global communication — the language of technology, education, science, diplomacy, and digital culture.

According to Sergeeva, the process of globalization transforms English from a national linguistic code into a global *network language*, characterized by flexibility, informality, and cross-cultural adaptability. The forces of migration, international business, and digital media continuously expose English to linguistic interference. For example, phrases such as “*time-pass*” in Indian English or “*to take decision*” in African English reflect structural influences from local languages that have become conventionalized within those regions. These variations demonstrate how globalization fosters creative adaptation while simultaneously challenging the integrity of standard English norms [7, 115].

Globalization, therefore, acts both as a **catalyst** and a **destabilizer**. It stimulates linguistic innovation, enabling English to accommodate cultural diversity, but at the same time it erodes grammatical discipline and stylistic uniformity. The language becomes a mirror of global culture — vibrant, hybrid, and inclusive, yet increasingly fragmented and fluid. Jenkins notes that the spread of English as a global *lingua franca* inevitably leads to multiple localized varieties that challenge the notion of linguistic uniformity [3, p. 122]. As Deneshkina notes, the challenge for linguists and educators lies not in resisting globalization, but in understanding how to balance the preservation of linguistic standards with the inevitable processes of change [2, 48].

Sociocultural dimensions of barbarization. Language functions not only as a tool of communication but also as a mirror of cultural and personal identity. In the era of globalization, the English language has become a powerful symbol of international belonging, economic opportunity, and social prestige. However, this symbolic power carries a dual nature: while English unites people across nations, it also risks marginalizing local languages, traditions, and cultural values. The phenomenon of barbarization, therefore, cannot be analyzed solely from a linguistic perspective; it must also be understood as a sociocultural process with deep implications for identity formation and cultural diversity. As Kachru emphasized, English functions differently across various sociolinguistic contexts, forming what he defined as the “three concentric circles” of world Englishes [4, 15].



According to Larin, the rapid circulation of linguistic innovations through social media has created what he terms a “*viral grammar*”—a dynamic and unpredictable system in which language forms spread like memes, transcending geographical and cultural boundaries [6, 93-95].

However, this global uniformity comes at a cost. The dominance of English as a cultural medium contributes to the erosion of linguistic diversity. Local expressions, idioms, and cultural metaphors risk being replaced by globally recognizable, English-based equivalents. As Sergeeva notes, this process can lead to *cultural flattening*, where linguistic richness and uniqueness are sacrificed for the sake of global intelligibility. For instance, the adoption of English slogans in advertising or pop culture often displaces native cultural codes, transforming language into a vehicle of consumer identity rather than heritage [7, 116].

Pedagogical perspectives. The phenomenon of linguistic barbarization raises crucial questions for language educators and curriculum designers worldwide. As English continues to evolve into a global language, teachers face a fundamental dilemma: should they preserve traditional norms of Standard English or embrace the growing diversity of global English varieties? This question lies at the core of twenty-first century language pedagogy.

Deneshkina suggests that educators must strive for balance—acknowledging the legitimacy of global English varieties while maintaining the clarity and coherence of standard forms. Pedagogical approaches should not reject linguistic innovation but rather help learners understand the contextual appropriateness of language use. Students must be able to navigate the spectrum of English—from formal academic and professional communication to informal digital discourse—without losing awareness of linguistic accuracy and social register [2, 48].

Modern English teaching must therefore emphasize **flexibility and functional literacy**. Instead of enforcing rigid correctness, teachers should cultivate *communicative competence*, enabling learners to adapt their language according to the audience, purpose, and medium. This competence includes not only grammar and vocabulary but also intercultural sensitivity, as English increasingly serves as a bridge between diverse linguistic communities.

Finally, pedagogical innovation requires revisiting language assessment. Evaluation systems traditionally based on native-speaker norms may no longer reflect the reality of global communication. A more inclusive model should consider communicative effectiveness rather than rigid adherence to prescriptive standards. As Deneshkina notes, linguistic education in the global era must prepare individuals not for imitation of the native model, but for meaningful participation in intercultural exchange [2, 49]. Thus, the pedagogical response to barbarization lies not in linguistic purism, but in **adaptation and awareness**. By embracing the evolving nature of English while preserving its communicative clarity, educators can transform linguistic diversity from a challenge into a resource for cultural understanding and global dialogue.

Historical overview and future outlook. The history of the English language demonstrates that linguistic hybridization is not a new or purely modern phenomenon. From its earliest stages, English has been a product of continuous contact and adaptation. The Norman Conquest of 1066 introduced a vast influx of French vocabulary into English, reshaping its grammar and lexicon. Similarly, during the Renaissance period, borrowings from Latin and Greek enriched the language’s intellectual and scientific register. The era of British colonial expansion further extended the reach of English, incorporating words, expressions, and idioms from Asian, African, and Caribbean languages. Thus, what modern scholars describe as *barbarization* is, in fact, part of a long-standing evolutionary pattern within English.

The industrial and technological revolutions of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries added new layers of lexical and stylistic diversity. However, the most dramatic transformation has occurred in the digital age. The Internet, social media, and mobile communication have accelerated the processes of linguistic innovation beyond any historical precedent. Words are now created, spread, and replaced within days, resulting in what Crystal terms “*linguistic hyper-change*.” The flexibility of digital English allows it to adapt to new communicative needs instantly, but it also contributes to fragmentation, as linguistic norms differ widely across online communities and regions [1, 128].

In the **twenty-first century**, new technological forces continue to shape English. Artificial intelligence, machine translation, and voice recognition systems have begun to influence linguistic behavior. On one hand, these technologies may help stabilize grammar and vocabulary through automated correction and predictive text systems. On the other hand, they may accelerate linguistic simplification by



promoting short, formulaic, and globally recognizable expressions. As a result, English risks losing some of its stylistic richness, even as it gains communicative efficiency.

Globalization ensures that English will remain the world’s principal medium of international exchange, but its internal composition will keep evolving. Future English will likely exist as a network of interdependent varieties — localized, digitalized, and culturally specific. The challenge for linguists, educators, and policymakers is to sustain a **balance between inclusivity and intelligibility**. As Sergeeva notes, a truly global English must represent both the unity of international communication and the diversity of cultural identities [7, 117].

Conclusion. Barbarization symbolizes not the decline but the vitality and resilience of the English language in a globalized world. It reflects the ongoing technological, cultural, and communicative transformations that have redefined how people interact across nations and platforms. English has always evolved alongside its speakers, absorbing influences and adapting to new realities — from the Norman and colonial periods to the digital era of social media and artificial intelligence. Therefore, linguistic change should be viewed not as corruption but as an inevitable manifestation of social and cultural dynamism.

The contemporary stage of English evolution, marked by hybridization, digital creativity, and global diffusion, presents both opportunities and challenges. On one hand, it allows for inclusivity, diversity, and intercultural exchange; on the other, it raises concerns about linguistic fragmentation and the loss of stylistic precision. The task of linguists and educators, therefore, is to guide this transformation responsibly — to preserve communicative clarity while embracing creative diversity.

As Deneshkina rightly observes, the goal of modern language pedagogy is not to resist linguistic change but to cultivate awareness of it. By teaching learners to navigate the plurality of English varieties, educators empower them to use the language effectively in a complex global environment. Likewise, policymakers and researchers must acknowledge that standardization and innovation are not mutually exclusive but complementary aspects of linguistic development. [2, 50].

References:

1. Crystal, D. English as a Global Language (3rd ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2019 - 128 p.
2. Deneshkina, A. S. Globalization and the Transformation of English. Journal of Modern Linguistics, 12(3), 2020 - 45 - 52 p.
3. Jenkins, J. Global Englishes: A Resource Book for Students (3rd ed.). London: Routledge. 2015 - 278 p.
4. Kachru, B. B. The Other Tongue: English across Cultures (2nd ed.). Urbana: University of Illinois Press. 1992 - 367 p.
5. Kalugina, T. N. The Evolution of English under Global Influence. Moscow: Nauka. 2018 - 236 p.
6. Larin, V. P. Internet Communication and the Barbarization of Language. Linguistic Studies, 7(2), 2019 - 89 - 97.
7. Sergeeva, Y. A. Global English and Its Sociocultural Impact. Philology Journal, 9(1), 2021 - 110 -122.

DIALEKTOLOGIK FRAZEMALAR LUG‘ATINI SHAKLLANTIRISH MASALASI

Jo‘rayeva Guli Muminjon qizi

Namangan davlat pedagogika instituti o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti yo‘nalishi

1-bosqich magistranti

Email: juraevaguli658@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Frazema – bevosita nutq jarayonigacha yaxlit holda mavjud bo‘lgan so‘zlovchining nutqiga funksional bo‘yoq beruvchi ikki va undan ortiq so‘zdan tashkil topgan lisoniy birlik. Ushbu maqolada dialektal frazemalar lug‘atini shakllantirish masalasi, hamda ularning o‘zbek adabiy tilini boyitishdagi o‘rni yoritilgan. Tadqiqot jarayonida kuzatish metodidan foydalanildi.

Kalit so‘zlar: frazema, lug‘at, dialekt, funksional bo‘yoq, dialektal, sheva, ibora

THE ISSUE OF COMPILING A DICTIONARY OF DIALECTAL PHRASEMES

Jo‘rayeva Guli Muminjon qizi

Namangan State Pedagogical Institute