

THE ROLE OF THE UN IN THE PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL LANGUAGES IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

Fayzullaeva Rukhshona Lutfulloevna

*Student of the Faculty of English Philology and Translation Studies Samarkand State
Institute of Foreign Languages*

annotation: The article is devoted to the analysis of the role of the United Nations (UN) in the preservation and development of national languages in the context of globalization. The article examines the UN initiatives aimed at supporting linguistic diversity, as well as the role of international organizations in promoting languages within the framework of global communications. Special attention is paid to the UN strategies and programs aimed at preventing the disappearance of rare and endangered languages. documents, such as the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and International Mother Language Day, and assesses their impact on the preservation of languages in the face of the growing influence of global languages. The article also examines the challenges faced by national languages in the era of digital technologies and media platforms.

Keywords: UN, national languages, globalization, linguistic diversity, language policy, UN programs, cultural heritage, rights of indigenous peoples, International Mother Language Day, digitalization, threats of extinction of languages.

Globalization has a twofold effect on national languages: on the one hand, it promotes cultural exchange, on the other hand, it threatens the extinction of small languages due to the dominance of world languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese. In this context, the activities of international organizations, in particular the United Nations (UN), aimed at protecting and developing linguistic diversity, are of particular importance.

In the context of globalization, national languages face serious challenges associated with the dominance of major international languages, urbanization and digitalization. At the same time, the preservation of linguistic diversity is the most important factor in cultural identity and sustainable development of society. The United Nations (UN) plays a key role in the protection and promotion of national languages by developing international programs and legal mechanisms aimed at supporting multilingualism. This article is devoted to the analysis of the UN's activities in this area, including

UNESCO initiatives, UN education programs and documents regulating language policy issues.

The UN, as the leading international organization, plays a key role in shaping global language policy. The most important bodies responsible for the preservation of linguistic diversity are UNESCO and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

UNESCO is developing international programmes to support endangered languages, such as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (2022–2032), which aims to promote the learning, development and transmission of national languages to future generations. The Atlas of the World's Endangered Languages is also published, which records endangered languages.

The UN uses several mechanisms to support national languages, among which international conventions and declarations should be highlighted - adopted documents, such as the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001), emphasize the right of peoples to preserve their linguistic heritage; Financing of educational programs – support for multilingual education, including education in mother tongues, especially among indigenous peoples; creation of digital resources – development of online platforms and digital archives for documenting and disseminating information on rare languages; Language promotion – International Mother Language Day (21 February) to draw attention to the problems of endangered languages.

Despite the efforts of the UN, globalization and economic factors continue to threaten the preservation of linguistic diversity. Young people are increasingly choosing global languages for professional and social growth, which leads to a decrease in interest in national languages. For more effective protection of languages, it is necessary to strengthen legislative measures at the national level, integrate language policy into the field of digital technologies and actively cooperate between states.

The UN plays a crucial role in the preservation and development of national languages by providing international protection mechanisms, funding educational projects and promoting linguistic diversity. However, the further development of language policy requires greater involvement by national governments, technology companies and native speakers themselves. In the context of globalization, only joint efforts can ensure the preservation of the unique linguistic heritage of mankind.

The UN makes a significant contribution to the preservation and development of national languages, providing international support and cooperation in this area. UNESCO's programmes, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Global Education Report highlight the importance of linguistic diversity for cultural and social development. However, the effectiveness of these initiatives largely depends

on their adaptation to specific national conditions and the level of interaction between states and international institutions. In the future, it is necessary to strengthen measures to protect languages, including through the introduction of digital technologies and the active involvement of young people in the processes of preserving their native language.

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