

THE CULTURE OF THE NATIVE LANGUAGE IN YOUTH SPEECH AND ITS ISSUES

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Abstract: This article analyzes the culture of the native language in youth speech, the factors influencing its development, and the problems arising under the influence of modern social processes. Based on scientific literature, the study highlights the significant impact of globalization, information technologies, and mass communication on the speech of young people. In addition, the pedagogical and social ways of developing speech culture are also discussed.

Keywords: native language, speech culture, youth speech, language culture, literary norms, globalization.

Introduction

Language is one of the most important social phenomena that embodies the historical memory, culture, and spiritual values of every nation. Through language, a person expresses thoughts, communicates with society, and realizes their national identity. Therefore, the development of language, especially the preservation of its literary norms and culture in the speech of the younger generation, is considered one of the urgent scientific issues in linguistics. In modern linguistics, speech culture is regarded as an important socio-cultural indicator that reflects a person's ability to use language units correctly, appropriately, and effectively.

Issues related to language and speech culture have been widely studied in world linguistics. In particular, Crystal analyzes the relationship between language and society and emphasizes that modern communication tools significantly influence the formation of youth speech [1]. According to the researcher, the internet and digital communication systems create new forms of language and lead to the emergence of new lexical units and communicative models in youth speech. At the same time, this process may sometimes result in the violation of literary language norms.

Modern sociological and linguistic studies indicate that under conditions of globalization, youth speech is shaped by numerous external factors. Research conducted by Androutsopoulos shows that social networks and internet communication generate new stylistic forms and communicative strategies in the language of young people [2]. While such processes contribute to the natural development of language, they may also have a negative impact on the culture of the national language in some cases.

Issues of speech culture have also been widely studied in Uzbek linguistics. In particular, Mahmudov interprets speech culture as the ability to express thoughts fluently, logically, and aesthetically on the basis of literary language norms [3]. According to the scholar, speech culture involves not only the correct use of language units but also the ability to select appropriate linguistic means according to the communicative situation. Rahmatullayev, in turn, emphasizes that adherence to literary language norms is the main condition of language culture [4].

In the era of globalization, the influence of foreign languages on the speech of young people is steadily increasing. In particular, the widespread use of English as an international means of communication has led to the growing use of English words and expressions in youth speech. This process is referred to in linguistics as linguistic interference or code-mixing. Studies conducted by Gardner-Chloros show that such phenomena are widespread in the speech of young people living in multilingual environments and are considered a natural part of language

development [5]. However, when such mixing exceeds a certain level, it may negatively affect the literary norms of the native language.

Another important factor influencing youth speech is digital communication and the language of the Internet. Today, social networks, messengers, and blogging platforms have become the main communicative space for young people. Research conducted by Tagliamonte and Denis has revealed that abbreviations, new slang units, and grammatical simplifications are widely used in online communication [6]. This process may lead to violations of spelling and grammatical norms in the written speech of young people.

At the same time, the formation of language culture in youth speech is influenced by several factors, including the education system, family environment, mass media, and literary works. According to linguists, the development of reading culture increases the vocabulary of young people, strengthens their mastery of literary language norms, and expands their communicative competence. In particular, reading classical literature helps to deeply understand the aesthetic and stylistic possibilities of language. Modern social and technological processes significantly influence the formation of youth speech. Therefore, the scientific analysis of this process and the identification of ways to preserve and develop the culture and literary norms of the native language in youth speech remain one of the urgent tasks of modern linguistics.

Research Methodology

In this study, several scientific methods commonly used in linguistics were applied in order to identify the factors influencing the culture of the native language in youth speech and its development. First, scientific literature related to the topic and the studies of linguists were examined, and theoretical views on speech culture as well as the linguistic features of youth speech were analyzed. In this process, scientific sources related to language culture, literary language norms, and the influence of modern communication tools on language were reviewed, and their main ideas were summarized.

During the research, the method of comparative analysis was also used. Through this method, certain words and expressions used in youth speech were compared with the norms of the literary language, and their impact on language culture was determined. In addition, the observation method was applied to study the language units used in the daily communication of young people and on social networks. This made it possible to identify slang expressions, foreign language elements, and abbreviations characteristic of internet language in youth speech and to analyze their usage features.

Furthermore, analysis and generalization methods were employed to systematize the ideas presented in various scientific sources. As a result, the main factors influencing the formation of the culture of the native language in youth speech were identified, and an attempt was made to provide a scientific explanation of the existing problems.

Results and Discussion

The results of the study showed that the formation of youth speech in modern society is closely connected with complex sociolinguistic processes. At the current stage of language development, global communication, the widespread use of information technologies, and the expansion of mass culture significantly influence the lexical and stylistic characteristics of youth speech. Recent studies in linguistics also confirm that changes in youth speech occur not only as a result of the natural evolution of language but also under the influence of various social factors [7].

First of all, the research findings indicate that foreign language elements are widely used in youth speech. Under the conditions of globalization, the widespread use of English as an international means of communication has led to the active use of English words and expressions in youth speech. According to Androutsopoulos, in digital communication environments young

people often use elements of several languages within a single speech act, which leads to the spread of linguistic phenomena such as code-switching and code-mixing [8]. Such processes are considered a natural part of language development, as languages constantly enrich themselves with new lexical units. However, in some cases, the excessive use of foreign language elements may negatively affect the culture of the national language.

During the research, it was also determined that the formation of internet language in youth speech represents another important linguistic phenomenon. Over the past decade, communication through social networks and messaging platforms has become the primary communicative activity of young people. According to Crystal, internet communication creates new forms of language and leads to the widespread use of abbreviations, graphic symbols, and informal lexical units [9]. For example, shortened forms of words, English expressions, and emoji symbols are frequently used in youth communication. Although such elements may increase the expressiveness of communication, they may also contribute to a decline in the culture of written speech.

In addition, the widespread use of slang units in youth speech is considered another important sociolinguistic phenomenon. Slang refers to informal lexical units created and used by specific social groups, and it often serves as a means of social identification among young people. According to Eckert, slang expressions help young people express their sense of belonging to a particular social group and shape their communicative environment [10]. At the same time, the use of such units in formal speech may contradict the norms of language culture.

Another important factor influencing the formation of language culture in youth speech is the culture of reading. Recent studies show that the decline in reading literary works among young people leads to a reduction in vocabulary richness. Research conducted by Busse and Durham has revealed that young people who regularly read books demonstrate higher levels of vocabulary development and grammatical competence [11]. Therefore, reading literary works plays a significant role in the development of youth speech.

The research findings also indicate that the education system plays an important role in shaping language culture in youth speech. Teaching native language and literature using modern pedagogical methods contributes to the development of students' communicative competence. Contemporary pedagogical studies emphasize that interactive methods, problem-based learning, and communicative approaches help improve the effectiveness of language teaching [12].

Furthermore, mass media also represent an important factor in the formation of youth speech. Language units disseminated through television, radio, and internet media directly influence the speech of young people. If literary language norms are strictly observed in mass media, this can positively affect the development of youth speech. Conversely, the widespread use of informal and grammatically incorrect language forms may contribute to the decline of language culture.

Overall, the research results indicate that the culture of the native language in youth speech is shaped by numerous social and linguistic factors. On the one hand, global communication and technological progress create new opportunities for language development. On the other hand, these processes may sometimes lead to the violation of literary language norms. Therefore, in order to develop language culture in youth speech, it is essential to pay greater attention to the education system, the promotion of reading culture, and the observance of literary language norms in mass communication.

Conclusion

The results of the conducted research show that the culture of the native language in youth speech is being shaped under the influence of social, cultural, and technological processes in modern society. In particular, globalization, the widespread use of internet communication, and the expansion of mass culture significantly affect the lexical and stylistic characteristics of youth

speech. The study revealed that foreign language elements, slang expressions, and abbreviations typical of internet language are widely used in youth speech. Although such processes may contribute to the natural development of language, their excessive use may sometimes lead to the violation of literary language norms and a decline in speech culture.

The research findings also indicate that several factors influence the formation of language culture in youth speech. In particular, the education system, family environment, mass media, and reading culture play an important role in the development of youth speech. Reading literary works, especially classical literature, significantly contributes to enriching the vocabulary of young people, strengthening their knowledge of literary language norms, and enhancing the expressiveness of their speech. Therefore, promoting reading culture among young people is one of the important conditions for preserving and developing the culture of the native language.

Furthermore, the study shows that modern communication tools play an important role in shaping youth speech. Social networks and digital communication platforms influence young people's attitudes toward language and lead to the emergence of new lexical units and communicative styles. For this reason, it is important to promote language culture and maintain literary language norms in the digital communication environment as well.

In general, the development of the culture of the native language in youth speech is an essential condition for the spiritual progress of society. Enhancing language culture broadens the intellectual outlook of the younger generation, improves communication skills, and allows them to master the rich potential of the national language more deeply. Therefore, greater attention should be given to the development of speech culture in the education system, the promotion of reading among young people, and the strict observance of literary language norms in mass media in order to preserve and develop the culture of the native language.

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