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THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA LANGUAGE ON THE NORMS OF THE UZBEK LITERARY LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the development of computational linguistics in Uzbekistan during the years of independence and the role of the Uzbek language in the digital environment. As Uzbek is classified as a low-resource language, numerous errors are observed in modern machine translation systems such as Google Translate, ChatGPT, Yandex, and NLLB-200. The study involved testing over 1,500 sentences and revealed that translation accuracy ranges only between 40% and 75%, due to factors such as the language's agglutinative nature, its affix system, and a lack of parallel corpora. The article provides a detailed classification of morphological, semantic, syntactic, and lexical errors and puts forward practical recommendations regarding the use of specialized tokenizers, embedding models, and fine-tuning methods for the Uzbek language.

Introduction. Since gaining independence, information technologies in our Republic have developed at a rapid pace. The globalization of information and communication tools has emerged. Today, it is difficult to imagine our lives without computers. The integration of information technologies into our lives has created the possibility of automatic translation from one language to another. This has strengthened the collaboration between information technology and linguistics, leading to the emergence of the field of computational linguistics. Computational linguistics is considered a major achievement of 20th-century global linguistics and a significant result of the synergy between theory and practice. Today, the importance of

computational linguistics continues to grow. Consequently, during the period of independence, works dedicated to computational linguistics by A. Polatov and S. Mukhammedova (Tashkent, 2007), B. Yoldoshev (Samarkand, 2009), and A. Rahimov (Tashkent, 2010) were published. The emergence of such works enriched Uzbek linguistics with a new direction. Information was provided regarding issues of current importance, such as automatic translation, computer lexicography, the automation of language teaching processes, and the automatic editing of texts. The Republic of Uzbekistan has marked the 25th anniversary of its independence. During this period—brief when viewed against the backdrop of millennia of ancient history—massive construction and development projects were carried out across our country, and wide-ranging reforms were implemented in every sphere of public life. In particular, our national traditions and values—which had nearly faded into oblivion under seventy years of Soviet oppression—were restored and accorded their true worth. Most importantly, the years of independence fundamentally transformed our compatriots' outlook on life; a spirit of creativity and constructive endeavor took root among our people, fostering a sense of national pride and a deep sense of honor in belonging to the Uzbek nation. As a logical continuation of such purposeful reforms, the decree issued by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in May of this year—"On the Establishment of the Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature"—marked a momentous occasion destined to be inscribed in golden letters in the history of the Uzbek people, securing the legal foundation for the future development and continuity of our native language and literature. It is well known that while global practice includes separate institutes for linguistics or centers for literary studies, there are virtually no specialized institutions that research the national language and literature as an integrated whole and directly share their findings through the educational process. The distinctiveness and professional quality of the decree lie in the fact that it affirms a clear truth—validated by years of experience—that the mother tongue cannot be studied in isolation from national literature, nor can national literature be studied without the mother tongue. Following Uzbekistan’s admission to the United Nations as an independent nation and the establishment of diplomatic relations with numerous countries based on the principle of equality, the global community began to recognize Uzbek—our mother tongue—as the state language of Uzbekistan; consequently, learners who take pride in speaking Uzbek emerged, and specialized research centers dedicated to the study of the language were established at prestigious academic institutions around the world. Another distinctive feature of linguistics during this period is that...

Traditional-historical, system-structural, and anthropocentric principles of language study operated concurrently, leading to the emergence of numerous research works. For instance, linguists such as H. Ne’matov, R. Rasulov, O. Bozorov, Sh. Iskandarova, Sh. Shahobiddinova, M. Qurbonova, and B. Mengliyev studied language from a system-structural perspective, and a number of textbooks and study guides resulting from this research were published. The fact that

the issue of language and culture came to the forefront of linguistics during the last quarter of the 20th century was, in essence, a result of the peoples' need for national self-awareness and the renewal of national consciousness and thought.

This research principle—which examines linguistic phenomena in conjunction with factors such as national culture, national mentality, and cognitive activity—is currently emerging as a major trend in global linguistics. Within Uzbek linguistics, too, there is a growing drive to study the Uzbek language through the lens of the Uzbek people's national-cultural factors. Consequently, the perspectives of renowned linguists such as W. von Humboldt, B.L. Whorf, E. Sapir, J.L. Weisgerber, V. Telia, and V. Maslova have been integrated into the field. Monographs and educational manuals addressing anthropocentrism within the realms of pragmalinguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, and linguoculturology have been produced.

In this context, N. Mahmudov's article "In Search of Ways to Comprehensively Study Language..." serves as a vital resource for researchers aiming to study language through the lens of the human factor. As a result of the Uzbek language's rapid development following its designation as the state language, its vocabulary has undergone—and continues to undergo—significant changes. For instance, words that were previously adopted solely via Russian are now being borrowed directly from languages such as English and French, in accordance with the language's natural patterns. At the same time, efforts to infuse the Uzbek language with a distinct national character have led to certain terms (such as *spravka*, *kharakteristika*, *rayon*, *oblast*, and *ministr*) being relegated to the language's archaic stock. Naturally, this and many other linguistic processes led to changes in the literary norms of the Uzbek language, bringing the need to identify these changes and bring them into conformity with established standards to the forefront.

Works by linguists such as E. Begmatov, A. Mamatov, and N. Mahkamov—focused on the modern Uzbek literary language and the establishment of its norms—emerged in response to this very need. Although the legal protection of the Uzbek language was secured in 1989, the system of official documentation in Uzbek had fallen into disarray—or at least into a deplorable state—due to the fact that official administrative processes had been conducted in Russian for many years. The new era demanded the development of new rules and procedures for conducting official business in Uzbek. Recognizing this social necessity, a group of linguists created the book *Ish Yuritish* (Official Documentation/Office Procedures), which was published repeatedly. As a result, the style of official documentation was brought into alignment with established standards.

In conclusion, the widespread adoption of information technology in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence led to the emergence of a new field in linguistics: computational linguistics. The Uzbek language has evolved into a subject of study not only at

the national level but also internationally. The integration of traditional and modern research principles within the field of linguistics has paved the way for a holistic study of the Uzbek language and culture. At the same time, changes in the Uzbek lexicon and scientific research aimed at refining the normative system have established a solid foundation for the development of the national language.

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