

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
WORLD LANGUAGES

ДОБРЕДОЉОВТЕ WÉLLKOMM स्वागत छ
VÄLKOMMEN FÀILTE VÍTEJTE HERZLICH ΚΑΛΩΣ ΗΡΘΑΤΕ
Laipni lūdzam كَبَّالْهَأُ WILLKOMMEN
BEM VINDA Сaрдэчна запрашаем 환영
ÜDVÖZÖLJÜK 歡迎 ようこそ
आपले स्वागत आहे DOBRODOŠLI स्वागत हे
BIENVENUE HOŞGELDİNİZ FÀILTE
BENVENUTO Tuhiŋga o mua SELAMAT DATANG
VELKOMINN walujeung sumping
SALUTATIO வரவரேல் BI XÉR HATÍ
BINE ATI VENIT ಸವಾಗತ

International Journal of World Languages

Volume 2, No. 1, January 2022

Internet address: <http://ejournals.id/index.php/IJWL/issue/archive>

E-mail: info@ejournals.id

Published by ejournals PVT LTD

Issued Bimonthly

Requirements for the authors.

The manuscript authors must provide reliable results of the work done, as well as an objective judgment on the significance of the study. The data underlying the work should be presented accurately, without errors. The work should contain enough details and bibliographic references for possible reproduction. False or knowingly erroneous statements are perceived as unethical behavior and unacceptable.

Authors should make sure that the original work is submitted and, if other authors' works or claims are used, provide appropriate bibliographic references or citations. Plagiarism can exist in many forms - from representing someone else's work as copyright to copying or paraphrasing significant parts of another's work without attribution, as well as claiming one's rights to the results of another's research. Plagiarism in all forms constitutes unethical acts and is unacceptable. Responsibility for plagiarism is entirely on the shoulders of the authors.

Significant errors in published works. If the author detects significant errors or inaccuracies in the publication, the author must inform the editor of the journal or the publisher about this and interact with them in order to remove the publication as soon as possible or correct errors. If the editor or publisher has received information from a third party that the publication contains significant errors, the author must withdraw the work or correct the errors as soon as possible.

OPEN ACCESS

Copyright © 2022 by Thematics Journals of Applied Sciences

EDITORIAL BOARD

Ambreen Safdar Kharbe,
Najran University,, Saudi Arabia

Erdem Akbaş,
Erciyes University, Turkey

Oksana Chaika,
National University of Life and Environmental
Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine

Fatma Kalpakli,
Selçuk University, Turkey

Zekai Gül,
University of Minnesota, Islamic College of
Languages and Translation

Birsen Tütüniş,
Kültür University, Turkey

Nurdan Kavakli,
Izmir Democracy University, Turkey

Anette Ipsen,
University College Copenhagen, Denmark

Lotte Lindberg,
University College Copenhagen, Denmark

Miriam Eisenstein,
New York University, United States

Boudjemaa Dendenne,
University of Constantine I, Algeria

Ismail Hakki Mirici,
Hacettepe University, Turkey

Lily Orland Barak,
University of Haifa, Israel

Maggie Sokolik,
University of California, Berkeley, United States

Manana Rusieshvili-Cartledge,
Tbilisi State University, Georgia

Maryam Zeinali,
Urmia University, Iran Islamic Republic

Mehmet Demirezen,
Ufuk University, Turkey

Sejdi M. Gashi,
Institute of Albanology-Pristina(Kosovo), Albania

Priti Chopra,
The University of Greenwich, Greece

Rome Aboh,
University of Uyo, Nigeria

Salam Yusuf Nuhu Inuwa,
Kano State College of Arts and Sciences, Nigeria

Zelege Arficho Ayele,
Hawassa University, Ethiopia

Mustafo Zhabborovich Bozorov
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Martaba Numonovna Melikova
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Mastura Mizrobovna Oblokulova
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Erkinov Sukhrob Erkinovich
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Eko Susanto
Menegment of journal Indonesia

Shirinova Inobat Anvarovna
Guliston State University

Akramjon Abdikhakimovich Shermatov
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Akhmedova Shoira Nematovna
Professor of the Department of Uzbek Literature,
Bukhara State University

Aslonova Malokhat
Akramovna PhD, associate professor Navoi State
Pedagogical Institute

Bobojanov Sharipboy Xudoshukirovich
Dr., associate professor at
Pedagogical Institute of Karshi State University

Bozorov Mustaf o Jabborovich

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Associate Professor of Humanities and

Information Technology department, Candidate of Philosophy

martaba.m@rambler.ru

Abstract: The article provides an analysis of the concept of migration, the economic problems of population migration, its role in society as a complex socio-economic phenomenon, the objective and subjective factors of adaptation and integration of migrants into other societies. Indicators of adaptation to other societies, its complex aspects, the impact of language skills on migration processes are highlighted. The process of adaptation of Uzbek citizens in foreign countries, in particular in Russia, depends on the knowledge of the language, the positive impact of language on cultural adaptation.

Keywords: migration, migrant, adaptation, integration, immigrant, language, personality, values, communication, "linguistic naturalization", assimilation.

Migration is movement of a population due to a change of residence. Population migration is one of the most important problems, and it is appropriate to look at it not as a simple mechanical migration of people, but as a complex social process involving many aspects of socio-economic life. According to researcher Z.A.Tolametova, "migration" is derived from the Latin word "migrans", which means people move from one area to another for permanent or temporary residence. According to him, the process of migration is associated with the ancient period, that is, the emergence of the first division of labor and the separation of animal husbandry from agriculture. [1; 2.] But a clear definition of the term "migration" is still not available. V.A.Iontsev and Y.A.Prokhorova, who have conducted research in this area, show that there are more than 36 different definitions of migration in the local literature. According to the authors, seventeen disciplines study the phenomenon of migration from different perspectives.[2; 132.]

At present, in all the countries of Western Europe, great attention is paid to the problem of adaptation and integration of migrants into another society. Naturally, in the analysis of the problem of integration in each country, historical features as well as modern realities are taken into account. Nevertheless, knowledge and analysis of the experience of other countries is important to address the adaptation and integration of migrants from other cultures into the local community.

Various indicators have been developed to assess successful adaptation to another community. These are general (based on social integration, health status, etc.) and specific indicators (income level, employment status, housing conditions, education, social participation, etc.). There are three goals in the adaptation process. These include social support for dialogue, effective communication, and support for socially positive identity. These goals are inextricably linked and interdependent in the process of adaptation.

It is important to mention that on the surface; the adaptation process seems very simple. But coming to such an opinion stems from a lack of understanding of the adaptation process. The process of adaptation is complex and depends on objective conditions and subjective factors. For the people of the host country, it is important to understand the national identity of migrants. For migrants, however, there is a more serious problem of maintaining cultural identity and adherence to their traditions. The level of integration depends on the views of the country's population and migrants.

Ethnic migration has a significant impact on the ethnic composition of the population in a particular region, the linguistic situation. [3; 59-60.]. Language skills are part of a strategy that can be used to accelerate, slow down, or hinder immigrant integration. G.G. Gamzatov analyzes the current problems of the specific features of small languages, as well as the state of learning bilingual, trilingual and multilingual, and argues that "the problem of linguistic reality and migration processes requires a comprehensive and in-depth study, understanding and justification." 4; 60.].

Language is one of the most striking distinguishing features of the identity of an individual and a social group. According to V.M. Sokolova, most of the research on the meaning of language for immigrants focuses on their achievements in the labor market, useful work or good income. Language is a source of value in areas other than economic achievement. Language is a characteristic universal tool that simplifies access to all aspects of society, so it is clear that skilled language skills can be reflected in other aspects of the integration of immigrants into the society they have adopted. [5; 206.]

Language cannot be viewed only as a means of practical communication, the process of mastering it is like finding a place to live or work. Among other things, language is a material for creating cultural characteristics of both the individual and the group. In general, language resources have a positive impact on the process of adaptation and social integration in general. Its importance is more evident in the economic sphere than in the field of social integration. According to sociologists, the value of language resources can be expected to increase in the future and the access of immigrants to highly skilled jobs will improve. However, despite the positive impact of language resources on the integration process, this impact is still weak. As A.A. Grebnyuk noted, of course, the need to learn a foreign language can be linked to migration costs, so people find it easier to migrate to neighboring countries where the same group speaks the same language. [6; 35.].

Migrants may also decide not to change their language repertoire, i.e. not to learn the main language of the host community on a regular basis. Especially if migrants spend much time with native speakers, they can cope with the difficulties that come from not knowing the common language in the country. Migrants want to change their language repertoire, but are unable to do so due to lack of time, lack of self-confidence and other reasons. This causes them psychological and social discomfort.

Although migrants try to adapt their linguistic repertoire to specific tasks, they do not strive to fully adhere to the new language norms. In this case, the pronunciation is preserved, some cultural communication habits are transferred to a new language, and so on. Migrants tend to adapt their linguistic repertoire to gradually achieve "linguistic naturalization". Their language will disappear completely from use and will not be passed on to future generations. Migrants seek to adapt their language repertoire to functional needs by combining two types of language (local and new) to express their language. It is up to the migrants to choose the most appropriate language strategy that best suits their families and children, their goals in life, and their self-determination.

Acquiring new language skills is not an easy process, it takes a long time to understand the new value system, so adaptation does not happen very quickly. The chronological factor plays a key role here. A sign of an immigrant's adaptability will be his or her acceptance of the language capabilities of the host community as neutral. Society cannot accept the mistakes of a native-speaking immigrant, and this will certainly have a negative effect on him, as he will be forced to doubt the correctness of his own language version. It also affects his personality, that is, the process of integration. [5; 201.].

Sometimes residents of the host country believe that linguistic integration is only a concern for migrants themselves and that this is not their main goal in migration. Often,

"integration" refers to a situation where migrants' speech is no different from or slightly different from the speech of the host country's population (e.g., less pronounced pronunciation), migrants do not speak other languages openly, and eventually forget them. Integration requires, from a linguistic point of view, that migrants not be separated from the population of the host country and speak only a "simple" common language. They also require older migrants to have a high level of knowledge of the state language - often seen by migrants as a demonstration of loyalty and devotion to the host country. Ultimately, a high level of language proficiency is equated with citizenship. Another aspect of the issue is that its proponents, unlike proponents of the idea of standardization and linguistic assimilation, are interested in unfamiliar languages, strive to learn them, and are friendly to errors and difficulties in the speech of immigrants. They do not prevent migrants from expressing their opinions and using their mother tongue openly in public and in the media.

Most Uzbek migrants go to Russia because of visa-free travel, interdependence, and knowledge of the Russian language. However, migration is lower in other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (Ukraine, Kazakhstan, where exit visas are not required), the Gulf countries, Israel and the Republic of Korea.

Insufficient knowledge of the Russian language can also lead to the problem of the inability of some ethnic groups to communicate, their desire to live in isolation. Ignorance of the language significantly complicates learning and social activism, employment opportunities, limits the prospects for access to government services and communication with the host community. [7; 201.] Language acquisition opens up opportunities for young migrants and their children to receive quality education.

Recent research shows qualitative differences between migrants' focus on cultural adaptation, depending on the purpose of their arrival. Temporary labor migrants come to Russia only to earn money for the needs of the family remaining in the place of residence. Typically, this influx of migrants is a low-skilled workforce willing to do any work offered. The hardships of their lives in Russia are also related to their poor knowledge of the Russian language. Therefore, these migrants live in the national shell and prefer to communicate only with their compatriots who provide them with work, housing and necessary services. [8; 340.].

When analyzing migration processes, it is important to pay attention to the skills and language training of the incoming workforce. The flow of migrants should also be divided according to the purpose of arrival (temporary labor migration for income and migration for residence). [9; 10.]. Among the factors that unite the most ethnic groups in Russia are Uzbeks who share a common history (77%). On the contrary, the separation of people is, according to Uzbeks, language, customs, lifestyle (70%) and religion (22%). [10; 196].

There are several reasons why respondents who have wish to go to work have a high rating of Russia on migration benefits. These are the economic development of the country, the growth of the labor market and a much higher average wage, the ease of the process of adaptation, the establishment and support of social ties, the absence of language barriers. Cultural proximity, relative territorial proximity between the two countries and the absence of a visa regime between them are important, which promotes a fair and tolerant relationship between Uzbek labor migrants and Russian citizens. [11; 158.]

Language is a key vector of communication, which in turn develops languages throughout human history. People's natural need is the most convenient means of communicating in their native language, expressing themselves, and understanding others.

Among the various means of intercultural communication, the use of the language of international communication has a dominant position. In addition, the choice of a common language of communication is influenced not only by communication, but also by the social, cultural, economic characteristics of the communicators.

Migrants seeking permanent residence try not to be limited to marrying representatives of the host country, actively communicating with the local population, visiting resorts, receiving education in Russian, and communicating with their compatriots. In the motivation of these immigrants, friendship, group belonging, the need for respect, self-improvement prevail. [12; 341].

Linguistic integration of immigrants speaking languages other than the language of the host society is an asymmetric and uneven process. It will be difficult for the host country to accept the development of a new form of language diversity that will gradually replace the traditional diversity of languages in its home country (regional and minority languages).

In short, language skills are important for migrants to gain influence in other countries. Knowing the language of the host country, having a socio-economic status, creates an opportunity to enter the community in this microenvironment.

References

1. Толаметова З.А. Халқаро меҳнат миграцияси ва унинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари.. Иқтисод ва молия// Экономика и финансы. 2016 № 3.
2. Зубарева Е.О., Шустова С.В. Миграционная лингвистика: динамические процессы в языке. Серия: Гуманитарные науки. № 6/ 2 июнь 2018 г.
3. Миграционная лингвистика в современной научной парадигме: монография/ Зубарева Е.О. Исаева Е.В., Иценко А.В., Костева В.М., Мошанская Е.Ю., Шустова С.В./ Научный редактор доктор филологических наук, профессор Т.И. Ерофеева; Перм. Гос. Науч. Исслед. ун-т.-Пермь, 2019.
4. Гамзатов Г.Г. Лингвистическая планета Дагестана. Этноязыковой аспект освоения. М.: Букинист, 2005.
5. Соколова В.М. Знание языка как ресурс интеграции мигрантов. Опыт Испании. Вестник института Социологии. № 3(18), сентябрь 2016.
6. Гребнюк А.А. Теоретические подходы к изучению международной трудовой миграции// Миграция и социально-экономическое развитие . 2016. Том 1.-№ 1.
7. Хейно Э., Кярмениemi Н., Катиско М., Бородкина О. Факторы, влияющие на интеграцию мигрантов, и особенности социальной работы с мигрантами в Финляндии // Журнал социологии и социальной антропологии. 2015. Т. 18. № 5.
8. Петрова О. С. Проблемы социальной адаптации среднеазиатских трудовых мигрантов в Санкт-Петербурге // Вестник Тамбовского университета. Сер. "Гуманитарные науки". - 2011. - Вып. 12.
9. Новикова Е.Ю. Социальная адаптация мигрантов в России. Вестник РЭУ. 2012. № 6.
10. Ушкин С. Г. Принимающие сообщество и иностранные миграции: региональные практики адаптации.// Управленческое консультирование. 2019. № 12.
11. Ходжимухамедов М.К. Внешняя миграция: настроения, установки, векторы, социальные притязания.//Трудовая миграция в Республике Узбекистан: социальные, правовые и гендерные аспекты. Сб. ст. /Отв. Ред. Е.В. Абдуллаев.:Ташкент, 2008.
12. Петрова О. С. Проблемы социальной адаптации среднеазиатских трудовых мигрантов в Санкт-Петербурге // Вестник Тамбовского университета. Сер. "Гуманитарные науки". - 2011. - Вып. 12.