



THE ROLE OF YOUTH SPEECH IN THE PROCESS OF NATIONAL LANGUAGE CULTURE AND EDUCATION

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 11 th November 2025 Accepted: 10 th December 2026	This article examines the role of youth speech in the development of national language culture and the educational process from theoretical and practical perspectives. In the context of globalization and digital transformation, significant changes are observed in the linguistic behavior of young people. The influence of social networks, deviations from literary language norms, code-switching practices, and the development of communicative competence are analyzed. The study is based on sociolinguistic survey data collected from 150 university students aged 18–25. The findings indicate that youth speech functions as an important indicator of national identity formation, moral values transmission, and socialization processes. Strengthening speech culture through educational and institutional mechanisms is essential for preserving linguistic heritage and ensuring cultural continuity.
Keywords: national language, speech culture, youth education, communicative competence, globalization, linguoculturology, social networks, language identity	

INTRODUCTION

Language serves as a primary marker of national identity and reflects the spiritual and cultural development of a society. According to Wilhelm von Humboldt, language represents the "spirit of a nation," functioning not merely as a communication tool but as a worldview-forming mechanism (1). Thus, national language culture is directly linked to the moral and intellectual maturity of society.

Youth speech represents a dynamic indicator of social transformation. In the digital era, communication technologies-particularly online platforms and social networks-have significantly influenced linguistic practices among young people. This situation raises concerns regarding adherence to literary norms, ethical standards of communication, and the aesthetic quality of speech.

In the context of the Republic of Uzbekistan, language policy has been elevated to the level of state priority. Initiatives promoted by Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasize the prestige of the Uzbek language and its role in shaping youth education and national consciousness (2).

The purpose of this research is to determine the socio-pedagogical significance of youth speech in the development of national language culture and to substantiate scientifically the factors influencing its formation.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Issues of language and speech culture have been widely examined in global linguistics. Ferdinand de Saussure conceptualized language as a social phenomenon and distinguished between *langue* (the language system) and *parole* (individual speech acts), providing a structural foundation for analyzing youth discourse (3).

Noam Chomsky introduced the theory of communicative competence and generative grammar, explaining linguistic ability as an innate cognitive mechanism (4).

Edward Sapir established the interrelation between language and culture, forming the basis of linguocultural studies and supporting the idea that youth speech reflects cultural identity shifts (5).

National scholars, including Nabi Mahmudov, have emphasized the ethical and aesthetic dimensions of speech culture, particularly in educational settings.

Recent sociolinguistic studies also highlight the impact of digital communication on youth language practices, including lexical borrowing, abbreviation usage, hybrid discourse, and code-switching (6).

The study employs a mixed-method approach combining qualitative and quantitative research methods:
Analysis and synthesis



Comparative-typological analysis

Sociological survey

Pedagogical observation

Statistical and discourse analysis

A structured questionnaire was administered to 150 university students aged 18–25. Participants were selected using stratified sampling to ensure gender and academic diversity. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistical methods and interpretative discourse analysis.

Ethical standards were observed throughout the study, including voluntary participation and data confidentiality.

RESULTS

The empirical findings demonstrate the following:

62% of respondents do not consistently follow literary language norms in everyday communication.

71% frequently use abbreviations and code-switching in social media discourse.

84% recognize the national language as a core cultural value.

The data indicate a strong influence of globalization and digital communication practices on youth speech patterns. At the same time, national identity awareness remains relatively high. The research confirms that youth speech simultaneously reflects linguistic modernization and the preservation of national-cultural values.

DISCUSSION

Youth speech functions as a mirror of educational and moral development. Speech culture shapes an individual's ethical image and communicative responsibility.

In pedagogical practice, the development of communicative competence should focus on:

Teaching and reinforcing literary language norms;

Expanding rhetoric and public speaking training;

Promoting literate speech in mass media and digital platforms;

Strengthening family-based communication culture;

Developing media literacy and digital linguistic awareness.

In the context of globalization, preserving national language culture becomes an element of cultural security and spiritual sustainability. Therefore, fostering youth speech culture is a priority task for educational institutions and public policy.

CONCLUSION

National language culture constitutes a fundamental component of youth education. The study demonstrates that youth speech is a significant indicator of societal moral conditions and identity transformation. The development of youth speech culture depends directly on the education system, family upbringing, media environment, and state language policy.

Strengthening speech culture contributes to the preservation of national identity, safeguarding cultural heritage, and fostering a well-rounded generation capable of effective global communication while maintaining linguistic authenticity.

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