

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW ON THE STATE LANGUAGE: PROBLEMS, OPPORTUNITIES AND SOLUTIONS

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Abstract

This article focuses on the analysis of the implementation of the Law on the State Language of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The law was adopted in 1989 and is aimed at strengthening the position of the Uzbek language as the state language. However, there are a number of problems with its full implementation. This article analyzes the main problems, in particular, the insufficient use of the Uzbek language in scientific and technical fields, public administration and the education system, the underdevelopment of language culture, as well as low public attention to the language. The article also presents solutions necessary for the effective implementation of language policy.

Keywords: State language, Uzbek language, Law enforcement, language policy, language culture, education system, Public services, media, language development, education, legal problems, Uzbek language in the language of management, international communication.

Introduction

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the State Language is a legal document that establishes the Uzbek language as the state language and aims to strengthen its position in society. This law was adopted in 1989, and various changes have occurred in the implementation of language policy up to this period and in subsequent years. After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, the role and status of the Uzbek language as the state language has increased even more. However, it is observed that the full implementation of the law still poses a number of problems.



Main Part

The Law on the State Language, first of all, provides for the use of the Uzbek language in all areas - education, work, mass media, public administration. Its implementation, at the same time, requires the active participation of social organizations and society in the development of language culture, the provision of state services in the Uzbek language, and the development of the language.

There are several problems in the implementation of the Law on the State Language. They can be classified as follows:

1. The use of the Uzbek language in scientific and technical fields. The full creation of terms in the Uzbek language in scientific and technical fields and the development of education and science through them still pose difficulties. Many scientific sources and technologies exist in foreign languages, and their translation into Uzbek or updating in Uzbek has not yet been fully implemented.
2. Poor implementation of language policy in state bodies and institutions. Sometimes the Uzbek language is not used sufficiently as a working language in state bodies and institutions. In particular, the influence of English and Russian is still strong, and many documents and decisions are developed and used in practice in Russian.
3. The sphere of public policy and culture. The public's interest and activity in cultural and educational work related to the Uzbek language is not sufficiently developed. Russian or English often dominates the media, which hinders the cultural and educational development of the Uzbek language.
4. Language problems in the education system. In some regions, education is carried out not in Uzbek, but in Russian or other languages. This, in turn, prevents the younger generation from mastering the Uzbek language well. There are also certain contradictions in learning the language.

A number of important measures must be taken to effectively implement the state language policy. The following options are available:

1. Strengthening language policy in the education system. The role of the Uzbek language in the education system should be further strengthened. It is necessary to implement all stages of education in Uzbek in schools and higher education institutions, and to improve programs conducted in Russian in Uzbek.
2. Developing language culture. In order to develop the Uzbek language, it is necessary to support the language in cultural events, music, literature and art. The production of high-quality and modern content in the Uzbek language in the mass media, television, the Internet and other platforms is of great importance.
3. Providing public services in the Uzbek language. It is necessary to take practical measures for the full and effective use of the Uzbek language in public services. In this regard, it is important to improve the knowledge of state employees in the Uzbek language, strengthen training and advocacy on laws and documents related to the language.
4. Adapting science and technology to the Uzbek language. It is necessary to develop terminology in the Uzbek language in scientific and technical fields and develop new terms,



and expand scientific and technical literature in the Uzbek language. This, in turn, will contribute to the integration of the Uzbek language into world science.

Conclusions and Suggestions

The implementation of the law on the state language is of great importance in strengthening the position of the Uzbek language in the life of the state and society. However, there are also problems that need to be solved in this regard. Its full implementation can be achieved if the role and opportunities of the Uzbek language in education, culture, science, and state administration are expanded. This goal can also be achieved through more active involvement of the public in language policy and the expansion of work in the Uzbek language in state bodies.

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