

THE USE OF THE STATE LANGUAGE IN EDUCATION AND PRACTICE A RESEARCH ON IT

Yuldasheva Dilnoza Bekmurodovna

Associate Professor (PhD), Head of the Department of Uzbek Language and
Literature, Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

G'ayratov Hamdam G'ayrat o'g'li

Student of Group MKS-123 Samarkand Institute of
Economics and Service Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Temirov Ramazon Dilmurod o'g'li

Student of Group MKS-123 Samarkand Institute of
Economics and Service Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Abstract

In this article, the introduction of the law “On the state language” and the law “On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin alphabet” represents the history of the creation of the law, as well as the development based on the basic principle “From national revival to national uplift” is mentioned in the update.

Keywords: State language, national significance, Uzbek language, Latin alphabet, Latin alphabet, introduction, dictionary, explanatory dictionary.

Introduction

The preparation of the law “On the State Language”, adopted on October 21, 1989, and its submission to public discussion has its own history. Preparatory work on the development and implementation of this law began in the 80s of the last century. The work of the First President of our Republic, I.A. Karimov, “Uzbekistan on the Threshold of Independence”, contains very important comments on the process of preparing the law “On the State Language”.

It is known that language occupies a special place among national values. Any encroachment or degradation of the language of the people is perceived as an attack on its national value and leaves a deep, indelible mark in the soul of that nation. Therefore, in every country, language, state language, is highly valued as one of the unique symbols ensuring the existence and unity of a particular nation.

Main part

It is no secret to anyone that the Uzbek language, such a valuable national value and unique symbol of our people, has experienced many hardships in history, under the torture of various



invaders at different times. The most severe of such hardships falls on the last century and a half of the era of tyranny. During this period, our native language, which amazed the minds of the people of the world with its boundless possibilities of expression and imagery, was shaken by the poison of unjust oppression, suffered from the infinite narrowing of its scope of use; the Uzbek people, in turn, suffered from such humiliation of their language, from the low value of our most precious value, the language. The Law of Uzbekistan “On the State Language”, adopted on October 21, 1989, completely put an end to such suffering. This law, as a unique jewel that protects our language from any discrimination, protects it from any misfortunes; and gives strength to its free and fair development, has been giving the Uzbek language, which has the status of the state language, prestige in every respect for more than thirty-three years.

First of all, it should be noted that this law, which gave the Uzbek language the status of the state language, is of great importance as one of the first practical steps taken boldly towards the state independence of Uzbekistan. However, it should not be forgotten that the preparation and adoption of this law did not happen easily or smoothly. The preparation and adoption of the law “On the State Language” in its current form is directly related to the multifaceted activities of our first President, I.A. Karimov.

In 1988, a special republican commission was formed to prepare the draft law "On the State Language", consisting of lawyers, linguists, literary critics, cultural and artistic figures, writers and other relevant specialists. As members of this commission, such prominent linguists and writers of our country as Azim Hojiyev, Iristoy Kuchkortoyev, Nizomiddin Mahmudov, Pirmql Qodirov, Erkin Vohidov actively participated in this work from the beginning to the end. At the request and strict demand of the country's leadership at that time, the draft law "On Languages" was initially prepared and published in the press. However, this project caused justified and serious objections from the general public. Because, as the name suggests, this project was not about one language, but about several languages, and it was a unique example of the desire to officially legalize in all respects the status of state languages in the republic to Uzbek and Russian.

At that time, the issue of state languages was being put on the serious agenda in various republics of the former Soviet Union. The restrained center, which was seriously threatened by this and did not want to let go of the reins in this area, immediately prepared a draft law “On the Languages of the Peoples of the USSR” and published it in the pages of the newspaper “Izvestia” in 1989. This project was a kind of far-sighted trap for the language policy of that time. This project, prepared and published by the center, provided for granting state status to the national languages in the republics, and ensuring the full use of Russian as the official language of all the union republics. Naturally, all nationalists understood that this was a revival of the cherished idea of bilingualism. Therefore, at that time, this project remained only on paper and did not come to fruition.

After Shavkat Mirziyoyev was elected President in December 2016, attention to the State language has increased even more. In particular, the Presidential Decree No. PF-5850 on measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the State language was signed on October 21, 2019.



The adoption of the Law on the State Language in Uzbekistan on October 21, 1989, which our people have been dreaming of, striving for and fighting for for centuries, was the first bold step towards the sovereignty and independence of the country. It was on the basis of this historical document that the Uzbek language gained a solid legal basis and a high status.

During the years of independence, our native language literally became the state language and emerged as an incomparable force that mobilized our people to great goals such as building a free and independent, prosperous life in our country.

Today, our Uzbekistan is moving to a new, higher stage of development based on the main principle of "From national revival to national progress". In the process of large-scale reforms being implemented in our country, the role and influence of the state language in our lives is increasingly increasing.

The Uzbek language is actively used in political, legal, socio-economic, spiritual and educational spheres and is being widely heard on international platforms. In foreign countries, attention to our language and interest in studying it are growing.

In today's era of globalization, it is natural that every nation, every independent state attaches priority to ensuring its national interests, and in this regard, first of all, to preserving and developing its culture, ancient values, and native language.

The presidential decree defines the tasks of the Department for the Development of the State Language. One of these is "accelerating work on the full introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script." In this regard, the main task is to eliminate the dualism of writing. It is impossible to fully restore national literacy until the state and society completely and completely switch to a single writing practice. The solution to the problem requires a special, decisive decision.

The decree also tasks the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan with developing a new draft of the law "On the State Language" in accordance with modern requirements. Within the framework of this task, it should be noted that, due to the historical process, the law "On the State Language" and the law "On the Introduction of the Uzbek Alphabet Based on the Latin Script" were adopted separately.

To ensure the implementation of the decree, we must strengthen the work we have begun on conducting business in the state language in the fields of state administration, modern and innovative technologies, industry, the banking and financial system, law, diplomacy, medicine, law enforcement agencies and military institutions. It is especially noteworthy that representatives of various nationalities and ethnic groups living in our country today, who consider Uzbekistan to be a single and united family, are also expressing great interest and desire to learn the Uzbek language. In this regard, it is important to strengthen motivational factors in this regard, widely introduce special textbooks, dictionaries and manuals, video and audio materials, and modern teaching methods.

In order to ensure the implementation of the tasks set out in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4391 dated July 11, 2019 "On measures to introduce new principles of management in the system of higher and secondary specialized education" and the Decree No. PF-5850 dated October 21, 2019 "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language", the minutes of the 4th meeting of the



Council of the Institute dated November 29, 2019, and to further optimize the departments of the Institute, as well as to further improve the level of teaching and knowledge of the state language at the Institute, the Department of “Uzbek Language and Literature” was established on the basis of the Order of the Rector of the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service dated December 4, 2019 No. 841/-F.

The “Concept for the Development of the Uzbek Language and Improvement of Language Policy in 2020–2030” was developed, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020 “On Measures for the Further Development of the Uzbek Language and Improvement of Language Policy in Our Country”.

In accordance with this concept, a number of works are being carried out at the “Uzbek Language and Literature” Department of the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service.

1. On October 21, 2022, an international conference was held on the topic “State Language: Research, Education and Application in Practice”.
2. An essay competition was held on the topic “May you be exalted, my native language!” with the participation of professors and teachers of the department.
3. The dictionaries “Explanatory Dictionary of Ornithonyms in Uzbek” by D. Yuldasheva and “Dictionary of Unique Words” (based on the poems of A. Obidjon, O. Damin, D. Rajab) by Z. Ashurova and the teacher of the department M. Komilova were published.

Currently, scientific research is being conducted by the teachers of the department to create an “Uzbek-Russian Explanatory Dictionary of Economic Terms”.

Conclusions and Suggestions

At this point, from the words of our Honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, “Whoever wants to feel the charm, charm and influence of the Uzbek language, its unlimited possibilities, let him listen to the songs of our wise mothers, our thousand-year-old epics, our immortal maqoms, and listen to the magical songs of our bakhshis and hafiz,” we must understand that each of us must deeply understand that language is the core of the culture of every nation, the main tool that determines the development and future of the people, unites, educates, teaches, preserves customs and traditions, and we must approach it with deep respect in raising the international prestige of our native language and including it in the ranks of languages that have developed on the basis of national and universal concepts. This is our task and duty for the future.

As our heroic poet Erkin Vohidov rightly noted, “Language is the main symbol of a nation. If there is a language, there is a nation. If there is no language, there is no nation. Independence restored our forgotten statehood, preserved and cherished our language, that is, our nation, which was doomed to extinction. Now it is the honorable duty of the current generation to restore its lost wealth, to restore words that have been removed from use by attaching various “ism” labels, and to do this, to deeply study our classical literature...” [5, 13].



REFERENCES:

1. Karimov I.A. O‘zbekiston mustaqillikka erishish ostonasida. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2011. – 440 b.
2. Karimov I.A. Yuksak ma’naviyat –yengilmas kuch.–Toshkent: Ma’naviyat, 2008 –176 b.
3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Qonuni, 21.12.1995 yildagi 167-I-son.
4. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, 21.10.2019 yildagi PF-5850-son.
5. Erkin Vohidov. So‘z latofati. - Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2014. – 152 b.

