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NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BEGINS WITH RESPECT FOR VALUES

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The Uzbek language has an ancient history and is a means of communication with its own development levels. The specific characteristics of this language, the possession of a certain system, and the rules of law are the basis for its place among the developed languages of the world. Historical, cultural and literary monuments of large size created in our language reflect its wide possibilities.

Granting the status of the state language to the Uzbek language is a great event in the life of our nation. The ancient dream of our ancestors has come true. As the legal basis of our language was provided, our nation gained its independence. Needless to say, this process is easy and does not happen by itself. The Law "On the State Language" established the legal basis of the Uzbek language. Article 1 of the law stated that "Uzbek is the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan." In Article 3, it was noted that the legal basis of the Uzbek language as a state language in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be determined by this law and other laws. In Article 7, the state ensures the enrichment and improvement of the Uzbek language", in Article 8, "Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, other documents of the state authorities and administrative bodies are accepted and published in the state language" presented in order to provide the legal foundations of the national language. The official establishment of the Uzbek language as the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Article 4 of the Constitution is the greatest achievement in the history of our spirituality. Implementation of the articles of the law "On the state language", working in the state language in the state authorities and management bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations and public associations, accounting, statistics, financial documents, court cases, notarial acts, civil registration organizations aimed to conduct the international conferences held in Uzbekistan in the state language, to ensure that documents confirming the person and his rights, applications, proposals and complaints are formalized in the state language [1].

Television and radio broadcasts, publishing activities, postal and telegraphic dispatches, seals, stamps, business paper texts, plaques, announcements, price lists, product labels, administrative territorial units of the Republic, square planned to formalize the names of streets and geographical objects, the texts of international agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan, mainly in the state language.

It has been 34 years since the Uzbek language was granted the status of "state language". We must admit that we have achieved a number of successes in the implementation of the law "On State Language". But these achievements are nothing in front of the work that needs to be done and the defects that are being allowed. English and Russian names were everywhere. Errors in advertising texts and names were not completely eliminated.

At a time when there is indolence in preserving and improving our native language, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan announced the decree "On measures to increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as a state language". "Department of State Language Development", "Terms Commission" was established. A commission for the development of the state language and a road map have been developed [2].

The professors and teachers of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, centralized in order to solve the problems of language and literature, improve the national language, are working to increase the status and prestige of the Uzbek language as a state language. Scientists under the leadership of Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor H. Dadaboyev are working in a number of fields of linguistics, such as historical lexicology, historical terminology, historical lexicography, source studies and textual studies, linguistic theory.

Monographic studies such as "Language features of Devonu Lugatit Turk" (2017) are considered a new fundamental research in the field of historical lexicology and terminology of Uzbek and Turkic languages. "Military Skills of Our Ancestors" (2016), "Contemporaries of Amir Temur" (2018), "Uzbek Terminology" (2020), "Warlords of Sohirqiron" (2020), "Uzbek Military Terminology" (2021) Guides, treatises on historiography and monographic studies are referred to the judgment of scholars and readers [3].

Under the guidance of Professor S. Ashirbayev Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 3, 2020 "On measures to further improve the activities of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi" The charter of the "Uzbek Linguistics Center" established by the decision No. 117 was developed and he is working as the head of the center.

Specialists of the department of English philology of the university are engaged in translation in order to introduce the spiritual heritage of the Uzbek people to the people of the world on a large scale [4].

With the efforts of the rector of the university, professor Shuhrat Sirojiddinov, the specialization and direction of computer linguistics was established. The Department of Computer Linguistics was established in order to train specialists in this field. Experts led by Prof. B. Mengliyev, Prof. L. Raupova, led by B. Elov, are conducting scientific and practical activities aimed at creating the national corpus of the Uzbek language.

A number of works on the development of the state language were carried out throughout the regions of the Republic. Training courses on learning the state language and doing business in the state language have been launched in each

branch of law. A scientific project on computer linguistics is being implemented at Samarkand State University under the leadership of Prof. S. Karimov [5].

In the republic, special attention is paid to learning foreign languages, including Russian. Of course, language learning provides an opportunity to get acquainted with cultures and enriches the worldview. But this process should not be carried out at the expense of neglecting the mother tongue. Mahmud Kashgari and Yusuf Khos Hajib were among the first to introduce measures to preserve and promote the mother tongue. Alisher Navoi raised the issue of attention to the language to the level of attention to the nation. He wrote about the fate of the mother tongue as the "richest language" considering its natural possibilities and wealth, and the "unhappiest" language due to its neglect. Behbudi calls for learning not two, but four languages, but learning a foreign language does not mean forgetting one's native language - he considers the native language to be the basis of thinking. He wanted the homeland to belong to this generation. He emphasized that if he is not educated, if he forgets his language, he may be left behind while living in his homeland.

On the world scale, some languages are falling out of use, and the global problem of preserving the mother tongue is emerging.

References

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- 5 Usmonova, Sh. (2005). *O‘zbek tili* (koreyslar uchun). Pusan, 182.