

NEW LANGUAGE FORMATION POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT:

After gaining its independence, each state strives to operate freely in all spheres. For this, they must first strengthen their speech freedom. After gaining independence, Uzbekistan also strengthened the legal protection of Uzbek language, restored its status and paid special attention to its development. If the legislation adopted in our country in the early days of independence was the official language of Uzbek language, the basis for its stature, prestige and further practical actions restoration, the laws adopted in recent years are aimed at completely changing our native language image, expanding its capabilities, making it a language with a high scientific and technical base, among the secular languages. During the years of independence, a completely new language policy has been formed in Uzbekistan. The practical work share on language development has been growing year by year, and Uzbek language has revived. In recent years, the growing attention to our native language has helped to increase Uzbek language prestige not only among our people, but also in the world. As a result of the adoption and number of laws implementation on Uzbek language promotion during the years of independence, Uzbek language is now used and expanded in all areas. In addition to the aspects mentioned in the article, Uzbek language development during the years of independence, the language policy in

Uzbekistan, adopted language legislation essence and practical efforts content and results for Uzbek language development.

KEYWORDS: Uzbek language, language policy, national language, law on state language, independence, official language.

INTRODUCTION:

As each language acquires the state language status, its political prestige increases. Keeping government documents in that language preserves the language mentality. According to leading European experts, the languages transformation into dead languages is due to the lack of political influence. As Uzbek became the state language, its status among the world's languages increased. This is a feature of state sovereignty. At the same time, the social life democratization creates a real basis for increasing Uzbek language prestige in society. The example of the Uzbek nation's activism in determining its language status over the past 70 years has paid off in 1989. It was in this referendum that the nation became well aware of democratic principles. The concepts of national identity, national culture, national glory, and national spirit were put into practice in this democratic process. All this was an important political factor in giving Uzbek the state language status.

In June 1989, a draft law on languages was submitted for public discussion in the Republic of Uzbekistan (at that time UzUSSR). This project discussion was, in fact, nationwide.

Because it was attended by experts in all fields, activists from many regions of the country.

The first version of "Law on languages" was found to be inappropriate from the time it was named, it was suggested that it be called not "Law on Languages" but the "Law about the state language".

The project, which was published in the press, was criticized. It is important to note that the criticism was directed at opposing sides: the original project was accused of bias; in the second project, not enough democratic principles were followed, while Russian was irrationally declared the interethnic communication language.

It was made various suggestions, additions and comments. As a result, another project was drafted and promulgated. This time it was renamed the "Law on the state language".

As a result of many attempts, deputies group of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbek USSR, scientists, writers, statesmen and public figures made a four-month effort to create the final version of the Law "On the state language" and it was adopted on 21 October, 1989.

The project essence of the law "On the state language" is as follows: However, it should be noted that the center opinion was different from the opinion expressed:

- The state language status increases in everyone a responsibility sense to their nation and their national language, encourages and encourages active national life.
- Attitudes toward education have changed as a major political and social developments result, such as Uzbek designation as the state language. »[17. 3]
- The law on language does not serve to separate nations by their content, but to unite them and strengthen nation's unity.

The law adoption "On the state language" was one of the important steps in strengthening the independence of Uzbekistan. All the next important steps ("The presidency introduction in 1990", the "State sovereignty" declaration on July 1990, and the "State Independence" declaration on August 1991) has been depended on this first step. It can be said that it is like a necklace made of precious stones. At the beginning of this priceless necklace shines the Law "On the State Language".

In 30 years of independent Uzbekistan, as in all spheres, there have been significant changes in the political and social system. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which constitutes our state legal basis and guarantees and meets the universal democratic requirements, was adopted in the first years of independence. Article 4 of our constitution states: "The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is Uzbek" [18. 4] ensured our native language legal stability and increased its role and importance as an official language. At the same time, a number of laws have been drafted based on the constitutional principles of the links of the state system and the separation of powers. Later, another significant change took place in the development of Uzbek language. That is, the new version of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the state language" was adopted. It was one of the most important historical events in the development of our native language. The adoption of this Law has further strengthened the work in the field of language. The emergence of great theoretical and practical work in language and linguistics has accelerated. A lot of practical work has been done in our country and around the world to enhance our native language prestige.

One of the main and important goals of the Law "On the state language" is the general our national language protection, the need to give

our language the state language status, its comprehensive development, raising it to the world languages level.

Admittedly, it was not easy to give our language the state language status. A lot of political and social efforts have been made in our country to adopt this law.

With the adoption of the Law "On the state language", the functional status of Uzbek language began to change. As mentioned above, Article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is Uzbek." [18.4]. This ensured the state language constitutional protection and intensified the issues related to it.

In addition to increasing the attention to Uzbek language in our country, there are opportunities to learn foreign languages. After all, the full individual development requires the modern science, culture, engineering, technology acquisition. It is not enough to know a single language to achieve this goal. The languages knowledge of the world most developed nations is becoming a necessary factor for modern man perfection, for our state comprehensive development.

At present, Uzbek language is used in all spheres of social life of the Republic of Uzbekistan - in state (administrative, governmental, economic, etc.) bodies, in public education (schools, general secondary special vocational colleges, higher educations), is fully operational in various institutions. Official documents are published in Uzbek. Office work is also conducted in Uzbek.

Although it is already known how rich Uzbek language is, due to the limited use of this wealth, our native language has not been able to fully express its beauty. Now, after gaining independence, our republic is showing its full potential. The growing popularity of Uzbek language not only in our country, but also in

the world shows that our native language is one of the great languages.

During the years of independence, a completely new language policy has been formed in Uzbekistan. The share of practical work on language development has been growing year by year and Uzbek language has revived. In recent years, the growing attention to our native language has helped to increase Uzbek language prestige not only among our people, but also in the world. As a result of the adoption and implementation of a number of laws on the promotion of Uzbek language during the years of independence, Uzbek language is now used and expanded in all areas.

After gaining its independence, each state strives to operate freely in all spheres. To do this, they must first strengthen their speech freedom. After gaining independence, Uzbekistan also strengthened Uzbek language legal protection, restored its status and paid special attention to its development. Although Uzbek language official status was established by law in 1989, after gaining independence, the law needed to be amended. Because in the law on the state language before independence, at that time we were not officially an independent state from the Soviet Union, some of its views were formed on the situation and the environment basis.

The 1989 edition of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the state language" consists of 30 articles, which introduced the concept of "interethnic language" and reflected the role of Russian language. Also, although Article 1 of this law states that the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is Uzbek [3], it was noted that in addition to Uzbek language, Russian can be used in the same status in the country. This law has been in force for many years since independence. Both languages were used equally in public affairs. Later, there was a

need to raise the prestige of the Uzbek language. As a result, on December 21, 1995, this law was amended and adopted in a new edition on the basis of modern requirements. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on amendments and addenda to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language" of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the new edition [4] consists of 24 articles. The law also stipulates that an international language may be chosen at will. The law, which has undergone a number of similar changes, has paved the way for Uzbek language rapid development. It should be noted that in both cases, Uzbek people have been active in expressing their views. Ordinary people also expressed their opinion that Uzbek language should have a status instead. The intelligentsia, on the other hand, made sharp statements in newspapers, magazines, radio and television through articles, broadcasts and shows.

We all know that spelling issues are also hotly debated in Uzbekistan. In the first years of independence, the Cyrillic alphabet was used in practice in our country. Later, the issue of switching to Latin script was on the agenda. There were a number of reasons for this. In particular, the possibilities of Uzbek language were more complete and broad in Latin script than in Cyrillic alphabet. Thus, on September 2, 1993, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the introduction of Uzbek alphabet based on Latin script was adopted in our country. [2]. According to it, in our country it is planned to operate in the Latin alphabet.

On the same date, along with the above law, the Supreme Council decision of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the procedure for implementing was published the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script" [5]. This resolution sets out the procedure for the gradual transition to the Latin alphabet. The

resolution consisted of 9 paragraphs and clearly stated the transition issues to the Latin script.

On approval of the State Program of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 16, 1994 to ensure the Law implementation of the Republic of Uzbekistan was published the decision "On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script" [6]. The resolution also outlined a number of issues related to the Latin alphabet introduction.

Resolution of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, May 6, 1995 about modification of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script" [7] the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan was promulgated, according to which some items were amended and supplemented.

On the same date, amendments the decision was announced in to the decision of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the procedure for implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script" [8]. According to it, some items of the previous edition have been amended and supplemented.

Also, in paragraph 3 of the resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the procedure for implementing the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the introduction of Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script" in 1995 developed new rules of Uzbek orthography and submit it to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan [5]. Accordingly, on August 24, 1995, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued a resolution approving the basic spelling rules of the Uzbek language [9]. According to it, the basic spelling rules of the Uzbek language have been approved.

Work on improving the Latin script continued apace from 1993 to 1996. Another piece of legislation that appeared to be the culmination of this work on March 19, 1996, was the Cabinet of Ministers' on approval of the state program on education "Ensuring the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the introduction of Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script" resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 16, 1994 № 304 "On approval of the state program on education" [10]. The resolution considered solutions to improve the alphabet.

The normative documents adopted in our country have served for the development of our native language. The Law "On the state language" adopted on the eve of independence, served as a basis for further work. The measures taken to develop Uzbek language and the work done today are showing positive results.

It is no secret that 30 years have passed since the independence of our republic, during which time a large-scale practical action has been taken on all fronts for the development of our country. We have already touched upon the significant work done in the first years of independence on the development of Uzbek language. However, in recent years it has become clear that more work needs to be done on language. Due to this, a new, modern form of language policy has been formed in our country.

What factors influenced the new nature of language policy?

- In the context of globalization, the other languages influence on the Uzbek language has significantly increased.
- The existing legislation does not cover all aspects of language issues.
- During the years of independence, Uzbek language has grown in popularity and scope.

- A committee Lack to instruct on the use of terms and terms in Uzbek and foreign languages.
- Legitimate conclusions about the alphabet and spelling, confusion in practice.
- Problems with characters representing certain letters of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script.
- The electronic form of Uzbek language is not perfect, it has not become the language of technology and the Internet.
- Practical study Lack of Uzbek language.
- Uzbek language scope is limited.
- The structure lack to oversee Uzbek language use.
- The liability issue for laws violations of Uzbek language is not sufficiently covered in our laws and responsibility measures are not strengthened.
- Public observation that language issues have caused public debate among Uzbek people.
- The need to strengthen the scientific research of Uzbek language and increase the technical base in line with modern requirements.
- The need for development new model of Uzbek language.

A number of similar problems required a new language policy. Noticing this in time, the heads of government took a number of steps to raise the language policy of our country to a new level. As a result, a new path of development of Uzbek language was formed. In the first years of independence, efforts to develop the language were revived. Below we will focus on the essence of the new language policy and normative documents adopted in our country in recent years.

We all understand and understand the scientific and practical significance of the above-mentioned normative documents. But the most important of these is the Decree, the adoption and implementation of which has

become very important for our native language, our people and our country.

On May 13, 2016, on the initiative of the First President of the Republic Islam Karimov, the Decree "On the establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi" was adopted in our country [1]. This decree was a serious step towards the further development of the Uzbek language.

The decree is aimed at developing Uzbek language, increasing its prestige and role, and expanding its scope in the future. On the basis of this Decree, the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi was established in the republic. Today, the university is operating effectively.

There is no doubt that the adopted decree is the work of not only philologists, but also of all our enlightened people, will give perfection and clarity to the language policy of our country, will be a new stage in the development of our language and literature. The first sentence of the decree states the following universal truth: "The native language and literature of any nation are the basis of its national spirit and identity, cultural and educational world, national idea. Our enlightened ancestor Abdullah Avloni said, "The mirror life of every nation that exists in the world is language and literature. "To lose the national language is to lose the spirit of the nation the wise saying proofs it"[1].

The decree clearly defines the purpose of the university: "In-depth study of the unique features of Uzbek language and literature, its historical development, its current state and prospects in today's rapidly changing globalization, strengthening the effectiveness of research in this area, radically improving the quality of teaching Uzbek language and literature at all levels of the education system, as well as the training of highly qualified

personnel in this field"[1]. In accordance with the clear essence of the implementation of these goals, the university has three faculties, that is, Uzbek philology, which prepares clever researchers capable of splitting the hair, the Uzbek language and literature, which educates teachers who have mastered the hadiths of the art of education, and the inexhaustible treasures of our language and literature, Uzbek-English translation faculties were established to train translators.

It is clear that the students of these faculties will contribute to the further development of our native language.

Uzbek people have great material and spiritual wealth. In this respect, the world deserves to be envied.

The Decree states Uzbek language richness as follows: "Uzbek language has an ancient and rich history, and scientific sources indicate its formation was influenced by the Bactrians, Sogdians, Khorezmians and other peoples and nations living in the region in AC and the first centuries BC"[1].

Indeed, Uzbek language development is greatly influenced by the above-mentioned nations and ethnic groups. When they came to Central Asia, they also promoted their culture and values. Their environment and living conditions are similar to those of Turkic peoples. In turn, the traditions and values of the peoples of Central Asia have been instilled in the colonial peoples. All this is reflected in the language. That is, there are various changes in the lexical layer, and communication occurs between the languages of the above countries and the languages of the local population. This served languages development.

We, the younger generation, must always remember the great services of our ancestors, be worthy heirs to them, further enhance our native language prestige, and

contribute to Uzbek language development. In this regard, the Decree states the following:

“As the heirs of the priceless wealth passed down from our ancestors, we must preserve, enrich and enhance our native language prestige as our highest and most enduring goal, and the importance of this issue should never be overlooked”[1].

The role of the above-mentioned official documents, laws and decrees in Uzbek language development is invaluable. The role of this Decree, which is considered to be an example of high attention to language, is even higher. Because, this Decree is one of the highest attention manifestations to Uzbek language in Uzbekistan. It is no exaggeration to say that this Decree has opened a new era of attention to the language in our Republic. Now the staff of the university, first of all, contributes to our country development, as well as strives to raise Uzbek language prestige.

The youth of our country should deeply feel that we have achieved our language independence, which our ancestors dreamed of. At the same time, it must contribute to its future development. This university was established to address the existing shortcomings in the field. The decree contains all the aspects that serve Uzbek language development, and sets out the goals that will be achieved in the future for the prestige and our language development. It is planned to completely eliminate the shortcomings in philology field in our country and to ensure our language development.

In connection with the University establishment on May 24, 2016 the cabinet of ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed the President decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi" on May 13, 2016 the resolution on measures to

implement decree No. 4797 [11] was published, which set out a number of measures.

The active work on Uzbek language development in all spheres, while maintaining the role of our native language in the globalization process, creates the basis for its further development. Scientific research of our native language is one of the urgent tasks of today. In this regard, it should be noted the Resolution of the cabinet of ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 11, 2020 on measures to further increase the fundamental and applied research effectiveness in Uzbek language and literature [12]. This approach means covering issues of language and society in relation to the times. In particular, paragraph 1 of the resolution sets the norm for the Sociolinguistics department establishment in the Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore Institute structure of Sciences academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, society and language, language phenomena are now studied in parallel with the problems of modern society. This approach means covering issues of language and society in relation to the times. This requires new approaches to language. Modern approaches play an important role in solving problems in the age of civilization.

The above-mentioned legislation plays an important role in the development of our native language, which is clearly reflected in the current image of Uzbek language. The practical efforts related to the development of language in our country have not diminished for a moment. By October 21, 2019, one of the most important historical events in the development of our native language has taken place. In other words, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to radically increase the prestige and status of Uzbek language as the state language was signed [13]. This decree opened a new

page in the development of Uzbek language. This is because the decree consistently defines the strategies for the further development of our native language, and a number of practical works will be organized on the basis of the decree. In the renewed Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to all areas, setting criteria for development, and efforts are being made to accelerate development. Recognized today as the starting point of the third renaissance, this decree and the actions taken in connection with it, of course, will serve as a basis for the next renaissance of Uzbek language. It is no exaggeration to say that the decree is invaluable in enhancing the capabilities of Uzbek language, enhancing its prestige and expanding its coverage. In connection with this decree, in order to develop Uzbek language, the decision of the cabinet of ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on december 12, 2019 to approve the Regulation on the department of State language development [14], January 29, 2020 resolutions of the cabinet of ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to organize the activities of the terminology commission under the cabinet of ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan [15] , now the development department of the State language of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the terminology commission under the cabinet of ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been established under the cabinet of ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The established committees testify to the correctness of the new language policy pursued in the country, ensure the rapid development of the Uzbek language in the future, increase the prestige of our country and the world, and restore its height. The role of Uzbek-speaking people is high. Therefore, the united action of the people of our country and the Uzbek nation is also important for the effective implementation of the active language

policy pursued by our state and government. This means that everyone who claims to be Uzbek should be happy to do their best for the development of the native language. In order to increase the love of our people for the language, to increase the value of the Uzbek language and the role and prestige of the Uzbek language in the life of people, in connection with the above Presidential Decree, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Establishment of the Day of Uzbek Language on April 10, 2020, officially became Uzbek Language Day on October 21, according to Article 1 of the Law [16]. The celebration not only added to the joy of Uzbek people, but also lifted their spirits. He raised the attitude to the Uzbek language once again.

We can say that the language policy pursued in our country will serve for the further development of the Uzbek language.

If the legislation adopted in our country in the early days of independence was the official language of the Uzbek language, the basis for the restoration of its stature, prestige and further practical actions, the laws adopted in recent years are aimed at completely changing the image of our native language, expanding its capabilities, making it a language with a high scientific and technical base, among the secular languages.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the open language policy pursued in Uzbekistan will pave the way for Uzbek language further development. From the first days of independence to the present day, the country has adopted and implemented a number of laws and by-laws. This led to the rise of the language. The recent emergence of some problematic aspects of language issues shows, first of all, that the Uzbek nation is not indifferent to its language, but, as in all areas of the country, the work is being done on a democratic basis to improve the mother

tongue. The adoption of a number of legislative acts to improve the scientific and technical base of Uzbek language, along with the formation of a Uzbek language comprehensive study in all its aspects, creates the need to keep pace with the times. In short, the adopted legislation, research work on the development of Uzbek language leads to the new models formation of language policy in Uzbekistan.

New language policy forming in our country;

- ✓ Controlling the other languages influence on Uzbek language in globalization context,
- ✓ Increasing Uzbek language prestige, expanding its use scope.
- ✓ Committee formation to issue instructions on the terms use from Uzbek and foreign languages,
- ✓ Alphabet regulation and spelling issues,
- ✓ Improving the Uzbek language electronic platform,
- ✓ Uzbek language translation into technology and internet language,
- ✓ Control over Uzbek language use,
- ✓ Violations prosecution of Uzbek language,
- ✓ Resolving language issues through public discussions among Uzbek people and other language issues play an important role in establishing. These actions are based on dozens of laws adopted by our government.

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