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**THE ISSUES OF GIVING THE STATUS OF THE STATE LANGUAGE TO OUR NATIONAL LANGUAGE  
ARE COVERED IN THE MODERN PRESS**

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**Abstract**

In the article, in a series of articles published in our national press at the beginning of the 20th century, the issue of granting the status of the state language to our Jadid language and Muzayyana Alaviya's "A few words about our language", Behbudi's "Address to the youth: Not two, four languages are needed", Said Ahrari "Dictionary and spelling column", Ismailbek Gasprinsky "Language and spirituality", Fitrat's articles "Language and spirituality" and "Let's move to the Latin alphabet" held.

**Keywords:** language issue, national press, article, giving our national language the status of state language, patriotic person, spelling issue, vocabulary of the Uzbek language, "A few words about our language z", "Dictionary and spelling column", "Language and spirituality", "Let's move to the Latin alphabet" articles.

In modern educational philosophy, the issue of language and its strategic importance is extremely important, in which language is interpreted as the main force that holds the state. In fact, it is impossible for a nation without its own independent language to achieve independence and progress, and there is even a danger of its disappearance as a nation. National language means value, tradition, identity, belief. By giving our national language the status of the state language, the Jadids intended to instill the spirit of patriotism in the hearts of the young generation. They believed that if a patriotic person is enlightened, he will liberate the people. The goal of education was that through enlightenment, every person will definitely fight for his honor, honor, pride, faith, language and religion, the enlightened human nation does not get used to living in dependence. At the beginning of the 20th century, a number of articles published in our national press covered the same issues.

Muzayyana Alaviya's article "A couple of words about our language" talks about the paucity of our language, the problems associated with the large use of borrowed words in it, and in her article, the word entering our language from a foreign language It is thought about finding the appropriate and appropriate use of words, not using words that come from any foreign language.

In Behbudi's article "Appeal to the youth: Four languages are needed, not two", it is necessary to learn several languages to achieve world development, to master the latest achievements, to carry out religion and economy equally, to cooperate equally with the neighboring country Russia. the necessity of learning, mastering Russian, Arabic, Uzbek, and Arabic languages is emphasized. Since this topic was relevant at the time, this article was a big sensation at that time. The issue raised in the article is very warm to the topic [1,150].

Vadud Mahmud is one of those who actively participated in Uzbek linguistics and literature with his scientific articles. His opinions about the mother tongue along with national and world literature are very relevant. In the critical article "Language and letter issue" [2,11], the issues related to the relationship between writing and letter, the representation of one sound by one letter are covered in detail. It is noted that the expression of one sound with one letter brings a number of conveniences to the student.

In his literary and critical articles, Vadud Mahmud focuses on the art, language and style of the works created in modern poetry, prose, and drama rather than the ideas and content. "He has nothing better than A. Qadiri, who has just started working with Fitrat, who is just renewing the prose language of Uzbek literature, and has just managed to enter the field. As for poetry, there is no one better to mention and show his work than Cholpan." The literary views of Wadud Mahmoud, who is an impartial and critical thinker, have their solid foundations. The critic proves each point by means of quoted passages. He demands formal and substantive perfection from the modern literature that is being formed, and at the same time, he gives examples from the works of the world's best writers and poets. According to him, poetry has two sides: real and figurative love. Both loves "are vital and human with an artistic and ideological focus" [3,8]. Because man tries to understand and perceive his creation and the idea of his existence as a being and a being with intelligence. It is a natural and divine force, it has inclinations and needs that belong to the body, there is a desire for self-understanding and perception of the world that belongs to the soul. According to the critic's conclusion, these two things combine to create love. From this, it becomes clear that metaphorical and divine love are related to each other. The author adds and explains them.

From this method of analysis, it can be seen that the critic pays attention to the language and style of the work, its artistic integrity, and not to the political-ideological examination that was customary at that time. The critic pays attention to the worldview of the creator, the philosophy of Islam and Sufism, the language and style of the works of art, as well as the beauty of literature, its artistic elegance, and aspects that awaken human senses. In his speeches, he mentions the names of famous people such as Mahatma Gandhi, Edgar Allan Poe, and their wisdom. In justifying his scientific theoretical views, he often refers to E. Poe. The critic, who made good use of E. Poe's creative experiences, analyzed his article "The Secret of Creativity" in detail. The article describes the history of the writing of E. Poe's epic "The Crow", that inspiration alone is not enough to create a work of art, and that after choosing a topic, one has to think about the image styles for a long time. According to the critic, the effect in the poem is mainly given by means of beauty, the human spirit rises when feeling beauty and beautiful things.

In modern educational philosophy, the language problem is a concept related to national independence. Modernity plays an important role in the development of the Uzbek language, at that time certain changes were taking place in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, in the use of some grammatical forms, in the field of spelling and alphabet. Along with the features of the old Uzbek and new Uzbek literary languages, elements of Russian, Tatar, Ottoman Turkish and other languages are found in the language of this period. When one nation comes into contact with another nation, word acquisition is observed. The entry of the word Manglai into our language is connected with the Oghuz invasion, while words like shed and lagman were acquired due to trade relations with the Chinese people.

During the transitional period, Jadid representatives developed the theoretical issues of the Uzbek literary language, brought the laws and regulations of the language to a certain standard.

Among those who actively participated in the cultural movements of the 20s, the teacher, journalist and playwright Said Ahrari, along with other like-minded people, came to the conclusion that the nation should be independent in order to live well and prosper. S. Ahrari, who saw that all the wealth was being transferred to the center, that the payment for cotton was lower than during the time of Tsar Nicholas, and that people were getting poorer and poorer, knew that violence would not end unless independence was achieved. He understood that the idea that socialism is good is absurd, that in practice there is only

one way to limit ignorance, that nothing will change if the people are not enlightened. It can be argued that his punishment was caused by:

1. Among other things, he was dissatisfied with the Shura dictatorship, the policy he was pursuing, and the political and economic dependence of the country on Moscow;
2. The cotton monopoly began to flourish and the price paid for cotton was very cheap.
3. The migration of Russians increased;
4. Representatives of the local people were almost never brought closer to the state management system;
5. He was against the division of Turkestan into national republics;
6. He was extremely saddened by the fact that the people were living in a helpless situation in his country, he understood it as humiliation;
7. He was dissatisfied with changing the alphabet.

Language is one of the ideas that unite the moderns. The division of territorial integrity is equal to the disintegration of the people's power. The aim of the Soviets was to prevent the disunited nations from uniting. Language is a sign of the existence of a nation, a people who do not know their language well cannot achieve enlightenment. It is true of all moderns that it is necessary to learn our mother tongue before learning foreign languages.

Jadids came to the conclusion that it is necessary to teach young people in their native language in primary school, to inculcate the spirit of nationalism in them, and then to teach Russian or Arabic languages from middle school. That is the reason why they oppose the teaching of the Russian language in Russian schools from the beginning of primary school.

The Jadids, who believe that sending students to study in developed countries, can change the situation of the people, paid a lot of attention to the issue of language. In particular, S. Ahrari realized that changing the alphabet means separating the nation from its history.

In the article "Dictionary and Spelling Column", Said Ahroriyil makes suggestions for solving problems related to vocabulary and spelling. Abul Bozorov noted that the scientist's "Dictionary of Turkish-Uzbek terms" [4,63] was published in the fourteenth issue of "Bukhara Akhbori" newspaper. Today, when our language is given attention at the level of state policy, it is not without benefits to study such works. The scientific theoretical views of a scientist with extensive experience in lexicology are important, and these views have not lost their relevance even today.

According to V.A. Krachkovsky, the chairman of the State Security Committee of the former USSR, in the 1920s, 1940s and 1950s, when the alphabet changed once every year,

3 million 778 thousand 234 people were brought to court, 786 thousand 98 of them were shot [5,130]. In the book "Victims of Repression" [6,4], during the cult of the personality of Stalin in 1937-39, the fate of the people, 41 thousand intellectuals were imprisoned by the "troika" of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the Uzbek SSR, of which 37 thousand, 6 thousand 920 people were shot. The article "Terrors of Repression" in this book from July 30, 1937 to 1938

It was recorded that until November 1, one and a half million people were imprisoned and seven hundred thousand were shot. In addition, 1,900,000 people left for foreign countries.

As in the time of the Jadids, the issue of the alphabet is discussed again and again, and this issue is the cause of heated debates. In 1929 and 1940, there was a political goal to change the alphabet again and again. The Shura government, which planned to turn the people's spirit into a mute and cheap labor force, intended to Russify the nation by introducing the Russian alphabet.

It is known from history that the Caucasian countries preserved their language and writing in the 20th century. Georgia and Armenia still use their national alphabet. In the article "Language and Spirituality" [7,7], I.Gasprinsky states that language is a mirror of spirituality, that language etiquette is important, that language etiquette is important in mutual relations. the role, the advantages of beautiful and meaningful speech for a person, the fact that it is an ornament for a person, the importance of language in explaining thoughts are thoroughly analyzed. Gaspirinsky cites examples from Eastern wisdom and hadiths to prove his point. Language has decisive power in everyday culture, and the direction of work is directly related to language.

Miyon Buzruk's article "Literary Language and Istilah" [8,13] thoroughly analyzed the issues with the use of istilah. In the article focused on preserving the purity of our language, the author gives valuable comments on the use of alternative versions of the terms. The uniqueness of the language can be seen in the presence of national words in other languages that correspond to the terms of the revolution.

A. Muhiddinov's article "Our language and educational control"[9,12], published in 1921, explained the necessity of language control by education and its reasons. Controlling any language and setting the right future plans will undoubtedly serve the development of that language.

Sh. In Rahim's article "Fundamentals of Uzbek spelling" [10,8], problems in spelling and necessary practical work to eliminate them were discussed. The author points out spelling mistakes and explains their reasons

A. Tahiriyyi's article "Language, term and spelling debates" [11,9] is also focused on the same issue, as can be seen from the title. The opinions of the authors are consistent, they correctly assessed the situation, they were well aware of the existence of a colonial policy based on the forced teaching of the Russian language and Russian linguistics.

In the speech of A. Fitrat entitled "The eternity of our language is in itself" [12,12] at the 1921 "Language and Literature" spelling convention, the mother tongue was not included in the first teacher's course opened in Samarand, although at a meeting of the educational council in 18 In the first three years of our schools, the mother tongue should be taught in Uzbek, and then the literary common Turkish language should be taught!" it is reported that the said decision has not been executed. Mallif intended to protect our language from other languages, and these ideas were discussed many times in the "Chigatoy Gurungi" organization. The members of this organization fought resolutely for the nation's own language and literature. Fitrat suggested removing foreign language words that have entered our language. During this period, the introduction of words and forms from Persian, Arabic, Russian, and Ottoman Turkish languages increased, and the influence of the Tatar language began to increase. Fitrat shows the breadth of internal possibilities of our language, the completeness of grammatical rules, the fact that its theory was carefully developed by a great scholar like Navoi, the wealth of vocabulary and the possibilities of word formation of our language are not inferior to other languages. Fitrat writes that "the wealth of vocabulary, the breadth of passion, the completeness of rules, and idioms in our language are not inferior to other eastern languages, and in these respects it leaves the Persian language completely behind" [13,16].

Fitrat's article "We will move to the Latin alphabet" [14,37] discusses the reasons for the change in spelling. According to him, the change of spelling is necessary for the rapprochement with Europe and development. In order for young people to go to developed countries to study, learn a profession, get acquainted with the most advanced technologies, and communicate with people there, the spelling

should be changed. In the article "Loyihayi alifboyi navo toza" [15,6], the author consistently continued his thoughts.

His "Expenditure. The rules of the Uzbek language are an experiment" (First book. Tashkent 1929), "Nahv. Alloma described his observations as a linguist scientist in his works "An experiment on the rules of the Uzbek language" (Second book. Tashkent, 1930) [16,6], in the articles "Our language 1", "Our language 2". In the article "Tilimiz 1" he refers to Navoi's work "Muhokamatul Lughatayn", compares Turkish and Arabic words, mentions the origin of the word ilm and other words from it. While comparing the languages, he compares the nuances of the meaning of the Arabic word قلب, the Persian dil, and explains the subtleties and meanings of the Turkish language. Verb 13 quoted by Navoi

He explained the richness of our language with concrete examples of 6 compound verbs and their 78 forms. "Now, let's take a look at the textbooks of any of the Arabic, German, Persian, Russian, French languages, and we will see that a number of words are written to make one word, and then shul four or five words are indicated as exceptional (exceptional) words" The absence of such cases in Turkish languages means that there is no exceptionality in the Turkish language, and it emphasizes the richness and completeness of our language in this matter. Fitrat's articles "Uzbek language lesson", "Spelling issue", "On the occasion of the spelling conference" show that he is not only a passionate, strong linguist scholar, a nationalist personality, that the fate of the nation is more important to him than anything else, the meaning and essence of life is to make the nation prosperous and it becomes clear that it is a blissful sight.

Haji Muin, who is like-minded and allied with Fitrat, said in his article "Language Matters" that "we protect and love our Turkish language, which is considered our mother tongue, equal to our life and our rights", "History of the Alphabet in Turkestan", "O "History of the Uzbek alphabets", valuable opinions were expressed about the issue of the alphabet of strategic importance. The closeness of Alloma's opinions with Fitrat's scientific and theoretical views not only shows his nationalism, but also shows that he was able to correctly assess the situation and deeply understood the importance of the language issue.

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