



FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LANGUAGE POLICY

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Abstract

The article analyzes the implementation of the language policy in multinational Uzbekistan. An analysis of this problem indicates that the leadership of the Republic of Uzbekistan is carrying out a phased implementation of the Law "On the State Language", providing equal rights and opportunities to all peoples of the republic. A clear confirmation of the positive processes in this area was the increase in the network of schools and mass media in various languages, as well as the creation of national cultural centers, which contributes to the improvement and harmonization of interethnic relations, strengthening stability in the republic.

Keywords: language policy, Uzbekistan, rights, Uzbek language, diasporas, national cultural centers, development and improvement of language policy in the country.

Introduction

The proclamation on August 31, 1991 of state independence by the Republic of Uzbekistan marked the beginning of a new era in the life of not only the Uzbek people, but also all nations and nationalities living in Uzbekistan.

The most important achievement of this period is interethnic and interfaith harmony, which served as a guarantee of peace and stability, increasing the effectiveness of reforms. On the way to achieving interethnic harmony, the people of Uzbekistan have passed a difficult path. Tolerant ethnopolitics from the first days of gaining independence was aimed at rejecting old dogmas and introducing into the minds of people the ideas and principles of national independence and the spiritual renewal of society. These principles were laid down in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and formed the basis of the state national policy pursued by the First President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, which was the guarantor of stability in interethnic relations.



To improve interpersonal relations, adaptation in a multi-ethnic environment, mastering the state language by people of all nationalities living in a particular country has been and still is essential. And the solution of this complex and long-term task should not be accompanied by an intensification of interethnic confrontation. "Isn't it wonderful, - noted the First President I.A. Karimov, - if the representatives of the Russian nationality will know the Uzbek language, and the Uzbeks - Russian, and our youth will also learn a third language" [1].

The gradual implementation of the Law "On the State Language", adopted in 1989, which ensured respect for the languages of all nations and nationalities living in Uzbekistan, contributed to the removal of tension in the life of the peoples of Uzbekistan, which created conditions for their development. It was very positive that in the implementation of the language program, the state authorities did not show haste, given the multinationality of the people of Uzbekistan, where representatives of 130 ethnic groups lived and live side by side. To achieve this important goal, a special program was adopted at the state level to expand the sphere of influence of the Uzbek language. In accordance with it, a wide network of free courses for the study of the state language was created, attention to its teaching in educational institutions increased, publications of textbooks, dictionaries, and various literature in the Uzbek language increased. In the language policy, the principle of equality of representatives of all nations and nationalities of the country, enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, has been strictly observed and is being observed.

Of great importance for interethnic harmony in the country was also the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language" (in a new edition), approved by the Oliy Majlis on December 21, 1995, which, along with the state language, significantly expanded the right to use Russian and other languages of national minorities in all areas of life. "In the Republic of Uzbekistan," article 24 of this law states, "disdainful or hostile attitude towards the state or other languages is prohibited. Persons who impede the exercise of the rights of citizens to the free choice of language in communication, upbringing and education are liable in accordance with the law" [3]. It was such a large-scale implementation of the law that made it possible to solve the language problem without infringing on the interests of other nationalities.

Adequately responding to the language policy pursued in the country, many Russian and Russian-speaking minorities who remained to live in the republic began to send their children to kindergartens and primary schools with the Uzbek



language of instruction. It is important to state that the announcement of the Uzbek language as the state language did not become a negative factor influencing the development of other languages. An important indicator of the effectiveness of the ethnic and language policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed at interethnic harmony in society, was the functioning of the education system in 7 languages. In total, there are 8867 schools in the republic with instruction in Uzbek, 383 in Karakalpak, 739 in Russian, 505 in Kazakh, 267 in Tajik, 62 in Kyrgyz, 50 in Turkmen [4].

In all universities of Uzbekistan, education is carried out in Uzbek and Russian, and in the Republic of Karakalpakstan - in Karakalpak, Uzbek and Russian. In addition, many universities have departments and groups with instruction in the languages of the indigenous ethnic groups of Uzbekistan: in Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen [5].

The country also pays serious attention to the study of foreign languages. There are lyceums with in-depth study of English, German, Korean, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Iranian and Hebrew.

A significant contribution to the formation of multilingualism is made by the development of a network of media in 12 languages. Thus, out of the total number of printed publications issued in the second half of the 1990s of newspapers and magazines, 238 newspapers and 31 magazines were published in the Uzbek language; 52 newspapers and 15 magazines - in Russian; 44 newspapers and 15 magazines in Russian and Uzbek; 20 newspapers and 7 magazines - in the Karakalpak language; 15 newspapers - in Tajik; 8 newspapers - in the Kazakh language, etc. There were also television and radio broadcasts in Uzbek, Russian, Kazakh, Tajik, Kyrgyz, Turkmen and other languages [6].

In the modern socio-political and cultural life of the republic, an important place is occupied by the Russian language, which, being one of the 10 largest world languages, is perceived in Uzbekistan as an intermediary language in a multi-ethnic environment and as a language - a carrier of scientific and technical information, therefore special attention is paid to it.

Taking into account the need to study the Russian language, in the system of higher and secondary specialized education, a number of universities decided to increase the number of hours allocated for the study of the Russian language. In particular, at the National University of Uzbekistan named after. M. Ulugbek, it was decided to increase the practical course of the Russian language from 70 to 140 hours. According to this decision, since the 2003/2004 academic year, the



Russian language began to be studied at the undergraduate level for three semesters and ended with a state exam [7].

Confirmation of the implementation of legislative acts in linguistic policy is the provision of all diasporas with the opportunity to create national cultural centers (NCCs). During the years of independent development, 138 NCCs were created in the republic. They are created regardless of the size of the diaspora. The creation of cultural centers of small peoples contributes to the process of activation of various social strata and the strengthening of the trend of the movement for the revival and preservation of the language, ethno-cultural traditions and identity. And also in order to radically increase the authority of the Uzbek language in the public life of our people and in the international arena, educate the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism, devotion to national traditions and values, ensure the full implementation of the state language in the country, preserve and develop the languages of nations and nationalities living in Uzbekistan, creating conditions for studying the Uzbek language as the state language, defining strategic goals, priority areas and tasks, promising stages in the development of the Uzbek language and language policy, as well as in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2019 No. UP-5850 " On measures to radically increase the role and authority of the Uzbek language as the state language". Thus, the concept of the development of the Uzbek language and the improvement of the language policy in 2020-2030 according to the provision for:

- Achievement of a full and correct use of the possibilities of the state language in all spheres of the country's socio-political life;
- Further improvement of the system of teaching the state language in educational institutions, increasing its authority as the language of science;
- Maintaining the purity of the state language and its enrichment, improving the culture of speech of the population;
- Ensuring active integration of the state language with modern information technologies and communications;
- Increasing the role and authority of the state language at the international level, developing international cooperation in this direction;
- Creation of broad and equal opportunities for the development of the languages of all nations and nationalities living on the territory of our country, as well as favorable conditions for them to study the state language;



b) The Program for the implementation in 2020-2022 of the Concept for the development of the Uzbek language and the improvement of the language policy in 2020-2030;

c) The main directions for the development of the Uzbek language and the improvement of the language policy in 2020–2030.

2. Determine that the Guidelines include:

a) in the field of further improvement of the system of teaching the state language in educational institutions, increasing its authority as the language of science:

- bringing by 2025 up to 72 percent, by 2030 - up to 80 percent of coverage by Uzbek-speaking groups in the system of state preschool education by expanding the territory of existing preschool educational organizations, as well as new institutions under construction;

- Increase by 2030 from 84 hours to 110 hours per week the volume of teaching the subject "Uzbek language" in the basic curricula of general education schools compiled for the academic year;

- Bringing by 2025 to 120, by 2030 - to 140 the number of departments of the Uzbek language in higher educational institutions;

b) In The field of maintaining the purity of the state language and its enrichment, improving the culture of speech of the population:

- Gradual increase in the publication of volumes of the "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" in the Uzbek alphabet, based on the Latin script;

- Creation in 2020 of 15 linguistic, sectoral terminological and explanatory dictionaries that enrich the vocabulary of the Uzbek language;

- Introduction of a system for training announcers and leading television and radio channels at retraining courses that help improve the culture of speech in the Uzbek literary language with bringing their coverage to 100 percent by 2030;

c) In the field of ensuring the active integration of the state language with modern information technologies and communications:

- Development by 2025 of electronic samples of industry documents on office work in the state language, as well as 14 online programs for their use, bringing this indicator to 25 by 2030;

- Creation of applications of software products and programs of electronic dictionaries in the Uzbek language;

- Creation of Uzbek language training programs for foreign citizens;



d) In the field of increasing the role and authority of the state language at the international level, the development of international cooperation in this direction:

- Increase by 2030 from the current 17 to 60 the number of centers for teaching the Uzbek language in foreign higher educational institutions;
- Bringing by 2025 to 30, by 2030 - to 40 the number of clubs "Friends of the Uzbek language";
- Providing Uzbek language courses in foreign higher educational institutions with the necessary scientific, educational, methodological and fiction, increasing the number of scientific research on teaching the Uzbek language [2].

Thus, the analysis of this problem indicates that the leadership of the Republic of Uzbekistan gives priority to the linguistic sphere in resolving issues of ethnic policy, providing equal rights and opportunities to all peoples of the republic. A vivid confirmation of the positive processes in this area was the increase in the network of schools and mass media in various languages, as well as the creation of national cultural centers, which contributes to the improvement and harmonization of interethnic relations, strengthening stability in the republic, but despite this, we should not forget about our native - Uzbek language and must follow, support the policy of our President Mirziyoev Sh.M. "On measures for the further development of the Uzbek language and the improvement of the language policy in the country".

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