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October 21 is the Day When the State Language Was Granted to the Uzbek Language

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ANNOTATION

In this article, the opinions of our country and foreign scientists about the day when the Uzbek language was granted the status of the state language on October 21 are mentioned.

KEYWORDS: October 21, 1989, Uzbek language, state language, "Devonu-lugatit-Turkish", general Turkish words, Uzbek words, Persian-Tajik words, Arabic words, Russian words.

Language is a means of communication between people and is an invaluable gift of the creator to man. Language is one of the main characteristics that distinguish nations from nations. The language of every nation in the world is its priceless wealth, pride, and salvation. Wise words, poems, epics, songs are first born in the mother tongue of a nation. As long as there is a nation, its language will live, and as long as its language lives, that nation will have its prestige and prestige among other nations. Every nation has its own language. During the time of the Soviets, the Russian language was developed as the language of the Union. It has risen to the level of world languages. In particular, the Turkic peoples, who have a history of many thousands of centuries, have defended that their mother tongue is no less than the language of any nation in the world. They did not ignore the artificial obstacles on this road. On the eve of independence, the Uzbek language, which had fallen to the level of a family and market language, was given the status of a state language. The status of the state language was given to the Uzbek language. State documents, periodicals, textbooks began to be written in our native language. This raised the spirit of our people. Even during the time of the Soviets, there was a strong desire to restore the Uzbek language and make it the state language. In particular, efforts were made to hold various events dedicated to the mother tongue, especially on the eve of independence, they began to be held more often.

The Uzbek language (Uzbek) is a language belonging to the Turkic family of the Altaic language family. This language is the state language according to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Uzbek language, like all Turkic languages, is an agglutinative language.

The Law on the State Language was adopted on October 21, 1989. On December 21, 1995, it was further improved.

The history of the Uzbek literary language includes the following periods:

The period from BC to X centuries. The language of this period is known as the ancient Turkic language in science. Samples of ancient folklore, monuments of Orhun-Enasoy (VI-VII centuries) were created in this language.

The language used in XI-XIV centuries is called old Turkic language. Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu-lugati-turk" ("Desktop of Turkish languages"), Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Kutadgu bilig" ("Knowledge that leads to happiness"), Ahmed Yugnaki's "Hibatul haqayiq" ("The treasure of truths"), Khorezmi's "Muhabbatnama", The works of Rabguzi "Kissasi Rabguzi" were written in this language.

The language used from the 15th to the second half of the 19th century was called the old Uzbek literary language. The works of Atoyi, Sakkoki, Saifi Saraoui, Lutfi, Alisher Navoi, Babur, Mashrab, Turdi, Makhmur, Gulkhani, Muqimi, Furqat, Zavqi and many other artists were created in this language.

Uzbek ruler Muhammad Shaybani (1451-1501) wrote ghazals and rubai in Uzbek language. This ghazal, some of his rubai, and the epic "Bahrul Khudo", a book of advice written by his son Muhammad Temur to the sultan (the only copy is kept in Turkey) have reached us.

The language used from the second half of the 19th century to the present is called the modern Uzbek literary language. All the works created from the time of publication of "Turkestan region gazette" (from 1870) until now are examples of modern Uzbek literary language.

The Uzbek language began to form as an independent language from the 11th century, and the old Uzbek literary language was formed in the 13th century.

The development of the old Uzbek language is connected with the name of the great Alisher Navoi. He not only created wonderful works using the wide possibilities of the old Uzbek language, but also wrote a major scientific work entitled "Muhokamat-ul-lughatayn", which scientifically researches this language in depth, and in it he proved with convincing examples that the Uzbek language is no less than other languages.

The vocabulary of the current Uzbek literary language is mainly based on 5 sources:

Common Turkish words;

Uzbek words;

Persian-Tajik words;

Arabic words;

Russian words;

Universal Turkic words There are many words common to all Turkic languages that are still used in most Turkic languages, which existed in the language of Turkic tribes since ancient times, and are still used today. For example: person, horse, hand, foot...

Uzbek words Many words were created under the conditions of the Uzbek language, using elements of this language or other languages. For example: office, interrogation, horticulture, gardening...

There are words borrowed from Persian languages, and the modern Uzbek language has the same words as the original. They are tablecloths, lamps, curtains, pearls, necklaces...

Words borrowed from the Arabic language. Arabic words entered the Uzbek language from the VII-VIII centuries. This situation is related to the conquest of Central Asia by the Arabs during this period. The modern Uzbek language contains the following words that came from Arabic: profession, work, animal, union, nation... Arabic words first entered through the book, madrasa, religion, state system. Second, it entered through Iranian languages. For example, it is made by adding Tajik morphemes to Arabic words. For example, it can be known from words such as "truly"

Words borrowed from the Russian language. The language of the Russian nation plays an important role in the formation and development of the Uzbek national language. The close contact between the Russian people and the Uzbek people, especially the economic and cultural influence of the Russians, caused the introduction of Russian and European words from the Russian language into the Uzbek language. Words borrowed from the Russian language: factory, gymnasium, doctor, hat...

Uzbek script

In history, many alphabets were used to write the Uzbek language. Until 1928, literate people wrote the Uzbek language in the Arabic script. From 1928 to 1940, the Uzbek language was written in the Latin script. In 1940, by order of Joseph Stalin, the Cyrillic alphabet was forced to be used. Until 1992, the Uzbek language was written in this script. In 1993, Uzbekistan officially reintroduced the Latin script. At present, the Latin script is used in educational places in Uzbekistan. Even so, older people and Uzbeks living outside of Uzbekistan still use the Cyrillic script.

Arabic writing

Arabic script was used in Uzbekistan until 1929. From the mid-1920s, a large-scale attack on the Arabic script began in Uzbekistan. The Arabic script was declared to be the cause of our backwardness, illiteracy, and religiosity. From the academic year of 1929-1930, Uzbekistan switched to the Latin script, and we were cut off from the scientific, artistic and philosophical literature of the Uzbek people, created and published over the centuries.

From 1929, the Arabic script was changed to the new Latin script. It was used until 1940.

If we take into account that from 1940 to 1991, on average, 50,000 books were published in Uzbek with 50,000 titles and 50,000,000 copies (this does not include magazines and newspapers published in those years), it becomes clear how much literature we can get away from when we switch to the Latin script.

Switch to Latin script

However, the most developed countries of the world (there is no need to list them) use the Latin script. That's why literature about the most modern technology, natural sciences or social studies is covered on the basis of this record. According to UN, UNESCO and other international organizations, 80% of the literature related to new technology, technology and science is published in Latin script.

On October 21 of last year, when President Shavkat Mirziyoyev spoke passionately about the Uzbek language, everyone stood on their feet and applauded with continuous applause. Because every area of Uzbekistan, where the principles of development have been established, continues its development rapidly, the language area is in need of attention, even if there is hope that fundamental reforms will be implemented in this regard in time, on that very day the President gave such good news to his people. Many did not expect him to say. The head of the country emphasized the need to further increase the position of the Uzbek language in the life of the state and

society, to improve the law "On the State Language" based on today's requirements, pointed out the urgent tasks in this regard and "Measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as a state language He noted that he had adopted a decree, according to which October 21 was designated as the "Uzbek language holiday" in Uzbekistan.

After that, the implementation of work in this regard continued systematically: the State Language Development Department was established in the Cabinet of Ministers, and the Terminology Commission was established on its initiative. By the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on January 20, 2020, the position of consultant was established in all state bodies, ministries and organizations equivalent to them on the issues of improving the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work and ensuring compliance with the laws on the state language. It was at the meeting held on March 9 of this year "On the issues of compliance with the requirements of the legislation of the names of geographical objects, as well as various signs and advertisements on public places, streets, and on the facades of buildings, as well as on the implementation of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers dated January 20, 2020 No. 34" attention was paid to this issue and strict requirements were set for the implementation of measures for the development of the state language.

After all these works, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Establishing the Day of the Uzbek Language Holiday" was signed on the birthday of our great-grandfather Abdulla Qadiri. According to him, October 21 of every year was designated as the day of the Uzbek language holiday. Now it has become a legal holiday of the people and the state, as colorful, rare and lively as the Independence Day. It was decided to celebrate it on a large scale in all regions of Uzbekistan.

It is worth calling it a true celebration of our mother tongue, a high praise of our statehood traditions.

Our great-grandfathers, along with the colonization, wrote such grassy lines, showing with the eyes of the mind the oppression and oppression that came to the mind, spirituality, and mother tongue of this nation.

Don't be surprised why it is Turkish and not Uzbek. Grandfather Amir Temur said, "We are the Maliki of Turan and the Emir of Turkestan. It is not for nothing that our nation is called the oldest and the greatest of nations, the head of the Turks, because these blessed lands have been considered the motherland of most Turkic peoples, and our language has been considered the motherland.

Unfortunately, this beloved and immortal language, which was sometimes belittled and ignored by others and our own people during the colonial period, began to lag behind the needs of modern Uzbekistan. There is a saying that the way a nation has lived is reflected in its language. If we look at the current state of our Uzbek language, it is as if we are looking at history and the thinking of people of a certain era. There are also many people who believe that foreign terms and terms entered our language because the changes in science and technology of the following centuries did not happen in our country. There is a soul in this sentence, because it is true that not only the Uzbek language, but also other nations were forced to borrow terms from the science of developed countries. Look how much science elevates a country! For example, all the words in modern technology, especially in computer programs, have migrated to English and other languages accordingly. Language, like history, shows the unique aspects of the country's life.

It is one thing that words come from other languages, but what about ourselves? As our parents, our beloved poet Erkin Vahidov said, how do we relate to this beautiful language spoken by our "Seventy-Seven Pinks"? Are we preserving it and honoring it, or are we neglecting it in the grip of modern chaos? Unfortunately, at a time when there is a lot of effort to preserve and promote the spiritual and national identity, there are many cases of neglecting it. In fact, there is no limit to this great wealth of ours, in our dialects and dialects, in our

cultural and scientific heritage, there are many words waiting for their fulfillment. Such languages that connect the content to the actual reality are very rare in the world. If you take a look at the rules of our language and the ways in which words are formed, you will see that our nation exhibits a very remarkable feature. The Uzbek people never associate words with airy, imaginary events, but imagine together with the surrounding reality, and this feature is beautifully reflected in our language. For example, it is impossible not to fall in love with both the content and the scenery of such expressions as "The sun shone in my heart", "You came to my life like a spring", "I became a slave", "You shone like the moon in my sky". There are countless such examples, and the examples of treasures are hidden in the common language of our towns and villages. In this sense, there is no doubt that this state-level attention will serve to revive and flourish our language. It should also be noted that it is the first large-scale event in our history to celebrate the mother tongue at the state level and define it by law.

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