



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

eISSN: 2660-6828 | Volume: 04 Issue: 06 June 2023

<https://cajlp.centralasianstudies.org>

On Measures to Improve Language Policy in our Country

R. B. Anorboyeva

A student of the TFT-122 group of SamISI "Service" faculty Scientific

K. K. Ivanova

SamISI teacher

Received 4th Apr 2023, Accepted 5th May 2023, Online 15th June 2023

ANNOTATION

In this article, the importance of granting the status of the state language to the languages in high places, the attention given to the Uzbek language in recent years and to what extent the work aimed at increasing its status is being carried out, the attitude of today's youth to their mother tongue, i.e. negative consequences and solutions to the widespread use of slang words are discussed.

KEYWORDS: slang, synonyms and similar words, Turkish language, globalization, Cyrillic alphabet, methodology, department, terminological dictionaries.

There are many nations and peoples on the whole earth. All nations and peoples have their own traditions, their own history, their own culture and their own native language. To date, there are more than 5,600 spoken languages and dialects in the world, of which only about 500 have been fully studied. According to statistics, one out of three languages is not written, and is used only in oral speech and street conversation. Only 40 out of 5,600 languages in the world have a perfectly formed written and spoken language. Vocabulary in developed languages is sufficient. As linguists know, if a language has a lot of "synonymous" words, it means that this language is poor, that is, it has a low vocabulary. As an example, the country of Guinea, whose capital is Bissau, is located on the African continent. The total number of words in the Tak language, which is widespread among the population, is 340. In this language, one word is used in many meanings. A language with many "synonyms" or "synonyms" of words is a language with a large vocabulary. Uzbek is one such language. The word "face" in our native language has several synonyms: chehra, oraz, bashara, aft, bet, turk. As we have seen, the Uzbek language is the oldest and richest language. The term Uzbek itself has been mentioned in the sources as a whole nation since the 7th century. The Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family and received the status of the state language on October 21, 1989. Adoption of the state language was the biggest first step taken on the path of independence of Uzbekistan. This law played an important role in the free development of the national consciousness of the Uzbek people, in strengthening the country's independence, and in the restoration of cultural heritage. In today's era of globalization, it is natural for every nation, every independent country to secure its national interests, and in this regard, first of all, to preserve and develop its culture, ancient values, and mother tongue.

In connection with the 30th anniversary of our state language, a number of measures aimed at further increasing its prestige and position are being implemented. According to the presidential decree, the concept of developing the Uzbek language and improving the language policy in 2020-2030 has been developed. The goals of gradually increasing the number of Uzbek language departments in higher education institutions to 120 and 140 in 2025 and 2030 and creating 15 linguistic, field-terminological and explanatory dictionaries have been set. For information, currently there are about 100 departments of Uzbek language and literature in HEIs. One of the most important tasks is to maintain the purity of the state language, to prevent foreign words from being added to the artistic language, and to increase the number of explanatory and other dictionaries of the Uzbek language. According to the latest statistical data, the number of published linguistic, field-terminological, explanatory dictionaries is 173. Linguists are pushing the important issue of developing the Uzbek language as a scientific language. In this regard, the necessary tasks have been defined by the head of our state. These include measures such as: increasing the number of retraining courses and Uzbek language classes in higher education institutions located abroad, and increasing the number of Uzbek language groups in pre-school education organizations from 72% to 80% at the expense of new institutions. Today, Uzbek language classes in school textbooks located throughout our republic consist of 84 hours. The Presidential Decree plans to systematically increase these numbers to 110 hours by 2030. In addition to increasing the number of lessons in schools, it is necessary to apply a new methodology to the teaching process and to advance the issue of creating a reserve of pedagogues that meet modern requirements. Rayhona Baxtiyorovna, [12.06.2023 14:38]

Projects in progress and well-planned goals all contribute in some way to the development of the language. However, despite the attention given to the state language, some shortcomings are visible. For example, not only among young people, but also among middle-aged people, the use of slang words in official meetings and processes is observed a lot. This indicates a decrease in respect for our mother tongue. This is one of the biggest problems of our time. As for another urgent issue, it has been clearly seen that the exchange of documents between these state organizations is carried out in Krill alphabet in many cases. Such shortcomings lead to a decrease in respect and interest in the language among young people. As a solution to these problems, the first step is to implement a series of contests and projects related to speaking and language among young people. To promote the attention to our language by monitoring the broadcasting of programs broadcasted by TV channels in the state language and by organizing programs that provide information about the Uzbek language on a regular basis. will be provided.

If all the plans given above are implemented to the maximum extent, the intended result will certainly be achieved. The measures aimed at increasing the prestige of the state language by studying the world experience and filling the sufficient gaps in the development of the language will bear fruit. Ignoring the language in today's globalization process, indifferently watching its decline in prestige will cause the future of this language to fail.

Historian and great enlightener Abdulla Avloni said: "The mirror of life of every nation in the world is its language and literature. To lose the national language is to lose the spirit of the nation," he says, emphasizing that the language is a proof of the existence of the nation and that it is an independent nation.

Since the formation of the Uzbek people as a single nation until now, many scientists and thinkers have made great contributions to the development of our language. The works of our poets-writers, who founded epics and novels, created in Uzbek language have been translated and studied in various languages all over the world today. Honoring the Uzbek language as the state language and contributing to its development should

be one of the highest duties of each of us. In the next 10 years, the results of large-scale work in the implementation of tasks such as promoting the state language in the life of the state and society, working for its perspective, researching the issues of turning it into a scientific language, and preserving the language in a perfect and whole manner will be evident in the next 10 years. is thrown into.

SOURCES:

1. Islam Karimov "Uzbekistan is on the verge of independence" 2011. Tashkent sh. ISBN 978-9943-01-727-6
2. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev's PF-5850. 21.09.2019
3. <http://til.gov.uz/uz/news-and-announcements/announcements/211>
4. n.ziyouz.com site
5. <https://n.ziyouz.com/kutubkhona/category/30-lug-atlar?start=100>