

Language Policy and Its Social Aspects

Kurbanova Marguba Boltaevna

Karshi Institute of Engineering Economics great teacher

Annotation: Language is a sacred and revered concept, as sacred and honorable for each person as its mother. Language is the beginning of life. Man begins to understand new concepts and relationships using his native language. The mother tongue is absorbed into us by breast milk. As a person grows older, he increases his vocabulary by communicating with those around him and reading fiction books. The history of our ancestors, our national and spiritual values have been inherited by us through our native language. The history of nations is the history of their language

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October 21, 1989 year this date is undoubtedly one of the most memorable dates in the past of our country. On this day, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language" was adopted, which became a symbol of the courage of our people during the rule of the dictatorship. And it should be noted that this document has strengthened the hopes and confidence of our people in independence, national pride, and served as a unique foundation of our independence[1].

This means that each of us must pay attention to our native language, respect it, and pass on to the next generation our delicate and delicate language in all its beauty. This work is the most sacred duty of today's generation to the next generation.

Today, great changes and reforms are taking place in every sphere in our country. With the direct initiatives of the head of our state, we are striving for great achievements in ensuring the great future of Uzbekistan. This country has made a great contribution to the development of world culture since ancient times[2].

According to the sources, "Civilization, including sophistication in Greece, religion in India, material and technical progress in Europe, and morality in Turan ... In ancient Turan, morality was highly valued. High human qualities, respect for human beings as the masters of all beings, regardless of nationality, spiritual maturity and maturity, justice, honesty, piety and faith are understood as the main essence of life. We are well aware that in our country, the issue of morality is revered as a very comprehensive, full-fledged, incomparable concept.

Such qualities as the ability to speak meaningfully and gracefully, to perceive the positive and negative waves in the river of speech, to distinguish the right and wrong place of speech, speech comprehension, speech etiquette are among the pillars of human morality and spirituality in Turan. Thus, the issue of language and speech has long been one of the main factors in the development of the nation's spirituality and culture. Ensuring the future of our native language is the preservation of the culture of our people, ensuring its perpetuation is especially important today.

The great Latin language, which played a leading role in the formation of all European languages, Sanskrit, which we call the ancestor of Eastern languages, is completely gone. Or remember the past of the Sogdian, Pahlavi and Parthian languages, which flourished in our neighboring regions. Or the fate of the Massachusetts and the Mohicans, who belong to the micro-family of Algonquin languages in North America.

It is no secret that the inevitable existence of a language, its purity depends on the thinking and national identity of the people who use this language. Various changes in the life of society, material, ideological and cultural ties of the peoples of the world are one of the factors that lead to the change or extinction of language.

Also, in order to increase the prestige of the Uzbek language in the social life of our people and internationally, to educate the younger generation to respect our mother tongue, the millennial history, customs and traditions of our people. The adoption of the Decree "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the language as the state language" and the proclamation of October 21 as the "Day of the Uzbek language" is a step[3].

Yusuf Khas Hajib's Qutadg'u bilik describes the etiquette of language, that is, the importance of language in reading and learning, short and meaningful speech, and not giving too much freedom to language: "Language is the interpreter of reason and knowledge. Know that the means of enlightening a person is (his) open and meaningful language ... Language makes a person honorable, a person is happy with his language. The tongue is a lion, look, he is always

lurking at your door. O proud landlord, beware, if you give too much freedom to your tongue - if you speak without thinking - it will eat your head one day, not one day ... ”

According to Abu Rayhan Beruni, language is a translator who conveys the speaker's desire to the listener. The great thinker Alisher Navoi likens language to a "pearl of honor" that separates man from animals. These words of our enlightened ancestor Abdullah Avloni are also true: "The mirror life of every nation, which shows its existence in the world, is its language and literature. To lose the national language is to lose the spirit of the nation. ”

In Ashurali Zahidi's article "Mother tongue" published in the 3rd issue of "Sadoi Fergana" newspaper in 1914, we read: and perfection. ” From the above considerations, it is clear that the perfection of language, the deep mastery of the mother tongue and its preservation is a reflection of how strong the spiritual foundation of society is.

Our native language, its unique words and phrases, proverbs, sayings and sayings have been formed, collected and polished over the centuries on the basis of great life experience, and this incomparable treasure is a unique heritage for us and for future generations. Our great ancestors, such as al-Khwarizmi, Abu Nasr Farobi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, who benefited from this treasure, made a worthy contribution to the development of world civilization. enriched and elevated their status

For this reason, it is our spiritual duty to pay attention to the language, to love and enrich it as a national treasure, to pass it on to future generations. There are many examples in history of how forgetting this duty can lead to spiritual tragedies. The language is such a garden, every seedling, every bud has its place in it, and if one of them is neglected, the beauty of the garden will be ruined and its freshness will be diminished. In this sense, language can be compared to a spiritual bridge that connects the present with the distant past.

This bridge calls us to good deeds, to human perfection. As the saying goes, "The hand that preserves its language will be rich, and the hand that loses it will go astray."

Under the former regime, our language was in decline in all respects. Attention to the native language is declining, and the Uzbek language, which has been a spiritual companion of our people for centuries, has been unjustifiably discriminated against. At the session of the Supreme Council in October 1989, the Uzbek language was officially declared the state language in our country.

After gaining independence, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted in 1992, clearly defined the status of the state language, that is, the Uzbek language became one of the sacred symbols of our independent state, such as the flag, coat of arms and anthem[4].

Let us not forget that our invaluable heritage, inherited from the greatest ancestors who have made an invaluable contribution to world civilization, is equally responsible for the preservation of our native language, true inheritance, language development and purity, instilling national and patriotic spirit in the younger generation. After all, in the country where the national language has become the state language, the development of the country, the spiritual and ideological views of its people will continue to grow.

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