

# Scientific Problems of the Uzbek Language

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**Abstract:** *The article analyzes the issue of common language and its importance in the communication process in society, the focus on language and the problems that exist in science on the issue of language. Suggestions were made on topics related to the problem.*

**Key words:** status, Constitution, Language, Khamsa, true, family, historic event

## Introduction

The granting of Uzbek the status of the state language in 1989, when the former regime was in power, was the most important step towards independence. After gaining independence, our native language has gained its true place and status, and most importantly, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has legally strengthened the status of the state language. At the same time, the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language" has created ample opportunities for further development, development and demonstration of the unique and rich language of our native language. Thus, the Uzbek language has become one of the sacred symbols of our independent state, which is protected by law, along with the Flag, Emblem, Anthem, and Constitution. Thanks to independence, more attention has been paid to our language and its design. Language is the most beautiful feeling that expresses the human image and inner beauty. A person who loves his language also respects his people, homeland, national values and cultural heritage. It is no coincidence that five centuries ago, Alisher Navoi did not say, "Ignore the language - ignore the people."

Uzbek is one of the oldest, most beautiful and rich languages in the world. The incomparable potential of the language can be clearly seen in the ancient "Toshbitiks", proverbs and wise sayings of our people, unique phrases, epics, works of our poets and writers. Mahmud Kashgari's book "Devoni lug'atit turk", Ahmad Yassavi's hikmats, Alisher Navoi's "Khamsa", Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's "Boburnoma", Abdulla Kadyri's unique novels, Cholpon, Abdulla Aripov, Muhammad Yusuf's grassy poetry are invaluable masterpieces written in our native language. Ibo, andisha, oriyat, mehr-oqibat cannot be translated into another language. They can be expressed only in Uzbek. Because these concepts are specific to our people and only this language is able to express them. Our native language belongs to the family of Turkic languages among about three thousand languages of the world and is expressed as a living language in Kipchak, Qarluq, Oguz dialects. The Uzbek literary language is a standardized form of words in these dialects. It is constantly growing and evolving. Alisher Navoi, the sultan of the realm of words, has played an invaluable role in its development. Hazrat Navoi writes about language: "Language is the key to the treasure of the heart. Know the key to that treasure."

We are proud to see the love for our native language in the sincere conversations of our people, in the high moral qualities of the people, and to be the children of such a people. After all, language is a mirror of culture and a wing of our soul. We must never forget that through our mother tongue we are always dear and sacred among nations, peoples and peoples. Uzbek kindness, manners, national values, and morality are the key to the culture of our native language. Our mother tongue, which is as calm as the morning, as bright as the sun, as warm as the mother, as warm as spring, as warm as summer, as generous as autumn, as pure as winter, as pure as snow, expresses the spirit of our nation, leads us to high spirituality, enlightenment, culture and independence. That is why each of us must preserve and respect our native language. After all, if we pay attention to our language, the heart of our nation, our mother tongue will never perish.

Our wise forefathers have always paid great attention to the culture of speech. As we read the works they left behind, we see that every word is used in its proper place. We must always live knowing the sense of the word. Therefore, the preservation and respect of our native language imposes a great responsibility on each of us.

As a young journalist, I am covering the use of our state language, Uzbek, in our lives. I will give analytical articles on the naming of geographical objects and the implementation of the law on the state language. I am more concerned about the fact that the posters posted on the streets, especially the Uzbek language, are still not followed, especially not only ordinary citizens, but also high-ranking officials often violate the rules of the pure Uzbek language. Errors such as writing "x" instead of "h", "k" instead of "q", and "u" instead of "o" blur the text. Errors in the naming of some influential organizations indicate that the implementation of the Law "On the State Language" is slow in that organization.

Doesn't the fact that the words in the lyrics of some artists' songs are used regardless of their content, that they are partisan, that they are rude in speech, do not really reflect the level of human literacy and culture?

I think that in order to completely correct these mistakes, it is necessary to increase the skills and literacy of science teachers of mother tongue and literature in our schools. Unfortunately, there are teachers of Uzbek language and literature who are not able to express themselves in writing and orally in Uzbek. If a one-page article by a "linguist" who brought an article to the editor has more than 20 spelling and lexical errors, let others do it. So I think the focus on language needs to be moderated in order to form respect for language in the first place.

Every nation will have national and universal values that reflect its identity. It is impossible to imagine a nation living and prospering without fresh air, sunlight, bread and water as much as it is necessary for life. Caring for the national language and its development is not a scientific-practical field or a seasonal event for a group of specialists. On the contrary, it is a struggle for the right to the full existence of the mother tongue, for the spirituality, enlightenment and culture of the nation, to care for the purity and prospects of the language of the people, which is passed down from generation to generation, enriched and refined. That is why today our esteemed President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev himself is taking all possible measures to increase the attention to the Uzbek language, to increase the interest of the world community in the language of the nation. The fact that in accordance with the Presidential Decree in our country, the day when the Uzbek language was given the status of the state language, is widely celebrated in our country as a holiday is a clear proof of our opinion. In addition, recently our President Sh. Mirziyoyev's speech at the 75th session of the UN General Assembly in our native language - Uzbek - became a world-famous, historic event. This was a very important and bold step in the life of the Uzbek people.

The works and activities of our great ancestor, the founder of Uzbek literature Alisher Navoi are a great example for all generations. The great thinker writes in his book *Muhokamat ul-lughatayn* about an important problem: "If they had the ability to write in both languages, they would write more in their own language." As a true nationalist poet, Navoi proved the richness, diversity and endless possibilities of the Uzbek language and literature with all his creativity and multifaceted activity, bringing his prestige to the world stage. Our task now is to continue this tradition with all our heart.

In conclusion, I would like to quote the poetic lines of our beloved and unique poet Erkin Vahidov: "My mother tongue, my soul, my nightingale singing in my heart!"

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