

Language is the mirror of a nation

Toshmatova Madina Ikhtiyorjon qizi

Fergana city FarDU correspondence department 3rd year student of preschool education.

Educator of the 10th group of 54-DMTT Fergana city.

Abstract— *Language is a part of the image of a nation, its spiritual richness. Language is not only a means of communication - but also the culture, customs, way of life, history of a nation. Respect for the languages of different peoples, in turn, promotes mutual understanding and communication.*

Keywords— sects Language, nation, development, rise, development.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a symbol of the state, property. Preservation and development of the language means the rise of the nation. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan legally enshrines the status of the state language. In other words, our native language is a symbol of a sacred state, which is protected by law, along with the flag, coat of arms and anthem of our independent state.

Language is a means of human interaction and a priceless gift of the Creator to man. One of the main distinguishing features of nations from nations is language. The language of every nation in the world is its priceless treasure, pride and salvation. Words of wisdom, poems, epics, songs are born first of all in the native language of a nation. As long as a nation exists, its language will live, and as long as its language lives, it will have its own prestige among other nations. Every nation has its own language. During the Soviet era, Russian 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 years, have argued that their mother tongue is no less than any other language in the world. They ignored the artificial barriers on the road. Proposals and struggles to give Uzbek the status of the state language, which had fallen to the level of a family and market language on the eve of independence, were not in vain.

Uzbek has been given the status of the state language. Government documents, periodicals, textbooks began to be written in our native language. It has lifted the spirits of our people. Even during the Soviet era, there was a strong desire to restore the Uzbek language and make it the state language. In particular, attempts to hold various events dedicated to the mother tongue have become more frequent, especially on the eve of independence. In 1988, a new holiday, the Language Festival, began to appear in the press. Newspapers have reported that the holiday has been celebrated in the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the Baltic and Transcaucasian republics, and in the capital. The main purpose of these celebrations was to respect the mother tongue and to encourage students to learn more languages along with their mother tongue.

Every year, we celebrate October 21 as the day when the Uzbek language was given the status of the state language. Each year the festival is held under different slogans. These include "Mother tongue is my soul", "Attention to the language is attention to the people", "Language is the mirror of the nation". The meaning and fun of the language festival depends on the intelligence of each school teacher and the depth of their profession. Well-known writers, poets, linguists and literary scholars are invited to the language festival. They teach young people that knowing a language is the key to success, and that everyone should love their mother tongue and learn other languages first. Language festivals feature wise sayings, poems, and songs about language. On this day, there will be interesting performances on the radio and television on the language holiday. Language Day is a unique holiday that inspires people to love their mother tongue and their people. Language Day is also an important factor in strengthening the bonds of harmony and friendship between peoples.

I would say that the role of language in the development of a nation, a state, a society is very important, very necessary and relevant. Because these concepts are dialectically interconnected and interrelated. As a nation, a state, a society develops, so does its language and linguistics. Changes in the state and society are primarily reflected in the language, in particular, in its lexicon - the richness of the dictionary. Since language has a social character, progress in social life determines progress in language. And in turn, the development of language and linguistics has an impact on the development of society, the state ... Proof of this can be found in today's worldview - in which country - where there is peace and prosperity in society, here language and in countries where linguistics is evolving and vice versa, it is difficult to think about the development of language and linguistics.

In addition, language is, first of all, a means of uniting a nation, it is a mirror of the nation. After all, our language reflects our image, our spirituality, language reflects the spirituality of the representative of the nation. One of the greatest opportunities and blessings of the independence period is that the Uzbek language has gained prestige, attention and the status of the state language. Today, the Uzbek language remains an integral part of our national ideology and one of the main symbols of our independence.

All the principles of language are equally important, and all of them must be studied, because no language has been fully studied, and there is always a new side to it, and it must be discovered. I am especially interested in learning about cognitive principles in language acquisition and categorization. I think the brain and its connection to language will be the main object of research in the next few years, because the discoveries made so far have been amazing. Neurolinguistics is also a new and unexplored field. The brain is a mystery, and if we look at it verbally, many unanswered questions arise. Therefore, linguists need to study how we

perceive language, how we communicate, how we learn grammar. With the development of technology, it is not surprising that in the coming years we will have a deeper understanding of the nature of these phenomena.

All linguists today agree that knowing the language people speak is an abstract subject. Such knowledge is the knowledge of the rules, ways, and methods of pronunciation and the use of sounds, rather than the knowledge of specific sounds, words, and sentences. It is about knowing what is and what is not relevant to the language, what is to be said and what is not to be said. It explains how we understand sentences we have never heard before and shows others to deny that they are grammatically incorrect. When is it possible for people to communicate in one language when they understand each other; but it is difficult to understand how the language is understood and mastered by them. Of course, psychological, social and genetic factors play an important role here. Language is a common object and at the same time has an abstract meaning. Individuals can always use language and express it properly. As we can see, the concept of "proper use" includes a wide range of skills and actions.

Language is an integral part of a nation's life, way of life, world of thought, thoughts, spiritual and cultural abilities, a unique reflection or a mirror. Language is not only a means of communication and information exchange in society, but also a key tool for transmitting the experience of previous generations to future generations and educating, teaching and teaching members of society. In the new era, the Uzbek language has become more active as a means of communication, information exchange, mobilization, educational impact on society as a whole, the transmission of the experience of previous generations to present generations. During the years of independence, our values, national and historical memory, which were forgotten, forgotten or lacking, have been gradually restored. Self-awareness, dignity, belonging to a single state and nation are becoming more and more ingrained in our minds.

One of the most important tasks of our time is the conscious involvement of our intellectuals in the development of language, the constant attention and demand for literary norms, speech culture, speech etiquette. In some areas, the misuse of words in other languages continues. On the radio, television, newspapers and magazines you can hear irrational sentences and dialects that do not conform to literary norms and style. These are signs of indifference to the native language, to our national culture.

Language is the immense wealth, priceless property, heart and voice of every nation. The fact that people of other nationalities and ethnic groups living in Uzbekistan study the Uzbek language and communicate with the local population in this language, respect the culture, customs and traditions, their respect for the owners of the country, is an expression of internationalism.

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Language is the essence, the national-spiritual image, the psyche of a nation. This image, this spirit is the body and soul of the nation, it is in constant need of care, attention and care.

2. REFERENCES

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