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## THE LANGUAGE IS THE PRIDE OF THE NATION

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**ABSTRACT:** The native language is the spirit of the nation, its honor, spiritual image, an example of dreams and hopes. The mother tongue is a symbol of the unity and solidarity of the nation. It unites the nation around it as a single nation and ensures its existence in the world. Just as every nation has its own homeland and family, it also has a precious and unique mother tongue. The more a person values his homeland, his parents, his family, the more sacred and sacred his mother tongue becomes. Even a child begins to understand and name his homeland, his parents, the world through his mother tongue. Just as the role of the mother in the upbringing of children is invaluable, the role of language in the development of a person's place in life and development is enormous. That is why the language is called the mother tongue in comparison to the mother. The tongue is absorbed into the bloodstream of the human body. All of these virtues are absorbed, first and foremost, through the mother goddess and the priceless charm of the mother tongue. In the human heart there is a pure feeling of love for the mother tongue. As Ismailbek Gaspirali, the great enlightener of the Turkic world, said: "A nation has two foundations. This is their language and religion. If one of these two lives is taken away from the nation, it will be in decline. "

**KEYWORDS:** language, nation, language of nation, state language, mother tongue, spiritual image, Uzbek language.

### INTRODUCTION

Just as there is no river without water, there is no nation without language. A language that belongs to a nation lives and lives with that nation. Our ancestors have preserved and developed the language since ancient times. For example, A. Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Lutfi and others. They have made an invaluable contribution to the development of the Uzbek language. Our Uzbek language, which belongs to the family of Turkic languages, is our priceless treasure. The great thinker Alisher Navoi, the sultan of the realm of words, defended our language in the difficult period of his life - in the XV century, and proved scientifically and practically that the Turkic language is not inferior to other languages in terms of its capabilities. He wrote his royal work, Hamsa, in Turkish. Even today, our poets are creating works that reflect the richness of the Uzbek language and its greatness. Because a nation with a great literature

has a great language. The spirituality of a person is reflected in his language, in his beautiful speech. Language is the great wealth of the nation, its priceless treasure, its inexhaustible property. Because it embodies the history of the nation, its cultural and spiritual heritage, customs and traditions. That is why we need to preserve our mother tongue, enrich it and pass it on to future generations. In the words of our first President, “Self-awareness, the expression of national consciousness and thinking, the spiritual and national connection between generations is formed through language.” We must always keep these thoughts in mind. Indeed, a nation without language will not develop, will not prosper.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Language is the mirror of every nation, its true source. As long as there is a language, the nation is alive. It is not in vain that the tongue is compared to the Mother, and it is impossible for a person to live without seeing his mother, without feeling her pure love and affection. Proof of this is the speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the status of the Uzbek language as the state language: Let him hear our annual epics, our immortal statuses, listen to the magic songs of our bakhshi and hafiz. ”

“Kimda-kim o‘zbek tilining bor latofatini, jozibasi va ta’sir kuchini, cheksiz imkoniyatlarini his qilmoqchi bo‘lsa, munis onalarimizning allalarini, ming yillik dostonlarimizni, o‘lmas maqomlarimizni eshitsin, baxshi va hofizlarimizning sehrli qo‘shiqlariga quloq tutsin”.

October 21, 1989... It was on this day that I had the opportunity to begin to understand the true charm of the Uzbek language. A hole has been opened for the Uzbek nation in the world.

October 21, 2020... It is 31 years since Roppa-rosa was given the status of the state language. So, what has been done during this period to introduce the real charm of the Uzbek language and its beauty to the world?

It should be noted that the status of the Uzbek language has been legally strengthened in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. After the adoption of the law on the Uzbek language, all government documents were conducted in Uzbek, and newspapers and magazines were published in Uzbek. After the adoption of the law “On the creation of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin language” on September 2, 1993, our country has developed in all respects and allowed it to take its rightful place in the world communication system. If we look at the statistics, there are more than 5,600 languages in the world, of which

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only 200 are accepted as the state language. The presence of the Uzbek language among them is a clear proof of its purity, perfection, purity and charm. It is no coincidence that the Russian linguist, Professor AM Kozlyanina, said that "the Uzbek language is as elegant and attractive as music."

However, the question naturally arises here: isn't the Uzbek language suitable for naming somewhere?! Unfortunately, we all know that in the streets, shops, supermarkets, various workshops, beauty salons, various skyscrapers, kindergartens, the names are written not in Uzbek, but in other foreign languages. You don't have to do a lot of research to prove this fact, you just have to walk down the street with a pen and a pen in your hand. No matter how sad it is, we are used to it! After all, we live in Uzbekistan, so why can't we name places in Uzbek? Who is to blame for this: government agencies or the Uzbek nation? Despite the fact that skyscrapers are being built in Uzbekistan on social media, we may come across various opinions that their names are still in English. For example, one of them says that the name of a residential building in the center of Tashkent called "Nest one" is not in Uzbek, but in English! However, this building was built in Uzbekistan by Uzbeks (not British!); Also, in an article on one of the social networks, we can find the following words: "So, whether the builder is Uzbek, he should be clearly visible in the building he built, and this shows that the builder has not lost his identity. The signature appears first in the names. Frankly, the official language is widely ignored in the Uzbek language. More precisely, government agencies are leading the way. In fact, even if they involve linguists, they should be at the forefront of demonstrating the richness of the Uzbek language to the public and introducing new Uzbek words and phrases. "

With a little more effort to make the Uzbek language one of such languages, the language that is the mirror of the Uzbek nation will disappear completely! If we name the buildings in other languages, if we demand that the employee know Russian and English, even though Uzbek is enough for the job, then it is important to use a mixture of Uzbek and English and Russian words in the family. If we remember only on the Day of Language, if we continue to show in the media the words and misspellings of the Uzbek language in a distorted version, it will take not 25 years, but 10 years to lose the Uzbek language.

Language is a part of the image of a nation. We cannot say that all the nations of the world have their own official national language. Because it has to do with the national independence of the people. According to experts, today one language disappears every two weeks. That, in turn, means the extinction of the peoples who speak that language. According

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to UNESCO, the number of languages spoken by humans once ranged from 7,000 to 8,000, but today there are 6,000 languages on the planet, 90% of which are on the verge of extinction. These are the languages of a small number of nations that are losing their culture mainly due to civilization. Some of the people who speak these languages have a script, while others do not. For example, 80 percent of African-speaking people still do not have their own written language. Thousands of languages are not available in the education system. Not to mention the languages that don't use the Internet. Because of the development of new technologies, some peoples are forced to use modern languages rather than their own. Today, 81% of the Internet language is English. True, languages have appeared before, they have been in trouble, and they have disappeared over time. But history has not seen the rapid disappearance of languages. Efforts to preserve endangered languages are also aimed at promoting cultural and linguistic diversity. Because it is the language that preserves the culture and traditions of peoples and nations, respects the past and culture of the peoples of our planet. Linguists say the possibility of preserving endangered languages has not yet been missed. In order to preserve languages, UN experts say, these languages need to be widely used in the education system. According to linguists, in another 25 years, one in ten of the languages in question will survive.

Let's make a legal assessment of the situation here.

First of all, it should be noted that according to Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Advertising, in addition to advertising in the state language in our country, it can be published in other languages at the request of the advertiser. Another problem is that the text on billboards and banners is misspelled. Is there a liability for writing ad texts with serious errors as a result of negligence? According to Article 42 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan, those who disregard the state language can be fined from one to two times the minimum wage. However, the Code does not say which cases can be considered "negligence". According to the Uzbek dictionary, "disregard" means "disregard and contempt." Mistakes in the text in the state language or in other languages can be considered negligent, but it is difficult to prove that they were made for the purpose of "looking down".

Second, according to paragraph 16 of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the rules of retail trade in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the rules of production and sale of public catering products (services) in the Republic of Uzbekistan" , can also be repeated in other languages ". However, information

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about goods in retail outlets is not always available in the official language. For example, a salesman who sells different types of cheese will say “Galanski Sir! Sveji! ” Is it an advertisement or product information? If it is an advertisement, then the advertisement is not required to be in the state language. If this entry is to be construed as product information, it must be in the official language along with any other language.

Thirdly, we can see the violation of certain norms of the legislation on the state language in state bodies, organizations and institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to Article 10 of the Law on the State Language, business in enterprises, institutions, organizations and public associations may be conducted in the state language, but in communities where the majority of employees do not speak Uzbek, in addition to the state language. However, in some state organizations, bodies and institutions, office work is conducted not in the state language, but in other languages, including Russian. It is well known that this, in turn, leads to a decline in respect and attention to the state language. Therefore, although Article 42 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan is entitled “Violation of the legislation on the state language” by the Ministry of Justice, this article does not cover relations related to non-compliance with the legislation on the state language in state bodies and organizations.

As a result of the above legal analysis, the following suggestions are made for the development of the Uzbek language:

1. Develop a procedure for obtaining a certificate confirming the level of knowledge of the Uzbek language from specialists in the field of the Uzbek language; (Just as CEFR, IELTS or other foreign language certificates are requested by language specialists);
2. To amend Article 42 of the CCrP: “Failure to comply with the requirements of the legislation on the state language in the conduct of state bodies and organizations shall entail a fine for officials in the amount of two to five times the basic amount”;
3. Demonstration in the media of various TV programs, roundtables, commercials, animated videos about the attractiveness of the state language; (not only on October 21, but on a regular basis);
4. Organize and encourage international competitions of essays, theses, articles, essays praising the Uzbek language with the participation of foreigners (this proposal should be held not only for the Language Day on October 21, but also on a regular basis).

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In short, each of us must consider the attention to the state language as attention to independence, respect and devotion to the state language as respect and devotion to the motherland, and make it a rule of our lives. As soon as we start such a patriotic movement from ourselves, our families and our community, we will make a huge contribution to the development of the Uzbek language.

As our great enlightened ancestor Abdullah Avloni wrote: "The mirror of the 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. "

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion to love a language, to respect it, to love and appreciate a nation, the way of life, customs and culture of each nation is reflected in its language. It is no coincidence that the language is the mirror of the nation. The centuries-old rich history, ancient and diverse culture of our people were formed under the influence of the Uzbek language. Our great poet Alisher Navoi has created priceless works in this language and amazed the world. Today, our national anthem is sung in Uzbek in honor of the visits of state delegations to all countries of the world, the achievements of our youth, the victories of our athletes. We must preserve our mother tongue, enhance its prestige, pass on its beauty and purity to future generations, and contribute to its promotion in the world. "If the language lives, the nation lives." If we sing to the world the beauty and richness of our language, our nation will be brighter and our unity will be stronger. As the Russian historian Shobelev said, "In order to destroy a nation, you do not have to carry a weapon there, you have to destroy its language, its spirituality, its literature, and then the nation itself will perish." we can see how correct the idea is.

I would like to end my opinion with a 4-line poem by A. Aripov.

Ona tilim, sen borsan shaksiz

Bulbul kuyin she'rga solaman

Sen yo'q bo'lgan kuning, shubhasiz

Men ham to'ti bo'lib qolaman

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