

REGULATORY DOCUMENTS ON ENHANCING THE INFLUENCE AND NATIONALITY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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**Abstract** – In this article, attention is paid to the development of the Uzbek language, the issues of its nationality, graphic and lexical problems that exist in the Uzbek language in different periods, and the efforts aimed at their solution are highlighted. Also, there was an opinion about the government's decisions on increasing the prestige of the Uzbek language as a state language and practical work aimed at ensuring their implementation.

**Key words:** nationality, own words, borrowed words, mixing of languages, writing, spelling, lexicon, language reform, normative documents.

### I. Introduction

Any language with its own appearance and tone is one of the main signs of the existence of its owners as a separate nation. Without it, no nation can maintain its identity for long. As the pace of interaction of different cultures, mentalities and languages around the world accelerates, the relevance of issues related to nationality, in particular, the national language, is increasing.

### II. Literature review

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 native language. In the opinion of linguist O. Shukurov, problems such as the unity of language and national culture, not increasing the share of foreign language units in the lexicon beyond the necessary level, and the purity of the language should not be included in the general content of linguistic tasks.

The development of the Uzbek language and the efforts to ensure its nationality have a long history. It is not an exaggeration to say that the foundation stones of such movements were laid by the works of our great masters, such as M. Koshgari, one of the creators of the 11th century, and Mir Alisher Navoi, a great thinker who introduced the Turkic, especially the Uzbek nation to the world in the 15th century.

### III. Analysis

Alisher Navoi is appreciated not only in his time, but also after him as a linguist with great potential for increasing the influence of the Turkic (Uzbek) language. He regrets that the Uzbek language remained at the level of a household language at that time, because at that time the Persian language had attracted most of the Turkic-speaking artists. He himself says about this: "...bu xalq orasidin paydo bo'lg'on ta'b ahli salohiyat va ta'blarin o'z tillari turg'och o'zga til bila zohir qilmasa erdi va ishga buyurmasalar erdi. Va agar ikkala til bila aytur qobiliyatlari bo'lsa, o'z tillari bila ko'prak aytsalar erdi va yana bir til bila ozroq aytsalar erdi. Va agar mubolag'a qilsalar, ikkala til bila teng aytsalar erdi [...the potential of the people who have appeared among this people and the people of the country, their own language, could not be expressed in another language, and they could not be ordered to work. And if they had the ability to speak in both languages, they would say more in their own language and less in another language. And if they exaggerate, they would say it equally in both languages]."

In his work "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn", Navoi was able to prove that the Turkish language has more opportunities than the Persian language through reliable scientific evidence. In particular, in the Arabic writing used at that time, only 3 letters were used to express the 8-9 vowel sounds in the Uzbek language, i.e. alif (ا), vov (و) and yo (ي), as well as for some consonants, there was more than one letter: the letters te (ت), to (ط) were used for the consonant t, and the letters se (ث), sin (س), sod (ص) were used for the consonant s. Such situations have caused a number of difficulties in modern education and press work. For example, to know which letter to use in which word to express the consonant s, sufficient knowledge of the Arabic language was required.

Even after Navoi, many poets and writers have demonstrated the rich possibilities of the Uzbek language with their works, but the strong political, social and cultural changes that took place at the beginning of the 20th century changed the Uzbek language. It created the need for bilateral reform.

In addition, as a result of the Russian invasion, the influence of the Russian language on the Uzbek language increased in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The introduction of a large number of Russian words has created problems related to their acquisition and translation. For example, in those times there were two forms of the word *samovar*, three forms of the words *royal*, *bilet*, *uyezd* four forms of the word *vagon*, five forms of the word *oblast*, and six forms of the word *volost*. In addition to mastering a number of Russian words based on some sound changes, they also tried to find a national alternative name for them. In particular, the Russian word "poyezd (*train*)" has been adopted in the forms *payiz*, *payizd*, *poyizd* and at the same time, it has also been used with such names as "*o't araba* (grass cart)" and "*hukumat arabasi* (government cart)".

In 1919, under the leadership of Fitrat, the "Chig'atoy Gurungi" society was established in Tashkent with the aim of solving such spelling and lexical issues. In 1921, this society made a great contribution to the adoption of the reformed Uzbek script within the framework of the first congress of the Uzbek language and spelling held in Tashkent. Because among the three proposed proposals, the project proposed by Fitrat and his supporters won the majority of votes and was accepted. Fitrat's proposal was:

"1. Imlomizni islohida harp [undosh] ila cho'zgi [unli] ayri-ayri yuritulsin (When correcting our spelling, let's separate letters [consonant] and long [vowel]).

2. Harplarimizning soni 23, cho'zgilar olti bo'lsin (Let the number of our letters be 23, and the lengths be six).

3. Yozuvlarimizning barchasi birgina shaklda (bosh harp bila yozilsunlar) [All our writings should be written in one form (in capital letters)].

4. Tilimiz orasiga kirib qolg'on yot so'zlar o'z harplarimiz bilan yozilsunlar (Let the foreign words that have entered our language be written with our own letters).

Although this reform contributed to the significant simplification of the spelling system of the Uzbek language, it did not completely eliminate the problems of the field. Calls for the adoption of the Latin script, which began to emerge in 1921, became a priority goal guaranteeing the bright future of the Uzbek language by the end of the 1920s. As a result, three main issues - literary language, istilah (term) and spelling issues were considered within the language-spelling conference held in Samarkand in May 1929. (also taking into account the need to ensure harmony of the Uzbek language with other Turkic languages) the draft of spelling rules based on Latin graphics is approved.

At that time, in addition to the field of spelling, the criteria of the Uzbek literary language, as well as borrowed words (Arabic, Persian) and the problems of nationalization of new acquisitions actively entering through the Russian language were in the center of attention of the enlighteners. In particular, a number of textbooks and study guides, scientific articles and studies of Fitrat on linguistics and literature, Elbek (Mashriq Yunusov)'s efforts to nationalize borrowed terms were aimed at these problems.

Fitrat is saddened by the fact that the Uzbek language is lagging behind the times and losing its influence under the influence of other languages, despite having such a wide range of opportunities. He understands well that it is impossible to develop the Uzbek language without borrowing words from abroad, so he emphasizes that foreign words and terms should be Uzbekized as much as possible, and only in impossible cases should one use foreign language sources: "A word that has not been found in Turkish I do not mean to exclude them and leave their places empty. Let the words and terms that have not been found in Turkish remain, but let them enter under the command of Turkish."

In 1923, in order to put an end to the confusion of the language and to replace foreign words with all-Turkish words, Elbek, who seriously began to Turkify foreign words, began to collect the words and terms he discovered and publish them in the press. In 1924 Elbeck's dictionary "Fifty new words" was also published. Half of the terms in this dictionary, about 250, are still in active use. About 150 of the remaining half were forced out of the terms, they were replaced by Russian-international words.

Even by the 30s of the 20th century, problems and discussions in the field of language and spelling did not end. The main objection was related to the disadvantage of the Uzbek script with 9 vowels, adapted to rural dialects, for urban dialects, as well as difficulties in the literacy of young people and printing works.

Taking these circumstances into account, the existing 9 vowels (а-ә, о-ө, у-ў, ь-и, э) considered at the Republican Congress held in Tashkent in January 1934 were reduced to 6 (а, ә, о, у, и, э) is approved by the decision of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan this year.

From the second half of the 1930s, the work of transferring the writing of the republics belonging to the former Soviet government to alphabets based on Russian graphics began, and compulsory teaching of the Russian language was introduced in all non-Russian schools. This will later lead to the adoption of Russian graphics in Uzbekistan as well as other republics.

#### IV. Discussion

In 1940, the project "Orthography of the Uzbek literary language" was drawn up and approved at the meeting of the government commission on July 4 of this year. But this new script was fundamentally different from the previously accepted Latin script not only in form, but also in terms of its purpose. Because the idea of unifying (combining) the pronunciation and spelling of Uzbek letters with Russian graphics as much as possible prevailed. Through this, it was aimed to ensure the direct and easy assimilation of Russian words into the Uzbek language, and in general, to inculcate the Russian ideology deeper into the people's consciousness.

In particular, the inclusion of letters and symbols unique to the Russian language such as *ц, е, я, ю, ё, ъ, ь* (in the initial project there were also the letters *щ, ъ*), *й, қ, з, ҳ* The fact that the letters are formed closer to the Russian letters justifies this opinion.

Although several proposals were made in the following years (in 1956, 1967, 1972, 1985) to make some changes to this alphabet based on Russian graphics, as well as to the spelling rules, the small o in 1956 'change - except that the function of the apostrophe (') has been transferred to the minus sign ('), almost no change has been observed in this writing until now. Importantly, despite the adoption of the new Uzbek alphabet and spelling rules based on the Latin script in 1995, and the deadline for the complete transition to this script being set by 2000 (then by 2005, then by 2010), Russian (Cyrillic) is still used his writing was not completely abandoned.

Against the background of the transition to Russian graphics, the process of assimilation of Russian words into the Uzbek language intensified after the 40s, the share of Russian-international words in the lexical system of the Uzbek language increased significantly. The introduction of 8,000

words to the "Annotated Dictionary of Russian-International Words in the Uzbek Language" published by scientist Usmanov and Renat Doniyorov in 1965 shows the influence of the Russian language on the Uzbek language during the pre-independence period; allows you to imagine the level of mystery. True, during this period, a number of new words were created based on the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language, but such words were not given due attention at the time.

The 70-year policy of the Soviets to turn the Russian language into a "single national language" prevented the free development of the languages of other peoples within the empire. In particular, the development of the scientific and formal methods of the Uzbek language, which has an ancient written culture, was hindered. Fundamental researches are conducted in Russian, documents of all kinds of management and economic agencies are kept in this language. As a result, the scientific and official style of the Uzbek language fell into a helpless situation. The "disease" of two important styles prevented the development of an entire national language at the same time.

The adoption of the Law "On the State Language of the Republic of Uzbekistan" on October 21, 1989 was one of the bold steps that served the legal interests of the Uzbek language. After independence, in 1995, this Law was adopted in a new version, and the opportunities and privileges of the Uzbek language as the state language gained a wider scope.

The adoption of the law on the state language gave rise to the desire to find a national alternative to the borrowed words that have been introduced through the Russian language for many years. On December 26, 1989, in accordance with the State Program for the implementation of the Law "On the State Language" to regulate the lexical system of the Uzbek language, to standardize the use of terms, by the order of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republican Terminology Committee was established under the Cabinet of Ministers. After that, many foreign terms were successfully nationalized during the pre-independence and post-independence years. For example, *xususiy lash tirish* (privatization), *tavsiyanoma* (letter of recommendation), *buyurtma* (order, zavavka), *fuqaro* (citizen, grajdan), *jonlantirish* (revival, reanimation), *atama* (term), *muallif* (author), *dastur* (program), *so'rovnoma* (survey, questionnaire), *tirkama* (trailer), *tovon* (compensation, reparation), etc.

After independence, a number of decisions and decrees were adopted to ensure the nationality of the Uzbek language, as well as to increase its global prestige, and many practical works were carried out to ensure their implementation.

On September 2, 1993, based on the positive experience of 1929-1940, when the Uzbek script was transferred to the Latin alphabet, as well as taking into account the wishes expressed by representatives of the general public, the Republic of Uzbekistan introduced the "Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script" "Act" was adopted. It introduced the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script, consisting of 31 letters and 1 apostrophe. On May 6, 1995, some changes were made to the Law "On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script" and the previous content was replaced by 26 letters, 3 letter combinations and 1 hyphen.

As a practical expression of this Law, on August 24, 1995, the Law of the Cabinet of Ministers "On Approval of the Basic Spelling Rules of the Uzbek Language" was adopted. Taking into account the high attention and interest of Uzbek youth to the Uzbek language and literature, as well as in order to further develop modern research on language and literature, on May 13, 2016, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Alisher Navoi "On organizing the activities of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature" was adopted. For the academic year 2016-2017, the admission quota for undergraduates at Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature is 300, including 150 on state grants and 150 on a paid-contract basis.

In particular, the announcement of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 21, 2019 "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as a state language" can be considered one of the major events in language policy. Within

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the framework of this decree, a number of tasks, including the establishment of the Department of State Language Development with a total limited number of employees of 9 state units within the structure of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the in-depth study of the experience of foreign countries within the framework of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan for two months to make a decision on the organization of the Terminology Commission and the regulation of its activity on introducing new scientifically based words and terms into official use; By June 1, 2020, the tasks of the development of the Uzbek language and the introduction of state program projects have been defined.

After that, a number of regulatory documents aimed at ensuring the implementation of this decree were adopted and practical work was started. The main ones are:

1) On December 12, 2019, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers "On approval of the regulation on the Department of State Language Development" was adopted. The main tasks of the department were shown in it. Including:

to speed up work on developing the norms and rules of the written text of the Uzbek language and fully introducing the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script;

monitoring and coordination of activities related to introduction of scientifically based new words and terms, creation of Uzbek alternatives of modern terms and their uniform use, naming of geographic and other toponymic objects in accordance with legal documents;

support of scientific and research works related to the development of the state language, implementation of international cooperation in this field.

2) On January 29, 2020, the Terminology Commission was established under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The commission is responsible for a number of tasks, including introducing new scientifically based words and terms into official use; edit the inconsistencies that may arise due to the rules of other languages without harming the norms of regulatory legal documents; study the legal problems of introducing new terms entering the Uzbek language into legislation and applying them in practice, determining the directions of development of legal regulation of relations in this field; Ministries, state committees and agencies were assigned the task of providing advice on terminology issues.

3) On March 11, 2020, the Cabinet of Ministers' Decision "On measures to further increase the effectiveness of fundamental and applied research on the Uzbek language and literature" was adopted. It contains the proposal to establish the Department of Sociolinguistics in the structure of the Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which will be financed from the funds of the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan, consisting of 5 additional state units. was enslaved.

4) On October 20, 2020, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy in our country" was adopted. Within this decree, the concept of development of the Uzbek language and improvement of the language policy in 2020-2030 was approved. Based on long-term goals, it was determined that the state language should be developed based on priorities.

In order to ensure the implementation of these decisions and decrees, a number of new projects are being implemented by relevant organizations and linguists in the following years. In particular, Uzbek linguists are engaged in scientific research aimed at creating a national language corpus. For the first time, dictionaries such as the 6-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" was published in the Latin alphabet, "Uzbek Folk Words", "The Large Spelling Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" were published at the expense of the Fund for the Development of the Uzbek Language", "Phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language", "Large annotated dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language", "Educational spelling dictionary of the Uzbek language", "Annotated dictionary of information technology terms", "Synonymous annotated dictionary of Uzbek folk phrases" were

published, as well as linguist O. Shukurov published his "Brief annotated dictionary of the acquisitions of the period of independence".

In addition to the above, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Advertising" of June 7, 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers of September 28, 2020 "The procedure for determining the level of knowledge of the state language when accepting citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan" "On approving the regulation on" and on August 15, 2023 "On amendments and additions to certain decisions of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the improvement of the procedure for naming geographical objects" is inextricably linked with the efforts to ensure the nationalization of the Uzbek language and further increase its prestige as a state language.

### V. Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that at the beginning of the last century, the goals of the enlighteners, who fought for the nationality and purity of the Uzbek language, were not realized due to the pressure of the authoritarian system, and almost until independence, the fate of the Uzbek language was under the control of other hands. After independence, many decisions were made by the government regarding language. Especially in the last 4-5 years, the scope of attention to the state language has expanded. But one thing is clear: the power of the law alone is not enough to solve language-related problems. In recent years, as a result of the process of globalization, the influence of foreign languages (Russian, English) on the Uzbek language is increasing, signs of this are evident in the language of mass media (internet platforms), as well as in the speech of young people; it is not a secret to anyone. This places a great responsibility on people who are not indifferent to the fate and future of their native language, especially linguists.

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