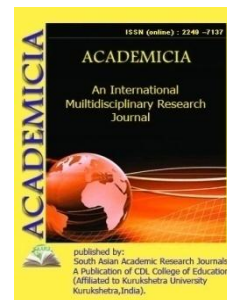




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## THE LONG AND CLOSE PAST OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE, LOOK AT THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

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### ABSTRACT

*New terms formed in the national language, activation or passivity of the meanings of linguistic-speech units according to objective conditions, addressing the long and recent history of the role and place of government and state leaders in language policy. Issues such as the language of artistic creation and the language of science can be perfected only if they serve a single national language. Language is the property of the whole nation, of all people who speak a particular language of an entire nation. Maintaining the purity and clarity of the language is the significant issue that requires attention every second and every moment, as well as no artificiality, no haste in this direction.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Language, Words, Mother Language, Lexis, Speech Units, Soviet Period, Faith, Explanation, Dictionary, Active, Lexica-Semantic, Scientific Language, Literary Norm, Word Meanings.*

### INTRODUCTION

Language is the property of the whole nation, of all people who speak a particular language of an entire nation. Maintaining the purity and clarity of the language is the significant issue that requires attention every second and every moment, as well as no artificiality, no haste in this direction. It is known from history that the fate of a language under the pressure of one or two people or some social class has a negative impact on the development of language.

### ANALYSES OF LITERATURES AND METHODS

In the article we utilize essentially Uzbek explanatory dictionaries such as explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek Language, two-volume, which published Moscow in 1981 and Explanatory

dictionary of the Uzbek language, which published "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House Tashkent in 2006 and second edition in 2020. Moreover, as a justification of our point of view there are given Aziz Kayumov's ideas (Alisher Navoi 10 volume 1<sup>st</sup> volume Tashkent 2012) and Muhammad Yusuf's poem – Selection Mother tongue ("Sharq" Tashkent 2018). In the "Qobusnoma" of the great Eastern scholar Kaikovus, there is a saying, "Know the word the noblest". (Kaikovus "Qobusnoma" Tashkent 1994)

## DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In the first years after the adoption of the law on the state language, many unnecessary terms began to be used in the media with "hurray". Uzbek alternatives of many words which were borrowed from Russian were presented. In particular, to express the concept of "higher education institution" (university)–*олийгоҳ, илмгоҳ*; област – *музофот*; instead of the word район (district)–*ноҳия*; instead of the term самолёт (aircraft)–*тайёра*; at the аэропорт (airport)–*тайёрагоҳ*; журнал (magazine) – *мажалла, жаридастиле* words were put into consumption. However, these words were not accepted by the society. On the contrary, to those formed in Soviet-era upbringing, the use of the word *таътил* (holiday) instead of the word *отпуск* (Russian word holiday) at first seemed to melt. Because the people of that time consider that *таътил* is the word which express only for school pupil who able to go to the holiday as a period of rest. In this sense, they mocked, saying, "Children are not adults who can be on holiday," and described *музлатгич* (refrigerator), *музқаймоқ* (ice cream), *чангютгич* (vacuum cleaners) as "artificial, coercive words." But instead of the dozens and hundreds of similar words like студент (student)–*талаба*; instead of the term область (region)– *вилоят*; instead of the word район (district)–*туман* style units have been actively introduced into consumption. Also, doublets such as Республика (republic) – жумҳурият, Конституция (constitution) – қомус, депутат (deputy) – ноиб were used in parallel.

According to the policy of the Soviet period, the limited scope of consumption and the re-activation of words in our speech, which were interpreted mainly in a negative sense, also play an important role in the lexical development of the language. For example, some of the units, such as *асвазир, ҳоқим, хусусий мулк, маҳалла посбони, бекат, вақф, эҳсон, амри маъруф, зиёратгоҳ, дарвеш, ҳадми қуръон, эътиқод эркинлиги, ҳаж сафари, умра зиёрати, ибодат, рӯздор, саҳарлик, ифторлик, and қироат* were reflected in various ways Uzbek Volume II Explanatory Dictionary (1981)<sup>1</sup>, which was not active in consumption at the level required by Soviet policy. In the 1980s and 1990s, even though the dictionary correctly explains it, it was forbidden for students to refer to university professors as **домла** (teacher) out of respect for them. It should be noted that the first edition of the five-volume annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language, published in 2006-2008<sup>2</sup>, and the second edition in 2020<sup>3</sup>, the meanings of the above words in the literary norm are sufficiently reflected.

Analysis of the transfer of semantic meanings in dictionaries created in different historical periods – the expansion and contraction of meaning in the semantic structure of language and speech units; the active meaning of the word becomes passive, and the objective historical conditions play an important role in the activation of the passive meaning. Similarly, in the context of a pandemic - the basic meanings of the words *қўнғилли* and *ниқоб* fell into the background, and the meanings of these words in the background – volunteer and mask – became more active. *Зиёрат* (pilgrimage) as a linguistic unit began to be used in the recent past - in the

sense of circumambulation of sacred places, and now in addition to this meaning: in the sense of visiting parents, relatives, saints, going back and forth. One of the key terms of warfare is *стратегия*, which now means the direction of development, that is, *тараққиётнинг бешта стратегяси* (the five strategies of development), the concept of "rapid development." The use of the phrase “темир дафтар” (iron notebook) in the language has become more consistent as a result of the initiative to reduce poverty, initiated by the President. Related to automobiles and machinery - the term *механизм*, for instance automotive mechanisms, now refers to the members of the process. For example, the *жойларга ном қўйиш механизми* (mechanism of naming places), that is, the system formed on the basis of the results of certain scientific research in this area - in other words: the name of the place is a set of events, taking into account the nature of the object, its relevance.

Occurred on the basis of changes in social life: *халқ қабулхонаси, ягона дарча, давлат хизматлари агентлиги, йўл харитаси, қорилар (қуръон) мусобақаси, китобхонлар танлови, ижтимоий институтлар, оила институти, маҳалла институти, яширин иқтисодиёт, рақамли (иқтисодиёт, телевидения) хизмат, базавий ҳисоблаш миқдор* such terms are mainly units formed as a result of practical work done to improve the living standards of the population, to make them comfortable and adequately protected, and most important issue is to raise the morale of the people.

Nowadays, during the childhood and adolescence of the generation over the age of fifty, more than 90% of the TV broadcasts and more than 80% of the radio broadcasts are in Russian, looking for Uzbek broadcasts; The speech of the President of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan is demonstrate in his native language not only in front of his nation, but also in the eyes of the whole world community. And most of them might be saying as: Oh, find blessings!!! It's amazing! In the post-independence years, a lot of positive work has been done in public life, especially in language policy. In particular, acknowledging that the last two or three years have been a turning point in this regard, it should be noted that much remains to be done to restore the Uzbek language, which has been under pressure for centuries.

It is known that hundreds and thousands of scholars, such as al-Khwarizmi, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Kashgari, Farobi, Zamakhshari, Burhaniddin Marginoni, al-Fargani, Mirzo Ulugbek, who created the cradle of world civilization, wrote in Arabic, the language of science of that time. Their invaluable discoveries are engraved in history as the product of the Arab scientific world<sup>1</sup>. After Arabic, the "relay" was taken by Russian. The list of names such as Zarifa Saidnosirova, Habib Abdullaev, Hodi Zarif, Ibrahim Muminov, Hamid Sulaymon, Ayup Gulom, Sa'di Srojiddinov, Vasil Kobulov, Hamdam Usmanov, Suyima Ganieva, Kadyr Gulyamov is the works of great figures, which do not fit in dozens of books, are recognized internationally as the product of the Russian science. In mutual conversations, the teachers meant the following: ... there are two sacred languages for us, one of which is Arabic; the second is Russian. These languages cannot be touched. They said you can beat the Uzbek language as much as you want. At the same time, the era of globalization is raising the need for our scientists to conduct their research in English. That is, now English is emerging as our "third sacred language."

At this point, if we imagine our tongue as a falcon, then, of course, it must have a double wing in order to fly high. One of the wings is the artistic creation of word artists in the same language, and the other is the scientific research written by scientists who are the children of this country,

this homeland. In this sense, it is known that for centuries our language has tried to fly with one wing, that is, the wing of artistic creation. Its second wing, as noted above, served other languages. Most important thing is development of the homeland of bilingual languages is much more advanced than that of one-winged languages, and the living standards of the population are high, which is evident in the example of developed countries. As the poet says: Someone became a small nation, Someone was a big one<sup>2</sup>. Double-winged tongues - large; the owners of a winged language - became a small nation.

As academician Aziz Kayumov noted, the work of Hazrat Navoi became a practical manifestation of the spiritual power of the great empire founded by Amir Temur<sup>3</sup>. He sealed it for eternity<sup>4</sup>. Simply put, the state policy founded by Amir Temur introduced our language to the world as a literary language. We also believe that the Uzbek language will "fly with two wings" in the near future as a result of the President's attention to education, science, especially our native language.

## SOLUTIONS

For this purpose, among the works planned to be carried out in the future in this direction: 1) all scientific researches carried out in the territory of the republic: defense of dissertations and publication of monographs in the primary state language; publication in one of the foreign languages desired by the co-author; 2) prompt publication of research results of children of Uzbekistan engaged in scientific research abroad in the native language in the republic; 3) The results of scientific work and discoveries carried out around the world should be immediately assimilated by specialists in the relevant fields in the country, and the system of localization and development should be strengthened by law, regular reports of specific ministries on the practical results. Only then will the scientific research that will raise the world civilization to a new level in the third (Renaissance) period be carried out in the Uzbek language. The latest achievements of modern science are applied to life. In a short period of time, our country has passed the developed countries, and the living standards of the people are rising rapidly.

## CONCLUSION

All in all, centuries later, today's "big nations" will become "small nations" and some "small nations" will become "big nations", and our descendants in the path of science will be one person or mediator of the scientific heritage of both ancient and modern ancestors. They are more likely to be experts who are unaware of the essence of the message.

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