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**THE POSITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CURRENT UZBEK LANGUAGE**


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**ABSTRACT**

This article covers the stages of development of the Uzbek language. From its initial development, the traversal paths are explained by changes. During the reading of the article you will learn interesting and important information about the Uzbek language.

**KEYWORDS**

Literary language, state language, rules of literary language, old Uzbek, current literary language, old Turkish language.

Insonni so‘z ayladi judo hayvondin,  
Bilkim, guhari sharifroq yo‘q andin  
(A.Navoiy).

Language is the pride of a nation, a nation without a language, too, society is morally degraded. What ended the fate of the peoples who lost their language is known to us from history: those who were forced to accept the language of the nation that lay down for themselves, and at the same time to accept its customs. In order not to fall into a similar negative situation, the heads of State carried out actions aimed at keeping the language of the people, the language of the nation pure, its place and importance even higher.

What periods and processes have passed before the present Uzbek literary language appeared today, how the attitude towards the Uzbek language has developed, we found it appropriate to speak briefly about it.

As studied by linguists, the Uzbek language belongs to the Turkish family of languages, which initially began to be used as a Turkish language. The first written sources written in this language have been preserved to this day. These are the following: "Kultegin", "Bilga Khakon". The history of writing these inscriptions dates back to the VI-VII centuries BC (the countries of East and West Turkestan). So the roots of the development of our current Uzbek language date back to the Middle Ages.

The role of rare masterpieces such as "Devonu ligotit turk", "Kutadgu bilig", "Hibatul Hakoyik", which were written in the X—XI centuries, in the further development of the Uzbek language, which began to form as a separate language, is incomparable in its deep integration into the living language of the people. In particular, Mahmud Koshgari used the proverb "language of the beginning of morality" (language of the head of decency) in his work "Devani lugotit turk" and showed how the role of language in the life of the people is incomparable. In addition, Mahmud Koshgari analyzed the dictionary of Turkic languages in his work, in which 7500 word comments took place. It is from this period that we can say that the history of Turkic language learning has also begun.

At a later stage of development, a number of scientific and artistic-scientific works were created, which also made a significant contribution to the development of the Turkic language. In particular, a number of creative products created in the XII— XIII centuries, such as "Devoni Hikmat", "Qissai Rabguziy", "Muhabbatnama", "Mehrojnama", "Muqaddimat-ul adab", "Yusuf va Zulayho", "Oguznama" were enriched with the Uzbek language and its so-called local dialects.

The Turkic language, more precisely, is associated with the radical turn in the development of the Uzbek language, the great success of the "Sultan of the word estate" – the name and efforts of Mir Alisher

Navoi. Not only Alisher Navoi, but also Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Turdi Faragiy, Baburahim Mashrab, Zokirjon Kholmuhammad Oglu Furqat, Muhammad Aminkhuja Muqimiy also have great services in bringing the old Uzbek language to a new stage of development. In particular, the work carried out by Alisher Navoi in this regard and the attitude towards it are incomparable. The fact that "Sultan of the word" property "speaks Uzbek as a treasure" is proof of the great respect he has for him. It is worth noting that at the time of Alisher Navoi's life, there were various threats to the Uzbek language, and in this situation he cleaned the nation's "treasure" from "snakes" and "thorns" and showed great courage both for the Turkic peoples and for the Uzbek people. Alisher Navoi in his work "Muhokamat ulkugotayn" compared the possibilities of the Uzbek language, its special features and other languages.

The development of the Uzbek language took place in the 20th century in Aloh at the later stage. The fact that the Uzbek language was directly influenced by the colonial system during this period indicates that the situation was much more complicated. Abdurauf Fitrat, Gazi Alim Yunusov, Uygun Tursunov, E. in formation and development of Uzbek linguistics in the 20th century. The services of Polivanov, Qayum Ramazon, Fahri Kamolov and Ayub Gulomov are great. During this period, such unique and rare works as Abdurauf Fitrat's socio-publicist works, which were considered rare works of the Uzbek people, Abdulla Qadiri's "O'tkan kunlar", Chulpan's "Kecha va kunduz", Said Ahmad's "Jimjitlek", Gafur Ghulom's "Shum bola" Khudayberdi Tukhtaboyev's "Sariq devni minib" were created.

The importance of the Uzbek language, which has lost a certain role, as well as attempts to restore and strengthen its position, ended in the 80-ies of the last century with the granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language. It is from this historical event that the people's language has passed different stages of historical development, sometimes it was insulted, sometimes it was forgotten and the Uzbek language was given life again.

Today it has been almost 32 years since the Uzbek language was granted the status of the state language. In this past period, a number of reforms have been carried out and are being implemented aimed at studying the history of our language, reconsidering its dictionary richness, grammatical, morphological, methodological aspects, shaping it as an understandable and nationalistic language for each of its citizens. In particular, the adoption of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the state language". By law, the right of citizens to freely choose the language of treatment, the language of education, the language of activity were guaranteed, the status of the Uzbek language as the state language was strengthened once again. Friendly norms, such as respect for the languages of other nations and peoples in our country, along with the Uzbek language, were also reflected in the law.

The systematic implementation of measures by the heads of state aimed at increasing the role and importance of the Uzbek language and ensuring its destruction is evidenced by the fact that attention is paid to the Uzbek language at the state level. By the first president Islam Karimov: "... self-awareness, expression of national consciousness and thinking, spiritual and spiritual connection between generations is manifested through language. In total, noble qualities are absorbed into the human soul by the language, by the mother-in-law, by the unique charm of the native language. The fact that his mother tongue is the spirit of this nation," said President SHavkat Mirziyoyev: "how many centuries have passed since our ancestors cares about the prosperity and prospects of our native language — this means that the nation understands itself, struggles to raise its spiritual perfection. The reputation of the state language is the reputation of the whole people and society as a whole," he said, adding that this is a practical proof of our speech.

P.Q: but how do we react to our Uzbek literary language, which has passed through the pass of centuries? Mixed support of words belonging to different languages in our speech (without understanding the meaning), do not we disrespect our native language?

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