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ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE THIRD REVIVAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRACTICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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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.

INTRODUCTION: Language is the property of the whole, of all people who speak a particular language, of an entire nation. Maintaining the purity and purity of language is a very important 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 first years after the adoption of the law on the state language, many unnecessary terms began to be used in the media. In particular, to express the

concept of a higher education institution олийгох, илмгох; instead of the term область (province) - музофот; instead of the word район (district) - нохия; instead of the term самолёт (aircraft) - тайёра; instead of the word аэропорт (airport) тайёрагох; instead of a verbal unit called as адабий-бадиий журнал (a literary-artistic magazine) - мажалла, жарида, and these kind of words were introduced into consumption attempting to press under the guise of nationalism. However, these words were not accepted by the society. On the contrary, for those formed in Soviet-era upbringing, the use of the word holiday (*omnycкa*) instead of the holiday (*maътил*) seemed pleasant at first. Because in the



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minds of the people of that time, when they said "vacation" ("maъmuл"), it was only the ability of schoolchildren to have a rest period. In this sense, they mocked, saying, "Adults are not children who can be on vacation," and described refrigerators (музлатгич), ice cream and vacuum cleaners (чангютгич) as "artificial. coercive words". But in addition to these and hundreds of similar words, the word student (студент) - талаба; instead of the term region (область)- region (вилоят); instead of the word district (район) туман have been actively introduced into consumption. Also, doublets such as Republic (Республика) - жумхурият, Constitution (Конституция) - қомус, deputy (депутат) -ноиб were used in parallel.

According to Soviet policy, consumption was limited - words such as minister (вазир), governor(хоким), private property (хусусий мулк), company (ширкат), station (бекат), juvoz (жувоз), mill (тегирмон), congress (қурултой (съезд), judge (ҳакам (судья), community (team), (команда) were interpreted mainly in an atheistic sense in the time when they were built on the basis of intransigence¹. Religious words such as waqf ($\theta \alpha \kappa \phi$), ihsan (эхсон), amri ma'ruf (амри маъруф), shrine (зиёратгох), dervish (дарвеш), hadmi Qur'an (хадми қуръон), freedom of religion (эътиқод эркинлиги), hajj (ҳаж сафари), umrah pilgrimage (умра зиёрати), praying (ибодат), fasting person (рўзадор), saharlik (сахарлик), iftar (ифторлик), recitation (қироат), etc., have reactivated in the literary language and began to gain inherent importance.

Although some of these words have been misinterpreted in sources devoted to the meanings of the last century, the tricks of the "red government" to limit their consumption have never stopped. For example, in the 1980s and 1990s, students were barred from addressing university professors as teachers (домла) in a sense of respect as the culmination of an atheistic policy. The fact that the first edition of the five-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language², published in 2006-2008, and the second edition³ in 2020, the meanings of the above words sufficiently expressed in the literary norm means that our language is moving forward.

DISCUSSION and RESULTS: Analysis of the meaning of words 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, confirming the importance of objective historical conditions in the activation of the passive meaning. In particular, in the context of a pandemic - the basic meaning of many words, such as volunteer (кўнгилли), mask (ниқоб), distance (масофа), isolation (яккалаш), attitude (муносабат), distant (масофавий), traditional (анъанавий), carrier (ташувчи) falls the into background, and the same situation

¹ Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, two-volume Moscow 1981.

² Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language, fivevolume "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House. Tashkent 2006-2008

³ Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language, the second edition of the five-volume "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House. Toshkent 2020 v.



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words volunteer these requires (валантёр), mask (маска), distance (дистанция), contact (контакт), isolation (изолация), online (онлайн), (офлайн), carrier (носитель) meanings became very active. Recently, the term shrine (3uëpam) has been used as a linguistic unit the sense in οf circumambulating holy places, and now in addition to this meaning this word means visiting parents, relatives, the elderly, holy people, going back and forth, and so on One of the key terms of the war strategy (*cmpamezus*) is now means action strategy (ҳаракатлар стратегяси) - a unit that issue of covers the accelerating development (compensating for opportunities), accelerating in a short period of time, to high scores (to the level of developed countries). After all, life is cruel and it does not wait for slowness. As a result of the movement to reduce poverty and provide employment, which began at the initiative of the President, the use of such units in the language as the iron book (темир дафтар), women's book (аёллар дафтари), youth book (ёшлар дафтари), working through neighborhood (mahallabay ishlash), working through houses (honadonbay ishlash) have become consistent. Related to automobiles and machinery the term mechanism (механизм) (automotive mechanisms (автомашина механизмлари...) refers to the steps of the process. For example, the mechanism of naming places, i.e. ensuring that all stages of the system⁴, based on the results of certain scientific research in this area, work properly and

actively at the required level - in other words: the name of the place depends on the socio-political characteristics conforms to our national worldview ... etc.

the terms those are accepted into language becouse of changes in social life as public reception (халқ қабулхонаси), single window (ягона дарча), public services agency (давлат хизматлари агентлиги), road map (йўл харитаси), recitation competition (қорилар (қуръон) мусобақаси), readers' competition (китобхонлар танлови) social institutions (ижтимоий институтлар), institute институти), (оила neighborhood institute (махалла институти), hidden economy (яширин иқтисодиёт), digital (economy, television) (иқтисодиёт, service (рақамли телевидения) хизмат), basic Terms in the form of computational quantities (базавий хисоблаш микдори) are mainly units formed as a result of practical work done to improve the living standards of the population, to create convenience and adequate protection for them, and most importantly to raise the morale of the people.

More than 90% of the screenings on the blue screen and more than 80% of the broadcasts on the radio were in Russian when the generation who is now over the age of fifty had been looking for Uzbek broadcasts and programs in his childhood and adolescence grew up without losing its faith and nationality, even in the age of atheism, the speech of the President of the Republic⁵ in his native language not only to

⁴ The system is a theoretical part of reality; the mechanism is practice, i.e. the process of continuously active operation of the theory

⁵ 75th Session of the United Nations September 23, 2020; 76th Session September 26, 2021



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his people, but also to the whole world community raised tears of joy in the eyes of the generation that saw many, and most of them: Bless! After all, 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, the last two or three years have been a turning point in policy. Nevertheless, language remains to be done to restore the centuriesold Uzbek language. It is no coincidence that the tasks related to raising the prestige of the Uzbek language are always on our agenda, and the head of state emphasizes them separately⁶.

SOLUTIONS: It is known that hundreds and thousands of scholars, such as al-Fergani, al-Khwarizmi, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Kashgari, Farobi. Zamakhshari, Burhaniddin Marginoni, 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. After the Arabic language, the "relay" was taken by the Russian language. The list of names such as Zarifa Saidnosirova, Habib Abdullaev, Khodi Zarif, Ibrahim Muminov, Hamid Sulaymon, Ayup Gulom, Sa'di Srojiddinov, Vasil Kobulov, Hamdam Usmanov, Suyima Ganieva, Kadyr Gulyamov is recognized as a creative legacy of great scientific figures who do not fit into dozens of books: Art, language, to be as colorful as a rainbow. Hero of Uzbekistan, People's Poet Erkin Vahidov was right a thousand times when he said that we have fought for

centuries, we have dreamed for thousands of years⁷...

With this in mind, the old scholars in a narrow circle of conversations: - ... for us there are two sacred languages, one of which is Arabic; the second is Russian. These languages cannot be touched. They said that you can "beat" the Uzbek language as much as you want. At the same time, the era of globalization puts on the agenda the need for our scientists to conduct their research in English. In other words, in the words of enlightened linguists, English is now emerging as our "third sacred language."

At this point, speaking figuratively, 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 literary creation of word artists in the same language, and the other is the scientific sources created by encyclopedic scholars who are the children of this country and this nation. Although the language of these sources does not overshadow complexity and potential for humanity, it is a pity that the scientific heritage of our ancestors as children of a hard-working people who have their own language has resonated in other languages for centuries. It is now known that the development in the homeland of double-winged languages is much more advanced than that of singlewinged languages. The high living standards of the population are also evident in the example of developed countries. As the poet said: Someone became a small nation,

the Oliy Majlis dedicated to the inauguration ceremony Tashkent 2021 6 November.

⁶ We will resolutely pursue the path of democratic reforms on the basis of the new development strategy of Uzbekistan. From the speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the joint session of the chambers of

⁷ Vohidov E. Selection. The World of Poetry, second volume. Tashkent: "Sharq" -2001, p.46.



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Someone a big one⁸. Double-winged tongues - large; The owners of a winged language - became a small nation.

CONCLUSION: As academician Oavumov noted, Hazrat Navoi's work has become a practical manifestation of the spiritual power of the great empire founded by Amir Temur⁹. He sealed it for eternity¹⁰. Simply put, the mechanism of state policy founded by Amir Temur introduced our language to the world as a literary language. As mentioned above, as a result of the current attention paid by the President of the country to the development of our native language, we believe that in the near future the perfect Uzbek scientific language will emerge among the scientific languages of the world.

In this sense, the current generation, which has the potential to communicate in three or four languages, should know the most basic languages in their field several times more than ordinary people and be able to communicate with sources in those languages. This is the demand of a rapidly evolving era. In particular, it is impossible to go beyond the middle ground. Our scholars will have to work in parallel with the

languages of the time, as well as in their mother tongue, and realize that they will not be biased in the issue of language. Here it is: First, the lameness in the issue of the national scientific language, which has been going on since ancient times, will be eliminated. Second, the third renaissance will ensure the direct participation of our national language along with other languages. Third, the issue of national scientific language will open a wide way for generations. Fourthly, it is ensured that our native language, which is one of the main symbols of the nation, flies high without knowing its borders with two wings.

Otherwise, next centuries, 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 and the same person or mediator of the scientific heritage of both ancient and modern ancestors. It is highly probable that the golden ring will be broken.

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 $^{^8}$ Yusuf M. Selection Mother tongue "Sharq" Tashkent 2018 y. 351-352-b

⁹ Alisher Navoi 10-volume 1-volume Tashkent 2012 y. 7-b.

¹⁰ Amir Temir acknowledges that the mechanism of a serious attitude to science in the policy of a strong state, founded by him, led to the formation of the environment created by Alisher Navoi.