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THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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**Abstract**

The article is focused on the status of the Latinized Uzbek language in contemporary international relations. The way of its studying and expansion throughout the world is shown as well.

**Keywords:** Language, Uzbekistan, Relations, International, Accent, Importance.

**Introduction**

Forty million people around the world speak in Uzbek. Due to its geographical distribution, the language is widely spoken in Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and the Xinjiang Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China. Today, Uzbek is studied in the United States, Russia, Sweden and China, along with other Turkic languages.

A look at the socio-political processes associated with the psyche of language in our region. Turning to history, the conquest of the Central Asian region by empires over time has shaped the psyche of the peoples of the region in which we live, such as fear and vulnerability to external influences [1-12]. The tendency of the peoples of the region to learn two or three languages was formed as a result of the aggressive policy of that period. While the Turkic peoples were dominated by Arabic and Persian at certain stages of history and the alphabet based on the Arabic script, today the Russian-Cyrillic alphabet serves as a language of interaction, official and scientific language for the peoples of the region. Today, Chinese and English are becoming more and more important languages in this space.

Although the state language in Uzbekistan has been declared Uzbek since October 21, 1989, it is still unable to recover due to internal and external factors. After the declaration of independence, in particular, in Uzbekistan, despite the transition to the Latin alphabet, official office work, official meetings of national importance, international conferences, etc. are held in Russian. Therefore, the study of the solution of such issues related to the state of the Uzbek language is becoming a topical issue [13-25].

The collapse of the former Soviet Union and today's external and internal factors have led to acute problems with language policy in Central Asia. Given these aspects of the issue, the study and classification of words and phrases from other languages in the lexical layers of the Uzbek language, which is the largest language among today's Turkic languages, is relevant from the point of view of the period. These languages have gone through a difficult period in terms of development. While the Uzbek language is still influenced by the Russian language and culture, on the contrary, the Uyghur language is influenced by the Hanzu language and its future is in the ranks of abstract languages. Such harsh tests of history for the fate of the nation have led to a serious separation of Uzbek and Uyghur languages, which belong to the same language family. How this will benefit the Uzbek and Uyghur languages in the future is another matter. In general, this situation cannot be considered as a simple phenomenon that is characteristic not only of the Uyghur language, but also of the development of all Turkic languages today.

In the last hundred years, almost all Turkic languages, not to mention Turkish, developed under the pressure of one or another language. However, the Western languages of Turkish: French and, more recently, the acceptance of neologisms from English have increased [26-34]. A large diaspora of Turks lives in Germany today. In order to read the history of the Turkish language, it is necessary to know the Arabic script and Arabic and Persian languages. Until recently, all Turkic-speaking peoples and nations, who used to write in the old Arabic script, today in the life of practical writing read and write in the Latin and Cyrillic alphabets. All pre-school education, primary-secondary school, language of instruction in higher education and office work in all public institutions are based on the Latin alphabet. Today, the old Arabic script is preserved in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region of China and Afghanistan. Regular changes in the alphabet have made changes in some of the sounds and pronunciations associated with language speech. For this reason, the Turkic-speaking peoples living in a large space are losing the importance of understanding each other in written and oral speech, intimacy in communication.

Recent trends related to the language phenomenon in the world also attach great importance to the development of the language and script of minorities of the PRC government on the basis of the Latin alphabet. Serious efforts to restore the Manchu language and script are a case in point. If we look at the history of the Chinese language, along with Chinese, there have been languages such as Tangut, Shya, Qidan, Jürgen. Unfortunately, these languages are now considered dead languages despite having a huge history and culture. Most of these languages, which are considered dead, belong to the Turkic language group and are awaiting field research related to financial incentives by the state. The glottogenesis of the origin of the Uzbek language is still unexplored.

Globalization processes pose a serious threat to the language security of some countries. This is probably why some peoples in the region see the struggle to preserve their mother tongue as a natural process. In such a situation, the mental readiness of the people who speak this or that language for external influences, love for their language, attitude, etc., should be considered as a means of determining its survival.

Joseph Brodsky wrote: "Language of the nation is the best what the nation has." Uzbek language has not become a language of power over the past 28 years. Top ranking government officials of Uzbekistan speak on the state language very poorly. They prefer to quality speak in Russian. The middle and lower echelons of the bureaucratic class tolerably speak Uzbek, using many dialectisms and europeanisms. In terms of the language, metropolitan middle bureaucracy is not very different from the provincial one. Most likely, provincial ones are less "aggressive" in the language aspect and more "national". The fact that the entire Uzbek elite got education in russian language and worked in the Soviet government institutions is the main reason for this linguistic phenomenon.

Despite the "power" of Russian language in the state structures of Uzbekistan, the workflow in Uzbek language has been growing in recent years. Some politicians urge to translate all record management into Uzbek language. It becomes clear that it is difficult to expect a shift in this area when the central executive authorities and parliament of the republic actively use Russian for record management. The local administration in provinces uses Uzbek, but resort to the Russian language when a serious report needs to be sent "upward".

There was an attempt to modernize Uzbek language in the 90s of the 20th century. Nationalist intellectuals tried to politicize Uzbek and make it an instrument of modernization and decolonization

of consciousness. In 1989 Uzbek language was granted a status of the state language. In 1993 and 1995 the alphabet was reformed. The authorities decided, at the suggestion of local intellectuals, to replace the Cyrillic alphabet by Latin. This reform was not carried out to its logical end and the republic has not fully switched to the Latin script yet.

A stalled alphabet reform leads to the coexistence of two alphabets in everyday life and education. The population older than thirty years poorly writes and reads in Latinic. The youth of the republic quickly adapted to two alphabets. This is most of all connected with the active study of English and domination of Russian in public life. The Latin alphabet facilitated the study of both the national language and English. Knowledge of Cyrillic alphabet is a tribute to fashion and elite culture.

It is no secret that after the collapse of the former Soviet Union, the Russian language also faced difficult situations. For example, in the Baltic Republics and Ukraine, a language policy was pursued to restrict the Russian language, which was deeply ingrained in the national feelings of the people. On the contrary, in Central Asia, which was part of the former Soviet Union, the situation was different. 1) About 60% of the population of Kazakhstan are Russians. The northern regions were also completely Russified, and the Russian way of life was deeply ingrained in their cultural life. 2) The dependence of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan on Russia in terms of population, economic poverty, security and defense, which increases the need for the Russian language. 3) Russia pursues a language policy in Central Asia, taking into account its interests. Having correctly assessed the above factors, today's Russian state has developed measures to protect the Russian language in the former Soviet Union. The Constitution of the Russian Federation includes a clause on the protection of the Russian language.

Uzbek should become modern, national and really state language of Uzbekistan. It should be borne in mind that the existing situation can only be changed by an integrated approach to Uzbek language. The national "rescue" program of Uzbek language should include the following items:

1. Uzbek language "reconstruction" at the national level requires huge investments, i.e. no need to spare money;
2. We need specialists, not only philologists, but also historians, orientologists, lawyers and mathematicians for the joint development of the modern scientific Uzbek language – they need to be prepared and adequately paid for their work;
3. It is necessary to unify the language of art (cinema, theater, music) and clear it of dialectisms, jargon and neologisms;
4. It is necessary to stimulate literature in the national language by free publication of new authors' books;
5. "Flood" the Internet, especially social networks by the new Uzbek "dialect" – the state language.

And the most important thing is to encourage all school teachers and educators of the republic to speak and write in accordance with the norms of the state Uzbek language. School, university and art in tandem should become a driving force of the new modernized "normal" Uzbek state language.

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