

THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN "ON THE STATE LANGUAGE"

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Annotation: *In this article, the state language policy in the late 1980s in the region of Uzbekistan, the need to adopt the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language" and its historical sources, the advantages and disadvantages of the previous law, the most important changes in the subsequent edition, the importance of this law in the development the state language has been discussed and discussed.*

Key words: *national language, state language, international language, diaspora language, language of national minorities, state language policy, Law "On State Language", line of ancestors, language development.*

This Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language" is considered the first law adopted in Uzbekistan for the revival of self-awareness and national identity and the restoration of the national language in Uzbekistan, which opened the first door for the independence of the state. Every law is a state document that is adopted to achieve noble goals, and the purpose of adopting the Language Law is primarily to ensure the rights to the revival of the Uzbek national language, the freedom of every people and nation to use their mother tongue. Because in a multi-ethnic state, the activity of languages is more noticeable, and creating conditions for their protection and development is considered one of the most important problems and issues of the state. Therefore, the state tries to regulate the languages used in the country through the law. The status of languages in the society of Uzbekistan is different: native and diaspora languages, or languages with a large population and a small population. Their status in society is also evaluated differently.

It should be said that from the first years of the establishment of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan, and even before that, in the territory of Turkestan, the position of the Russian language was expanded and the social functions of the national languages, including Uzbek, were limited by the Russian invaders. Therefore, even though the intellectuals of that period tried to preserve the national language, their humanistic and nationalist ideas were not up to date. In particular, Mahmudhoja Behbudi stressed that "...it is necessary for Turkicans to know Turkish, Persian, and Arabic

languages" [1]. Abdulla Avloni, in his work "Turkish Gulistni", presents the national language and literature as a mirror of life and a sign of the existence of the nation and emphasizes that: "Losing the national language is the loss of the soul of the nation. Indeed, we Turkestans, instead of protecting our national language, are forgetting and losing it day by day. Half of our language, which has been conquered by Arabic and Persian, will be reduced and we will also add Russian words. It is true that knowing the language of our government, which is Russian, is as important to us as food and bread, but it should be used in a suitable position and context... mixing them destroys the spirit of the language" [2]. Due to such efforts, the Government of the period takes relevant decisions to increase the social position and social functions of the national language, which implements the law. In particular, on December 12, 1923, the Central Executive Committee (CEC) of the RSFSR adopted the decision "On transferring documents to the indigenous languages of the Turkish republics". In the decision of the Revolutionary Committee of the SSR of Uzbekistan dated December 31, 1924, it was emphasized that: "...in the volosts and uyezds, work should be conducted only in the Uzbek language." Even in this decision, the rules of employment and dismissal of local employees are approved in the national language. On July 26, 1925 (No. 6398), the Uzbek film decision of the Central Commission was approved, in which documentation in Uzbek and Russian was noted [3]. Threats in the Uzbek language began from this decision, and such threats continued in other decisions about the nationalization of the central apparatuses of the Uzbek SSR, "The stage of nationalization in the Uzbek SSR, like other republics, was stopped by the Center, and this issue was declared as a phenomenon of "bourgeois nationalism." becomes Since the 1930s, the new stage of Russification has been further strengthened" [4, p. 70], its negative results are still hindering the development of the Uzbek language.

It should be noted that in the Constitution of the USSR adopted in 1924, although the state language is not mentioned in a separate clause, it is expressed in the article dedicated to the country's emblem. In the Constitution of 1936, the term "the language of the republics of the All-Union or the language of the region" was mentioned for the first time. In the Constitution of 1977, the term "language of the autonomous districts", "language of the majority of the population of this territory" was added to the above term[5].

In the early 1990s, despite the fact that national languages were declared and recognized as state languages in most republics, on May 6,

1990, the "Law on the Languages of the USSR" was approved, defining the role of national languages in the fragmented country. . Because most of the politicians of the time in the center of the country did not want to believe that the life of this superpower was coming to an end.

In the first years of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, during the transition period, it can be said that many problems arose in all branches of the newly established state. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which was adopted on December 8, 1992 through a national referendum, determined the structure of statehood in society, at the same time regulated the development of other areas of the national economy, defined legal norms, and among other things, it is mentioned in Article 4 that " The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Uzbek language" [6, p4]. It is certainly not without reason that this article is mentioned in the Constitution, because language is a tool that ensures national unity. The Law of the RCC of Uzbekistan "On the State Language" based on the Law "On Amendments to the Constitution of the RCC of Uzbekistan" dated September 30, 1991 under number 361-XII was amended so that the phrase "RCC of Uzbekistan" was replaced by the phrase "Republic of Uzbekistan". has been replaced.

As time and language are in a constant relationship, the changes that occur in the political, economic and social life of the society are reflected in the language, and there is a need to make additions and changes to the laws in order to ensure the further development of the society. In the state policy of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan, in order to regulate the state of languages and make the functions of the state language and other national languages even more specific, it is necessary to edit the Law of the Russian Federation "On the State Language", and to edit this Law based on the Law of the Russian Federation "On Amendments and Additions" entered into the "Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the State Language", under 167-1, dated October 21, 1995. This Law according to the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov: "Дар барқарорини ҳаққу ҳуқуқҳои азалии забони модарӣ, дар мавқеи ҳаётӣ пайдо кардани урфу одатҳои ҳақиқии ўзбекона ва арзишҳои миллӣ нақши муассир дошта, дар болидагии кайфияти одамон таъсиргуздор аст"[7, с 6-7]. (Translation: It plays an effective role in restoring the eternal rights and rights of the native language, finding the true Uzbek customs and national values in the life position, and is influential in raising the mood of people). Of course, any law that contributes to the material and spiritual interests of the people is welcomed by the society, supported and supported, and there is no

problem in its observance and implementation.

The most important changes that can be seen in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language" in the 1995 edition are the fact that more attention is paid to the language and the way of looking, because "Any law that has legal validity, if it is not perfect in terms of language and style, it cannot fulfill its goals and tasks" [8, p. 4]. The advantage of the new edition can be seen in the fact that it has been updated in form and substance in terms of content, and in terms of language and style, it has become simple and concise. The Law of the time of independence has been completely created, that is, it has been freed from the Soviet ideology, absorbed from the ideas of national independence, and the interests of the state language - the Uzbek language - have been expressed objectively.

It should be noted that sometimes the name of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language" ("Law on the Dalat Language of the Republic of Uzbekistan") is written and pronounced incorrectly in the writings of regulatory documents, press and speech. That is, the word "belief" is replaced by the word "about". Although these words can be synonymous in such a case, the name of the law should not be flexible. The main aspects of the revision of the Law "On State Language" can be observed in the following clauses:

The previous law consists of 30 articles and its later revision consists of 24 articles. The preamble, which in the previous law consisted of 7 paragraphs and the communist ideology was expressed in it, has been shortened in this edition, that preamble is similar to the explanatory line that this is not acceptable in the creation of laws, and some necessary elements of this preamble are in contains various substances.

Article 1 states: Article 1. The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is Uzbek [9]. The same meaning is expressed in the first paragraph of the previous law, and 4 other paragraphs are added to this paragraph. Commenting on the first article in separate paragraphs is not characteristic of cursive writing, but the interpretation of the law should be discussed in another document. The first article of the previous law has been shortened and adapted to the legislative requirements. The next 4 paragraphs of the first law represent Soviet ideology. For example, in the third paragraph it was written: "For the development of national and Russian languages, Russian and national languages will be created" [9]. This paragraph expresses the need for bilingual development and is contrary to the first paragraph in terms of meaning. This means not limiting the social functions of the Russian

language and keeping it in its status. That is, at the time of the adoption of the law, the Russian representatives not only wanted to maintain the position of the Russian language, but also wanted to create legal foundations for themselves.

In articles 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 21, 23, 27 of the previous law, it can be said that the equal rights of the Russian language with the state language - the Uzbek language. These articles indicate that even though the Uzbek language was officially declared the state language, it was not exempted from the registration of the Russian language, and the method of determination in the previous law is very weak. The content of these articles is not compatible with democratic principles, and after independence, it completely lost its essence. Because there are more than 130 peoples and nationalities living in Uzbekistan, the scales of justice cannot weigh giving more privileges only to the Russian language. In addition to the Russian language, the Karakalpak, Kazakh, Tajik, Tatar, and Turkmen languages were active in society and could fulfill the function of an international language. Therefore, in the new edition, none of these languages has been given an international status, and even the term "international language" has been removed from the law, and it is mentioned in the fourth paragraph of the third article that: "Citizens have the right to choose the language of international communication according to their wishes".

In short, the role of the Law "On the State Language" during its 32 years of existence in restoring the political and social, spiritual life and reviving the national and cultural values of the multi-ethnic people of Uzbekistan is incomparable. This law is considered the source of the independence of the state, self-knowledge and national identity of the people of Uzbekistan. Our ancestors dreamed of this law and reaching this livelihood. The rise of the Uzbek language to the highest state position should be the pride of all Uzbek people and Uzbeks. It was this law that caused the state language policy to be fairly introduced in the society and keeps the status of other languages stable in the society. The opportunities provided by this law for the development of the national languages of the indigenous people and its diaspora are not fully observed in the laws of other states of common interest. The activity of secondary and higher schools in non-state languages, the activity of national centers, national mass media in the languages of national minorities are proof of these statements.

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