

LANGUAGE POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN

Özbekistan'da Dil Politikası

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Öz: Dil, ulusal kimliğin önemli unsurlarından biridir. Bununla ilgili olarak A.V. Filatov, dil ", kendini ifade, kimlik ve kişilik gelişimi için temel araç, insanın tüm entelektüel ve manevi birikimi, oluşumuna bağlıdır ve ana dilde sunulan düşünme aracı ve malzemesidir" demiştir. Birey dilin bir taşıyıcısıdır ve dil ile sosyo-kültürel çevre çerçevesinde, bir kural olarak dil, temelinde milli kimliğini oluşturur. Özbekçe, anadili olarak 30 milyon kişi tarafından konuşulan, edebi değeri çok zengin ve çon eskilere dayanan bir dildir. Özbek halkının tarihsel deneyimini yansıtır. Dünya medeniyetinin gelişmesinde Özbek dilinin rolü önem arz eder ve farklı ülke ve milletlerin kültürüne kayde değer katkı sağlamıştır. Bu makalede, ulusal bir dil olarak Özbekçenin, çok dilli, çok kültürlü bir ülke olan Özbekistandaki sosyal rolü incelenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: dil, milli kimlik, Özbekçe, çok dillilik.

Abstract: Language is one of the key components of national identity. As A.V. Filatov remarks, language is a "tool and material for thinking, the main means of self-expression, identification and development of personality... the whole intellectual and spiritual arsenal of man is formed, fastened and presented in native language " [1,6]. Growing up in the framework of the socio-cultural environment with a specific language, the individual becomes the bearer of this language, and as a rule, builds his and their national identity on the basis of language. Uzbek, spoken by 30 million people as a native language, is created a rich literature, reflected the historical experience of the Uzbek people, also reaching the entire of Turkic world. The role of the Uzbek language in the development of world civilization included repeatedly in noted figures in literature, art and culture of different countries and nationalities. This article discusses Uzbek as a national language and its social role in Uzbekistan, a multilingual, multicultural country.

Keywords: language, national identity, Uzbek, multilingualism.

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INTRODUCTION

As you know, language is one of the key components of national identity. As A.V. Filatov remarks, language is a "tool and material for thinking, the main means of self-expression, identification and development of personality... the whole intellectual and spiritual arsenal of man is formed, fastened and presented in native language " [1,6]. Growing up in the framework of the socio-cultural environment with a specific language, the individual becomes the bearer of this language, and as a rule, builds his and their national identity on the basis of language.

In Uzbekistan, the Uzbek language has great importance in the process of development of other national languages, the building of nation and nation state. The Uzbek language is significant, as the basis of ethnic integration of the population, creating a common identity.

The Uzbek language today is one of the most common languages in the world, is native to nearly 30 million people on the Earth. The Uzbek language is one of the developed world's languages, which created a rich literature, reflected the historical experience of the Uzbek people, also reaching the entire of Turkic world. The role of the Uzbek language in the development of world civilization included repeatedly noted figures in literature, art and culture of different countries and nationalities.

At the present stage, as the national language of the Uzbek people, the language of international communication among the peoples of Uzbekistan and the official language of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it performs important functions. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "About state language" identifies the main areas where Uzbek functions as the language of the state: the supreme bodies of state power and administration; legislative and legal sphere; the conduct of elections; activities of public bodies; official correspondence and clerical work; media.

The attitude to the languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the sphere of education, is an important component of public policy.

During the period of independent development, the role and status of the Uzbek language has risen to a higher level of development. With confidence we can say that the Uzbek language, as a state, is developing and growing stronger every day. In the academic program of secondary schools of the Republic, the Uzbek language and literature is represented by three academic subjects: the Uzbek language as native, the Uzbek language as the state language, and the Uzbek literature.

Uzbekistan is a multinational country; it is home for more than 130 nationalities. More than 140 national cultural centers are operated in the country. The right of all peoples to develop their own language and culture is noted in the Constitution of Uzbekistan. The country has all the conditions for the creation of

national cultural societies, centers, clubs and associations, calling to satisfy the cultural and educational needs of the citizens in their native language.

The day of the mother tongue is celebrated every year in February. Representatives of all nationalities widely celebrate this holiday.

Russian, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen and other languages have social and communicative functions on the territory of the republic. It should be noted that in secondary schools are taught in 7 languages: Uzbek, Russian, Tajik, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Karakalpak and Turkmen languages. All educational literature in these languages is published only at the expense of public investment. Textbooks in the country are created by native speakers.

This is only a fixation of state language of the multi-ethnic society of the republic, and it does not show assimilation of other peoples on the basis of the "language", the distribution of the functions of languages in different spheres of life, the development of real bilingualism and multilingualism.

According to O.V. Ozaeva, "language - a compulsory condition for the occurrence of an ethnic community, a symbol of, and protection of group unity, preservation of ethno-cultural identity" [2,4]. The language community largely forms the national one as owing to fact that the language is used for communication between individuals and groups of individuals.

We analyzed the status and development of some languages in the country. Thus, the largest part of non-Uzbek population thousands of copies are published”

are Tajiks, they are more than 1.5 million. The newspaper "Ovozi Tojik" thousands of copies are published in the republic. Broadcast television and radio broadcasts are in the Tajik language. In areas heavily populated by Tajiks (Surhandarya and Samarkand region) newspapers of local importance are published. During the years of independence they issued twice the amount of literature than during all 70 years of the Soviet regime.

In Uzbekistan, there are more than 1 million Kazakhs. The republican newspaper "Nurly zhol" publishes 3,000 copies in the republic. Broadcast transmissions "Diydar" and "Arailym Okeer" are shown. In the Tashkent State Pedagogical University, a department named after Nizami operates the chair of method of teaching the Kazakh language and literature. The specialists of the given chair are busy with studying of a comparative research of the Uzbek and Kazakh languages. Poet Mekenbay Lobster, writer Koldybek Seydanov write their works in Uzbek too.

Russian language has a special meaning in the life of the Uzbek people. For many people it is the language of communication between nations. More than 900 thousand Russian people live in the republic. The newspapers "Правда Востока",

"ГолосУзбекистана", "Народное слово". TV and radio broadcasts are made permanently in this language. There are more than 60 Russian schools in Tashkent. Olympiad are held annually in Russian language among students of secondary schools, academic lyceums and professional colleges, students of universities in two trends: among native speakers and students of the national languages. During the years of independence, a number of doctoral and master's dissertations on the topical issues of the Russian language and literature, as well as methods of teaching the language were defended.

More than 300 thousand Turkmens live and work happily in Uzbekistan." Mikan "is published in Turkmen language.

There are more than 300 thousand Kyrgyzin Uzbekistan. In the places of their residence (Andijan, Tashkent and Syrdarya region) newspapers are published in Kyrgyz language. Scientists examine current issues of the Kyrgyz language. Thus, Professor Suyun Karaev studies Uzbek and Kyrgyz toponyms.

More than 60 thousand Uighurs live in Uzbekistan. Regularly TV and radio programs are shown in Uighur language.

Outstanding Uighur scientists and artists are: O.Bokiev, R.Nodirov, U.Mamatohunov, who have both created their works in the Uzbek language.

Very amicably with the Uzbek people live 45 thousand Azerbaijanis. Two national cultural centers operate in the country: the Republican International Center, whose director is Firdavsi Huseynov and national cultural center at the Embassy of the Republic of Azerbaijan, whose director is Samirbek Abbasov. At the center of the operating there are free courses of the Azerbaijani language. At the initiative of the Centre in Tashkent State Pedagogical University, named after Nizami was opened auditory of "Friendship of Uzbek and Azerbaijan people ", where is planned to open learning courses of the Azerbaijani language.

Great scientists of Uzbekistan, M.Sheyhzade and S.Alizade, are representatives of the Azerbaijani people, who have created their priceless works in Uzbek language. Maqsood Sheykhzade was a great expert on the art of Alisher Navoi. His dissertation and several monographs devoted to scientific research works of Navoi. He created a kind of school of literary translation. Because of his work, the Uzbek readers had the opportunity to read the works of Aesop, Aeschylus, Shakespeare, Nizami, Fuzuli, Goethe, Byron, Pushkin, Lermontov, Mayakovsky, Nazim Hikmet and many other great writers and poets of the world in the Uzbek language. It is difficult to overestimate his services to the Uzbek people as a poet, scholar, translator and teacher. For outstanding service to the people, in the years of independence, Sheykhzade was awarded by the medal "Buyuk Hizmatlari Uchun."

Thus, the Uzbek language contributes to the consolidation of the multilingual peoples of Uzbekistan and the mutual enrichment of national languages and cultures, their convergence and the establishment in the country atmosphere of mutual trust and harmony. According to the last census 80 % of the population is fluent in Uzbek..

Most Turkic people living in Uzbekistan, as the language of communication select mainly Uzbek. More preference is given to citizens for the education of children in the state language of the republic. The results of the survey show that the Turkic peoples who live here know the Uzbek language by 70%. The principle of the culture-forming role of the Uzbek language involves attention to the history and culture of the people, to establish links with the Uzbek people, the role of the Uzbek language in their development.

The role of the spiritual and cultural consolidation is the most important, but not the only socio- cultural function of the Uzbek language. It is also a tool that brings together all the citizens of the country, promotes the development of cultural and economic experience. Mastering the Uzbek language is one of the most important conditions for improving the competitiveness of the individual, expanding the space of its success in life. In our time, when the very existence of humanity depends on the ability to find a common language, truly crucial in Uzbekistan becomes a genuine dialogue, with the Uzbek language as a language of international communication.

From above, we can come to the following conclusions:

1. The language policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is aimed at the development of languages of the peoples living in it. All the necessary conditions are created for it.

2. Representatives of different languages have their own special editions in their native language. Many of them are published at the national level by thousands of copies. Broadcasting is carried in national languages.

3. Many prominent scientists and artists are the representatives of different nationalities were doing and they are doing their works in Uzbek language, making their invaluable contribution to the development of Uzbek language and literature.

- 4 Turkic families prefer to educate their children in schools and universities in the Uzbek language learning.

5. There have been some gaps in the scientific study of the Turkmen, Kyrgyz, Azeri, Uighur and Tajik languages here.

6. An important problem for many national languages is to preserve their identity in terms of multilingualism. Some languages are used only in family communication.

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