

You are my pride, my holy mother tongue!

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Annotation: Language is the spiritual wealth of a nation. Language is not only a means of communication - but also the culture, customs, way of life, history of a nation. Respect for the languages of different peoples, in turn, promotes mutual understanding and communication. And for languages to survive, they need to be supported. It is because of language that humanity is proud to belong to one nation or another. Recognition and respect for all languages is the only guarantee of peace. That is why every nation strives to preserve its language. Scientists estimate that at least one million people need to speak a language to survive. However, there are only 250 such languages in the world. Of course, the Uzbek language is one of the 250.

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I praise my mother tongue today,
My mother tongue is as great as my mother.
The language of Uzbeks is Uzbek,
The word Jumlai is dear to us!

My mother tongue, you are the pearl of great scholars for centuries. The ancient Navoi of Kashgar sang on your swing, and the blood of Hazrat Navoi's tongue was shed on your young leaves. When Baburshah left Turan with grief in his heart, he took only you from his land, my tongue. You lit the way of Mirza Babur like a tree star. The mother tongue is a symbol of the unity and solidarity of the nation. It unites the nation as one nation and provides for its existence in the world. Just as every nation has its own homeland and family, it also has its own noble and unique mother tongue. The more a person values his homeland, his parents, his family, the more sacred and sacred his mother tongue becomes for him. Even a child begins to understand and name his homeland, his parents, the world through his mother tongue. Just as the role of the mother in the upbringing of a child is invaluable, the role of language in the development of a person's place in life and development is enormous. That is why language is called "mother tongue" in comparison to mother. The tongue is absorbed into the bloodstream in the human body. All of these virtues are absorbed, first and foremost, through the priceless charm of the mother goddess and the mother tongue. As Ismailbek Gaspirali, the great enlightener of the Turkic world, said: "A nation has two foundations. This is their language and religion. If one of these two is uprooted in the life of a nation, that nation will collapse". Just as there is no river without water, there is no nation without language. A language that belongs to a nation lives and lives with that nation. From ancient times, our ancestors preserved and developed the language. For example, Alisher Navoi, Zahridin Muhammad Babur, Abdulla Qodiri, Lutfi and others. We know the works of scholars who have made an invaluable contribution to the development of the Uzbek language. Our Uzbek language, which belongs to the Turkic language family, is our priceless treasure



The sultan of words, the great thinker Alisher Navoi, in the difficult period of his life - in the XV century, defended our language and proved scientifically and practically that the Turkic language is not inferior to

other languages in terms of its capabilities. He wrote his royal work, Hamsa, in Turkish. Abdullah Qadiri described his mother tongue as follows: "Uzbek is not poor, but those who say Uzbek is poor are poor. Don't let them turn their ignorance into Uzbek. " The spirituality of a person is reflected in his language, in his beautiful speech. In the words of the first President Islam Karimov, "Self-awareness, the expression of national consciousness and thinking, the spiritual and national connection between generations are formed through language." We must always keep these thoughts in mind. Indeed, a nation without language will not develop, will not prosper.

On October 21, 1989, Uzbek was granted the status of the state language. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan legally strengthens the status of the Uzbek language. After the adoption of the law on the Uzbek language, all government documents were conducted in Uzbek, and newspapers and magazines began to be published in Uzbek. After the adoption of the law "On the creation of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin language" on September 2, 1993, our country has developed in all directions, and it has become important to take a worthy place in the world communication system



As a result, the number of people interested in and learning the Uzbek language has increased abroad. There are more than 5,600 languages in the world, of which only 200 are accepted as official languages. The presence of the Uzbek language among them testifies to its purity, perfection, purity and charm. It is no coincidence that the Russian linguist, Professor AM Kozlyanina, said that "Uzbek is as elegant and attractive as music." Therefore, it is our duty to pass on the beauty and purity of our native language to future generations. Because it is the duty of everyone who speaks that language to cherish and preserve it. Abdullah Avloni's HifziLison describes HifziLison as follows: Language and literature are the lifeblood of any nation in the world. To lose the national language is to lose the spirit of the nation. We Turkestans are forgetting and losing day by day, let alone preserving the national language. We lack Arabic and Persian connections to half of our language, and we are sticking Russian to one side. It is true that knowing the Russian language, which is our government, is as necessary for our life and happiness as soup and bread. But it needs to be used and talked about. Adding flaxseed oil and mixing it like a muskrat spoils the spirit of the language”.



We know that the more words that belong to the same concept, the more synonyms there are, the richer the language. Many of our writers have said many wise words about language and described it differently. For example, "Language is the mirror of the nation", "Language is the mirror of spirituality", "Language is the priceless wealth of the nation" and so on. It should be noted that the granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language was one of the important steps of our people towards national independence. During the years of independence, as in all areas of our country, significant changes have

taken place in the development of our language. The Uzbek language has gained an international reputation. The law "On the state language" not only fully reflects the beauty and charm of our native language, but also provides ample opportunities for its development on a scientific basis. Scholars and experts have published encyclopedias and dictionaries, textbooks and manuals in various fields of science. Samples of our classic literature, more than eighty thousand words and phrases, terms related to science, technology, industry, culture and other fields, words used in dialects, a five-volume "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language 'ati' is one of the most important works done in this regard



Not all the nations of the world have their own official language. Because it's about the national independence of the people. According to experts, today one language disappears every two weeks. That, in turn, means the extinction of the peoples who speak that language. According to UNESCO, the number of languages spoken by humans once ranged from 7,000 to 8,000, but today there are 6,000 languages on the planet, 90% of which are on the verge of extinction. These are the languages of a small number of nations that are losing their culture mainly due to civilization. Some of the people who speak these languages have a script, while others do not. For example, 80 percent of African-speaking people still do not have their own written language. Thousands of languages are not available in the education system. Not to mention the languages that don't use the Internet. Because of the development of new technologies, some peoples are forced to use modern languages rather than their own. Today, 81% of the Internet language is English. True, languages have existed in the past, they have been in circulation, and they have disappeared over time. But history has not seen the rapid disappearance of languages. Efforts to preserve endangered languages are also the main goal of cultural and linguistic diversity. Because it is language that preserves the culture and traditions of peoples and nations, and respects the past and culture of the peoples of our planet. Linguists say the chances of preserving endangered languages are not lost. In order to preserve languages, UN experts say, these languages need to be widely used in the education system. Linguists estimate that in another 25 years, one in ten of the languages spoken today will be preserved.

In short, the language of every nation must be preserved. Concern for the future of the dignity of our language is inherited from our ancestor Navoi: From our great ancestor: "Mr. Alisher, you are brilliant, that is, you create in two languages. When asked if Foni was charming for you or Navoi, our grandfather said, "Our language is charming for us." Our great poet Alisher Navoi has created priceless works in this language and amazed the world. Today, our national anthem is sung in Uzbek in honor of the visits of state delegations to all countries of the world, the achievements of our youth, the victories of our athletes.

We must preserve our mother tongue, enhance its prestige, pass on its beauty and purity to future generations, and contribute to its promotion in the world. "If the language lives, the nation lives." If we sing to the world the beauty and richness of our language, our nation will be brighter and our unity will be stronger. As the Russian historian Shobelev said, "In order to destroy a nation, it is not necessary to carry weapons there, but to destroy its language, its spirituality, its literature, and then the nation itself will perish." we can see how true the idea is.

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