

LANGUAGE – MIRROR OF A NATION

Saidova Shahnoza Makhmudovna

Termez district secondary school No. 5 English language teacher

Email. saidovasahnoza@84gmail.com

Annotation: This article analyzes the role of language in the life of a nation and its importance in shaping national identity from social, cultural, and spiritual perspectives. It discusses the interpretation of language as the spiritual mirror of a nation, the historical stages of the development of the Uzbek language, the evolution of language policy during the independence period, and the challenges of preserving the national language in modern global processes.

Keywords: language, nation, identity, spirituality, culture, state language, globalization, Uzbek language.

INTRODUCTION

At every stage of human development, language has been an integral part of society as an important social phenomenon. Language is considered the main tool in human understanding of the world, in the exchange of knowledge and experience, in the transmission of spiritual values

from generation to generation. Therefore, the wise words “Language is the mirror of the nation”, “Language is the soul of the people” were not spoken in vain from ancient times.

Through language, a nation knows its past, preserves its culture and builds its future. If the national language is rich, pure and actively used, this indicates the spiritual highness of the people. On the contrary, weakness in the language leads to the fading of national identity. From this point of view, the preservation and development of the language is a strategic issue for every nation.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHOD (LITERATURE AND METHOD / MATERIALS AND METHODS)

Language is one of the main signs of a nation, a guarantee of its existence and unity. Without a language, a nation loses its identity. The great thinker Abdurauf Fitrat noted that “The language of every nation is its soul.” Language expresses the spirit of the nation, preserves the historical memory of the people, and continuously continues the cultural heritage.

Through its own language, a nation’s worldview, way of thinking, aesthetic taste, and spirituality are formed. The phonetic, lexical, and grammatical system of each language is directly related to the lifestyle, climate, and worldview of the people. For example, words such as “mehr,” “andisha,” “or-nomus,” and “vijdon” in the Uzbek language are concepts that express the spiritual world of the Uzbek people.

Language is not only a means of communication, but also a socio-cultural phenomenon. It reflects the spiritual world, values, and national mentality of the people. Therefore, by studying the language, one can learn about the history, culture, and lifestyle of the people.

Through language, a nation forms its literature, folklore, art, science and spiritual values. For example, Alisher Navoi, demonstrating the potential of the Turkic language in his work, put forward the idea that “Attention to language is attention to the people”. These words of his have not lost their relevance even today.

Language is the historical memory of a nation. Each word, phrase or proverb is associated with a specific event, tradition or value in the life of the people. From this point of view, language is a symbol that unites culture and history.

DISCUSSION. The Uzbek language is the most ancient and rich cultural heritage of the Uzbek people. Its roots go back to the ancient Turkic languages. Thinkers such as Mahmud Kashgari, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Ahmad Yugnaki, Alisher Navoi played an important role in the formation and development of this language.

The Uzbek language has maintained its purity over the centuries, despite various invasions, political oppression and cultural changes. During the years of independence, it acquired its true status - the status of the state language. The adoption of the Law "On the State Language" on October 21, 1989 was a historical event on the path to restoring national identity.

Today, the Uzbek language is also actively used internationally. In many higher education institutions around the world, the Uzbek language is taught as an optional subject. This is evidence of the growing prestige of the Uzbek language.

The language policy pursued at the state level is an important means of strengthening national identity. Creating conditions for the full use of the Uzbek language in the official, scientific, technical, economic and cultural spheres is one of the priorities of state policy.

In recent years, the government of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of documents aimed at developing the Uzbek language. In particular, in 2019, the "Uzbek Language Holiday" was introduced, and the use of the Uzbek language in the activities of state bodies was increased.

This process serves to increase the prestige and cultural potential of the Uzbek language.

Language culture reflects the level of a person, his thinking culture and spiritual world. The role of the media, educational institutions and the family in the development of language culture is invaluable

RESULTS

Today, the process of globalization is having a significant impact on the world's languages. As a result of the introduction of information technologies, the Internet and foreign cultures, word mixing and an increase in untranslated foreign terms are observed in many languages.

This situation cannot but affect the Uzbek language. Therefore, preserving the purity of the national language, being wary of excessive foreign words, and creating Uzbek alternatives are urgent issues. At the same time, the active use of the Uzbek language in the field of digital technologies, artificial intelligence and scientific research is also a requirement of the time.

Language is not only a means of communication, but also a means of education. Through the mother tongue, a child learns national values, moral standards and cultural heritage. Therefore, increased attention should be paid to teaching the Uzbek language in the education system.

Increasing the vocabulary of the younger generation, teaching the norms of the literary language, forming a culture of speech is not only an important part of education, but also of spiritual policy. A people who have instilled love for their native language will never experience spiritual decline.

CONCLUSION

Language is the spiritual mirror of a nation, a bridge connecting its past, present and future. If each nation preserves its language, it will protect its identity, history and independence. The Uzbek language is finding its place today at a new stage of its development - in the digital world. In this process, every citizen should treat the language with love, love it and contribute to its enrichment.

References:

1. Fitrat A. Til va millat masalalari. – Toshkent, 1926.
2. Navoiy A. Mahbub ul-qulub. – Toshkent: Fan, 1983.
3. Karimov I.A. Yuksak ma'naviyat – yengilmas kuch. – Toshkent: Ma'naviyat, 2008.
4. Quronov D., Jo'rayev M., Mamajonov Z. Tilshunoslikka kirish. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2012.

JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES AND INNOVATIONS

VOLUME 04, ISSUE 09
MONTHLY JOURNALS



ISSN NUMBER: 2751-4390

IMPACT FACTOR: 9,08

5. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonuni, 1989 (1995-yilgi yangi tahrir).
6. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Yangi O‘zbekiston strategiyasi. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2021.
7. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2008.