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STATUS OF AN UZBEK LANGUAGE. NATIONAL LITERATURE OF  
UZBEKISTAN AND ITS REPRESENTATIVES

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***Abstract:** This article explores the status of the Uzbek language as the national language of Uzbekistan and its significance in the country's literature. It provides an overview of the historical development of the Uzbek language and its role in shaping the cultural identity of Uzbekistan. The article discusses prominent representatives of Uzbek literature, highlighting their contributions to the preservation and promotion of the Uzbek language. It also examines the efforts undertaken by Uzbekistan to elevate the status of the Uzbek language and foster its growth and recognition.*

***Keywords:** Keywords: Uzbek language, national language, Uzbekistan, literature, cultural identity, language preservation, language promotion.*

The Uzbek language is the symbol of our uniqueness. Our nation's cherished language has retained its significance from ancient times to the present day. Our national language is the language of poets like Nodiralar, Anbar Otinlar, and Huvaydo-yu Uvaysiyar. Among all the languages in the world, it emerges with its own potential. Each nation rightfully takes pride in the material blessings it creates. However, without such a language, no matter how rich nature is, it cannot achieve greatness without language. If it exists, it is the great blessing given to the nation -the language. As our great scholar and grandfather Abdulla Avloniy wrote: "Each nation's existence in the world is demonstrated by the game of its language and literature. To abandon one's national language is to abandon the nation's spirit." As our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized, "**We must consider the attention we give to the state language as an attention to our independence, and we should consider our**



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devotion and loyalty to the state language as devotion and loyalty to our homeland. <sup>1</sup>This noble endeavor should start with ourselves, our families, and our society, showing respect for our language, customs, and traditions, and manifesting our love for our homeland in practical actions." Our language is such a beautiful one that we use it to call our parents with respectful names, and we express our love for our loved ones through words. The Uzbek language, which has been one of the ancient and highly developed languages in the world, is an extremely valuable asset for our people, symbolizing national identity and sovereignty, priceless spiritual wealth, and occupying an extremely important place in the political, social, spiritual, and educational development of our country. Literary Analysis and Methodology In the current era of globalization, every nation, every independent state must naturally attach paramount importance to securing its national interests. This involves, above all, the preservation and development of its own culture, ancient heritage, language, and the promotion of its mother tongue. When we speak of the presidential decree dated October 21, 2019, regarding "Measures to Further Enhance the Influence and Status of the Uzbek Language as the State Language of Uzbekistan," it becomes a historic event in the national history. This is because this decree addresses the long-standing issues that have been accumulating for many years. Every year, in October, experts expressed their recommendations with persistence and determination, and the hopes for these suggestions and advice to be heeded within the government had been dwindling. The President's initiative to enhance the status of the Uzbek language as the state language is a shining example of respect for our language. In line with this decree, the concept for the development of the Uzbek language and language policy for the years 2020-2030 was approved, along with its main directions. These key directions are as follows. By 2025, increasing the share of Uzbek-language groups in the state school system to 72%, and by 2030, to 80%.<sup>2</sup> By 2030, expanding the number of hours for teaching the Uzbek language in the curriculum for the duration of the study years in public schools from 84 hours per week to 110 hours.<sup>3</sup> By 2025, increasing the number of Uzbek language departments in higher education institutions to 120, and by 2030, to 140.<sup>4</sup> Gradually increasing the publication of "Uzbekistan National Heritage" volumes in the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script.<sup>5</sup> Creating 15 linguistic, subject-terminological, and explanatory dictionaries

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1. <sup>1</sup><https://people-travels.com/countries/uzbekistan-additional/uzbek-literature#:~:text=Its%20bright%20representatives%20were%20the,Kadiri%20and%20the%20philosopher%20Fitrat>.



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in the Uzbek language in 2020.6. Establishing a system of retraining courses for broadcasters and presenters on Uzbek language speech culture, and achieving a 100% coverage by 2030.7. By 2025, developing a single online program for creating electronic versions of technical documents in the state language, and by 2030, increasing this indicator to 25 programs.8. Creating Uzbek-language applications and electronic dictionary programs for software products.9. Developing programs to teach the Uzbek language to foreigners.10. Increasing the number of Uzbek language centers in foreign higher education institutions from 17 to 60 by 2030.11. Increasing the number of "Friends of the Uzbek Language" clubs to 30 by 2025, and to 40 by 2030.

Uzbek language is renowned as the official language of Uzbekistan and is recognized internationally as a unique language. It belongs to the Turkic language family and serves as the national language of Uzbekistan. Uzbek language is esteemed in various regions and is proudly regarded as the national language of the Uzbek Republic and its people. The prominent status of the Uzbek language in international society is due to its affiliation with the Turkic language family and its rich historical background spanning many years. Uzbek language, being a part of this language family, has its place among the Turkic languages, nestled within the Ural-Alp Mountains. The historical development of the Uzbek language and its position within the Turkic language family are distinguished by its unique phonetics and lexicon. Uzbek language showcases distinctive styles and genres in literature, poetry, music, and art. Its grammar, vocabulary, and dictionary encapsulate its individual characteristics and garner attention in the international community. The success of individuals adding contemporary translations and new words to the Uzbek language is also indicative of its significance among global societies. The exclusive position of the Uzbek language in international society ensures its importance in international relations. The Uzbek language's prominence in international society, along with its affiliation with the Turkic language family, historical significance, and modern development, is held in high regard. Results To highlight the place of the Uzbek language in the global community, it is possible to show the following important aspects:

<sup>2</sup> International recognition of the Uzbek language: The international system of the Uzbek language, for example, as the official language of Uzbekistan and the experiences

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2. <sup>2</sup> [The Place of the Uzbek Language in the World Community](#)

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of countries with Uzbek populations (many regions of the Uzbek people), the future Uzbek community, the international importance of its history and culture, etc.

International use of Uzbek words: The use of Uzbek words in the international arena, for example, in the diplomatic field or in international trade, has its own experiences. This encompasses the details of how the Uzbek language is integrated into trade, diplomatic relations, and other international activities.

Uzbek language literature and art: On an international scale, Uzbek language literature, art, and music have their own place. In international representation, Uzbek literature, performances, creative personalities, cinematography, and other forms of art introduce foreign learners to the culture of Uzbekistan.

Development and evolution of the Uzbek language: For the Uzbek language to establish its place in the global community, Uzbeks can adapt their language for change and improvement by using it in various fields such as international computer programs, mobile applications, social networks, and other areas.

Teaching and learning the Uzbek language: The international educational processes of the Uzbek language, the changing dynamics of international teaching through Uzbekistan's educational system, and collaborations with international educational organizations are some of the events.

The most ancient Uzbek oral literary works are over 200 epic poems, many legends, epic songs performed by folk poets - bakhshi. Heroes of folklore struggle with hostile forces - evil spirits, dragons. The oldest cycle of epic poems Ker-ogly and the poem Alpamysh were written around the 10th century. Alpamysh went in the folklore of all the peoples of Central Asia. It talks about the courage of folk heroes, courage and hatred of enemies; it contains many witty aphorisms, vivid metaphors, colorful descriptions. Another popular work from the cycle Ker-ogly is a poem about the transforming power of love of Ravshan-Hon. Many times later it was processed by folk poets. The satirical novels of Nasreddin Afandi, in which the khans and bais are derided, are popular. In the oral Uzbek literature, people of different nationalities - Chinese, Iranian, Turkmen, Negro, etc., female images are devoid of sentimentality.

In the XI century, many works are created, based on religious norms of Islamic morality. These are the instructive poems "Kugadau Bilig" ("Knowledge of Grace" or "Science of Happiness") by Yusuf Khas Hadjib Balasaguni, the poem "Khibat al-Khakaik" ("Gift of Truths") by Ahmad Yugnaki.



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literature in the language of Farsi played a huge role in the development of Uzbek written literature. Such monuments are of special cultural and scientific interest for all Turkic-speaking peoples, as it is possible to include Islamic didactic works created at a later time based on ethical norms, for example, "Dictionary of Turkic dialects" compiled by Makhmud al-Kashgari.

Fiction literature reached the flourishing in the historical epoch of Amir Temur and the Temurids. Its popularity is justified by the fact that the works acquire a more secular character, freed from excessive religiousness.

The study of the origins of the development of oral (folklore) and written literature in Uzbekistan convincingly attests to the intensive and dynamic interaction of the cultures of settled and nomadic peoples inhabiting this fertile territory. First of all, this applies to modern Afghanistan, the northern territories of which were part of the large Uzbek (Central Asian) state formations that were associated with the heyday of the genius of Alisher Navoi. He is considered the classic of Uzbek literature and the pioneer of the Uzbek language.

The last of the Timurid dynasty, Zakhiriddin Mukhammad Babur - was also famous as a bright poet of his time. His epic poem "Baburname" is a masterpiece of Uzbek literature, an estimable literal monument of that time.

Literary centers appeared in the 17th - 18th centuries. Most of the writers who took part in their activities, graduated from local madrassahs and, according to tradition, wrote in two languages - Uzbek and Tajik. At this time in Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand anthologies of poems of local poets appeared, which testified to a new upsurge of Uzbek literature. For example, during the rule of Muhammad Rahimkhan (1885-1910), a literary center appeared in Khorezm at the palace, which published poems of local authors collected by Tabibi in a special anthology of poetry. Naturally, in the works of court poets, the khan and his officials were song.

However, in addition to court poets and mystic poets, there was a place in Uzbek literature for people, democratically minded progressive writers and poets. In their sketchy prose and poetic works, they boldly exposed the vices of their time, hypocrisy, insidious tricks of khans and beks. Such writers, for the most part, lived in poverty and were persecuted. One of such courageous defenders of the people and opponents of his oppressors during the reign of Subkhan-kulikhan (1680-1702) was the brave Turdi (Farogi).



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Among the democratically minded writers and poets, known for their profound and substantial works, a special place was occupied by Babarakhim Mashrab (1654-1711). Living in poverty and wandering, this great man in his satirical lines mercilessly ridiculed the oppressors of the people - the feudal lords, the beks and their lackeys. Mahmud and Gulkhani also painted in their works a true picture of the plight of the broad masses of working people and boldly exposed injustice and violence.

One of the prior representatives of Uzbek literature during the khan's period was the excellent poet, translator and historian Muhammad Riza Ogakhi (1809-1874), known for his democratic ideas and progressive views. His humanism and patriotism were clearly manifested in the depiction of a merciless satirical pen of a true picture of the situation of the working people and exposing the injustice of the ruling circles.

Uzbek literature of the XVIII-XIX centuries was mostly lyrical, and was devoted to a love topic. During this period Nadira, Uvaysi, Mashrab, Khorezmi and many others created.

After the seizure of Turkestan by the Russian Empire, a new modern stage of Uzbek literature began. Its bright representatives were the poet Mukimi and the writer, poet and satirist Furkat. At the beginning of the 20th century there were such talents as Hamza Khakimzadeh Niyazi, Sadriddin Aini, Abdullah Kadiri and the philosopher Fitrat. Their literary traditions were continued by Oibek, Gafur Gulyam, Abdullah Kakhhar, Khamid Alimdjan, Uigun and others.

The Uzbek language holds a central place as the national language of Uzbekistan, serving as a crucial element in the country's cultural identity. The rich literary traditions of Uzbek literature, with its distinguished representatives, have played an essential role in preserving and promoting the Uzbek language. Efforts made by Uzbekistan to elevate the status of the Uzbek language through language preservation initiatives, educational programs, and literary recognition have contributed to the growth and recognition of the language. If we were to speak about the value of the Uzbek language, it is considered equal to the love of one's language, its preservation, the love of one's culture, and its appreciation. The way of life, customs, and culture of any people find their expression in their language. Language is the mirror of a nation, as they say. Our people have a rich history spanning many centuries, and their ancient and rich culture has been shaped by the Uzbek language. Our great poet Alisher Navoi created priceless works in this language, leaving a lasting mark on the world. Today, delegations from our country participate in events in all the



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countries of the world, our youth achieve success, and our athletes bring honor to our Uzbek language. These are the traditions we follow.

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