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Abstract: This article talks about the legal status of the Uzbek language, the preservation of the language and its further development, as well as our writers and intellectuals who made a great contribution to the development of the Uzbek language.

Keywords: Mother Tongue, Speech, Society, Language Wealth, Law, State Language, Enlightened

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Introduction

“Our mother tongue is ingrained in our hearts from our youth. Through the stories told by our mothers and the tales, stories, narratives and parables we heard from our grandparents, our hearts were filled with love for our mother tongue and our motherland”, the poet Mirtemir said.

When describing the language, we use expressions such as “the soul of the nation” and “the mirror of the nation”. In fact, the Uzbek language has been formed over the centuries and has been polished to its original state. History is a witness that our sacred language is. It is not an exaggeration to say that we lost most of our pure language during the Soviet period. But despite so many losses, it stood up to the wrath of the ages. It didn't bend. It didn't break. The Uzbek people are considered a “nation” by their language. There is a language - there is a nation. Without a language - there is no nation. As our great enlightened grandfather said: “To lose the national language is to lose the soul of the nation”. Indeed, the soul of the nation lives in the language. It is precisely the changes that are taking place in the life of the people and the nation that are reflected in the language. The fact that a decision was made about the language in the first place even when we are on the threshold of independence shows us how important the language is. In addition, in order to improve the development of our language, under the leadership of our First President Islam Abdug'aniyevich Karimov, the issue of giving legal status to the state language was put on the agenda, and as a result, on October 21, 1989, “On the State Language of the Republic of Uzbekistan” the law will be adopted. This reform has given rise to the influence of the Uzbek language on a global scale. It was in this decision that all the legal foundations of our language were clarified. At that moment, our grandfather Islam Karimov said: “When the ancestors of those who made us illiterate walked around with rags on their feet, our ancestors counted as stars”. Moreover, these reforms have not stopped even today. Our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev He emphasized the need to further increase the influence and position of our language in the life of the state and society, to improve the law “On State Language” based on

today's requirements. He pointed out the current tasks in this regard. "Each of us should regard attention to the state language as attention to independence, respect and loyalty to the state language, respect and loyalty to the motherland, and make this view the rule of our lives", says Shavkat Mirziyoyev.-spasi-

Results and Discussion

Before our national language reached its present form, many of our enlighteners, writers, figures, scientists and poets worked very hard. there is no doubt that our grandfather will come. In one place, the historian scientist Khondamir also says about Navoi: "No one could speak the Turkish language better than him, and no one could spread the verses better than him": "There was a person without the Minister of Alisherbek. They recited poems with Turkish words, and no one spoke well..." Compared to other languages, it is better if the vocabulary is more, but it will not be wrong to say that it has proved that it is not less. Took.In a difficult situation, when everyone's attention was focused on the Persian language, he was able to create the future of his language. At this point, we should mention the following lines of Alisher Navoi. In this one sentence, the hidden meanings are clearly shown:

"Ko'ngul durji ichra guhar so'z durur

Bashar gulshanidan samar o'z durur".

Abdulla Qadiri, the enlightened grandfather who is second to Navoi in making the Uzbek language what it is today, said with hatred to those who belittle the Uzbek language: "The Uzbek language is not poor, but the Uzbek language is poor". "Those who say 'al' are poor themselves. They should not pour their ignorance on the Uzbek language" is still ringing in our hearts. added. It would be appropriate to remember his words: "Language and literature are the mirror life of every nation that shows its existence in the world", he admits.

Conclusion

This study underscores the profound significance of the Uzbek language as a vital component of the nation's cultural heritage and identity. Through a meticulous examination of historical, legal, and literary dimensions, it elucidates the enduring resilience of the Uzbek language amidst the socio-political transformations of the past century. The legal establishment of the Uzbek language as the state language, spearheaded by figures such as Islam Karimov and emphasized by current leadership under President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, reflects a concerted effort to fortify its position and influence within the fabric of society. Furthermore, the study pays tribute to the contributions of renowned intellectuals, writers, and poets, notably Alisher Navoi and Abdulla Qadiri, in shaping and enriching the linguistic landscape. However, while acknowledging the progress made in language preservation and promotion, it also identifies avenues for further research, particularly in exploring the evolving dynamics of language usage and the effectiveness of language policies in fostering linguistic diversity and inclusivity. Continued scholarly inquiry into these areas is imperative for advancing our

understanding of the intricate interplay between language, culture, and national identity, and for informing future initiatives aimed at safeguarding and nurturing linguistic heritage in Uzbekistan.

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