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NEW TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE: BORROWINGS, SLANG AND JARGONISMS

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Annotation: The article highlights some new trends in the development of the Uzbek language, expresses the attitude towards foreign borrowings in the language, slang and jargon, substantiates the need for state support of the Uzbek language.

Keywords: Uzbek language, borrowings, slang, ecological service of the language, maqoms, dastans.

October 21 is the day of granting the status of the state language to the Uzbek language. It was on this day in 1989 that the Law “On the State Language” was adopted. According to the Law “On the State Language” adopted on October 21, 1989, the Uzbek language was declared the state language.

On October 21, 2019, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev spoke at a solemn meeting dedicated to the 30th anniversary of granting the status of the state language to the Uzbek language.

“The Uzbek language, one of the ancient and rich languages of the world, is for our people a symbol of national self-consciousness and state independence, a great spiritual value. Anyone who wants to feel all the beauty, charm and richness of our language, its enormous possibilities, let him listen to the lullabies of our mothers, ancient dastans and maqoms, the songs of our hafiz and bakhshi,” the head of the country said. This is very accurately said, because the language is the unwritten constitution of the state. [Mirziyoyev, 2019]

The Uzbek language, which is part of the large family of Turkic languages, is one of the largest in the world. It is spoken by almost 50 million people, the Uzbek language is taught in 60 countries. The history of the Uzbek language, which is part

of a large family of Turkic languages, is inextricably linked with centuries of history, aspirations and aspirations, sorrows and losses, achievements and victories of our people. for our ancestors the main factor of national self-identification. In this language, they created the greatest samples of culture, scientific discoveries, artistic masterpieces.

What is the state of our native Uzbek language today?

Always during serious changes in public life, the language underwent some changes, because the language system is dynamic, self-developing, mobile. If we compare today's time with the 19th or 20th century, we can see how much our language has changed. And first of all, vocabulary undergoes noticeable changes. Some words come into use, others leave and are forgotten. The morphological structure is less subject to changes, and they are less noticeable.

At the moment, there are two troubles in the native language. Firstly, it is an active penetration of foreign words into the native language. In general, borrowing inevitably accompanies any language. And this is quite normal if one language expands its composition at the expense of another. But this is the norm only if the foreign word means a phenomenon that did not exist before and there is no analogue for its designation.

Let's say computers came to us from abroad, so it's quite normal that everything connected with them is indicated by foreign vocabulary. The trouble is that borrowings often appear as doublets, when original words are replaced by foreign-language parallels.

Borrowing is a harmful thing for native speakers, because it leads to its impoverishment. By using a foreign word instead of the native one, we narrow our horizons.

The second trouble is the so-called slang, which penetrates the language of young people and is cultivated by the media and television. Although journalists should not stoop to speak a "semi-native" language, on the contrary, they are obliged to bring the culture of their native language to the masses.

At the same time, the word "nation" has five features, including language. If we don't keep it clean, we may crumble as a nation. Unless teachers in educational institutions still hold this level. The media has ceased to be a standard, and this phenomenon has even made its way into fiction.

Of course, it is possible to deal with the clogging of the language only at the state level. We need a program to fight bad language. Such programs exist in a number of countries.

The best of them, in my opinion, operates in France. They keep track of what words penetrate from other languages, and then a special commission announces lists of words whose use is prohibited. And then, if, for example, some newspaper uses a forbidden word, it will be punished - an impressive fine. We do not have an "ecological" language service.

We see that our businessmen already think exclusively in English, as a result of which we are surrounded entirely by English names in Uzbekistan. "Well, why do you call your organization, for example, "FoodCity", "GoldenCity", "KumuchGarden", "AziaHoll" and others. Find any Uzbek names? No, they answer us, only "FoodCity", "GoldenCity", "KumuchGarden", "AziaHoll" and others are required.

Nevertheless, protecting the language is everyone's business, but first of all, teachers and journalists. The fact that our native language is degrading due to the low education of citizens, poor reading, an abundance of various kinds of slang and unjustified borrowings has been written about in recent years by everyone journalists.

The Internet instead of books, social networks instead of literature - all this causes an extremely poor vocabulary, total illiteracy and the inability to express one's thoughts harmoniously, consistently and convincingly. It has long been known that it is easier to learn correctly right away than to retrain later. Moreover, adults have less time for self-education, and, accordingly, the chances for correcting the gaps left from childhood, too. Many, as from school, begin to speak and write incorrectly, and

continue to do so all their lives. Or, even worse, over time, their language only deteriorates more.

Composing is one of the oldest forms of testing knowledge acquired by a student. It has been used since ancient times. Many teachers note that for many school subjects in general, the system of assessing knowledge through tests is unacceptable.

It must be understood that crosses and ticks are not enough for a number of subjects. And therefore, it seems to me that the introduction of an essay is already a very big step forward, but it is important that this test, which would not be a total and only method for determining knowledge, undoubtedly has an oral component added.

And an oral examination is not only humanitarian subjects such as literature, history, geography, social studies, but also many natural sciences. In chemistry, biology, physics, without an oral component, it is impossible to know for sure whether the student has really mastered the knowledge and understands the basic laws and principles correctly, or whether he has just trained on the same type of tasks in the right places of the equations to enter the initial data and get the right answer without understanding the essence of the problem being solved .

The incoming applicant had to demonstrate to the admission committee that he not only got the hang of solving typical equations, but really understood the essence and meaning of physical processes and the laws that they obey.

This is not the first time we have been discussing the issues of our native language and literature, and they deserve, perhaps, more than what has been done so far, and more attention. Because we are talking about preserving - no more, no less - national identity, about being and remaining a people with its own character, with its own traditions, with its own identity, not to lose historical continuity and the connection of generations.

It seems that we, too, need to start taking our language, religion, and cultural roots seriously, instead of throwing this wealth around like a junk merchandise. We are a nation with a glorious history and rich cultural traditions - so should we turn

into "kinship of those who do not remember", exchanging this for a stupid and unnecessary imitation of someone else's culture and customs?

If we consider it appropriate to accept something from the achievements of the West, then we can do it the way our ancestors did. Our ancestors adopted the Western social order exactly to the extent they considered it necessary, taking into account our own traditions and conditions. So did China, Japan and other Asian countries, which have no idea of abandoning their native language or native culture, replacing them with a flawed version of the Western cultural heritage.

It is necessary to turn to the best world traditions, to the best world practice, to take into account the experience of colleagues from the Royal Literary Society of Great Britain, the Italian Institute of Culture and the Spanish Cervantes Institute, the German Goethe Institute and the Chinese Confucius Institute, including in the promotion of national languages and culture abroad .

Uzbek President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has previously stressed the importance of raising the prestige of the Uzbek language and has been critical of street signs and signs in foreign languages. In October last year, he signed on increasing the role and authority of the Uzbek language.

This was entrusted to a special department formed under the Cabinet of Ministers. His first task was to monitor the observance of language legislation and the introduction of "effective forms of public control" in this area.

The new structure was also instructed to develop draft laws on the development of the language, introduce new words into circulation, create Uzbek alternatives to modern terms, and also accelerate the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script. The decree was approved on October 21 as the Day of the Uzbek language. [Mirziyoyev, 2019]

Language is our national treasure, which we are rightfully proud of and which we are obliged to preserve. It is necessary to stop the clogging of our language with abundant foreign inclusions. hotels, shops, salons, etc., as well as advertising must be

Uzbek both in writing and in meaning, digestible, harmonious and correct. This should be monitored by the executive branch on the basis of the law.

We should consider our attitude towards the state language as an attitude towards our independence, devotion and respect for it - as devotion and respect for the Motherland.

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