

PROBLEMS IN THE FIELD OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

In this article , we will focus on solving the issues that Uzbek linguistics has been growing to a certain extent over the past years and is emerging under the influence of progress. Like in World linguistics, in Uzbek linguistics, attention has now begun to move from the problem of language structure to the function of language in various areas of human activity. The systematic nature of the language, paradigmatic and syntagmatic characteristics of the units of the language, a comprehensive analysis of their relationship took a different place from the agenda, and let's dwell on these issues separately.

Key words: Uzbek terminology, Bilingual education, language instruction, uzbek language, russian-speaking learners, linguistic challenges, cultural integration

INTRADUCTION

The increasing desire to do is, first of all, a product of the progress of science secondly, our society needs new types of dictionaries that there is a need to develop their scientific foundations proof of our opinion. the status of the Uzbek language as a state language, the development of functional methods of the Uzbek language, the problems of regulating the Uzbek terminology, the principles of the development of the Uzbek vocabulary, the national-cultural characteristics of the Uzbek dialects, the history of the Uzbek language, o There are actual issues such as the role of poets and writers in the development of the Uzbek artistic style. One of the main defects in Uzbek linguistics is the failure to assess language phenomena based on direct facts. In elucidating and describing the phenomena of the Uzbek language, work is being carried out by copying the scientific literature and grammars of the Russian language and giving them examples from the Uzbek language, rather than starting from the analysis based on this language [4].

Today, Uzbek linguistics has made unprecedented progress and our language It is worth being proud of the achievements made in learning the lexicon. As a result of the development of Uzbek lexicology, our national lexicography rise, and as a result, the creation of many dictionaries, perfect the ordering of explanatory dictionaries can be a reliable proof of this. Word improvement of penetration into semantics, automatic analysis of word semantics.[1,b.3-9]

Therefore, to put a strict end to the fragmentation of work in the field of language, to planning and working independently, to develop a long-term program of work in this field and to work on the basis of this program, to implement unified management and control in all these works. It should be one of the main tasks of reconstruction. In elucidating the nature of language phenomena, including the development of the Uzbek national literary language, the formation of its standards, its relationship with other languages, and other issues, it is necessary to work and draw conclusions based on the laws of language development. Otherwise, it will not be possible to come to correct conclusions.

Working in this way does not allow full and correct coverage of the specific features of the Uzbek language. Because the Uzbek and Russian languages are languages belonging to a completely different category and have their own peculiarities in terms of structure. Therefore, while the Russian language literature mentions, for example, six types of conjugation, it is not necessary to say that there are six conjugations in the Uzbek language, but how many and the meaning of each conjugation should be determined based on the analysis of the evidence of this language. It is known to everyone that Hamza Hakimzada Niyazi has a great service in the formation and development of Uzbek Soviet literature, as well as the current Uzbek literary language, and this does not require proof. But the idea that Hamza founded Uzbek Soviet literature and the current Uzbek literary language requires proof. However, such an opinion expressed in literature and linguistics regarding Hamza's activities is not based on sufficient evidence. Those who do not agree with this point of view are not presenting valid arguments. Instead, it does not go beyond repeating everything. The vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language is developing richly based on its internal capabilities. That is, enriching and developing new words with the help of unique word-making methods and tools, acquiring words from dialects and reusing old or out-of-use words. is coming But it should not be forgotten that these possibilities are not unlimited, that is, it is not always possible to express the new concepts that appear in life with the possibilities of this language (making a new word, with a dialectal or obsolete word). . In such cases, a foreign language word expressing a new concept is acquired. The acquisition of words from the Russian language into the Uzbek language is based on the same law [2].

CONCLUSION

But since we are thinking about language reform, I believe that the issue should be approached in every possible way with a deep, far-sighted view. Otherwise, today's attempts to solve the problems of the language will only hang on another ring to the chain of chala reforms made so far. As a result, new problems

arise with language and writing, and the effort and money spent on reform does not justify itself.

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