



USE OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE IN THE FIELD

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Annotation

Language is a social phenomenon, because it cannot be acquired outside of social relations. A person is speechless from birth. After all, when a small child begins to learn to repeat the phonetic sounds of those around him, he begins to speak and, thanks to his ability to think, gives them the correct meaning.

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Language is a combination of sounds and symbols, each of which has a specific meaning. Language is an important tool for human interaction and communication. Thanks to language, we can express our thoughts in the form of material speech. Language is not only a means of communication, but also the historical memory of every nation. Centuries-old history of every nation is reflected in every language, spiritual culture.

Human language is a wonderful, unique miracle. It is what separates us from other creatures. Language is defined as a means of human communication. This is one possible definition of a language, which is the main one, because it describes a language not in terms of its structure, structure, etc., but in terms of what it is intended for. There are other means of communication. An engineer can talk to a colleague without knowing their native language, but if they use drawings, they will understand each other. The picture is usually defined as international language technical staff. A musician conveys his feelings through music, and the listeners understand him.

The development of language is inextricably linked with the development of society. Language is a living organism under the influence of historical, political and social changes in social life. The language of any nation is its historical memory reflected in the word. Thousands of years of spiritual culture, people's life are reflected in the language, its oral and written forms, monuments of various genres in a unique and original way. And that is why language culture, word culture appears as an inseparable link of many, many generations.





Language can be defined as a system of communication, the meaning of which is realized using sounds and signs that have a conditional but specific structure. language community communication.

The main functions of language are communication, cognition and influence. Any language that collects the experience of people's life in its entirety and diversity is its true consciousness. Each new generation that learns the language, each representative of a certain ethnic group is introduced to collective experience, collective knowledge of the surrounding reality, social values rejected or accepted by people, generally accepted norms of behavior. It follows that language cannot affect the experience of a certain person, his behavior, culture. Literary language, its institutions, traditions, all aspects of human life are under the open or hidden influence, and its success depends to a large extent on the language environment in a person's life, to what extent he has mastered his mother tongue.

Human's unconscious need for literacy imposed from above, democratization of speech behavior, became the basis of permission to speak, led to the fact that the modern linguistic life of society is characterized by the loss of valuable language rules. The language ability of a person is considered in psycholinguistics as a mechanism that ensures speech activity. Speech activity related to the use of language is one of the most important things in human life - a tool for thinking, thinking, knowing, communicating, reasoning, explaining, arguing, persuading.

Speech communication in all its forms, types, types, types allows a person to get a ready-made social experience, meaningful and systematized by previous generations. Communication, like any human activity, has a number of motives. Among them - knowledge of the world, knowledge of oneself and correction of human behavior as a result of knowledge.

When communicating with each other, people use words and use the grammatical rules of a particular language. Language is a system of verbal signs through which communication between people is carried out. Speech is the process of using language to communicate with people. Language and speech are closely related to each other and form a unity, which historically indicates that the language of any nation was created and developed in the process of oral communication. The connection between language and speech is also reflected in the fact that language as a means of communication existed historically before people could speak it. As soon as people stop using a particular language in speech communication, it becomes a dead language.

Language is a social phenomenon. It cannot be mastered outside of social noise, i.e. without contact with other people. Although the process of socialization is based on





imitation of gestures, smiling and scratching are the main means of cultural transmission. Another important feature of it is that if the native language, its basic vocabulary, rules of speech and structure are learned at the age of eight or ten, how to make it practically impossible to forget, although many other aspects of human experience aspects can be completely forgotten. This shows a high level of adaptation of the language to human needs; then communication between people would be much simpler.

Language contains rules. There is right and wrong speech. A language has many visible and formal rules that determine how words are put together to express a desired meaning. At the same time, there are often deviations from grammatical rules associated with different dialects and features of life situations.

When using the language, it is required to follow its basic grammatical rules. Language shapes human experience. Therefore, like the whole culture, it gives rise to generally accepted values. Communication is possible only if there are values that are accepted, used and understood by its participants. In fact, the way we communicate with each other in everyday life depends largely on our trust in understanding each other.

In our country, it is a priority to ensure the implementation of the adopted State program in the field of further development and improvement of our native language, increasing its national spirit, raising culture and art to high levels, as well as introducing the Uzbek alphabet based on Latin script. performance of tasks is literally becoming more and more embedded in our daily life. During the years of independence, special attention was paid to the development of the Uzbek literary language in our country. As a result, the Uzbek language has been raised to the level of a state language, a state symbol, an important means of communication that expresses national culture and spirituality and conveys them to the next generation. The international influence of the Uzbek language is increasing and it is becoming an active means of communication. Our language is widely used in official meetings and negotiations at various levels, Uzbek language centers have been established in many universities and scientific institutions abroad, and the number of people interested in learning our native language is increasing. Respecting not only the Uzbek language, but also the languages and customs of other nations and peoples in Uzbekistan is reflected in our national legislation. Its practical proof can be seen in the example of the following norm in Article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is Uzbek." The Republic of Uzbekistan ensures respect for the languages, customs and traditions of all nations and peoples living in its territory, and creates conditions for their development. In the activity of





the Public Foundation for the History and Heritage of the Communications and Informatization Sector, which was established under the auspices of the Communications and Informatization Agency of Uzbekistan and the joint-stock companies, societies, enterprises, organizations and institutions in its system, there are a number of positive results in ensuring the implementation of the above-mentioned laws. work is being done. The fact that spiritual-educational, social-political and legal reforms, along with economic reforms, are at the center of the fundamental reforms that are consistently implemented in our country is bearing fruit. Especially in the socio-economic development of our country, in the gradual formation of market economy relations, in the change of human thinking, science, education, culture, spirituality and enlightenment, as well as the development of the Uzbek language and language culture of our people from generation to generation. It has been appearing as the main criteria of historical customs, customs, traditions, rules, lifestyle and ancient values. We are sure that the Uzbek language and culture will develop further in the world civilization, it will rise to the level of an international language that can captivate the people of the world with its beauty, charm, pronunciation like melodious music, and the peoples of the world will love and learn this language sincerely respect.

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