



THE IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE IN REPRESENTING NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Mamanazarova Gulhayo Ilxamjanovna
Teacher, Uzbekistan State University of World Languages

Annotation:

Language is the most powerful chain, rich and unlimited spiritual treasure, which unites, intertwines and manifests national values.

In this article highlights of the importance of language in representing national symbols.

Keywords: national relations, tradition, language, spirituality, nation, symbol, society.

The language that appeared with humanity has played the most important role in its life and will not lose its relevance further. Language is, above all, one of the necessary conditions in the formation of a person and his thinking. The emergence of clear speech completely changed the processes of cognition, perception of a person. Thanks to language, human thinking was enriched, able to perceive objects and objects in the material world through consciousness, reflect on them, express their thoughts about them in words. Language fulfills a service that cannot be replaced by anything from the very beginning, that is, a generalizing task in human thought. Language has always been one of the main criteria for the prosperity of society, since it is the primary need of man, consciousness, knowledge, speech, means of communication and attitude, the factor of belonging and originality. In particular, the Uzbek language is a sacred value, a great spiritual achievement of the Uzbek nation with its long historical roots, its political and legal foundations. Our national language, which has followed the glorious and glorious paths until today's development and overcome the harsh and severe storms, demonstrates its glory and priority in the status of the state.

The processes of social relations, international relations, science and Technology Development, Globalization at different levels also have a certain influence on the appearance of the national language, increasing the risk of internal and external threats.

Attention and reverence to the national language is a bright expression of nationalism, patriotism, nobility. The national language is the primary instrument in the knowledge, mastering, delivery, promotion of national traditions, values, sources of national spiritual heritage, self-awareness, cognition. Does not have a love for his own





national language, can a person with a high passion for other languages be called a representative of a nation, a patriot? Language is a higher concept that concerns the nation, society, Homeland. Therefore, it is required to be cautious in this regard, not to hit the ax at the root of the great blessing inherited from the ancestors.

Not to mention the fact that the Uzbek language in the country is legally enshrined through the Constitution and laws as the only language with the status of an official state, the second language officially recognized means the second language, which is required to put forward such a blind proposal without taking into account the fact that doubling the society, leading to the separation. It shows indifference, disrespect towards the current state language. Today, the nationalist, patriotic public, the people of enlightenment are sharply condemning this inappropriate and unjustified destructive idea, showing in different ways the love and respect for their national language, the centuries-old and modern status of the Uzbek language through the media and social networking pages. Of course, it is natural for every citizen who appreciates his / her identity, feels his / her nationality, takes national pride and pride in this way. The reason for this problem is that today the attitude of the society to the Uzbek language, which is the current official state language, passes through another sieve, is refined and hardened in the tests.

In this regard, is it not more surprising that the “comrades” of the supporters of granting official status to the Russian language are advanced representatives of the field of science, art?, rightfully, the question arose. In fact, a person should not possess any kind of knowledge, not be stubborn, should not gain fame and rise from career ranks, if there is no respect for his national values in his soul, if he does not hold from the skirt of spiritual and educational glory, then one day he will also be able to whiten, stumble, fall, the fate of nationality,

Analytical observations carried out in search of a suitable solution to the issue indicate the need to further strengthen the rank of the Uzbek language in the status of the state language, expand the legal framework, strengthen it. Not only in these days, but also in the past years, such pressing problems as raising the official requirements of the Uzbek language to the nationalist linguists, enlightened intellectuals, increasing the National career, achieving the observance of the norms of the literary language by representatives of all spheres have always been thought-provoking and provoking discussions. Relying on these principles, it is required to solve the following tasks without delay:

- Review of the law on the state language and its relation to the national official language, the requirements of literary norms;





- to put a legal check on the problems of duality related to the Uzbek Alphabet, which is an obstacle to the stability of the state language, to achieve the level of literacy of the population;
- Strengthening the official status of the Uzbek language, relying on the concept of development of the National idea at a new stage of development of Uzbekistan;
- to expand the scope of spiritual and educational work promoting the official and national status of the Uzbek language, which is the main embodiment of national values, to organize targeted, targeted and systematic events in this regard;
- love and respect for the national spiritual heritage, first of all, the beginning of the family, taking into account the fact that the family is the cradle of values, the careful acquisition of the native language in the upbringing of children, the creation of methodical guides recommended for the methods of praising national values, social immunity, the formation of patriotism;
- on the eve of the day when the Uzbek language is granted the status of a state in educational stages, organizations, institutions and enterprises, regular activities of spiritual and educational propaganda and propaganda, introducing the official requirements of the state language, explaining its essence, raising the spirit of the national language are carried out in extra-holiday processes;
- systematic work to ensure the stability of feelings of respect and respect for the official state language in every citizen of the country.

It is known that the units of language are inextricably linked with the units of logical thinking: the word is with understanding, the sentence is with reflection. Here, a grouped state of language units by importance is obtained, that is, a nominative unit - word, a communicative unit-sentence. While the word and the concept represent different signs of the existing subject and phenomenon in the material world, the sentence and reasoning create an idea of affirmation or negation.

Language and thinking differ in terms of the importance and point of construction of their units. While the purpose of thinking is to obtain new knowledge and systematize them, language shapes, strengthens and conveys fiction to another object. In other words, we think to know and understand, and we speak to express our thoughts, desires and feelings.

The basis of the language is its grammatical construction, the rules for making words and making sentences, which serve to express the idea clearly and convey it in an understandable way. In a word, thought is formed in the language by means of words. The essence, the perception or imagination that makes up the content of any fiction that forms in our minds is realized only through words. Hence, the product of human thought is manifested through language.





References:

1. Akramova N. M., Nigmatullina A. S., Galiakberova A. R. Fostering the process of learner autonomy in foreign languages classrooms //Проблемы современной науки и образования. – 2019. – №. 11-2. – С. 53-55.
2. Numonjonov S. Innovative methods of professional training. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 1 (81), 747-750. – 2020.
3. Halskov N. D. Modern methods of teaching foreign languages. - М.: Arcti, 2014. – Р.192.
4. Фарходжонова Н.Ф. ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ НА МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ УРОВНЕ //Инновационные тенденции, социально-экономические и правовые проблемы взаимодействия в международном пространстве. – 2016. – С. 58-61.
5. Асқарова Ў. М., Хайитбоев М., Нишонов М. С. Педагогика //Тошкент:(Талқин). – 2008.
6. Mukhitdinova K. A., Sayfutdinova N. F. Status of development of innovative activities of industrial enterprises //Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research. – 2022. – Т. 11. – №. 5. – С. 363-368.
7. Farkhodjonova N. F. Problems of the application of innovative technologies in the educational process at the international level //Innovative trends, socio-economic and legal problems of interaction in the international space. – 2016. – С. 58-61.
8. Numonjonov S. D. Innovative methods of professional training //ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2020. – Т. 1. – №. 81. – С. 747-750.
9. Холматова Д. А., Рахматова О. К. ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ РАЗРАБОТКИ УЧЕБНЫХ ПОСОБИЙ //Вопросы науки и образования. – С. 30.
10. Qizi F. N. F. Modernization And Integration Of National Culture In The Condition Globalization And Its Importance In The Restoration Of The New Uzbekistan //Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry. – 2021. – Т. 12. – №. 6.

