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THE STRUCTURAL LINK BETWEEN MOTHER TONGUE AND NATIONAL IDEA IN SELF-AWARENESS

Abstract: In this article highlights the problem of mutual structural connection between native language and national idea of every nation, exercising, nation entity, incarnated in native language as important factor, increasing spirit, nation spirituality was elucidated from scientific and theoretical points of view.

Key words: native language, state language, national idea, nation, customs – traditions, value, national spirituality, national consciousness, mentality, structural connection, national self – awareness.

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Introduction

It cannot exist without any nationality – native language. Language is the basis and criterion of the existence of a nation, living and functioning. The language of each nation has had a great influence on the understanding of its national identity and has for centuries provided spiritual and spiritual connections between different generations. People living in the same territory through the language have formed their own way of life, way of life, traditions, customs and values. Our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev noted, "native language is a solid foundation of the spirituality of the nation".

The role of mother tongue in nation development is incredibly important. Because in the native language the spirit of the nation is reflected. As the first president of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov wrote: "self-awareness, expression of national consciousness and thinking, spiritual and spiritual connection between generations is manifested through language. All noble qualities are absorbed into the human soul,

first of all, by the unique charm of the mother tongue. Mother tongue is the spirit of the nation".

In the spiritual life of our society, the status of the Uzbek language was of great importance. Our native language, Uzbek, was dropped to the level of local language until 1989. On October 21, 1989, the adoption of the law "on the state language" increased the Uzbek language from the local language to the level of the state language. The law "on the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan" plays an important role in the development of the national consciousness of our people, their understanding of the national self, the rise of the national idea.

First of all, every independent country must have a state language. Since the state language is more than 72 percent of the Uzbek population of the country, the Uzbek language has been granted the status of the state language since the time when this people lived in this territory and became the owner of rich cultural and spiritual wealth. The decree of the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov "on establishment of Tashkent State University of Uzbek

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language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi" gives an opportunity for further development of our native language. In this regard, the first president of our country Islam Karimov, if we call ourselves a truly free nation, a free nation, first of all, we must be truly proud of our native language, preserve it as a pupil, deeply know the history of our language and the trends of development, and protect it from the risks in this regard. "Love for the mother tongue, its incomparable wealth and great sense of greatness also penetrate into our consciousness and heart first with the works of Navoi. The more we enjoy our people, especially our youth, from this invaluable heritage, the more powerful we will have the spiritual weapon in raising our national spirituality, in the perfection of the noble human qualities in our society." This spirit gives life to our national idea.

At the same time that the Uzbek language is given the status of a state, measures taken into account in this law not to belittle the interests and language of other nationalities living in our country.

It is known that Central Asia for thousands of years has become a center where various religions, cultures and lifestyles live together and in peace. It has become a tradition to be in a relationship with respect to the traditions, culture, language, lifestyle, religion and values of different ethnic groups, peoples. Therefore, ethnic patience, tolerance have become a necessary natural heritage for survival and development from the noses of life. This is the basis of our national idea. Even those who conquered these territories, not only bowed their heads before the culture of the peoples of Central Asia, but also praised its most valuable traditions, the traditions of statehood existing in this territory. The equal protection of the rights of all nationalities and nationalities in Uzbekistan is expressed in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "the Republic of Uzbekistan ensures respect for the languages, customs and traditions of all nationalities and nationalities residing on its territory, creates conditions for their development".

The culture of any nation, the national culture of the truly Uzbek people, is largely associated with the problems of the alphabet. It is known that during the Shura period our Alphabet changed several times: in 1929 year instead of the Arabic alphabet, the Latin alphabet was introduced, in 1934 year it was partially reformed. Since 1940 year passed the alphabet on the basis of krill's writing. At that time, removing the old Uzbek writing from consumption, they first introduced Latin, and then Cyrillic. In itself, as is known, literacy on the newly entered record does not immediately exceed. At the same time, words and phrases such as "Uzbeks are illiterate", "end of illiteracy", "uneducated" were distributed, all these were deliberately discredited by the Uzbek people and their spirituality, culture and enlightenment. It is necessary to evaluate this as the influence of terrible

socio-historical events and phenomena. Our national spirituality and the great suffering experienced by the Uzbek language during the years of the former Soviet power show how terrible the ruling Communist ideology was. The main purpose of this policy was to drown the people's psyche, to deprive it of the opportunity to think independently. True, for every citizen who knows how much more than his native language, this is a great fortune. But, having forgotten his own language, the adoption of language other than his native language was to turn the people into mangers. Today the need and possibility of accelerated learning of foreign languages has increased. Since September 2013, students from the 1st grade of all secondary schools in Uzbekistan began to be taught a foreign language. Today Foreign language knowledge has reached the status of one of the qualities that everyone aspires to. Language many in our opinion are good to know, but should not be on account of native language. It is necessary to remember that not knowing the mother tongue or forgetting it leads people to alienation from the basis of a national idea of self-awareness.

The first president of our country Islam Karimov said in his work "on the threshold of independence of Uzbekistan" "it is very correct to say that a person who does not know his native language knows his genealogy, a person who does not know his roots and has no future, a person who does not know his language."

When analyzing the structural linkage of mother tongue and national idea, it is important to note that in today's ideological struggle there are also a number of problems in terms of showing and increasing the capabilities of our national language. For example, it is still a pity that among some layers the Russian language is considered a sign of "culture", some young people deliberately distort the national language.

Language through loss, the genetic code of the nation can also change. Scientists Z.Kadirova, A.Sharipov, E.As Karimova correctly wrote, "Let's say, a person has mastered the language, customs, system of values or any other paradigm of cognition of another culture. Through this, however, it ceases to live in the system of its values. In the world of one culture and knowledge, one can move to the other, but at one time there is no opportunity to live in two different worlds (one day)".

Taking into account this situation, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev points out that, "to become a real diplomat, it is not enough only to have knowledge and experience, knowledge of foreign languages, first of all, it is necessary to have innate talent. The most important thing is that the diplomat must be a true patriot, have a genuine dedication to his people and his country.

But tell yourself, if the ambassador does not know closely the rich history, culture, national values

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of the Uzbek people, the worries of four of his compatriots, does not pass them by heart, how can he introduce Uzbekistan to the world? Suppose, if two lines of poetry from Alisher Navoi, Bobur, Abdulla Oripov, Erkin Vohidov cannot say, the worst thing is how to become a real ambassador, if he does not know our native language perfectly?"

In this regard, the following thoughts of the first president of our country Islam Karimov are worthy of attention. "Any nation, regardless of its large or small, respects its native language. If Uzbeks respect the Uzbek language, the Tajiks respect the Tajik language, Kazakhs respect their language, despite the fact that the Kazakhs are small, say, representatives of other nationalities, big or small. But for the unification of all these peoples, the Russian language is an important tool in their unity and solidarity as members of one family. This language can be an invaluable help to the development of Peoples United into a single family, moving contacts between people of different nationalities, achieving the goals set, without degrading the prestige of the language of another nation. ... if a person of Russian nationality knows the Uzbek language, and Uzbek knows the Russian language, and if our young people know the third language, then there will be no light on the light?"

Great enlightenment Abdulla Avlani said: "The life of window, which shows the existence of every nation in the world is language and literature". National language to lose is to lose the spirit of the nation." Continue these thoughts, seriously warned of the dangers that could happen to our language and wrote: "We Turkistans national keep on one side, day by day forget and lose. Half of our language is connected to Arabic-Persian, illiquid we also glue the Russian language to one edge of it. From a good army, until you get it, you have to dig a bad house, they say. Our grandfathers holy language and literature to us (both) is no less. If we look for our own home, we will also find the missing ones. The following thoughts of the first president of our country Islam Karimov are worth noting in this regard:" our house should be kept both in private and in the National Guard, and in between our mouths." "And the people will never agree that national originality will be lost." Such thoughts are also supported by Mahmudkhuja Behbudiy in his time. In his opinion, "the scientist issued primarily Muslim letters and literacy for children to become modern ... after the ticketing of the language of our nation, it is necessary to give it to the regular schools of our government."

The right of representatives of different nationalities living in our country to choose the language of treatment according to their wishes is absolutely relevant, as defined in Article 3 of the law "on the state language" in the new edition of the Republic of Uzbekistan "citizens have the right to choose the language of treatment according to their wishes".

It is especially noticeable that the state language is becoming an active means of communication even at the international level. In particular, we are proud of the increasing role and importance of the Uzbek language in meetings and conversations with the leaders of foreign countries, negotiations, signing of relevant documents, prestigious summits, official press conferences.

In this regard, the wide application of the Uzbek language in areas requiring special terms and concepts such as computer and Internet, Exact Sciences, Medicine, economy shows how great its possibilities are. Also, special attention is paid to the role and place of raising the spirit of nations, nations, ensuring the further development of the native language and the spiritual perfection of its society. Based on the analysis of the above points, the following conclusions can be drawn:

First, language is an important foundation of a national idea. The nation has its own national cultural heritage, traditions, traditions in different forms (written, oral, colloquial, communication, debate, etc.) transmits from generation to generation, embodied in the national idea. He passes the tests of the period and serves for social progress.

Secondly, through the language, the spirit of the nation, embodied in it characteristic features. The diversity in the psyche of different nationalities and peoples is manifested through its language. The world is also determined by the degree to which the language of peoples, the role, dignity, self-expression and opportunities to achieve it have become a means of circulation.

Thirdly, in the national idea of peoples and nationalities, the knowledge of not only the native language, the languages of other peoples and nations, the awareness of the national identity of a particular nation, contributes to its further enrichment and perfection. In the national idea, it cannot be limited to only one native language.

Fourth, the sense of belonging to national idea is a phenomenon associated with the perception, perception of belonging to a particular nation, respect for national-cultural values, it has a changing, renewing feature. It is natural that this is influenced by many factors, views on spiritual life, socio-economic life changes, the general level of the nation, worldview, life goals and interests.

Fifth, the realization of the national and universal essence of the National idea of people has an object character. But in the life of different peoples, nations, it manifests itself at different levels. The fact that peoples or nations deeply feel and acknowledge national identity through their native language becomes a factor that determines and guarantees it in the understanding of national identity. The existence of a nation is embodied in the national idea through the language of its spiritual existence.

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