

Some comments on the use of the uzbek language in society

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Abstract. The article analyzes the status and history of the Uzbek language in Central Asia, the relationship with foreign languages, the state policy in the development of the Uzbek language, the impact of Russian phrases on Uzbek speech. The article is the result of practical observations of the Uzbek language in public life. The article is important in terms of studying the phrases learned from the Russian language in the Uzbek spoken language. Issues related to it are among the most studied articles in Uzbek sociolinguistics. In this regard, some of the points raised in the article may be controversial.

Keywords: Language, society, alphabet, alphabet writing, Cyrillic, Uyghur, Turkish, word units, Confucius, oral, written, decree, decision, assimilation.

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INTRODUCTION

Forty million people around the world speak in Uzbek. Due to its geographical distribution, the language is widely spoken in Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and the Xinjiang Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China. Today, Uzbek is studied in the United States, Russia, Sweden and China, along with other Turkic languages. According to David Brokaw, Assistant director of the Melikan Center, "Uzbek is one of the least taught languages" [David Brokaw. Letter from the USA / Aziz Djuraev in the memory of contemporaries: "Turon zamin ziyo" publishing house 2015.133 pages.].

The expressions analyzed in the article are both practical and theoretical in understanding the differences between Uzbek oral and written speech. After the transition of the Uzbek language to the Latin alphabet, the pronunciation changes in the speech. The transition from the Cyrillic alphabet to the Latin alphabet is complicated by people. Hamida Shaymardonova, a biology and elementary school teacher at Sherabad District School No. 42, asked, "How do you understand that instead of Latin letters, Cyrillic letters are still hung on the roofs, or that restaurants or companies are called by Russian, Turkish, or English names?" [Hamida Shaymardonova. The exchange of views enriches spirituality / Sherabad Hayoti newspaper, July 16, 2020] shows that the attitude towards the Uzbek language is the same not only in the center, but also in the field.

A look at the socio-political processes associated with the psyche of language in our region. Turning to history, the conquest of the Central Asian region by empires over time has shaped the psyche of the peoples of the region in which we live, such as fear and vulnerability to external influences. The tendency of the peoples of the region to learn two or three languages was formed as a result of the aggressive policy of that period. While the Turkic peoples were dominated by Arabic and Persian at certain stages of history and the alphabet based on the Arabic script, today the Russian-Cyrillic alphabet serves as a language of interaction, official and scientific language for the peoples of the region. Today, Chinese and English are becoming more and more important languages in this space.

Although the state language in Uzbekistan has been declared Uzbek since October 21, 1989, it is still unable to recover due to internal and external factors. After the declaration of independence, in particular, in Uzbekistan, despite the transition to the Latin alphabet, official office work, official meetings of national importance, international conferences, etc. are held in Russian. Therefore, the study of the solution of such issues related to the state of the Uzbek language is becoming a topical issue. Gavhar Menglieva, a teacher of mother tongue and literature at school No. 31 in Sherabad district, said, "It is impossible to properly assess the behavior of parents who send their children to Russian classes at the age of seven, when they are still teaching their children to speak their mother tongue. Such students later find it difficult to speak their mother tongue as well. In particular, he is deprived of knowledge of the accuracy of his speech, the pronunciation of words, which are the criteria of his literary language, the formation of words, in short, many methodological criteria" [Gavhar Menglieva. Let's keep our language pure / Sherabad Hayoti newspaper "July 16, 2020].

METHOD AND MATERIALS

In today's world, English, Chinese and Russian are the official languages of the United Nations. Taking into account these criteria, Uzbekistan pays special attention to the study of foreign and oriental languages. In 2004, the Uzbek-Chinese Confucius Institute, a non-governmental organization, was established in Uzbekistan. The adoption of the Resolution of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 10, 2012 No PP-1875 "On measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages" marked a turning point in the field of foreign language teaching.

The decision regulated the teaching of English, German, Spanish, French, as well as Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Indian, Persian, and Arabic from oriental languages. Specialists in Malay, Indonesian and Vietnamese are also being trained.

In September 2014, the Faculty of Chinese Studies was established at the Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute by Resolution No. №2228. The aim is to provide in-depth teaching and learning of the Chinese language and various spheres of Chinese social life in Uzbekistan. In 2017, the inclusion of Chinese language in the curriculum of secondary schools in Uzbekistan was included in the agenda. A branch of the Chinese Medical University was opened in Uzbekistan. To date, № 59 Secondary School, located in the Shaykhantakhur district of Tashkent, has been specializing in learning the Chinese language since the former Soviet Union and continues to operate today. Until recently, there were academic lyceums specializing in learning the Chinese language in Olmazar and Yunusabad districts of Tashkent. According to the decision of the PP No. 4680 of April 26, 2020, the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies was transformed into the University. The aim is to train orientalists with a thorough knowledge of oriental languages. Faculties specializing in Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Turkish languages were established. Three South Korean universities, Puchon, Inha and Yodju, were opened in Tashkent.

In the 2020-2021 academic year, it is planned to study the Tajik, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Turkmen languages. The goal is to ensure the free development of sister languages. It is gratifying that in the Central Asian region, especially in Uzbekistan, the systematic study of the Tajik language is being introduced. There are good opportunities to study the Pamir languages (there are six languages in the region) through the Tajik language, to study the historical similarity of the Pamir and Turkic languages [Aftondil Erkinov. A peculiar linguist. / Aziz Djuraev in the memory of contemporaries: "Turon zamin ziyo" publishing house 2015. pages 150-151]. Academician Naim Karimov says: "Until now, we have studied only Russian, in addition to Uzbek. Today's youth and tomorrow's youth are required not only to learn English, German, French, Japanese and Korean, but also to write articles, pamphlets and books in these languages " [Naim Karimov. Behbudi's will / New Uzbekistan newspaper, February 19, 2020, issue 18]. If we take a closer look at the content of these ideas, they also apply to the sister languages that have lived in Uzbekistan for centuries.

To date, all higher and secondary special education in Uzbekistan, as well as specialists in the field, must know English. Training courses on learning English are being organized. Russian and English language teaching programs have been launched in the training centers. In all parts of the planet, the need to learn English as a second language in terms of science and development will increase in the coming decades. Since 2002, education has been conducted in English at Westminster University in England and the University of Singapore in Malaysia. Webster University in the United States operates. Knowing English has made it easier for the world to have the convenience of finding a job and living. Today, 80% of science news in the world is discovered in English.

Today's tradition of development suggests that in addition to knowing the language, one must have a profession. This was stated by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov puts it in a very beautiful way: "It is not enough to know English or the theory of market economy, you need to know life. Our youth must enter life, because who will bear the burden of Uzbekistan if our youth does not? " [Karimov I.A. The path we have chosen is the path of democratic development. Uzbekistan Publishing House, 2003.93 p.] Here we are talking about the need for young people to be successful at work, to understand the spirit of the time.

Of course, it is better to go to the United States or English-speaking countries where you know English. But since that society is made up of English-speaking people, it is important to have a multifaceted profession along with English. Judging by today's development opportunities: The Chinese have a strong tendency to learn English, which is one of the foreign languages. There are specific subjective and objective reasons for this. The tendency of the Chinese to go to western countries; state incentives and support for Chinese to travel abroad. China's main goal is to master the most modern secrets of the scientific and technological progress of the West and apply it to its national economy, production. This is why a large number of young people in the PRC are receiving education in western countries with state incentives.

Learning foreign languages in the PRC stems from a desire. As in other areas of the country, the issue of language benefits is also important. While there is some tendency to learn Russian in the areas bordering Russia in the partially northern region of the PRC, the focus is mainly on learning English. In our view, learning a foreign language should not be mandatory, but rather free. A person who wants to learn a language, regardless of his age, will be sincerely devoted to it only when he feels the need for that language.

Recently, it has become customary to provide advertising texts in English. Advertisements are also available in Chinese. If we say in this sense, Doctor of philological sciences A.B. It is impossible not to agree with Djuraev's views on the problems facing the Uzbek text today: "In the textual environment of Uzbekistan, a strong, new rival has emerged in front of the Uzbek text, the name of this opponent is the English text" [A.B. Djuraev. Current problems of Uzbek linguistics // Uzbek Oriental Studies: today and tomorrow "collection of scientific articles" №7, Tashkent-2016. Pages 7-11]. In this context, R.O. Although Jomonov's article was written long ago, it is still relevant today. According to him, "in recent times, there has been a decline in attention to writing, spelling errors in most of the inscriptions on the streets and squares of the capital, especially in the Latin street names, road signs, advertisements and advertisements" [R.O. Jomonov. Mother tongue, a collection of articles entitled "Culture - the basis of national unity". "Justice" - 2008. T.: 45 pages.].

Article 4 of the state constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that the state language is Uzbek. In practice, neither the state nor society is following it. In the PRC, Chinese government employees are required to take an exam in Chinese. "It is known that in recent years there has been a growing interest in learning English. In our opinion, this is probably the reason why people have a misconception that the observance of the law "On the state language" serves to improve life, and the attention to the state language is declining "[Hamida Shaymardonova. Exchange of ideas enriches spirituality / Sherabad Hayoti newspaper July 16, 2020]. On the other hand, the deep-rooted nature of resilience in the Uzbek nation also has an impact on language, and these aspects of the issue need to be taken into account.

Today, in some language-related sources, the "Communist Party ideology" under the dictatorial regime, as in other spheres of society, "artificially restricting the use of the Uzbek language" shows that foreigners have skillfully implemented language policy. The language policy of the Center aimed at the loss of the Uzbek language and culture still has a socio-ideological impact [Saifnazarov I. What are ideological attacks? "Spirituality" T.: 2015. p.5]. That was true, but it is 28 years since independence was declared. The language is still old-fashioned.

The experience of the Chinese Embassy in Uzbekistan shows that the Chinese Embassy in Uzbekistan opposes the issuance of a Chinese visa to a student or grant holder because Uzbek youth have won Chinese grants but have not been able to communicate fluently in Chinese. Such restrictions place a responsibility on Uzbek youth to learn Chinese more deeply. The reason for the Chinese side's decision is an experience-based approach based on an in-depth study of the activities of Uzbek students in China.

For Uzbek youth, going to China is a good way to study, as it is a financially stable country with relatively cheap living conditions. Today, China is one of the most innovative countries. Today, Uzbekistan is also a country that aims to develop on the basis of innovative ideas. Innovative cooperation is being established with the PRC, joint ventures have been established and mutual experiences are being studied.

Over the past decades, the intensification of cooperation with the PRC has led to the introduction of lexical units specific to the Chinese language in our mutual linguistic discourse: 你好, 中国, 没有, 意思, 有 common words that are widely used in everyday life. At the same time, simple Uzbek words such as "assalomu alaykum" (Good morning) and "yaxshi" (Good) are common among Chinese working in Uzbekistan. This is also an aspect of linguistic laws that is inherent in intercultural communication. In the present-day Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China, expressions such as 包郎子, 亚克西 are adopted from Uyghur to Chinese. Considering that Uyghur and Uzbek are sister languages, the issue becomes even clearer, and there is currently an advertisement under the phrase 亚克西. As social ties with the PRC continue to develop, it is natural that such trends will deepen.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The collapse of the former Soviet Union and today's external and internal factors have led to acute problems with language policy in Central Asia. Given these aspects of the issue, the study and classification of words and phrases from other languages in the lexical layers of the Uzbek language, which is the largest language among today's Turkic languages, is relevant from the point of view of the period. These languages have gone through a difficult period in terms of development. While the Uzbek language is still influenced by the Russian language and culture, on the contrary, the Uyghur language is

influenced by the Hanzu language and its future is in the ranks of abstract languages. Such harsh tests of history for the fate of the nation have led to a serious separation of Uzbek and Uyghur languages, which belong to the same language family. How this will benefit the Uzbek and Uyghur languages in the future is another matter. In general, this situation cannot be considered as a simple phenomenon that is characteristic not only of the Uyghur language, but also of the development of all Turkic languages today.

In the last hundred years, almost all Turkic languages, not to mention Turkish, developed under the pressure of one or another language. However, the Western languages of Turkish: French and, more recently, the acceptance of neologisms from English have increased. A large diaspora of Turks lives in Germany today. In order to read the history of the Turkish language, it is necessary to know the Arabic script and Arabic and Persian languages.

Until recently, all Turkic-speaking peoples and nations, who used to write in the old Arabic script, today in the life of practical writing read and write in the Latin and Cyrillic alphabets. All pre-school education, primary-secondary school, language of instruction in higher education and office work in all public institutions are based on the Latin alphabet. Today, the old Arabic script is preserved in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region of China and Afghanistan. Regular changes in the alphabet have made changes in some of the sounds and pronunciations associated with language speech. For this reason, the Turkic-speaking peoples living in a large space are losing the importance of understanding each other in written and oral speech, intimacy in communication.

Recent trends related to the language phenomenon in the world also attach great importance to the development of the language and script of minorities of the PRC government on the basis of the Latin alphabet. Serious efforts to restore the Manchu language and script are a case in point. If we look at the history of the Chinese language, along with Chinese, there have been languages such as Tangut, Shya, Qidan, Jürgen. Unfortunately, these languages are now considered dead languages despite having a huge history and culture. Most of these languages, which are considered dead, belong to the Turkic language group and *are awaiting field research related to financial incentives* by the state. The glottogenesis of the origin of the Uzbek language is still unexplored.

The language policy pursued in the PRC and the former Soviet Union also has its differences and commonalities. At one time, the wishes of minorities were taken into account in changing the language policy of the People's Republic of China. In the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, the old Arabic script has been preserved. However, this does not mean that the language situation in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region will be resolved. Currently, 47 nationalities live in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Geographically, unique language coyotes are formed. In addition to the Uyghur language, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tajiks and Hui are the major languages in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. These languages still use the Arabic alphabet.

Following the development of the language of minorities, the Central Government of the People's Republic of China adopted "legal norms within the framework of autonomy" for minorities in 1984. The adopted document has the force of law and is equally important for all autonomous regions in the PRC.

If we look at the differences between the Uzbek and Uyghur languages as sister languages over the past period, we can see that the differences between them in oral and written speech have deepened. It is also important for us that the Uyghur language has historically retained its charm. Given that the Uzbek and Uyghur languages, which are recognized as common Turkic languages, have changed over time due to external factors, the study of the features of Russian and Chinese phrases that are part of their lexicon and mastered today should be considered not only today but also in history.

Globalization processes pose a serious threat to the language security of some countries. This is probably why some peoples in the region see the struggle to preserve their mother tongue as a natural process. In such a situation, the mental readiness of the people who speak this or that language for external influences, love for their language, attitude, etc., should be considered as a means of determining its survival.

In Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, there are posters and advertisements hanging in the streets with a mixture of Russian, English, Chinese and Latin alphabets, and you can see that the Uzbek language needs help from a security point of view. As you walk from the University of Oriental Studies to the North Station, you will be amazed to see posters and advertisements in foreign alphabets written in different alphabets on the streets of Istiqlol, Sodiq Azimov, T. Shevchenko, M. Yusuf. You will see this scene up to the Kuylik big Fergana street well market and say goodbye. Such indifference to language is observed at every step of the city of Tashkent.

Popularization of the Russian Language in Uzbekistan and its Historical and Ideological Foundations

It has been more than a hundred years since the Uzbek language and the Russian language coexisted in our country. After the formation of the USSR, Russian became the dominant language in the Soviet space as an international language. In recent times, the situation has become such that even speakers of sister languages belonging to the same language family, who understand each other, have been able to exchange ideas, ideas through Russian. Turkic languages in Central Asia are a clear example of this. During the Soviet era, Russian became the only language of communication in the former Soviet Union. In addition, the Russian language still defines the socio-ideological thinking of the nations, peoples and peoples living in the former Soviet Union. Until recently, G.V. Plekhanov Russian University of Economics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, I.M. While the Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas and the Moscow State Institute of International Relations have branches, the number of branches of Russian universities has increased by five to nine.

It is no secret that after the collapse of the former Soviet Union, the Russian language also faced difficult situations. For example, in the Baltic Republics and Ukraine, a language policy was pursued to restrict the Russian language, which was deeply ingrained in the national feelings of the people. On the contrary, in Central Asia, which was part of the former Soviet Union, the situation was different. 1) About 60% of the population of Kazakhstan are Russians. The northern regions were also completely Russified, and the Russian way of life was deeply ingrained in their cultural life. 2) The dependence of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan on Russia in terms of population, economic poverty, security and defense, which increases the need for the Russian language. 3) Russia pursues a language policy in Central Asia, taking into account its interests. Having correctly assessed the above factors, today's Russian state has developed measures to protect the Russian language in the former Soviet Union. The Constitution of the Russian Federation includes a clause on the protection of the Russian language.

Attitudes towards the Russian language in Uzbekistan have not changed today, as they did in the former Soviet Union. From the center, the tendency to learn Russian in regional, district, city, and even remote rural schools of the country remains strong. So what traditions remain its main factor? A reasonable question arises. In our view, the following remain its main factors: 1) whether it is a city or a village, whether the parents of today's youth served in the Soviet Army or studied in Russian universities; 2) during the years of independence, most parents went to work in Russia for a living; 3) the formation of positive perceptions of Russia in the majority of Uzbek youth through adults; 4) ease of access to Russia; 5) limited assimilation of world scientific and technical achievements through the Uzbek language; 6) The belief that Russia is a great country, and especially the desire of parents to educate their children in Russian schools; 8) The fact that feature films of various genres are broadcast on cable television, etc., determine its essence. Surprisingly, this is a matter of consciously teaching their children the Russian language in the activities of parents. It should also be noted that the Uzbek political elite is sympathetic to the Russian language.

Former rector of Tashkent State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan), Doctor of Philosophy, Academician E.Yu. When Yusupov said in a televised interview that "the Russian language will retain its influence in Uzbekistan for another fifty years," we young people at the time were amazed and could not believe it was impossible. In time, we came to believe that he was right.

Today, when we look at the city's libraries and bookstores, we see that the books in Uzbek, which are collected on the shelves, are still lagging behind in terms of both content and weight. The culture of interest in various books written in Russian has not disappeared, and the tradition of recognizing the masterpieces of world literature through the Russian language is preserved. After all, the interest in learning foreign languages, reading literature in foreign languages and understanding its essence is a reliable factor that gives spiritual nourishment to human thinking. It is no secret that for the past decades, the Uzbek language has been under pressure from the Russian language. Therefore, in the oral speech of most people, many appropriate and inappropriate phrases from the Russian language were adopted. This has had a negative impact on the attractiveness of the Uzbek language and is expected to be analyzed as a new phenomenon of Uzbek oral speech.

Semantic Features of Words Borrowed from Russian in Uzbek Language

Over the past decades, thousands of phrases from the Russian language have been mastered in the Uzbek language in our region. The following is a semantic analysis of Russian words: "I" in Uzbek, "ва", "карочи" or "карочида", "short", "da" in Russian speech on the phone, "yes" in Uzbek, how to understand it, in Russian "как это можно понять", "буквально-тахминан", roughly, чистый- (чистий) pure, full (full, complete, whole – in the sense), приятно, приятный, (used in such senses as pleasant, delicious.)

the phrase is more often used in the form of the phrase somehow nice. Prosto (literally), passport desk, desk, list (in the sense of a note, list), кчёрты (in the sense of hell), уже (already in the sense of), давним-давно (in the sense of before, much earlier), рискованный (in the sense of risk), насморк (in the sense of colds), насмерть (in the sense of dead on the ground). *Стиляга Hipster* (It is used in expressions such as put in such a style). Today, the phrase "*Стиляга*" Hipster is preserved in the oral speech of the residents of Zarabog, Shalqan mountain and foothills of Sherabad district of Surkhandarya region. Also, the word "я" in the speech of the people of this region is widely used in the sense of "surprise". The word "я" in Russian means "I" in Uzbek.

Беспредел - When he was young, he was such a Беспредел (in the sense that the word is used to describe the behavior of the interlocutor in relation to someone's life, negative or positive), which is still used in the sense that it is now printed. Or he was *обшир беспредел* at the time. You see, he's still smart. That's right, that's fine. Is this still his man?

The words "Брон", "билет", "booking" and "ticket" are also used in conjunction with the expressions "order" and "ticket". The word "весь", which means weight and things, is also widely used in Uzbek speech. The word is widely used in the sense of "heavy", "heavy burden". In the word "веси оғир", "юки оғир «" is used as a semi-shield.

Трудовой книжка - (workbook) This term is also widely used in the Uzbek language. As I was walking down the hallway out of my house on January 11, 2017, I overheard a conversation between two men who had denounced the 56-year-old in front of our convenience store. The content of the conversation was as follows: three years left, is it hard work...? that is, it is clear from the interlocutor's statement that, in the first place, he does not have a permanent place of work. Secondly, the content of the conversation shows that the man is from Tashkent. Third, it is known from his speech that he read during the Soviet regime. This is because the word "турдовой книжка" is widely used today in the speech of those who were brought up in the Soviet era.

Беспредел - the meaning of the word: "on the top" - it is used in the sentence to negatively or positively express the character of the interlocutor in relation to the life of another person. To cite just one example: "He was so ' Беспредел 'in his youth that you can see it being published now." Is that so? That's good! Is this still his man? At this point, one can feel that positive changes are taking place in the negative character of the person.

Тыной (*low mind, absent minded*) is a mastered word. Uzbek is one of the most deeply ingrained expressions in oral speech.

Замкнутый (*human, not interfering with people*) is an assessment of the acquired or innate character of a certain person in life.

As we listened to the speeches of 37 bus drivers traveling in the direction of Tashkent, the following phrases were actively used in their speeches. "Данный время, интерваль, гонять, бир секунд, бир минут, пошёлсан: Данный время қайрдасан, интерваль қанча, амал қилиш керак, гонять (ганат) қилмийсанми? At this time, interval, go ... go, one second, one minute, and go: where are you, what is the interval, you have to follow, don't you (go fast)? I'll get to you in a second, not even a minute since He left." It is clear from this conversation that the bus driver was dissatisfied with the other side. On the other hand, the level of attitude to the Uzbek language is very low, the language and culture of communication are not formed.

Today, the phrase "есть" is widely used among leaders. "We remember that."

They finish all the work and *пад ключ* give the pad a key.

Recently, it has become customary to use the word *школад* chocolate in our speech. The restaurant opened from a chocolate spot. That is, the word chocolate here means a convenient location of the restaurant, an address with a large number of clients. Or he uses the word chocolate to refer to a woman's stature, elegance, beauty.

Доля- (in the sense of fee)

Поставка - Delivery (intentional behavior - action)

Центр, центральный банк, центральный телеграф, консульство, консуллик.

Center, central bank, central telegraph, consulate, consulate.

Давно , for example, those places давним- давно (m), have already disappeared.

Прогресс Progress (progress, in the sense of moving forward) - There is progress.

Условия Condition - no (condition), no condition, no condition created.

Регресс Regress - He has no development; regress is going backwards.

Контузия, контужен Contusion, contusion (brain damage - in the sense), that is, he went to Afghanistan and returned as a contusion.

Неполноценный, неполноценный одам That is, in the sense of a person who has some defects.

Затарин - *Мошинага* It was overloaded by car , A car crashed on the road.

Чересчур (very, excessively, excessively) applies to the assessment of a person's stature, i.e., a person who is large, stocky, small, unattractive, or ignorant. It is also used to assess whether the work being done is heavy or light.

Хромой is lame, he is lame. In this sentence, the letter "o" after the letter "r" is changed to "a".

Слепой -blind. "Is he blind? You fall so much, can't you look me in the eye?" *Движение* - (in the sense of action)

С легким паром - in the sense of "Be as light as a bird." In Uzbek, the letter "e" after the letter "k" is pronounced with the letter "o". Also, *пешход* – pedestrian, *пешком* – on walk, *пропуска* - permission, *позор* - shame, *отдуши* - sincerely, sincerely, -, *шустри*, *шустряк*, *шустрий* " "agile", ", а так - in fact, *лучше* - the best , *вариант* variant - solution, way, *привет* - greeting, *слух* – message, *влияния*– – effect, *принцип* principle – rule *унификация* - unification, and many other expressions, which are actively used in modern Uzbek speech.

There are also sectoral expressions that come from a foreign language through Russian and Russian: For example, economic terms such as *экспорт*, *импорт*, *уклад*, *платёж*, *платёжка* (тўлов) - export, import, mode of production, payment, invoice (payment).

Terms such as *кассация*, *кассационный суд*, *инстанция суди*, *юқори инстанция*, *қуйи инстанция*, *гражданский брак* - cassation, cassation court, court of instance, higher instance, lower instance, civil marriage (Civil marriage) remain relevant today. *Передача*-Transfer, *пожар* (fire), *свет* (lamp), *редакция* editorial (editorial), *автотрасса*, *шофёр*, *шопер*, *шофер*, *катастрофа*, *биосфера*, *оппонент*, *уже*, *конец*, *кино фильм*, *сериал*. *телефильм*, *телепередача*, *дистанция* highway, driver, catastrophe, biosphere, opponent / reviewer /, movie, serial, telefilm, tele program common in everyday life, telefilm, distance - distance, *перевод* - translation, *подлинник* - original, , *копия*-нуска copy-copy photocopy, *копейка* - coin, etc. The word *Копейка* is widely used to describe a person in a figurative sense. For example, "that person is worth a penny", "not even a baby". This implies that the person in question has no reputation in the life of society and among the community, friends.

In Uzbek oral speech, many words are also formed through the phrase, technique, technical development, technical translation, technical translation, technical translator, technical field.

In the Uzbek language, such terms as medicine, hospital, drug addict, resuscitation, resuscitation room, surgery, operating room, reaction, *прививка*, *проба*, *анализ*, *гроб*- vaccination, probe, analysis, coffin are still actively used today. Recently, the term "*парниковый* greenhouse" is widely used in Uzbek speech. The term is mainly used for those who grew up in the house and has negative meanings, such as "incompetent", "cheap of parents", "masculine", "luxurious".

CONCLUSION

Such changes in the Russian language during the period of independence today also put on the agenda to answer the question of how the language was in our history. For example, the Khorezmian dialect, which has its roots in nine Oghuz, is historically close to the Turkic, Azeri and Turkmen languages, but over time, due to internal and external factors, the lexicon of these languages has undergone profound changes. The words of the writer Khurshid Muhammaddost in the discussion of the doctoral dissertation of Qudratillo Omonov and Aydin Turdieva on June 29, 2016, "we understand the Azerbaijani poet Fuzzily without difficulty" are true. However, this does not mean that today's youth understand and comprehend the Azeri, Turkish and Turkmen languages as their predecessors did. The interaction of these languages (except Turkish) is conducted in Russian. This is also true for Central Asian languages.

Today's Turkic-speaking countries, which are part of the former Soviet Union, are likely to reconsider the issue of the Russian language in the future in terms of language relations. It is a matter of time, of course. The other side of the issue is the question of the Turkic-speaking peoples and the current state of their languages, which were once considered by the Russians to be part of Russia. Turkic languages were treated in the old Arabic script before the Russian invasion. Islam, as a religious value, unites their common interests, and language has played a decisive role in social space and time. This is proof that does not require proof. Later, the growth and occupation of the Russian language in the Turkic-speaking area led not only to the isolation of the Turkic languages living in the area, but also to the change and even alienation of Islamic values that served their common interests throughout history.

The widespread establishment and priority of Russian-language schools has led to the loss of not only the language, but also the cultural and national identity of the Turkic-speaking peoples. Today, 53% of schools in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, are taught in Russian. These efforts are also shaping the Uzbek-language attitude in society. Regardless of the situation in Uzbekistan, the tendency of today's world to learn English, which has become the language of science, as well as Russian, is growing, as is the demand of the time.

The Russian language still retains its significance in the former Soviet Union. Russian and Chinese are the official languages of the United Nations (UN). The Cyrillic alibi has a large written text that will retain its influence for decades to come. In Russia, Uzbek gastroenterologists are the largest force in the world, forming a relationship and a carrier of ideas. Without denying the influence of spiritual values on the life of society, one should not ignore the determination of economic and material factors in the development of spiritual maturity. The main factor that casts a shadow on the development of the Uzbek language is also related to its material side. The experience of developed economies also shows that language inevitably has a major impact on the language situation and policy. The PRC, Japan, South Korea, and a number of developed countries in the West are proving it. The language situation in Uzbekistan remains complex and serious. This language further develops under the influence of external factors.

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