

**THE ISSUE OF LANGUAGE POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN AND  
MODERN STATES DURING GLOBALIZATION**

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**Abstract:** *This article deals with language policy issues in Uzbekistan and other modern countries. In addition, some information about multilingualism and bilingualism is given.*

**Keywords:** *language policy, polylingualism, bilingualism, official language, unofficial language, state language.*

Globalization covering the entire world has not only spread American values and KFC hamburgers, but has awakened a sense of national identity and a sense of interest in individuality. At this time, the language is affected by any social changes. Azamat Akbarov, columnist of "Daryo", member of the expert council of "Great Future", professor of South Korea's Pusan Foreign Languages University, Azamat Akbarov, expresses his opinion on this matter in the following article.

Many countries have adopted special laws on the state language in order to regulate the use of the state language in social life, to protect the state language, to control its use, and to ensure responsibility for violating the requirements of the law "On State Language". is being done. In some countries, issues related to language are provided for in the constitution. For example, the Indian constitution provides for specific clauses which are set out in the following text:

The president of the country appoints an official who monitors the observance of the rights of minority language groups. This employee regularly reports to the president of the country on the status of implementation of constitutional provisions related to the rights of minority language groups. The President shall provide detailed information for reporting to the Parliament of

India and shall ensure that it is communicated to the State Governments by his respective orders.

The history of language development in Uzbekistan is more complicated and dramatic than it seems at first glance. Suffice it to say that prominent specialists in the field of language and spelling of the country were repressed or separated from active social and scientific activities for long periods. Because the path to the revival of the Uzbek literary language passed through a serious struggle, and this struggle in most cases was completely outside the scope of scientific discussions and moved to the political plane and experienced all its characteristics. One of the reasons for the complex situations and tragic events in the linguistic life of Uzbekistan was the ideologization of languages and language policy, and the solution of issues related to language only fell into the hands of people with very shallow knowledge, experience and understanding of solving language issues. . I hope that scientists who are working on Uzbek language policy today will have the potential to solve the issues that have been going on for a long time in this field.

Language issues in Uzbekistan are distinguished by a number of specific aspects that emerged as a result of political and historical processes of the 20th century. According to the law adopted in 1989, the Uzbek language is the state language. About 80% of the population consider Uzbek as their mother tongue, and the remaining 20% of the population consider several dozen languages as their mother tongue. Russian is one of the most widely spoken languages. In most cases, the non-Russian-speaking part of the country's population uses Russian as a second, third and/or foreign language. The Russian language is of particular importance for the multi-ethnic population of Uzbekistan. For many, the Russian language is a means of communication between nations. In the 20th-21st centuries, the position of these two important languages in the country changed. Depending on the field of application, languages in Uzbekistan differ in their level of functionality. For example, the scope of Russian language use in everyday life, family and business communication is much higher than the number of people

who consider it as their mother tongue.

In addition to the Uzbek language, which is considered the state language, the population in a number of regions also speaks other languages. For example, Karakalpak language is the state language in the autonomous republic of Karakalpakstan. In Surkhandarya, Samarkand, Bukhara, Namangan and other regions, mass media, schools, lyceums, colleges and some departments of higher education institutions operate in Tajik language. In Tashkent and Navoi regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan, there are schools and higher education institutions where education is conducted in the Kazakh language. There are schools in the Khorezm region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan where education is conducted in the Turkmen language. Some newspapers are also published in the Kyrgyz language in regions inhabited by the Kyrgyz population (Andijan, Tashkent and Syrdarya regions). More than 45,000 Azerbaijani citizens live in friendly relations with Uzbeks. Azerbaijani cultural center operates in Tashkent city. Representatives of another linguistic minority live in Uzbekistan - the Uyghurs. Some TV and radio programs are regularly broadcast in Uyghur.

On the current political map of the world, 86 out of 193 countries, i.e. 45 percent of the countries, follow a policy of multilingualism, giving official status to several languages. Most of them (77 percent) have assigned national official status to several languages. In the rest of the countries, the state and regional multilingualism is implemented in the language policy.

State language status of two languages is available in all macro-regions of the world: Europe, Asia, America, Africa and Oceania. In a number of countries, more than two languages have been given official status. Of these, 14 countries have three languages with official status in all regions of the country, four languages have official status in Singapore and Switzerland, five languages have official status in Mauritius, and 12 languages have official status in South Africa.

In the politics of modern states, multilingualism is implemented in two formats. The first involves multilingualism at the state level, and the second case can be called a mixed policy: along with the status of the official language or

languages of national importance, regional languages also have an official status. This format is followed in 23 countries. Six of them have a 1+1 formula, one state language and one regional language, while the rest have more regional languages: two, three, and even up to the maximum number, as in Russia, for example. Russia has one state language and 26 regional languages have the status of state languages. In three countries following a mixed format in language policy: Finland, Norway and India, the 2+ formula was used, that is, in addition to the regional languages, these countries introduced not only Burmese, but two national languages.

Most of the 48 bilingual countries (94 percent) are unitary, and three have a federal state structure. These are Canada, India and Pakistan. None of these are located in Europe. In Switzerland, four languages have state status. There is no federal state in Europe with state-wide bilingualism. All bilingual countries in Europe are unitary. Multilingual federated countries in Europe such as Switzerland and Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina are not bilingual countries, because three or four languages have state status in their territory. Language can be a symbol of statehood, but it cannot be a defining aspect or attribute of statehood. If we deny this, then automatically 55 countries have English official status, 30 countries have French as official language, 24 countries have Arabic as official language, 20 countries have Spanish as official language. we will have abolished the statehood of the country, the seven countries with the same status as the Portuguese language, and the six countries with the same status as the German language.

From this point of view, at least 70% of modern independent countries would not have statehood. Because the so-called "non-national" languages have the status of a state language. On the political map of the modern world, there are countries that do not have their own language at all. Among them are not only the countries of South America or Africa, but also the United States, Canada, and Austria, a member of the European Union, whose statehood cannot be questioned, but which do not have their own national languages.

It should be noted that most European countries follow status pluralism in

language policy.

Language policy is considered promising only when it tries to change the current situation, in Soviet and Russian scientific literature this term is understood as language construction, and in Western European scientific literature it is understood as language policy planning. A language policy is retroactive when the current established language and speech norms are approved by the country's political elite and/or resist the introduction of new ones. Also, the effectiveness of the language policy depends on a number of factors. Language policy aimed at changing the established situation, i.e. changing the types of communication and cross-activity of two or more languages within one country, people, region, etc., is particularly complex and differs in its wealth of contradictions.