

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANGUAGE AS A MIRROR OF THE NATION

Pardayev O'tkir Ismatullayevich

Shakhrisabz State Pedagogical Institute

It is needless to say that a language is a vital tool for communication. It is not only a means of communicating ideas and thoughts but also it can create friendship, economic and social relationships, cultural ties both in societies, among people and even all over the world. Moreover, a language forms the way people perceive the world and most importantly, it helps to define the culture of any nation, any society. When the great writer, outstanding pedagogic scientist A. Avloni said: "Language is the mirror which outlines an existence of Uzbek, every nation in the world", he was absolutely right. [1] Particularly, deeply knowing mother language plays an imperative role in realising one's personality. It is obvious that language is the road map of a life of well-beings. It tells one where its people come from and where they are going. Meanwhile, without comprehending personality, it is improbable to step to the bright future. If the language no longer exists, a way of understanding the world also pass away with it, a way of looking at the world. In other words, language is the spiritual exhalation of the nation that shows its strength throughout the world. 17 And it should be stated that obviously there are variety of functions of a language one more. The primary function of a language is to convey any information from one to another or by the help of written records to generation. By the way, it can be also called an informative function. This function accepts or denies assumptions such as scientific facts or factual statements. It helps us to state logical facts straightforwardly saying to be more formal. For instance, we can accept lots of precious knowledge, information and experience by works of our great ancestors such as Beruni, Ibn Sina, Ulugbek, Khorazmi, Navoi, Bobur, Niyoz, Nodira and so on. They are pride of our nation, our literature and importantly our Uzbek (turkish) language. Specifically, Alisher Navoi put a basis for our mother language and his work of "Xamsa" is considered to be a classic example and

unmeasurable treasure of Uzbek literature and Uzbek nation. Another function of a language is to express or transit feelings, emotions or attitudes of somebody to somebody. We have poetry or other forms of literature in order to express our inner feelings in a better way. They not only evoke but also express our feelings. Truly, language is the most massive and inclusive art we know, a mountainous and anonymous work of unconscious generations everytime. Furthermore, a language is a way to make progress in the society. Any language is a gift and as said in one French proverb: “A man who knows two languages is worth two men”. Indeed, the knowledge of more than one language makes a man more efficient and dexterous in many ways. It opens our minds and provokes to be more comprehensive. In this place, it is accessible to give one Nelson Mandela’s saying. According to her: “If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. But if you talk to him in HIS language, that goes to his HEART”. [2] What a quintessential statement! Eventually, a language indicates the culture of any nation. Nations are known for their language and literature as we know. It outlines how much our nation is rich and educated by spiritual and moral sides and how our people really are. The importance and existence of a language determine the development of every nation, every country. We can present our traditions, customs, everything germane to the culture in favor of a language. Surely, language is such a strong weapon and nation is alive with it. As the notable linguist, E. Sapir stresses that “The emergence of language preceded even the initial development of material culture, cultural development itself could not occur until the language took shape, a tool of expression values. But, on the other hand, language does not exist outside of culture, i.e. the skills and ideas that characterize our way of life are socially inherited”. [3] As is seen from the citation, the relations between language and culture are very complex and multifaceted. It is often assumed that the language carries two primary functions: the function of communication and the function of cognition. But the survey of literature shows that language also fulfills many other functions: emotive, phatic, poetic, etc. Along with all functions, there is very essential functions of the language in our opinion, namely, the function of

expressing and transmitting culture. Language we have and culture we acquire cannot be separated due to their two sides of one coin. Language is comprehensively significant to understand and fulfill our unique cultural perspectives. Everyone who comprehends the significance of language, those can firmly acknowledge that language is a tool that is used to explore and experience one's culture and the perspective that is embedded in their cultures. Taking everything into account, a foregone conclusion can be that knowing our own, native language is a sign of veneration to our motherland and a sign of the development as a person, as human being. It is appropriate to round up these ideas with our former president, I.A.Karimov's statement: "Mother language is the soul of the nation. Any nation who lost its own language is certain to lose itself". [4] On the other hand, to learn another language is to have one more window from which to look at the world. All doors are open for people who know languages. What's more, as is known culture has various manifestations; it is reflected in paintings, music, literature, architecture, language, etc. It is acknowledged that the most significant means of expressing culture is language. Humboldt states: "A language being a universal form of initial conceptualization of the world, can be perceived as a component of culture, or a tool of culture". [5] Language embodies the intellectual wealth of the people who use it and we infer the spirit of the nation in great measure from the language.

References:

1. <http://www.quotations.com>
2. Wardhaugh, R. An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, 4th ed. Blackwell Publishers, paperback ISBN 0-631-22540-4, vi+408pp, Blackwell. Textbooks in Linguistics. 2002.
3. Geertz C. The Interpretation of Cultures (1973), Basic Books 2000 paperback: ISBN 0-465-09719-7
4. I.Karimov. "Yuksak ma'naviyat – yengilmas kuch". 2008.
5. Helfferich G. Humboldt's Cosmos: Alexander von Humboldt and the Latin American Journey that Changed the World . Gotham Books, 2004.