

## STATE LANGUAGE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

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#### **Annotation**

The status of the state language in our native language was obtained as the first victory of independence, the struggle for the freedom and right of the native language was sealed in history as a symbol of the struggle for independence, the peculiarities of the law, the processes of its application, its problems were written in dozens of articles with national pride.

#### **Key words:**

Analyzing and studying the language, legislative framework

In connection with the adoption of the law "on the state language «in 2004, 15 years ago, we tried to draw the attention of the public to the fact that the emphasis on the state language was declining in analytical, summarized articles, and the implementation of the law "on the state language «was sluggish.

In the hope of helping in the implementation of the law, we published the first text adopted on 21 October 1989, as well as all the relevant documents in one cover and twice created a manual. Analyzing and studying the language of our laws from a scientific and critical point of view, we published a brochure entitled "Language of law criteria".

But the problems we raised, the questions we put, remained hanging for a long time. The practice of the state language changed in life from the status established by law. The point is that on the strength of the legislative framework, the problems of its vital practice seemed to be subject to more serious attention.

Finally, the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "on measures to radically increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language in the quality of the state language «dated October 21, 2019 was promulgated.

This decree gave salvation and a new life to the fate of the state language. The law «on the state language" laid the foundation for a radical renewal of practice and a proper search. In particular, the paragraph on "the establishment of the Department for the development of the state language in the structure of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan» may be of great practical importance. This is the most necessary and long-awaited implementation of the law "on the state language".

Now how the execution of the law takes place depends largely on the organization and operation of this quality. The fate of the work is decided by what personnel to choose for this department. If a suitable staff is chosen, then the expected in the work will be, otherwise it will be difficult for any higher education to give results. We hope that the Department as a native speaker successfully organizes and operates effectively.

#### **Law and determination**

One of the peculiarities of the concept of "law» is persistence. While there is determination — it is the strongest of the law. Lost strict control will weaken the law. This state of affairs imposes disobedience to the law. Undermine the immunity of citizens to comply with the law. The implementation of such a law also becomes impossible. The rule of law cannot boast if indecision rages. In this regard, some organizational and legal activities conducted in the following years have not had a positive impact on the prestige of the law "on the state language", in which a number of articles do not work.

On April 30, 2004, additional amendments and amendments were introduced to the legislation «on the state language". According to him, from 2005 to 2010, the new Uzbek was transferred to the full, uninterrupted transition period to the rules of the Latin alphabet and spelling.

This amendment was in essence contrary to the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on amendments and additions to the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the state language «dated December 21, 1995.

Because it had two main goals: «to improve the process of consistent introduction of the state language and to ensure its transition to the Uzbek alphabet based on Latin script".

Nine years later, a sharp five-year jump back significantly slowed those" consistent introduction "and" perfect transition» processes to the new record. In fact, is there a vital need for this? The practice of law would have continued consistently. School education was gradually transferred to Latin script, citizens of all communities of the Republic were taught the new spelling by the state for free. Logically, now it was possible to fully switch to practice and begin to increase literacy in Latin.

The addition and amendments also aroused the mood of traded, a duality among the broad masses of the people, saying that "we do not go to Latin spelling, nor do we stay in Cyrillic." However, there was no such goal. If this is the case, it would be desirable that had made a referendum and clarified the opinion of the people.

Writing and literacy is a phenomenon that takes shape for many years. In order to learn a new writing and to be literate in it, society must undergo a very grueling process, the formation of eye memory, hand skills, in addition to knowledge in this field. And this is due to the fact that over the years thousands of times reading, writing, continuous and absolute handling of texts is required. Language and writing are alive and evolving with practice.

Citizens who learned the writing after 2004 Year of amendments and amendments, creating qualifications, stopped this occupation for at least five years. And those who did not learn, they did not get into this job. If one more addition and amendments are introduced to the law «on the state language", but the transition to Latin writing is pushed back another five or ten years, until then we will go out of retirement with our generation, and the generation literate in Latin will come to our place, and the category of people who draw conclusions is not absent. The Resolute retreat in the law laid the groundwork for their so-called presumptions. This is the spiritual side of the matter.

There is also the political essence of the issue. The implementation of the law"on the state language" was promoted to the level of state policy, became a component of the policy of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a state program on consistent and gradual implementation of the law was drawn up and introduced. The implementation of the state program on the transfer of the practice of law from term to term through the introduction of amendments and amendments has resulted in failure.

Finally, the issue also has an economic essence. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on approving the state program for the implementation of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «on the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on Latin script «adopted on June 16, 1994 reads as follows::

"During the formation of the annual state budget, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall provide for the allocation of funds necessary to address issues related to the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on Latin script for budgetary organizations".

Hence, it turns out that the funds spent on the teaching of Latin script for 10 years have gone to Zoe, damaged the state budget. Perhaps, citizens who have not studied and practiced Latin writing Will Forget about it for another five years and will have to re-educate them, open courses to end illiteracy yet, and also provide them with funds. For these, the joking cost from the state treasury will not be spent. When the new writing was passed on to its consistency, the natural need, necessity, but also obligation to learn Latin writing was felt and the intended goal was achieved sparingly.

In what status is stationery?

After the Uzbek language is in the status of the state language, how to conduct business would be in the status, although the state language will be in the status, most likely. But so far this has not happened. This is also due to the fact that the execution of the law is not properly established.

So far, most of the documents on the conduct of work have not been transferred to the Uzbek language. Until recently, all the documents came from above in Russian, complained departmental colleagues. Now they are returning the documents as "turn and bring to the Russian language", if we are going to formalize them in the Uzbek language. So, is there any legal basis for such a request of our esteemed leaders of the middle class?! Unfortunately, there were.

The first articles of the resolution of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the procedure for the implementation of a new amendment of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the state language" are as follows:

"The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan decides:

1. Order of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on appointment of A. T. Rasi - Zade as prime minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan more

2. It should be noted that Articles 9 and 10 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the state language" will come into force from the moment of its full transition to the Uzbek alphabet based on Latin script, that is, from 1 September 2005".

It is understood that everything goes to 9-th, 10-th articles of the law. So what does it say in substances? Here is the text of those substances:

"Article 9 In the state authorities and administrative bodies, work is conducted in the state language and, depending on the need, is provided for translation into other languages.

At international conferences held in Uzbekistan, the state language, as well as the languages chosen by the participants themselves, is the working language of the conference.

## Conclusion

Article 10: conduct of business in enterprises, institutions, organizations and public associations, calculation, statistics and financial documents are carried out in the state language, in communities where the majority of the workers do not know the Uzbek language, as well as in other languages can be carried out in addition to the state language".

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