

**ANDIJON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI  
ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI PhD.03/30.12.2019.Fil.60.02  
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**TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

**RAFIQJON ZARIPOV ERGASHBOY O‘G‘LI**

**MUSTAQILLIK YILLARIDA O‘ZBEKISTONDA TIL SIYOSATI:  
BILINGVIZM VA PLURALINGVIZM**

**10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi**

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD) DISSERTATSIYASI  
AVTOREFERATI**

**Andijon – 2021**

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati  
mundarijasi**

**Contents of dissertation of sciences of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) on  
philological sciences**

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по  
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**Andijon – 2021**

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2020.4.PhD/Fil1484 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Andijon davlat universiteti veb-sahifasi ([www.adu.uz](http://www.adu.uz)) hamda «Ziyonet» Axborot ta'lim portali ([www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz))da joylashtirilgan.

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Dissertatsiya himoyasi Andijon davlat universiteti huzuridagi PhD.03/30.12.2019.Fil.60.02 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2021-yil 27 Dekabr soat 10:00 dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: 170100, O'zbekiston Respublikasi, Andijon shahar, Universitet ko'chasi 129-uy. Telefon/faks: 0 (374) 223 88 30, e-mail: [agsu\\_info@edu.uz](mailto:agsu_info@edu.uz)).

Dissertatsiya bilan Andijon davlat universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (109 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan). (O'zbekiston Respublikasi, Andijon shahar, Universitet ko'chasi 129-uy. Tel.: 0 (374) 223 88 14).

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2021-yil "16" "12" kuni tarqatildi.  
(2021-yil "\_\_\_" "\_\_\_" dagi "\_\_\_" raqamli reestr bayonnomasi).



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## **KIRISH (falsafa doktori (Phd) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)**

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida til hodisalarini boshqa ijtimoiy hodisalar bilan bog'liq holda yorituvchi lingvistik tadqiqotlar XX asr boshlarida Fransiya, Rossiya, Chexiya, AQSh kabi mamlakatlarda vujudga kela boshladi. Tilni ijtimoiy institutlar va jamiyat evolyutsiyasi bilan birga o'rganish, til va jamiyat, lingvistik vaziyat, ijtimoiy va kommunikativ tizim, kommunikativ kompetensiya, lingvistik kod, kodni o'zgartirish, ikkitillilik, ko'ptillilik, til siyosati, adabiy til, milliy tillar, til taraqqiyoti modellari masalalari olimlarning diqqat markazida bo'ldi. Ushbu g'oyalar XX asr boshlarida yetuk tilshunoslar tomonidan ilgari surilib, bu boradagi qarashlar nazariy bayon qilingan. XX asrning 50-yillaridan keyin qayd etilgan jihatlarni o'rganish lingvistikaning asosiy masalalari sifatida e'tirof etilib, yirik tadqiqotlarning vujudga kelishiga zamin bo'ldi. XX asrning ikkinchi yarmida yuqoridagi masalalar yuzasidan qilingan tadqiqotlarda eksperimental tekshirishga o'tish, aniq faktlarni matematik asoslar vositasida tavsiflash, izchillik, ma'lumot to'plashga jiddiy e'tibor berish, faktlarni miqdoriy va statistik tahlil qilish kabi xususiyatlar ustunlik qildi.

XXI asrga kelib til siyosati muammolarini ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy o'rganish dunyo tilshunosligida keng tus oldi. Ijtimoiy hayotda davlat tilidan foydalanish, davlat tilini muhofaza qilish, uning qo'llanishini nazorat qilish hamda "Davlat tili to'g'risida"gi Qonun talablarini buzganlik uchun javobgarlikni ta'minlash masalalarini tartibga solish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda va ushbu maqsadlar yo'lida ko'p mamlakatlarda davlat tili haqida maxsus qonunlar qabul qilinmoqda. Ayrim mamlakatlarda til masalalari Respublika Konstitutsiyasida aks ettirilgan. Ushbu jihatlarda til siyosati muammolarining yanada chuqur tadqiq etilishiga olib kelmoqda. Globallashtirish jarayonida dunyodagi millatlar, xalqlar, jamoalarning muloqotini kuzatish, taraqqiyotning tilga ta'siri, tilning rivojlanishiga ta'siri masalalarini yoritish, svilizatsiya jarayonida olamning lisoniy manzarasi (ko'rinishi), Yer shari aholisi o'rtasida ko'p ishlatilayotgan tillar va ularning keng qo'llanilish omillari, bilingvizm, pluralingvizmning lingvistik xususiyatlarini ilmiy tadqiq etish katta ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekistonning til siyosati, mamlakatdagi lingvistik vaziyat, til siyosati modellari tadqiqi, bilingvizm va multilingvizm hodisalari yuzasidan qator ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Binobarin, barcha ilmiy yo'nalishlar qatorida tilshunoslikda ham "...davlat tilini rivojlantirishga oid ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash, bu sohada xalqaro hamkorlikni amalga oshirish vazifasi" ning belgilanishi o'zbek tilining taraqqiyot modellarini tadqiq etish bilan bog'liq izlanishlar olib borish muhimligini ko'rsatadi. Mamlakatimizda davlat tiliga e'tibor ma'naviyatga bo'lgan e'tiborning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri darajasiga ko'tarildi. Shu boisdan ona tilimizni asrab-avaylash, boyitish, undan amaliy foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish bilan birga o'zbek tilining mustahkam qonuniy himoyasini ishlab chiqish, alifboni isloh etish, o'zbek tili me'yorlarini zamon talablari asosida takomillashtirish kechiktirib bo'lmas masalaga aylandi. Milliy qadriyatlarimiz, madaniy boyliklarimiz bilan birga ma'naviy yuksalishimizda, xalqimiz dunyoqarashining kengayishida ulkan ahamiyatga ega ona tilimizning mustaqillik

yillaridagi taraqqiyoti, respublikamizda olib borilgan til siyosati va bu sohada erishilgan yutuqlar hamda ayrim kamchiliklar, mamlakatimizdagi lisoniy vaziyat, ikkitillilik va ko'ptillilik hodisalarining istiqbol yillaridagi holati, o'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi rivojlanish tendensiyasi, uning strukturasi yuz berayotgan lisoniy o'zgarish singari masalalarni zamonaviy va ilmiy tamoyillar asosida tadqiq etish fanimiz oldida turgan dolzarb vazifalardan.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4997-son "Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to'g'risida"gi, 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi farmonlari; 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son "Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarori, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil 12-dekabrda 984-son "Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti to'g'risidagi Nizomni tasdiqlash haqida", 2020-yil 11-martda 139-son "O'zbek tili va adabiyoti bo'yicha fundamental va amaliy tadqiqotlar samaradorligini yanada oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi.** Dissertatsiya Respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

**Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi.** Tilning ijtimoiy hodisa sifatidagi xususiyati, jamiyat hayotidagi o'rni va taraqqiyoti masalasining turli jihatlari diqqat-e'tiborni hamisha o'ziga tortib kelgan. Bu hol nafaqat lingvistik sohasiga tegishli, balki falsafa, sotsiologiya, psixologiya, etnografiya, siyosatshunoslik va, hatto, kibernetika fanlari uchun ham e'tiborga molikdir. O'tgan asrning 80-yillari, ayniqsa, 90-yillaridan boshlab xalqlarning milliy o'zlikni anglash darajasi kuchayib, til muammolariga, davlat tili masalalariga bag'ishlangan ilmiy ishlarning salmog'i oshdi. Ularda til ijtimoiy hodisa sifatida tadqiq etilib, xususan, o'zbek tili ham turli aspektlarda o'rganildi.

O'zbek tilshunosligida til siyosati, bilingvizm, pluralingvizm masalalariga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlarni M.Mirtojiyev, N.Mahmudov, M.Irisqulov, B.To'ychiboyev, E.Xudoyberdiyev, A.Nurmonov, E.Begmatov, H.Ne'matov, I.Qo'chqortoyev, G.Raximov, B.Karimov, Q.Xonazarov, S.Shermuxamedov, B.Karimov, K.Mira'zamov, J.Tulenov, B.Siddiqov, Z.G'ofurov, A.Abdunabiyev, E.Yusupov, J.Mamashukurov, M.Zokirov, Sh.Usmonova, Z.Ochilova singari tilshunos va faylasuflarimizning ishlarida ko'rishimiz mumkin. Shuningdek, g'arb tilshunos olimlari B.Shlayter, U.Fierman, X.Shiffman, M.Dikkens, I.Baldauflarning

monografiya va maqolalarida O'zbekistondagi til siyosati, o'zbek tilining mustaqillik davridagi rivojlanishi milliy taraqqiyot va millatlararo munosabatlar kontekstida yoritilgan.

Ushbu muammolar jahon tilshunosligida ham atroflicha o'rganilgan. Jumladan, Jan Baudouin de Courtenay, V.M.Jirmunskiy, B.A.Larin, V.M.Alpatov, Y.D.Desheriyev, J.Fishman, Ch.Ferguson, U.Ammon, A.I.Baskakov, E.D.Polivanov, N.F.Yakovlev, A.M.Selishev, V.M.Peshkov, J.P.Yakubinskiy, L.I.Jirkov, D.V.Bubrix, N.N.Poppe, N.K.Dmitriyev, A.M.Suxotin, K.K.Yudaxin, A.A.Leontev, A.E.Suprun, A.R.Luriya, E.M.Vreshchagin, L.S.Vigotskiy, U.Vaynrayx, Y.A.Iluktenko, Y.A.Zemskaya, X.M.Grigorevna, L.V.Shcherba, A.Zaleviskata, M.M.Mixaylov, A.Y.Sorokin, V.N.Teliya kabi olimlarning ishlarida qayd etilgan.

Tilning shakllanishi, taraqqiyoti va xususiyatlariga doir ko'plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan bo'lsa-da, til va jamiyat munosabati muammolarining tahlili va tadqiqiga ehtiyoj mavjud. Ayniqsa, huquqiy davlat qurish jarayonida davlat tilining amal qilish mexanizmlarini tadqiq etish alohida yondashuvni talab qiladi. Davriy matbuotda, ayrim ilmiy maqolalarda davlat tili muammolarining u yoki bu jihatlari tahlil etilsa-da, o'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi rivojlanish muammolari yaxlit tarzda, ijtimoiy, lingvistik tahlil darajasida o'rganilmagan.

**Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi.** Tadqiqot Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq "O'zbek tili sistemaviy tadqiqi" yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** o'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatida shakllanish, amal qilish va rivojlanish yo'llarini, O'zbekistondagi lisoniy vaziyat, bilingvizm va pluralingvizm hodisalarining lingvistik jihatini yoritishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

O'zbekistondagi lisoniy vaziyatni sotsiolingvistik aspektida tekshirish;

mustaqillik davrida O'zbekistondagi til siyosati, alifbo va imlo masalalarining lingvistik xususiyatlarini ochib berish;

o'zbek tili taraqqiyoti yo'lida qabul qilingan qonun hujjatlarini lingvistik tadqiq etish va ularda belgilangan me'yorlarga e'tibor qaratish, til normalari aks etgan hujjatlarda belgilangan majburiyatlarning ijrosi masalalarini kuzatish, e'tiborsiz qoldirilayotgan o'rinlarni aniqlash;

o'zbek tili taraqqiyotiga doir, til siyosati masalalari yoritilgan, bilingvizm va multilingvizm hodisalari tadqiq etilgan, sotsiolingvistik kuzatuvlar amalga oshirilgan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini tahlil etish;

rasmiy va jonli til o'rtasidagi munosabatni sotsiolingvistik baholash;

mamlakatimizdagi ikkitillilik, ko'ptillilik hodisalarini atroflicha tadqiq etgan holda uning jahonda tarqalgan turlari asosida tiplarga ajratish, bilingvizm, pluralingvizmning individual va jamoaviy imkoniyatlarini o'zbek sotsiumi xususiyatlari asosida ochib berish.

**Tadqiqotning obyekti** sifatida O'zbekiston Respublikasi mustaqillik davri til siyosatining lingvistik muammolari, til sathlarining taraqqiyoti, undagi o'zgarish -

yangilanish va eskirishlar, til ichki strukturasi rivojlanishining yangi tendensiyalari olingan.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** o'zbek sotsiumidagi bilingvizm, pluralingvizm hodisalarining sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Tadqiqotda analiz va sintez, umumlashtirish, tasniflash, tavsiflash, qiyosiy tahlil, statistik hamda tizimli yondashuv kabi usullardan foydalanildi.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi:**

globallashtirish sharoitida dunyoning lisoniy qiyofasini aniqlash, jahon tillari holatini o'rganish, tillar haqidagi aniq ma'lumotlarni olish, lingvistik xaritalar tuzish, tillarning o'zaro munosabatini aniqlash, tillarning internet uchun mo'ljallangan versiyalarini shakllantirishda til taraqqiyotini, shu tilda so'zlashuvchilar, yoshlar nutqi, vaziyat, real holatlar bilan uyg'unlashtirish zarurati lingvistik asoslar bilan dalillangan;

globallashtirish va svilizatsiya jarayonida o'zbek tili o'z mavqeyini ilmiy, qonuniy mustahkamlab, yangicha mezonlar asosida taraqqiy etayotganligi lingvistik asoslanib, til siyosatining tolerantlik, inson manfaatlarini ustuvorligi, milliy mezonlar va huquqiy asosga ega modeldagi ko'rinishda shakllanayotganligi dalillangan;

mukammal bo'lmagan alifboni qo'llashning millat hayotidagi savodxonlik, imlo muammolari bilan bog'liq til me'yorsizligi kabi salbiy oqibatlarini asoslanib, imlo me'yorlarini takomillashtirishning lingvistik, grafik, orfografik va punktuatsion zarurati ochib berilgan;

bilingv, pluralingvlarning jamiyatdagi individual afzalliklari kognitiv rivojlanish, til bilimi, kommunikativ kompetensiya, akademik ko'rsatkichlar, ijtimoiy-madaniy, iqtisodiy manfaatlarida ekani, jamoaviy ustunligi esa ijtimoiy-madaniy muvofiqlashtirish, rivojlanish va umumijtimoiy o'sishda ko'rinishi asoslangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

yangi davr svilizatsiyasi va uning dunyo lisoniy qiyofasiga ta'siri, O'zbekistondagi lisoniy vaziyatning o'rganilganlik darajasi va shu jihatdan yuzaga kelayotgan sotsiolingvistik muammolar yoritilgan;

O'zbekistonda yangi til siyosatining shakllanish omillari sotsiolingvistik aspektida dalillangan;

"Davlat tili to'g'risida"gi Qonunning qabul qilinishi, ahamiyati va takomillashtirilish zarurati ochib berilgan, mustaqillik davrida O'zbekistondagi alifbo va imlo masalalari, uning sotsiolingvistik muammolari va ularning yechimlari asoslangan;

jahon tilshunosligida bilingvizm, pluralingvizm hodisalarining tadqiqi hamda mustaqillik yillarida ularning O'zbekistonda tarqalishi va o'rganilishi yuzasidan kuzatuvlar olib borilgan, bilingvizm, multilingvizmning madaniyatlararo muloqotdagi ahamiyati ochib berilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchligi** tahlilga tortilgan materiallar o'zbek adabiy tili tabiati va O'zbekistondagi lisoniy vaziyatdan kelib chiqqan holda xulosalar qilish imkonini berganligi, ularning asosligi, metodologik mukammalligi, qo'yilgan



masalalarning aniqligi, til siyosatida va bilingvizm, pluralingvizm hodisalarini ochib berishda amalda isbotlangan manbalarga tayanilganligi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati O'zbekistonda til siyosatining zamonaviy modellarini shakllantirishda, o'zbek tili taraqqiyotining innovatsion strategiyalarini yaratishning nazariy asoslarini ishlab chiqishda, sotsiolingvistika yo'nalishida tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirishda ilmiy-nazariy manba sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati amaliy filologiya bo'limlari: sotsiolingvistika, lingvodidaktika, lingvokulturologiyaning fan sifatida o'qitilish jarayonida dastur, reja tuzish hamda mavzularni bayon etishda manba vazifasini o'tashi bilan izohlanib, falsafa, tarix, sotsiologiya, siyosatshunoslik sohalarida "O'zbek tili taraqqiyotining tarixiy xususiyatlari", "Davlat tilining davlat va jamiyat qurilishidagi o'rni" va shu kabi mavzularda o'qitilishi, davlat va jamiyat qurilishi muammolari bilan shug'ullanadigan mutaxassislarga tavsiya etilishi, bilingvlar nutqini kuzatishda, ikkitillilik va ko'ptillilik hodisasini yoritishda foydalanish, ushbu hodisalar tadqiqi jarayonida, turli tahliliy va nazariy tadqiqotlarda qo'llanishi mumkin.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekistonda til siyosati: bilingvizm va pluralingvizm tadqiqi yuzasidan erishilgan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

O'zbekistonda til siyosatining zamonaviy modellarining shakllantirilishi va o'zbek tili taraqqiyotining innovatsion strategiyalarini yaratishning nazariy asoslari ishlab chiqilishi yuzasidagi xulosalardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti faoliyatida tegishli me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar loyihalarini ishlab chiqishda samarali foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamentining 2020-yil 4-dekabrda №30-15-08-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-6084-son, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-5850-son Farmonlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil 12-dekabrda "Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti to'g'risidagi Nizomni tasdiqlash haqida"gi 984-son, 2020-yil 11-martda "O'zbek tili va adabiyoti bo'yicha fundamental va amaliy tadqiqotlar samaradorligini yanada oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 139-son qarorlarida belgilangan masalalarning ijrosi ta'minlangan.

Respublikamizdagi lisoniy vaziyatning sotsiolingvistik o'rganilishi; O'zbekistonda yangi til siyosatining shakllanishi; "Davlat tili to'g'risida"gi Qonunning qabul qilinishi, ahamiyati va takomillashtirilishi yuzasidagi xulosalarda qo'llangan atamalardan 2017-2018-yillarda amalga oshirilgan OT-A1-018 "O'zbek tili va uning tarjimai bilan bog'liq elektron va bank-moliya terminlarining ko'p tilli lug'atlarini yaratish" mavzusidagi fundamental tadqiqot loyahasida foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligining 2020-yil 15-dekabrda №89-

03-5283-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ushbu terminlar lug'atning boyitilishiga va qiymatining oshishiga xizmat qilgan.

O'zbek tili taraqqiyoti, o'zbek tilining davlat tili maqomiga ega bo'lishi, davlat tilining millat hayotida tutgan o'rni, til siyosati va o'zbek tilining ilmiy tadqiqiga doir xulosalardan 5221000 - Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish (o'zbek tili) bakalavr ta'lim yo'nalishi talabalari uchun yozilgan, 2018-yilda "Tafakkur bo'stoni" nashriyotida nashr qilingan, Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi tomonidan darslik sifatida tavsiya etilgan "Hozirgi o'zbek tili" darsligida foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligining 2020-yil 15-dekabrda №89-03-5283-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada til va nutqning o'zaro munosabatga kirishuvi milliy mezonlar asosida yoritilgan, zamonaviy modellar bilan taraqqiy etayotgan o'zbek tili, uning birliklarining til va nutq munosabatidagi ahamiyati manbada keltirilgan faktlar asosida ochib berilgan.

O'zbek tilini rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'llari, milliy tilimizga bo'lgan e'tiborning kuchaytirilish omillari, til taraqqiyotining sivilizatsiya jarayonidagi yangicha modellarini shakllantirish tamoyillari, respublikamizda kompyuter lingvistikasini taraqqiy ettirish zarurati yuzasidagi xulosa va qarashlardan bajarilishi 2018-2020-yillarga mo'ljallangan BV-Atex-2018-(143) raqamli "Ko'zi ojiz shaxslar uchun kompyuter texnikasidan foydalanish, matnlarni o'qish va yozish imkonini beruvchi o'zbek tiliga asoslangan gapiruvchi dasturiy ta'minot va ovoz sintezatorini ishlab chiqish" mavzusidagi amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanildi. (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2021-yil 7-sentyabrdagi №04/1-1488-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, o'zbek tilining rivojida, milliy tilimizga bo'lgan e'tiborni kuchaytirishda, til taraqqiyotining sivilizatsiya jarayonidagi yangicha modellarining shakllantirilishida respublikamizda kompyuter lingvistikasining rivojlanishi, nutqni matnga, matni nutqqa aylantiruvchi dasturlarning yaratilishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi asoslab berildi.

Sivilizatsiya jarayonida olamning lisoniy manzarasi, o'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomining berilishi, globallashuv jarayonida o'zbek tilini rivojlantirish tamoyillari yuzasidagi xulosalardan 2020-yil 21-oktyabr kuni "O'zbekiston 24" radiokanali orqali efirga uzatilgan "21-oktyabr – O'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilgan kun" eshittirishining bayram sonida manba sifatida foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston 24" teleradiokanali" davlat unitar korxonasi 2020-yil 11-dekabrda №01-09-550-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada globalizatsiya jarayonida tillarning rivoji, taraqqiyotning tilga ta'siri, tilning rivojlanishga ta'siri, sivilizatsiya jarayonida olamning lisoniy manzarasi, globallashuv jarayonida o'zbek tilini rivojlantirish masalalari haqidagi ma'lumotlar jamoatchilikka yetkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Tadqiqot natijalari 6 ta xalqaro, 4 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida aprobatsiyadan o'tgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 15 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining

asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 5 ta maqola, ulardan 2 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 150 sahifani tashkil etadi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Tadqiqotning Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, natijalarni amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar hamda dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning "**O'zbekistondagi lisoniy vaziyat va uning sotsiolingvistik o'rganilish muammolari**" deb nomlanuvchi birinchi bobida svilizatsiya va uning dunyo lisoniy qiyofasiga ta'siri, jahon tillarining bugungi globallashuv jarayonidagi holati, olamning lisoniy manzarasida o'zbek tilining qiyofasi, mustaqillik arafasida O'zbekistondagi lisoniy vaziyat va til muammolari, o'zbek jamoatchiligining til erkinligi yo'lidagi harakatlari, O'zbekistondagi lisoniy vaziyatning sotsiolingvistik o'rganilganlik darajasi va shu jihatdan yuzaga kelayotgan muammolar o'rganilgan. Bobning "Yangi davr svilizatsiyasi va uning dunyo lisoniy qiyofasiga ta'siri" deb nomlangan birinchi bo'limida dunyodagi millatlar, xalqlar, jamoalarning o'zaro muloqoti, globallashuv jarayonida tillarning rivoji, taraqqiyotning tilga ta'siri, tilning rivojlanishga ta'siri, svilizatsiya jarayonida olamning lisoniy manzarasi, Yer yuzida mavjud tillar va ularning holati, Yer shari aholisi o'rtasida keng qo'llanayotgan tillar, bu tillarning keng qo'llanilishiga ta'sir etayotgan omillar, texnika tili sifatida qaralayotgan tillar, tillarning taraqqiyoti yoki inqiroziga ta'sir ko'rsatayotgan zamonaviy omillar, tillarning taraqqiyot modellari, mamlakatlarda olib borilayotgan til siyosati, olamning lisoniy manzarasida o'zbek tilining qiyofasi masalalari tahlil qilingan.

XXI asrda dunyoning ijtimoiy-kommunikativ voqeligida tillarning mavqeyini o'rganish, zamonaviy svilizatsiya tendensiyalari tarkibini hisobga olgan holda diskursiv amaliyotlar va lingvistik hodisalarning ijtimoiy-gumanitar tomonini tahlil qilish dolzarb masalalar sirasida e'tirof etila boshlandi. Zamonaviy globallashgan dunyoda til hodisalarini ijtimoiy-siyosiy o'zgarishlar va ular bilan hamohang ravishda yuzaga keladigan muammolar bilan birga o'rganish ko'p jihatdan turli munosabatlarni o'rnatish, til va kommunikatsion xususiyatlarni belgilashga yordam beradi.

Ayni vaqtda dunyoda yetti mingga yaqin til borligi rasmiy manbalarda qayd qilingan. Hozirda ushbu tillarning faqatgina 50 dan ziyodrog'i faol qo'llaniladi. Qolganlaridan esa ma'lum hududdagi kichik etnik guruhlar, jamoalar foydalanadi. YUNESKO xalqaro tashkilotining ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, hozirda dunyoda 6 912 ta tirik til mavjud, ammo ularning katta qismi yo'qolish arafasida. Shu davrga qadar 516 ta til dunyo tillari qatoridan chiqib ketgan. Shuningdek, 2 500 dan ortiq til yo'q bo'lish xavfi ostida turgan til sanaladi .

Uchinchi ming yillikning boshlanishi bilan tadqiqotchilar, tahlilchilar hamda sotsiologlar dunyo miqyosida tillarni kelgusida nimalar kutayotganligi, holati, ishlashi, qamrovi haqidagi bashoratlarni, ko'plab farazlarni taqdim eta boshladilar. D. Kibbi ta'kidlaganidek: "Ikkita strategiya zamonaviy tadqiqotchilar orasida juda mashhur. Ulardan biri "erkin bozor" nazariyasini aks ettiradi. Bu tendensiyada davlat tuzilmalarining asosiy tillari xalqaro aloqalarda "bozor ulushi"ga intilishi hisobga olinadi, boshqasi - "atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish" deb ataladigan nazariya, ozchiliklarning tillarini himoya qilishga qaratilgan".

Dunyoda tillarni real vaziyatda tadqiq etish va ularning holati haqida xulosalar berishda sotsiolingvistik izlanishlarni ko'paytirish va amaliy tadqiqotlarga keng e'tibor qaratish lozim. Ma'lum bir tilning globalizatsiya jarayonida qay yo'sinda taraqqiy etayotganligini aniqlash uchun ushbu tilda so'zlashuvchilarning nutqiy faoliyatlari hamda zamonaviy o'zgarishlarning millatning tafakkuriga ta'siri va bu o'zgarishlar jarayonining tilda aks etishi masalalarini aniqlash til tadqiqida ilmiy o'zgarishlarga yo'l ochadi. Qayd etilgan jihatlar asosida olamning lisoniy manzarasidagi tillarning nufuzini o'rganish muhim. Xususan, keltirilgan mezonlar asosida o'zbek tili tadqiqotda o'rganildi va globallashtirish jarayonida o'zbek tili taraqqiyoti yuksalib borayotganligi asoslab berildi. O'zbek tili 0,7 foiz jahon aholisining so'zlashuv tili hisoblanib, hozirda ushbu tilda 50 millionga yaqin aholi muloqot qiladi. O'zbekistonning 80 % aholisi o'zbek tilini ona tili deb bilsa, mamlakat tashqarisida, O'rta Osiyo davlatlari hududida hamda jahonning turli mintaqalarida ushbu tilda muloqot qiluvchi ko'plab etnik guruhlar istiqomat qiladi. Shuningdek, o'zbek tili Afg'onistonning rasmiy tillaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Bobning "Mustaqillik arafasida O'zbekistondagi lisoniy vaziyat" nomli ikkinchi bo'limida mustaqillik arafasida O'zbekistondagi lisoniy vaziyat va til muammolari, istiqoldan avvalgi yillardagi o'zbek tilining holati, tilga bo'lgan e'tiborning o'zgarib borish omillari, istiqolol arafasida til siyosati, o'zbek jamoatchiligining til erkinligi yo'lidagi harakatlari tahlilga tortilgan.

1985-yildan so'ng jamoatchilik munosabatidagi o'zgarishlar sotsiolingvistik muammolarni yangicha tadqiq usulida tekshirishni talab qildi va qarashlarning o'zgarishiga ta'sir etdi. Ayniqsa, 1987-1988-yillarda tadqiqotchilar obyektiv tahlil qilishda ma'lum bir moyillikni boshdan kechirdilar. 1989-1990-yillarda Respublika va mintaqalarda taraqqiyot yanada yuksaldi, sotsiolog olimlarning o'rnini, asosan, havaskorlar (yozuvchilar, publitsistlar va siyosatchilar) egallashgan.

"Bolsheviklar"ning 74 yil davomida birlashtirilgan va o'zgarmas milliy til siyosati ushbu davrga kelib qayta ko'rib chiqilish zaruratiga ega edi. 1991-yildan keyin vaziyat yanada keskin tus oldi. Oldingi yillardagi masalalar haligacha yechilmagan, bu davrga kelib esa yangi muammolar yuzaga chiqqan edi. Ushbu davrga kelib ittifoq tarkibidan mustaqil bo'lib chiqqan davlatlar adabiy me'yor va yozuv masalalarida ham o'z siyosatini yuritmoqda edilar. Tabiiyki, bu holatda markaz tomonidan rus tilining mavqeyini saqlab qolishga qaratilgan harakatlar olib borildi. Ammo ittifoq tarkibida ko'pmillatlilik va ko'ptillilik muhiti bo'lganligi uchun yagona til siyosatini yuritish qiyinchilik tug'dirgan. 20-yillarda sobiq Ittifoq xalqlari tillaridan bir nechtasi rivojlangan adabiy me'yor va yozuvga ega edi. T.M. Garipov va A.N.

Garkavets , L.M. Zak va M.I. Isaevning tadqiqotlarida ushbu masala yuzasidagi holatlar yoritilgan.

Shu tariqa federatsiya tarkibidagi tillar turli xil ko'rinishlarda rivojlanib bordi va mustaqillik yo'liga chiqqan mamlakatlar o'z til siyosatlarini yurita boshladilar. Tilni tadqiq etish turli tomondan atroflicha olib borila boshladi. Ayniqsa, jamoatchilik harakatlari til masalasida ilm bilan integratsiyalashdi hamda bu qator ijobiy natijalarga erishilishida muhim rol o'ynadi. Tilshunoslarning jiddiy harakatlarini ham qayd etish lozim. J. Edvard til masalalariga to'xtalib shunday fikr bildirgan edi: "Tilni rejalashtirish - birinchi navbatda, sotsiologik vazifa, unda tilshunoslarning roli muhim, ammo bu juda ehtiyotkorlikni talab qiladi" . O'zbek tilining taraqqiyotida, yuqoridagi mulohazada qayd etilganidek, tilshunoslarning harakatlari va sotsiologik vaziyat alohida rol o'ynadi.

Bobning "O'zbekistondagi lisoniy vaziyatni sotsiolingvistik o'rganish muammolari" deb nomlangan uchinchi bo'limida istiqol davrida O'zbekistondagi lisoniy vaziyat, uning sotsiolingvistik o'rganilganlik darajasi, bu borada yuzaga kelayotgan muammolar, mustaqillik yillarida mamlakat lisoniy manzarasidagi o'zgarishlar, o'zbek tili va yurtimizda mavjud tillarning O'zbekiston lisoniy qiyofasidagi o'rni hamda ahamiyati ochib berilgan.

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda 130 dan ortiq millat va elat istiqomat qilishi manbalarda qayd etilgan. Bularning necha foizi qaysi tilda so'zlashishi borasida turli statistik ma'lumotlar beriladi. Tadqiqotimiz jarayonida ushbu masalaga oydinlik kiritishga harakat qildik. Respublikamizda hozirgi kunda 139 ta milliy-madaniy markaz o'z faoliyatini olib bormoqda, ular tarkibidagi millatlardan 15-20 foizining tili o'zaro farqlanadi. Qolganlari lahja, sheva nuqtayi nazaridan bir-biriga yaqin bo'lgan tillardan foydalanuvchi millatlarning tillaridir. Ammo istiqomat qiluvchi millatlar madaniyat, dunyoqarash, urf-odat jihatdan ancha yaqinlashib ketgan, ayrim o'rinlarda farqli jihatlar ham ko'zga tashlanadi. Mamlakatimizda o'zbek millati bilan bir tan-u bir jon bo'lib yashab kelayotgan millatlar sirasiga tojik, rus, qozoq, qirg'iz, turkman, turk, uyg'ur, tatar singari millatlar kiradi.

O'zbekistonning lingvistik muhiti keng, unda bir necha til alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Quyida O'zbekistonda eng ko'p istiqomat qiluvchi millatlar tilidan ayrimlarining mamlakatimizning lisoniy vaziyatida tutgan o'rniga e'tibor qaratamiz. Ana shunday millatlardan biri - qirg'iz millati. Ushbu millat o'zbeklar bilan birga qadim davrlardan beri yonma-yon istiqomat qilib kelmoqda. Ikki xalqning tillari ham o'zaro yaqinlik kasb etadi. "Yurtimizda 271 mingdan ortiq qirg'iz yashaydi. Ushbu millat vakillari respublikamizning Andijon, Jizzax, Sirdaryo, Namangan, Farg'ona viloyatlarida istiqomat qilib kelishmoqda" .

Mamlakatimizning lisoniy qiyofasida turkman millati tili ham alohida ahamiyatga ega. "Hozirda yurtimizda 200 mingga yaqin turkman istiqomat qiladi".

"Bugungi kunda O'zbekistonda o'zbeklar bilan 1,5 milliondan ortiq tojik yashaydi. Ushbu millat vakillari respublikamizning Qashqadaryo, Surxondaryo, Samarqand, Navoiy, Buxoro, Namangan, Toshkent, Farg'ona viloyatlarida istiqomat qilib kelishmoqda".

O'zbekistonda qozoq tili ham keng tarqalgan. "Hozirgi kunda O'zbekistonda 800 mingdan ortiq qozoq istiqomat qiladi. Bu qozoq etnosining Qozog'iston tashqarisida, MDH mamlakatlarida yashaydigan eng yirik qismidir" . Respublikamizning Qoraqalpog'iston, Buxoro, Jizzax, Navoiy, Xorazm, Sirdaryo va Toshkent viloyatlarida ushbu millat vakillari yashab kelmoqda. Aytish mumkinki, yuqorida keltirilgan millatlar tili mamlakatimizning lisoniy tarkibida katta ulushga ega.

Tadqiqotning ikkinchi bobi "**Mustaqillik davrida O'zbekistonda til siyosati, alifbo va imlo masalalari**" deb nomlangan. Bobning "O'zbekistonda yangi til siyosatining shakllanishi" sarlavhali birinchi bo'limida O'zbekistonda yangi til siyosatining shakllanish omillari, istiqlol davri til siyosati, til siyosatidagi muammolar, til siyosatining zamonaviy taraqqiyot modellari, Respublikada til taraqqiyoti yo'lida qabul qilinayotgan me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar, ularning ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati tahlil etilgan.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili to'g'risida"gi Qonuni 30 moddadan iborat, unga "millatlararo til" tushunchasi kiritilgan va bu rolni rus tili bajarishi aks ettirilgan edi. Shuningdek, ushbu qonunning 1-moddasida: "O'zbekiston Respublikasining davlat tili o'zbek tilidir" , deb belgilab qo'yilgan bo'lsa-da, keyingi o'rinlarda mamlakatda o'zbek tili bilan bir qatorda rus tili ham bir maqomda qo'llanishi mumkin ekanligi qayd etilgan edi. Istiqlol qo'lga kiritilgach, yillar davomida ushbu qonun amalda bo'lib keldi. Davlat ishlarida ikki til teng maqomda qo'llandi. Keyinchalik, o'zbek tilining nufuzini ko'tarish ehtiyoji yuzaga keldi. Buning natijasida 1995-yil 21-dekabrda ushbu qonun yangi tahrirda zamon talablari asosida tahrirlanib, qayta qabul qilindi. Yangi tahrirdagi O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonuni 24 moddadan iborat bo'ldi.

Mamlakatimizda til taraqqiyoti bilan bog'liq amaliy harakatlar bir damga ham susaymadi. 2019-yil 21-oktyabrda ona tilimiz taraqqiyoti yo'lidagi eng muhim tarixiy hodisalardan biri ro'y berdi, ya'ni O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" gi Farmoni imzolandi. Ushbu Farmon bilan bo'g'liq ravishda, 2019-yil 12-dekabrda O'zR VMsining "Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti to'g'risidagi" Nizomni tasdiqlash haqida" gi qarori, 2020-yil 29-yanvarda "O'zR VMsining "O'zR VM huzuridagi atamalar komissiyasining faoliyatini tashkil qilish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" gi Qarori qabul qilinib, endilikda, O'zR VM qoshida O'zbekiston Respublikasining Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti hamda O'zR VM huzuridagi atamalar komissiyasi faoliyati yo'lga qo'yildi.

Bobning "Davlat tili to'g'risida"gi Qonunning qabul qilinishi, ahamiyati va takomillashtirilish zarurati" nomli bo'limida O'zbek tilining rasmiy til maqomiga erishishi va buning o'zbek davlatchiligini belgilashdagi roli, Davlat tili haqidagi qonunning qabul qilinishi, ushbu qonunning ahamiyati, xalqimiz hayotida tutgan o'rni, Davlat tili haqidagi qonunning takomillashtirilish zarurati tadqiq etilgan.

Ma'lumki, mamlakatimizda "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonun birinchi bor 1989-yil ("Davlat tili to'g'risida") qabul qilingan va undagi moddalar o'sha davr muhitidan kelib chiqib tuzilgan. Istiqlol yillarida, ya'ni 1995-yil ushbu Qonun yangidan tahrir

qilindi va uning moddalarida, o'zbek tiliga - mustaqil O'zbekistonning rasmiy tili sifatida qaralib, kuzatuv va tajribalar asosida yanada takomillashtirildi. Quyida "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonunning ikkala tahririga to'xtalamiz va to'ldirilgan o'rinlarning ayrimlariga e'tibor qaratamiz.

1989-yil qabul qilingan O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili to'g'risida"gi Qonuni 30 moddadan iborat, unda o'zbek tilining rasmiy maqomi belgilangan. Ammo Qonun moddalarida o'zbek tili mavqeyi mamlakatdagi boshqa tillardan oshirilmasligi ko'rinar edi. Shuningdek, millatlararo til sifatida rus tili tanlanishi ham aniq belgilab berilgan. 1995-yil yangi tahrirda qabul qilingan "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonunda ushbu masalalar bartaraf etilgan va belgilangan me'yorlar yaxlitlangan, moddalar soni qisqartirilib 24 moddaga tushirilgan.

1989- va 1995-yillarda qabul qilingan Qonunlar moddalarining qiyosiy tahliliga ko'ra 1995-yilgi tahrirda qator o'zgarishlar mavjudligi kuzatiladi. Jumladan, Qonunning 1-moddasi 5 banddan 1 bandgacha tushirilib, yaxlit me'yor aniq belgilangan. Qonun hujjatining boshqa bandlari ham qayta ishlanib, o'zbek tilining huquqiy me'yorlari oldingisiga qaraganda aniqroq, boshqa tillarning ta'siridan xoli holda belgilangan. Ushbu tahrirga ham keyingi yillarda boshqa qonun va qarorlarga bog'liq ravishda o'zgartirish va qo'shimchalar kiritilib kelindi.

Bobning "**Mustaqillik davrida O'zbekistonda alifbo va imlo masalalari: muammolar va yechimlar**" deb nomlangan uchinchi bo'limida o'zbek-lotin alifbosini isloh etish zarurati, o'zbek tili imlo me'yorlarini takomillashtirish masalalari, o'zbek-lotin alifbosi va imlo qoidalaridagi muammolar hamda bu boradagi yechimlar muhokama etilgan.

Mustaqillikning ilk yillarida yurtimizda amalda kirill alifbosidan foydalanilar edi. Keyinroq lotin yozuviga o'tish masalasi kun tartibiga qo'yildi. Buning qator sabablari mavjud edi. Jumladan, o'zbek tilining imkoniyatlari kirill alifbosidan ko'ra lotin yozuviga to'laroq, kengroq ifodalanishga ega. Shunday qilib, mamlakatimizda 1993-yil 2-sentabrda "Lotin yozuviga asoslangan o'zbek alifbosini joriy etish to'g'risida" O'zbekiston Respublikasining Qonuni qabul qilindi. Unga ko'ra, yurtimizda lotin alifbosida faoliyat olib borish belgilangan edi.

O'zR Oliy Majlisi Qarori bilan 1995-yil 6-mayda O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Lotin yozuviga asoslangan o'zbek alifbosini joriy etish to'g'risida"gi Qonuniga o'zgartirishlar kiritish haqida" O'zbekiston Respublikasining Qonuni e'lon qilinib, unga muvofiq ayrim bandlarga o'zgartirish va qo'shimchalar kiritilgan.

1995-yil xuddi shu sanada O'zR Oliy Majlisining "Lotin yozuviga asoslangan o'zbek alifbosini joriy etish to'g'risida"gi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qonunini amalga kiritish tartibi haqidagi O'zR Oliy Majlisi Qaroriga o'zgartirishlar kiritish to'g'risida" gi Qarori e'lon qilindi. Unga ko'ra, oldingi nashrdagi ayrim bandlarga o'zgartirish va qo'shimchalar kiritildi. Shuningdek, "Lotin yozuviga asoslangan o'zbek alifbosini joriy etish to'g'risida"gi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qonunini amalga kiritish tartibi haqida"gi O'zR OK Qarorining 3-bandida: "1995-yil davomida o'zbek orfografiyasining yangi qoidalarini ishlab chiqsin va O'zR VM muhokamasiga taqdim etsin" , - deb belgilab qo'yilgan edi. Shunga muvofiq, 1995-yil 24-avgustda O'zR

VMning "O'zbek tilining asosiy imlo qoidalarini tasdiqlash haqida"gi Qarori e'lon qilindi. Unga ko'ra, o'zbek tilining asosiy imlo qoidalari tasdiqlandi.

Lotin yozuvini takomillashtirishga qaratilgan ishlar 1993-yildan 1996-yilga qadar jadal sur'atda davom etdi. Keyinchalik, o'zbek-lotin alifbosida muammolar yuzaga chiqdi. Lotin yozuviga asoslangan o'zbek alifbosi yuzasidan filologiya fanlari doktori, professor Sh.Sirojiddinov shunday fikrlarni bildirgan edi: "Kishilarning yozma savodxonligi darajasini oshirishda alifboning mukammal bo'lishi juda katta ahamiyatga ega. Nazarimda, bugungi kunda mazkur alifboni yanada mukammallashtirish davr talabiga aylandi. Bu alifbodagi ayrim ziddiyatli holatlar bilan bog'liq" .

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi "Mustaqillik davrida O'zbekistonda bilingvizm va pluralingvizm" deb nomlangan. Bobning "Jahon tilshunosligida bilingvizm, pluralingvizm hodisalarining tadqiqi hamda mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekistonda tarqalishi va o'rganilishi" nomli birinchi bo'limida bilingvizm, pluralingvizm hodisalari va ularning jahon tilshunosligidagi tadqiqi, tipologik xususiyatlari va turlari, ikkitillilik va ko'ptillilikning O'zbekistonda tarqalganlik darajasi, mustaqillik yillaridagi holati, mamlakatimizdagi bilingvizm, multilingvizm hodisalarining o'rganilishi, Respublikamizda tarqalgan turlari, muammolari tadqiq etilgan.

Mamlakatimiz lisoniy manzarasida tillar xilma-xilligi kuzatiladi. O'zbekistonning 80% aholisi o'zbek tilini ona tili deb bilsa-da, multilingvlar soni oshib bormoqda. Ular o'zlashtirilgan tillarning birinchisida yaxshiroq fikrlashsa, ikkinchisida yaxshiroq yozadilar. Yoki aksincha. Bunday holatni yurtimizdagi tojik millatiga mansub kishilarda yoki shu kabi millat vakillarida kuzatishimiz mumkin. Ular ko'pincha ona tillarida yaxshiroq fikrlasalar-da, yozma nutqda o'zbek tilini ko'proq qo'llaydilar. Yurtimizda til muhiti turlicha bo'lgan oilalar ko'paymoqda. Misol uchun, Toshkent shahrida yashovchi oilalarning ayrimlarida ko'ptillilik muhiti mavjud. Ota o'z ish faoliyatini rus tilida olib boradi va shu tilda muloqot qilishni afzal ko'radi, ona o'zbek tilida gapiradi, farzand ingliz tilida muloqot qilishni istaydi va shu tilda faoliyat olib boruvchi oliy o'quv yurtida tahsil oladi. Ushbu sharoitda oilada ko'ptillilik muhiti hukmronlik qiladi.

Qator tadqiqotchilarning ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, dunyoda monolingvlarga nisbatan bilingvlar soni ko'proq. Yer sharining 70% aholisi u yoki bu darajada ikki va undan ortiq tillarni biladi (multilingvizm) va bu holat, ayniqsa, turli millatlar yonma-yon yashaydigan hududlar uchun xos. Yer yuzidagi mamlakatlarning to'rtidan bir qismi o'z hududida rasmiy ravishda ikki tilni qabul qilgan. Faqatgina oltita davlat uch va undan ko'p tilni rasmiy ravishda qabul qilgan, vaholanki, ko'p mamlakatlarda birga, yonma-yon mavjud tillar soni ko'p. Aholi multilingvizmi - doimiy bo'lmagan kategoriya. Ayrim mamlakatlarda bilingvlar soni ortib, boshqalarida esa qisqarib bormoqda.

Mashhur lingvist E.Y. Protasov: "Bugungi kunda zamonaviy jamiyatning ikkitilliligi emas, balki multilingvizm (ko'ptillilik)i haqida gapirish to'g'riroq" , - deb hisoblaydi. "Ko'ptillilikni baholash juda murakkab. Uning namoyon bo'lishi, hattoki, bir kishida ham turlicha, jamiyatda esa bir vaqtning o'zida bir necha tillarning,



multilingvizm manbalarining turli-tuman konfiguratsiya (ko'rinish)larini uchratish mumkin".

Bobning "O'zbek sotsiumida bilingvizm, multilingvizmning madaniyatlararo muloqotdagi ahamiyati" deb nomlangan ikkinchi qismida bilingvizm, multilingvizmning madaniyatlararo muloqotdagi ahamiyati, o'zbek sotsiumining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, o'zbek sotsiumida ikkitillilik va ko'ptillilik, madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiyalarda bilingvizm, pluralingvizmning afzalliklari va muammolari tadqiq etilgan.

Zamonaviy jamiyatda bir necha tillarda so'zlasha oluvchi kishilar soni ortib bormoqda. Bu esa jamiyatda tillar xilma-xilligini vujudga keltirib, ko'ptillilik muhitining yuzaga kelishini ta'minlamoqda. Ko'plab mamlakatlarda etnik tarkib, milliy tafovutlar, madaniy farqlar uchraydi. Bu sharoitda, tabiiyki, til xilma-xilligi ham yuzaga chiqadi. Bunday vaziyatlarda jamiyatda multilingvlar soni oshib, madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiyalarning amalga oshishini ta'minlaydilar. Til va madaniy xilma-xillik mavjud jamiyatlarda pluralistik muhitni shakllantirish bilan bog'liq muammolar mavjudligi tadqiqotchilar tomonidan yoritilgan. Biroq global miqyosda ko'p tilli bo'lishning ustunliklari, afzalliklari va imkoniyatlari yuqori. Bilingvlar, multilingvlar individual o'sishi bilan birga milliy rivojlanishda ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etishlari ko'plab yirik jamiyatlarning taraqqiy topish jarayonlarida ko'zga tashlangan.

O'zbekistonda bilingvizmning turli til oilalariga mansub o'zbek-tojik, o'zbek-rus, o'zbek-arab tillari orasida hamda bir til oilasiga kiruvchi o'zbek-qozoq, o'zbek-qirg'iz, o'zbek-turkman, o'zbek-qoraqalpoq va boshqa tillar o'rtasidagi holatlari avvaldan mavjud bo'lgan bo'lsa, mustaqillik yillarida bilingvizmning yuqorida qayd etilgan tillar o'rtasidagi holatlari avvalgi vaziyatlarga qaraganda salmog'i oshish bilan birga, o'zbek-ingliz, o'zbek-fransuz, o'zbek-xitoy, o'zbek-koreys va boshqa tillar o'rtasida ham ikkitillilik munosabatlari shakllandi.

Mamlakatimizda multilingvizmning o'zbek-rus-ingliz, o'zbek-tojik-rus, o'zbek-tojik-ingliz, o'zbek-qoraqalpoq-rus, o'zbek-qoraqalpoq-ingliz, o'zbek-qirg'iz-rus, o'zbek-qozoq-rus va boshqa tillar orasidagi holatlari keng tarqalmoqda.

O'zbekistonda asosiy ikkitillilik va ko'ptillilik muhitini shakllantirayotgan tillar: o'zbek tili, rus tili, ingliz tili, tojik tili. Mamlakatimizda tarqalgan boshqa tillar yuqorida qayd etilgan tillarning bilingvizm, multilingvizmni yuzaga keltirishdagi maqomidan yuqori emas.

Bobning "Mustaqillik davrida O'zbekistonda bilingvizm, pluralingvizmning kengayishi va sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlari" nomli uchinchi bo'limida mustaqillik davrida O'zbekistonda bilingvizm, pluralingvizmning kengayishi, ikkitillilik va ko'ptillilikning tarixan yuzaga kelish omillari, O'zbekistondagi lisoniy vaziyat, ikkitillilik va ko'ptillilik hodisalarining hozirgi holati tadqiq etilib, sotsiolingvistik tahlili amalga oshirildi.

Ko'ptillilik barcha davrlarda rivojlangan, iqtisodiy-madaniy taraqqiy etgan jamiyatning muhim belgilaridan biridir. "Bu jihatdan o'zbek xalqi faxrlansa arziydi. Juda qadimgi davrlarda o'zbek xalqining ota-bobolari xitoy, koreys, mo'g'ul, tungus xalqlari bilan yaqin aloqada bo'lib, ko'ptillilik sharoitida yashab kelgan (O'rxun

obidalarida, jumladan, To'nyuquq bitiktoshida, turk-xitoy ikkitilliligi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan). Ko'z ilg'amas uzoq davrlardan beri o'zbeklar eroniy tillar bilan yonma-yon, ikki tilli sharoitda yashab kelmoqda".

VII-VIII asrlarda Markaziy Osiyoda arab va o'zbek tillari orasidagi lingvistik va ekstralingvistik ta'sirlar natijasida zullisonaynlik hodisasi shakllandi. Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari tillariga, xususan, o'zbek tiliga arab tilining kuchli ta'siri XIV-XV asrlarga qadar yaqqol sezildi. Buning oqibatida o'zbek tilining strukturasi, leksik qatlamida va boshqa xususiyatlarida o'zgarishlar sodir bo'ldi. Keyinchalik, arab mustamlakachiligining barham topishi natijasida fors-tojik tilining ta'siri sezilarli darajada oshdi. Natijada, O'rta Osiyoda arab tilining qo'llanish doirasi pasayib, fors-tojik tilining imkoniyatlari, ayniqsa, XIV-XV asrlarda yuksaldi. O'zbek va tojik tillari bir-biriga barcha davrlarda ham o'z ta'sirini o'tkazib kelgan. Lingvistik jihatdan boshqa-boshqa oilalarga kirsa-da, bu tillar vakillari yonma-yon istiqomat qilgani tufayli o'zaro bog'liqlik kasb etgan. Ya'ni bu millatlar tilining fonetik, leksik va struktural qurilishida bir-biriga ta'sirini yaqqol kuzatish mumkin. Ayni vaqtda bu ikki millat vakillari orasidagi muloqot jarayonida bilingvizm hodisasi ko'p kuzatiladi.

XX asrga kelib Markaziy Osiyoning Rossiya ittifoqi tarkibiga qo'shib olinishi natijasida o'zbek tiliga rus tilining ta'siri kuchaydi. Markaziy Osiyoda mavjud o'zbek-arab, o'zbek-tojik ikkitilliligi bilan hamohang o'zbek-rus bilingvizmi shakllandi. Bu davrga kelib nafaqat bilingvizm balki, pluralingvizm ham o'zbek xalqi orasida ancha yuksaldi. Istiqolol yillarida ushbu tillar va boshqa tillar orasida bilingvizm, multilingvizm hodisalari keng kuzatilmogda.

## XULOSA

1. XXI asrda dunyoning ijtimoiy-kommunikativ voqeligida tillarning mavqeyini o'rganish, zamonaviy sivilizatsiya tendensiyalari tarkibini hisobga olgan holda diskursiv amaliyotlar va lingvistik hodisalarning ijtimoiy-gumanitar tomonini tahlil qilish dolzarb masalalar sirasida e'tirof etila boshlandi. Globallashgan dunyoda til hodisalarini ijtimoiy-siyosiy o'zgarishlar va ular bilan hamohang ravishda yuzaga keladigan muammolar bilan birga o'rganish ko'p jihatdan turli munosabatlarni o'rnatish, til va kommunikatsion xususiyatlarni belgilashda katta ahamiyat kasb etdi. Globallashuv sharoitida til taraqqiyotini shu tilda so'zlashuvchilar, ayniqsa, yoshlar nutqi bilan birga vaziyat, real holatni e'tiborga olgan holatda tadqiq etish: dunyoning lisoniy qiyofasini aniqlash, jahon tillarining holatini o'rganish, tillar haqidagi aniq ma'lumotlarni olish, lingvistik xaritalar tuzish, tillarning o'zaro munosabatini aniqlash, tillarning internet uchun mo'ljallangan versiyalarini shakllantirishga yo'l ochadi. Globallashuv va sivilizatsiya davrida mamlakatlarda tillarga rasmiy maqom berish va qonuniy muhofaza qilish choralari kuchaydi. Milliy tillarga aholi hamda hukumatlar tomonidan yangicha yondashuv asosida qarashlar shakllandi. Zamonaviy dunyo mamlakatlarida ko'ptillilik siyosati shakllandi. Ko'plab tillarning taraqqiyot modellari ishlab chiqildi. Globallashuv va sivilizatsiya jarayonida o'zbek tilining ham mavqeyi ilmiy, qonuniy mustahkamlanib, O'zbekistonda til siyosatining tolerantlik, inson manfaatlari ustuvorligi, milliy mezonlar va huquqiy asosga ega modeldagi ko'rinishi shakllandi.

2. O'zbekistondagi lisoniy vaziyatning doimiy holatini aniqlab borish va rivojlanish tendensiyalarini belgilab olish uchun sotsiolingvistik tadqiqotlarni kuchaytirish, istiqlol arafasi va mustaqillik yillarida mamlakatimizdagi lisoniy vaziyatning qiyosiy tahlilini olib borish, amaliy tadqiqotlar asosida til tizimidagi o'zgarishlarni kuzatib borish, jonli nutq holatidan kelib chiqib, muhim xulosalar beruvchi izlanishlarni ko'paytirish o'lkadagi lingvistik holatni baholash uchun muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

3. Istiqlolning ilk davrlaridan hozirgi vaqtga qadar mamlakatda o'zbek tili taraqqiyotiga oid qator qonun va qonunosti hujjatlari qabul qilinib, amaliyotga tatbiq etildi. Bu esa tilning mavqeyi ko'tarilishiga olib keldi. Til masalalariga oid ayrim muammoli jihatlarning yuzaga kelganligi, avvalo, o'zbek millatining o'z tiliga befarq emasligini ko'rsatish bilan birga, mamlakatda barcha jabhada bo'lgani kabi ona tili takomilida ham demokratik asosda ish olib borilayotganligini namoyon qilmoqda. O'zbek tilining ilmiy-texnik bazasini oshirish maqsadida qator qonuniy hujjatlarning qabul qilinayotganligi, o'zbek tilining har jabhada mukammal tadqiqini shakllantirish bilan birga til taraqqiyotini zamon bilan hamnafas, svilizatsiyaga mos holda olib borish zaruratini yuzaga chiqardi. Respublikamizda qabul qilinayotgan qonun hujjatlari, o'zbek tili ravnaqi yo'lida olib borilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari O'zbekistonda til siyosatining yangicha tolerantlik, inson manfaatlar ustuvorligi, milliy mezonlar va huquqiy asosga ega, ilmiy dalillangan modelining shakllanishiga olib keldi.

4. Mustaqillik yillarida: O'zbekistonning erkin til siyosati shakllandi; "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonunning ahamiyati oshdi; o'zbek tilining ilmiy-texnik bazasi yuksaldi.

5. Yurtimizda shakllanayotgan yangi til siyosati globallashuv sharoitida o'zbek tiliga o'zga tillarning ta'sirini nazorat qilish; o'zbek tilining nufuzi oshishi, qo'llanish doirasining kengayishi; o'zbek tilidagi va chet tillaridan kirib keluvchi atama hamda terminlarni qo'llashga doir ko'rsatmalar beruvchi qo'mitaning shakllantirilishi; alifbo va imlo masalalarining tartibga solinishi; o'zbek tilining texnologiyalar va internet tiliga aylantirilishi; o'zbek tilidan foydalanish tartib-qoidalari buzilganda javobgarlikka tortish kabi jihatlarni yo'lga qo'yishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

6. O'zbek tilining rivoji mamlakatimizda qabul qilinayotgan o'zbek tiliga doir qonun hujjatlarining mukammalligiga bog'liq bo'lib, til me'yorlari, til taraqqiyoti yo'llari, tildan foydalanish imkoniyatlari qonunlarda qanchalik aniqlik bilan ko'rsatilgan bo'lsa, tilning rivoji shunchalik yuqori bo'ladi. Mamlakatimiz ham mana shu yo'ldan borayotganligi kelgusida ona tilimizning yuqori sur'atlardagi ravnaqini ta'minlaydi. Bu borada "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonun kelgusida yaratiladigan qonunlar uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu Qonunda o'zbek tilining rivoji, taraqqiyoti, qo'llanilishi, amal qilishi kabi qator masalalarga to'xtalinib, ularga bog'liq me'yorlar belgilab qo'yilgan. Shu bilan birga, til masalalari jamiyat, xalq va muhit bilan birga olib borilishi lozim. Chunki xalq hayoti va jamiyatdagi o'zgarishlar tilda aks etadi. Respublikamizda til taraqqiyoti yo'lida qabul qilinayotgan qonun hujjatlarida ushbu jihatlar yanada to'la aks ettirilsa, mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan til siyosati yanada mukammal va katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

7. Respublikamizda alifbo va imlo islohotlari mustaqillikning ilk yillaridan buyon davom etib kelmoqda. Hozirga qadar ushbu masalaga taalluqli 10 ga yaqin qonun va qonunosti hujjati qabul qilindi. Bugungi kunga kelib alifboda islohtalab o'rinlarning yuzaga chiqqanligi, imlo masalalarida munozarali o'rinlarning vujudga kelganligi alifbo va imlo borasida islohotlar olib borish lozimligini va yanada mukammallashtirish zarurati tug'ilganligini ko'rsatmoqda. Bu borada: alifbo masalasida hamjihatlik bilan yagona xulosaga kelinishi, ixtilofli (o', g', ch, sh, c) harflar yuzasidan aniq xulosalar qilinishi, lotin alifbosini keng joriy etish bo'yicha tezkor amaliy ishlar olib borilishi zarur; o'zbek-lotin alifbosi me'yorlarini belgilash va uni qonuniy himoya qilish choralarini ko'rish darkor; o'zbek-lotin alifbosi asosida o'zbek tilining imlo qoidalarini ishlab chiqish va joriy etish ishlarini jadallashtirish zarur; o'zbek tilini texnika va zamonaviy qurilma hamda dasturlar tiliga aylantirish, bu borada alifbo va imlo qoidalarini soddalashtirish, mukammallashtirish va jahon standartlariga moslashtirish lozim.

8. Respublikamizda tarqalgan bilingvizm va pluralingvizm turlarini quyidagi omillarga asoslanib tiplarga ajratish maqsadga muvofiq: shaxsning tilni o'zlashtirish ko'nikmasiga, komponentlarning xususiyatiga, tarqalganlik darajasiga, tillarni o'zlashtirilishida yoshga doir xususiyatlardan kelib chiqib, til o'rganishning muhiti, vaziyatiga, turli madaniyatlarning tilga ta'siriga, til kodlarining bir-biriga ta'siriga, til o'zlashtirilishida psixologik holatlarga, qo'llanilish tabiatiga, funktsionalliligiga ko'ra.

9. Mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekistonda ikkitillilik va ko'ptillilik hodisalari keng tarqaldi va qadimdan mavjud bo'lgan zullisonaynlik, multilingvizm holatlarining mavjud turlari yanada jonlandi. Jahonning qator tillari o'rganilishi natijasida ushbu hodisalarning yangi tipdagi holatlari yuzaga kelmoqda. O'zbek sotsiumidagi ikkitillilik va ko'ptillilik muhiti madaniyatlarning integratsiyalashuviga yo'l ochish bilan birga, insonlarning intellektual imkoniyatlarini yuksaltirib, qator imtiyozlarni yaratadi. Shuningdek, mustaqil O'zbekistonning jahonda rivojlangan mamlakatlar qatorida bo'lishini, xalqimizning dunyo millatlari tili va madaniyati bilan tanishish, ular bilan samarali aloqalarni yo'lga qo'yish imkoniyatlarini oshiradi. Ko'ptillilik muhitining shakllantirilishi va boshqarilishi sohalar taraqqiyoti uchun keng yo'l ochadi.

10. O'zbekiston hududida yashovchi xalqlar, jumladan, o'zbeklar orasida bilingvizm hodisasi uzoq davrlardan beri mavjud. VII-VIII asrlarda Markaziy Osiyoda arab va o'zbek tillari orasidagi lingvistik va ekstralingvistik ta'sirlar natijasida o'lkada zullisonaynlik hodisasi shakllandi. XIV-XV asrlarda O'rta Osiyoda fors-tojik tilining qo'llanilish doirasi kengayib, imkoniyatlari yuksaldi. XX asrga kelib Chor Rossiyaning Markaziy Osiyoni bosib olishi natijasida rus tilining o'zbek tiliga ta'siri kuchaydi. Markaziy Osiyoda mavjud o'zbek-arab, o'zbek-tojik ikkitilliligi bilan hamohang ravishda o'zbek-rus bilingvizmi ham shakllandi. Bu davrga kelib nafaqat bilingvizm, balki pluralingvizm ham o'zbek xalqi orasida ancha yuksaldi. Mustaqillik yillarida arab, fors-tojik va rus tillarining ayrim xususiyatlari o'zbek tili qurilishida saqlanib, leksik qatlamda qayd etilgan tillarning birliklaridan foydalanilmoqda. Shuningdek, ushbu tillarni o'zlashtirish ko'rsatkichining oshishi, xalqlar orasidagi

qo'shnichilik aloqalarining yaxshilanishi o'zbek-arab, o'zbek-tojik va o'zbek-rus tillari orasida bilingvizm, pluralingvizm hodisalarining ortishiga olib keldi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING DOCTOR  
OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) SCIENTIFIC DEGREE  
PhD.03/30.12.2019.Fil.60.02 AT ANDIJAN STATE UNIVERSITY**  

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**TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF UZBEK LANGUAGE AND  
LITERATURE**

**ZARIPOV RAFIQJON ERGASHBOY UGLI**

**LANGUAGE POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE INDEPENDENCE  
YEARS: BILINGUALISM AND PLURILINGUALISM**

**10.00.11 – Language theory. Applied and Computer Linguistics**

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT FOR THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY  
SCIENTIFIC DEGREE (PhD) IN PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

**Andijan – 2021**

The theme of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation is registered in the Higher Attestation Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the number B2020.4.PhD/Fil1484.

The dissertation has been completed at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature.

The abstract of the dissertation available in three languages has been put (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) on the website of Andijan State University ([www.adu.uz](http://www.adu.uz)) and on the Informational and Educational Portal "Ziyonet" ([www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)).

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The dissertation is available at the Information Resource Center of Andijan State University. (Registered with No 104. (Address: 170100, Republic of Uzbekistan, Andijan city, University street 129. Phone: 0 (374) 223 88 30).

The abstract of the dissertation was distributed on 2021 "16" 12  
(Register Protocol No. \_\_\_\_\_ 2021 "\_\_\_" \_\_\_\_\_)



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## INTRODUCTION (Abstract of PhD dissertation)

**Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic.** In world linguistics, linguistic researchs covering linguistic phenomena in relation to other social phenomena began to emerge in countries such as France, Russia, the Czech Republic, and the United States in the early 20th century. Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, linguistic researchs covering linguistic phenomena in relation to other social phenomena began to emerge in countries such as France, Russia, the Czech Republic, and the United States in the early 20th century. These ideas were put forward by leader linguists in the early 20th century, and their views were theoretically expressed. After the 1950s, the study of these aspects was recognized as a major issue in linguistics and led to the emergence of large-scale researchs. In the second half of the 20th century, research on the above issues was dominated by features such as the transition to experimental verification, description of concrete facts by mathematical basis, consistency, serious attention to data collection, quantitative and statistical analysis of facts.

By the 21st century, the scientific, theoretical and practical study of the problems of language policy has widespreaded in world linguistics. The regulation of the use of the state language in public life, protection of the state language, control over its use and liability for violation of the Law "On the state language" is of great importance and is aimed at achieving these goals. Special laws on the state language are being adopted in many countries. In some countries, language issues are reflected in the Constitution of the Republic. These aspects lead to a more in-depth study of language policy issues. Observing the dialogue of nations, peoples and communities in the process of globalization, the impact of development on language, the impact of language on development, the linguistic view of the world in the process of civilization, the most widely used languages among the world's population and their widespread use factors, bilingualism, the study of the linguistic features of pluralinguistics is of great importance.

During the years of independence, a number of works have been done on the language policy of Uzbekistan, the linguistic situation in the country, the study of language policy models, bilingualism and multilingualism. Indeed, in linguistics like other scientific disciplines, the tasks "... the task of supporting research on the development of the state language, the implementation of international cooperation in this area" related to the study of models of development of the Uzbek language show the importance of conducting research. In our country, the focus on the state language has become one of the priorities of spirituality. Indeed, "All of us must pay the attention to the state language as attention to independence, respect and loyalty to the state language as respect and devotion to the motherland, and make



such a view the rule of our lives."<sup>1</sup> Therefore, along with the preservation, enrichment and effective use of our native language, the development of strong legal protection of the Uzbek language, the reform of the alphabet, the improvement of Uzbek language standards in line with modern requirements has become an urgent tasks. The development of our native language during the years of independence, the language policy and achievements in this field, as well as some shortcomings, the linguistic situation in our country, bilingualism and multilingualism play an important role in our spiritual growth, along with our national values and cultural riches. One of the urgent tasks in front of science is to study the situation in the years of independence, the development of the Uzbek language as the state language, the linguistic changes in its structure on the basis of modern and scientific principles.

President Decree-4997 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 13, 2016 "On the establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi", President Decree-5850 dated October 21, 2019 "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language", President Decree-6084 dated October 20, 2020 "Measures for further development of the Uzbek language and improvement of language policy in our country" Decrees; Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 17, 2017 President Decision-2789

"On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, the organization, management and financing of research" - Measures to further increase the effectiveness of fundamental and applied research in the Uzbek language and literature, dated December 11, 2020, No. 139. This dissertation serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks set out in the Resolutions and other regulations related to this activity.

**The relevance of the research to the priorities of the development of science and technology in the country.** The dissertation is part of the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the Republic "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways to implement them in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an informed society and a democratic state."

**Level of study of the problem.** Today, interest in language is growing among scholars. This is a great opportunity for the development of languages. The nature of language as a social phenomenon, its place in society, and various aspects of its development have always attracted attention. This is true not only in linguistics, but also in philosophy, sociology, psychology, ethnography, political science, and even cybernetics.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Mirziyoev Sh.M. The Uzbek language is a symbol of our national identity and independence, invaluable spiritual wealth, great value for our people // "People's word" newspaper. October 22, 2019, No. 218.

<sup>2</sup> Abduazizov A. A glance at the world of languages. - Tashkent, 1988; Aliev A., Sodiqov Q. From the history of Uzbek literary language. - Tashkent, 1994; Literary language and artistic interpretation. - Tashkent, 1987; Baskakov

Since the 1980s, especially since the 1990s, the level of national identity of peoples has increased, and the coverage of scientific work on language issues and the state language has increased. In the process language was studied as a social phenomenon, in particular, the Uzbek language was studied in various aspects. Since that time, a number of important studies have addressed national language issues in the context of the analysis of national self-awareness processes.

We can see it in the works of our linguists and philosophers such as M.Mirtojiyev<sup>3</sup>, N.Mahmudov<sup>4</sup>, M.Iriskulov, B.Tuychiboyev, E.Khudoyberdiyev, A.Nurmonov, E.Begmatov, H.Nematov, I.Kochqortoyev, G.Raximov<sup>5</sup>, B.Karimov, Q.Khonazarov<sup>6</sup>, S.Shermukhamedov<sup>7</sup>, B.Karimov<sup>8</sup>, K.Mira'zamov<sup>9</sup>, J.Tulenov, B.Siddikov, Z. Gofurov, A.Abdunabiyev, E. Yusupov, J. Mamashukurov<sup>10</sup>, M. Zokirov, Sh. Usmanova, Z. Ochilova. The monographs and articles of Western linguists B. Shlayter, W. Fierman<sup>11</sup>, H. Schiffman<sup>12</sup>, M. Dickens, I. Baldauf<sup>13</sup> also cover the language policy in Uzbekistan, the development of the Uzbek language in the context of national development and inter-ethnic relations.

These problems have been studied extensively in world linguistics. Including Jean Baudouin de Courtenay, V.M.Jirmunskiy, B.A.Larin, V.M.Alpatov, Y.D.Desheriyev, J.Fishman, Ch.Ferguson, U.Ammon, AIBaskakov, E.D.Polivanov, N.F.Yakovlev, A.M.Selishev, V.M.Peshkov, J.P.Yakubinskiy, L.I.Zhirkov, D.V.Bubrix, N.N.Poppe, N.K.Dmitriyev, A.M.Sukhotin, K.K.Yudaxin, A.A.Leontev, A.E.Suprun, A.R.Luriya, E.M.Vreshchagin, L.S.Vigotskiy, U.Vaynraykh, Y.A.Jluktenko, Y.A.Zemskaya, X.M.Grigorevna,

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N.A. Sociolinguistic analysis of the linguistic situation in the region of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. - Nukus, 1992; Ibrohimov A. Language means destiny. - Tashkent, 1990; Mirtojiyev M., Mahmudov N. Language and culture. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1992; Muhiddinov N.A. My mother tongue is my soul. - Tashkent, 1998; Ne'matov H., Bozorov O. Language and speech. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1993; Xonazarov Q. Language and language. - Tashkent, 1991.

<sup>3</sup> Mirtojiyev M., Mahmudov N. Language and culture. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1992. - P-27.

<sup>4</sup> Mahmudov N. Til. - Tashkent: Writer publishing house, 1998. - P. 24.

<sup>5</sup> Rahimov G. Spread of English in Uzbekistan (sociolinguistic and pragmatic aspects): Philol. fan. doc. (DSc) ... diss. abstract. - Tashkent, 2017.

<sup>6</sup> Khonazarov Q. Language and language. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1991. - P. 68; Khonazarov Q. Independence and educating young people in an international spirit. - Tashkent: Katortol-Kamolot, 1998; Khonazarov Q. Independence and the development of national relations. - Tashkent, 2001. - P. 44.

<sup>7</sup> Jabbarov J.J. Language as a factor in the mutual enrichment of the spiritual culture of peoples. - Tashkent: Uzbekiston, 1991; Irisulov M.T. Introduction to linguistics, 1992

<sup>8</sup> Karimov B.R. Nation, Man and Language: Problems of Development. - Karshi: Nasaf, 2003. - P. 131.

<sup>9</sup> Karimov B., Mira'zamov K. National development and language issues. - Tashkent: Science, 1993. - P. 21.

<sup>10</sup> Mamashukurov J.A. Socio-political and spiritual bases of development of Uzbek language as the state language: PhD. diss. abstract. - Tashkent, 1994. - P. 22.

<sup>11</sup> Fierman, William, 1991, Language Planning and National Development: The Uzbek Experience, Berlin /New York: Mouton de Gruyter & Co.

<sup>12</sup> Schiffman, Harold (ed.), 2012, Language Policy and Language Conflict in Afghanistan and its Neighbors: The Changing Politics of Language Choice, Leiden // Boston.

<sup>13</sup> Ingeborg Baldauf. Language, location and similarity of Uzbeks in northern Afghanistan // QarSU news. - Qarshi, 2015. - № 1. - P. 66-79.

L.V.Sh It is mentioned in the works of such scientists as Zaleviskata, M.M.Mikhailov, A.Y.Sorokin, V.N.Telia.

Although much research has been done on the formation, development, and characteristics of language, there is a demand for analysis and research into the relationship between language and society. In particular, the study of the mechanisms of functioning of the state language in the process of building a state governed by the rule of law requires a special approach. Although the periodicals and some scientific articles analyze some aspects of the problems of the state language, the problems of the development of the Uzbek language as the state language have not been studied as a whole, at the level of socio-linguistic analysis.

**The research topic is related to the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed.** The study was conducted in accordance with the research plan of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi in the direction of "Systematic study of the Uzbek language."

**The purpose of the study** is to reveal the ways of formation, implementing and development of the Uzbek language as the state language, the linguistic situation in Uzbekistan, the linguistic aspects of bilingualism and plurilingualism.

**Research objectives:**

Sociolinguistic study of the linguistic situation in Uzbekistan;

Coverage of language policy, alphabet and spelling in Uzbekistan during independence;

Linguistic study of the legislation adopted for the development of the Uzbek language and attention to the norms set out in them, monitoring the implementation of the obligations set out in the documents reflecting the language norms, identifying areas of neglect;

Analysis of scientific research on the development of the Uzbek language, language policy, bilingualism and multilingualism, sociolinguistic observations;

Assess the relationship between official and live language;

To study the phenomena of bilingualism and multilingualism in our country, to classify them on the basis of their world-wide species, to reveal the individual and collective potential of bilingualism, plurilingualistics on the basis of the features of Uzbek society.

**The object of research.** Linguistic problems of language policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan during the period of independence, the development of language levels, changes in it - renewal and obsolescence, new trends in the development of the internal structure of language.

**Subject of research.** Sociolinguistic features of bilingualism, plurilingualistic phenomena in Uzbek society.

**Research methods.** The study used methods such as analysis and synthesis, generalization, classification, description, comparative analysis, statistical and systematic approach.

### **Scientific novelty of the research:**

to determine the linguistic image of the world in the context of globalization, to study the state of world languages, to obtain accurate information about languages, to create linguistic maps, to determine the relationship of languages, to develop language versions for languages on the Internet, native speakers, the need to harmonize youth speech, situation, with real situations is proved by linguistic bases;

in the process of globalization and civilization, the Uzbek language has strengthened its position scientifically, legally, developed on the basis of new criteria, linguistic substantiation, tolerance of language policy, priority of human interests, formation in the form of a model with national criteria and legal basis;

the linguistic, graphic, spelling, and punctuation necessity of improving spelling norms based on the negative consequences of the use of an imperfect alphabet, such as illiteracy in the life of the nation, and language abnormalities associated with spelling problems;

The individual advantages of bilinguals and pluralists in society are based on cognitive development, language skills, communicative competence, academic performance, socio-cultural, economic interests, and collective superiority in socio-cultural coordination, development and overall growth.

### **The practical results of the study** are followings:

the civilization of the new era and its impact on the linguistic image of the world, the level of study of the linguistic situation in Uzbekistan and the emerging sociolinguistic problems in this regard;

The factors influencing the formation of a new language policy in Uzbekistan are socio-linguistically justified;

The adoption of the Law "On the State Language", its significance and the need for improvement, the issues of the alphabet and spelling in Uzbekistan during independence, its sociolinguistic problems and their solutions;

The study of bilingualism and plurilingualism in world linguistics, as well as observations on their distribution and study in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, revealed the importance of bilingualism and multilingualism in intercultural communication.

**The reliability of the results** of the study allows us to draw conclusions based on the nature of the Uzbek literary language and the linguistic situation in Uzbekistan as well as their validity, methodological perfection, clarity of the issues raised, reliance on proven sources in language policy and in the disclosure of the phenomena of bilingualism, pluralism.

**Scientific and practical significance of research results.** The research serves as a scientific and theoretical source for the formation of modern models of language policy in Uzbekistan, the development of theoretical foundations for the development of innovative strategies for the development of the Uzbek language, research in the field of sociolinguistics.

**The practical significance of the research** is explained by the fact that it serves as a source for the branches of applied philology, namely, sociolinguistics, linguodidactics, and linguoculturology, in the process of teaching programs, plans, and topics. At the same time, in the fields of philosophy, history, sociology, political science, "Historical features of the development of the Uzbek language", "The role of the state language in the construction of the state and society" and similar topics, dealing with the problems of state and society building can be recommended to experts. It can also be used in the observation of bilingual speech, in the coverage of bilingual and multilingual phenomena, in the process of studying these phenomena, and in various analytical and theoretical studies.

**Implementation of research results.** Language policy in Uzbekistan during the years of independence: based on the results of research on bilingualism and plurilingualism:

Conclusions on the formation of modern models of language policy in Uzbekistan and the development of theoretical foundations for the development of innovative strategies for the development of the Uzbek language were effectively used in the development of relevant regulations in the Department of State Language Development of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan. Reference of the Department of State Language Development of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 4, 2020 No. №30-15-08). As a result, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 20, 2020 No President Decree-6084 "On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy in our country", the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan 21 October 2019 Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 12, 2019 "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language", President Decree -5850, dated December 12, 2019 Resolution No. 984 of March 11, 2020 "On measures to further increase the effectiveness of fundamental and applied research in the Uzbek language and literature" the implementation of the identified issues is ensured.

Sociolinguistic study of the linguistic situation in the country; Formation of a new language policy in Uzbekistan; From the terms used in the conclusions on the adoption, significance and improvement of the Law "On the state language" OT-A1-018 "Electronic and banking related to the Uzbek language and its translation" implemented in 2017-2018 used in the fundamental research project "Creation of a multilingual dictionary of financial terms" (Reference of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 15, 2020, No. 89-03-5283) . As a result, these terms have served to enrich the dictionary and increase its value.

From the conclusions on the development of the Uzbek language, the status of the Uzbek language as a state language, the role of the state language in the life of the nation, language policy and scientific research of the Uzbek language

5221000 - Bachelor of Philology and Language Teaching (Uzbek) used in the textbook "Modern Uzbek language" written for students of the direction, published in 2018 by the publishing house "Tafakkur Bostoni", recommended as a textbook by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and reference from the Ministry of Secondary Special Education dated December 15, 2020, №89-03-5283). As a result, the interaction of language and speech is covered on the basis of national criteria, the Uzbek language, which is developing with modern models, the importance of its units in the relationship of language and speech is revealed on the basis of the facts given in the source.

Priorities for the development of the Uzbek language, factors of strengthening the attention to our national language, the principles of forming new models of language development in the process of civilization, conclusions and views on the need to develop computer linguistics in the country BV for 2018-2020 -Atex-2018- (143) was used in the practical grant project "Development of Uzbek-based speaking software and sound synthesizer for blind people to use computer technology, read and write texts." (Reference of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature, September 7, 2021, No. 04 / 1-1488). As a result, the development of computer linguistics in the country, the creation of programs that translate speech into text, text into speech play an important role in the development of the Uzbek language, strengthening the attention to our national language, the formation of new models of language development in the process of civilization.

From the conclusions of the linguistic landscape of the world in the process of civilization, the status of the state language of Uzbek, the principles of development of the Uzbek language in the process of globalization The day was given the status of the state language "(reference of the State Unitary Enterprise "Uzbekistan 24" TV and Radio Channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan dated December 11, 2020, No. 01-09-550). As a result, information on the development of languages in the process of globalization, the impact of development on language, the impact of language on development, the linguistic landscape of the world in the process of civilization, the development of the Uzbek language in the process of globalization.

**Implementation of research results.** The results of the research have been tested at 6 international and 4 national scientific conferences.

**Publication of research results.** The main content of the dissertation is reflected in a total of 15 scientific papers published by the author, including 5 articles in scientific publications recommended for publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan (3 national and 2 foreign journals). published.

**The structure and scope of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. The total volume of the dissertation is 150 pages.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

**The introductory part** is based on the relevance of the topic, describes the goals and objectives, object and subject of research, shows its relevance to the priorities of science and technology, describes the scientific novelty and practical results, reveals the scientific and practical significance of the results. information on the structure of the dissertation, published works and dissertations.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**The linguistic situation in Uzbekistan and the problems of its sociolinguistic study.**" the linguistic situation and language problems, the efforts of the Uzbek public towards freedom of speech, the level of sociolinguistic study of the linguistic situation in Uzbekistan and the problems that arise in this regard. The first part of the chapter, entitled "Civilization of the New Age and its impact on the linguistic image of the world" is devoted to the interaction of nations, peoples, communities in the world, the development of languages in the process of globalization the linguistic landscape of the world, the languages that exist on Earth and their status, the languages widely used among the inhabitants of the Earth, the factors influencing the widespread use of these languages, the languages considered as technical languages, the development or crisis of languages Modern factors, models of language development, language policy in the countries, the image of the Uzbek language in the linguistic world are analyzed.

In the 21st century, the study of the role of languages in the socio-communicative realities of the world, the analysis of discourse practices and the socio-humanitarian aspects of linguistic phenomena, taking into account the composition of modern civilization trends, has become recognized as a topical issue. In the modern globalized world, the study of language phenomena in conjunction with socio-political changes and the problems that arise in parallel with them in many ways helps to establish different relationships, define language and communication features.

Currently, there are about seven thousand languages in the world, according to official sources. Currently, only more than 50 of these languages are actively used. The rest are used by small ethnic groups in certain areas. According to UNESCO, there are currently 6,912 living languages in the world, but most of them are on the verge of extinction. So far, 516 languages have dropped out of the world. More than 2,500 languages are also endangered<sup>14</sup>.

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<sup>14</sup> Website: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/en/endangeredlanguages>  
Interactive atlas: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/languages-atlas>

With the beginning of the third millennium, researchers, analysts and sociologists around the world began to make predictions about the future of languages, their status, functioning, coverage, and many hypotheses. As D. Kibby points out, "Both strategies are very popular among modern researchers. One of them reflects the theory of the "free market". This trend takes into account the desire of the main languages of state structures for "market share" in international relations, the other - the theory of "environmental protection", aimed at protecting the languages of minorities."<sup>15</sup>.

There is a need to increase sociolinguistic research and focus on applied research in the study of languages in the real world and draw conclusions about their status. To determine how a particular language is evolving in the process of globalization, it is important to identify the speech activities of speakers of that language and the impact of modern changes on the nation's thinking and the reflection of these changes in language. Based on the above, it is important to study the influence of languages in the linguistic view of the world. In particular, the Uzbek language was studied in the study on the basis of these criteria, and it was argued that the development of the Uzbek language is increasing in the process of globalization. Uzbek is the spoken language of 0.7% of the world's population and is currently spoken by about 50 million people. 80 percent of Uzbekistan's population speaks Uzbek as their mother tongue, and there are many ethnic groups who speak Uzbek outside the country, in Central Asia, and around the world. Uzbek is also one of the official languages of Afghanistan.

In the second section of the chapter "**Linguistic situation in Uzbekistan on the eve of independence**" the linguistic situation and language problems in Uzbekistan on the eve of independence, the state of the Uzbek language in the pre-independence years, factors of language change, on the eve of independence language policy, the actions of the Uzbek public on the path to freedom of speech are analyzed.

Changes in public attitudes since 1985 have necessitated a new way of examining sociolinguistic problems and influenced changes in attitudes. In particular, in 1987–1988, researchers experienced a certain tendency in objective analysis. Between 1989 and 1990, development in the Republic and in the regions increased, and sociologists were replaced by amateurs (writers, publicists, and politicians).

The Bolsheviks' unified and unchanging national language policy for 74 years needed to be reconsidered by that time. After 1991, the situation worsened. The issues of previous years have not yet been resolved, and by this time new problems had arisen. By this time, the states that had become independent from the union were also pursuing their own policies on literary norms and writing.

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<sup>15</sup> Kibbee D.A. Language policy and linguistic theory // Languages in a globalizing world. – Cambridge, 2003. – P. 47–57.



Naturally, in this case, the center made efforts to preserve the status of the Russian language. However, due to the multi-ethnic and multilingual environment in the union, it was difficult to pursue a single language policy.

In the 1920s, several of the languages of the peoples of the former Soviet Union had advanced literary norms and writing. T.M. Garipov and A.N. Garkavets<sup>16</sup>, L.M. Zach and M.I. Isaev's<sup>17</sup> research covers the situation on this issue.

Thus, the languages of the federation developed in different ways, and the countries that became independent began to pursue their own language policies. The study of language began to be carried out comprehensively from different angles. In particular, public movements have integrated language with science, and this has played an important role in achieving a number of positive results. The serious efforts of linguists should also be noted. Commenting on language issues, J. Edward said, "Language planning is primarily a sociological task in which the role of linguists is important, but it requires great care."<sup>18</sup> As noted above, the actions of linguists and the sociological situation have played a special role in the development of the Uzbek language.

The third section of the chapter, **entitled "Problems of sociolinguistic study of the linguistic situation in Uzbekistan"** provides an overview of the linguistic situation in Uzbekistan during independence and the level of its sociolinguistic study. The role and significance of the Uzbek language and the languages of our country in the linguistic image of Uzbekistan are revealed.

Today, more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups live in our country, according to sources. Different statistics are given on what percentage of them speak which language. In the course of our research, we tried to clarify this issue. There are currently 139 national and cultural centers in the country, with 15-20% of the languages of the ethnic groups differ from each other. The rest are the languages of nations that use dialects that are close to each other in terms of dialect. But the peoples living there are much closer in terms of culture, worldview, and traditions, and in some places there are differences. Tajiks, Russians, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Turks, Uyghurs and Tatars are among the nations living in our country in harmony with the Uzbek nation.

Uzbekistan has a wide linguistic environment, in which several languages are of particular importance. Below we focus on the role of some of the languages of the most populous nations in Uzbekistan in the linguistic situation of our country. One such nation is the Kyrgyz. This nation has coexisted with Uzbeks since ancient times. The languages of the two peoples are close. "More than

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<sup>16</sup> Garipov T.A., Garkavets A.U. National-Russian bilingualism in the Ural-Volga region. Central Asia and Kazakhstan. // Research of language systems in synchronicity and diachrony. - M., 1991. -- P. 61.

<sup>17</sup> Zak L.M., Isaev M.I. Writing problems of the peoples of the USSR in the cultural revolution. // Questions of history. 1966, - No. 2. - P. 4.

<sup>18</sup> Edwards J. Multilingualism. - London and New York: Routledge, 1994. - P. 83-84.

271,000 Kyrgyz live in our country. Representatives of this nation live in Andijan, Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Namangan and Fergana regions of the country. ”<sup>19</sup>.

The language of the Turkmen nation also plays a special role in the linguistic image of our country. "Currently, about 200,000 Turkmen live in our country"<sup>20</sup>.

“Today, more than 1.5 million Tajiks live with Uzbeks in Uzbekistan. Representatives of this nation live in Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Samarkand, Navoi, Bukhara, Namangan, Tashkent and Fergana regions of the country. ”<sup>21</sup>.

Kazakh is also widely spoken in Uzbekistan. "Today, more than 800,000 Kazakhs live in Uzbekistan. This is the largest part of the Kazakh ethnos living outside Kazakhstan, in the CIS countries. ”<sup>22</sup>.

Representatives of this ethnic group live in Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Jizzakh, Navoi, Khorezm, Syrdarya and Tashkent regions of the country. It can be said that the language of the above-mentioned nations has a large share in the linguistic structure of our country.

The second chapter of the study is entitled "**Language policy, the alphabet and spelling in Uzbekistan during independence.**" In the first part of the chapter "Formation of a new language policy in Uzbekistan" the factors of formation of a new language policy in Uzbekistan, language policy of the independence period, problems of language policy, modern models of language policy, normative norms on language development in the Republic - Legal documents, their scientific and practical significance are analyzed.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language" consists of 30 articles, which include the concept of "interethnic language" and reflect the role of the Russian language. Also, despite the fact that Article 1 of this law states: "The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is Uzbek"<sup>23</sup>, in the next places in the country, along with the Uzbek language, the Russian language has the same status. It was noted that it could be used. This law has been in force for years since independence. Both languages are used equally in public affairs. Later, there was a need to raise the profile of the Uzbek language. As a result, on December 21, 1995, this law was amended and re-adopted in a new edition on the basis of modern requirements. The new version of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the state language"<sup>24</sup> consists of 24 articles.

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<sup>19</sup><http://interkomitet.uz/qomita-haqida/milliy-madaniy-markazlar/o-zbekiston-qirg-iz-milliy-madaniy-markazi/?lang=uk>

<sup>20</sup><http://interkomitet.uz/qomita-haqida/milliy-madaniy-markazlar/respublika-turkman-madaniy-markazi/?lang=uk>

<sup>21</sup><http://interkomitet.uz/qomita-haqida/milliy-madaniy-markazlar/respublika-tojik-milliy-madaniy-markazi/?lang=uk>

<sup>22</sup><http://interkomitet.uz/qomita-haqida/milliy-madaniy-markazlar/o-zbekiston-qozoq-milliy-madaniy-markazi/?lang=uk>

<sup>23</sup> Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the state language". October 21, 1989. <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-109394?query=o%27zbek%20tili%20davlat%20tili>

<sup>24</sup> Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Amendments and Addenda to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan" On the State Language ". December 21, 1995. <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-121051?query=o%27zbek%20tili%20davlat%20tili>

Practical measures for the development of language in our country have not diminished for a moment. On October 21, 2019, one of the most important historical events in the development of our native language took place, namely, The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language"<sup>25</sup> was signed. On January 29, 2020, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to organize the activities of the Terminology Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan"<sup>26</sup> was adopted. The Department of State Language Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Terminology Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been established under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In the section "Adoption of the Law" On the State Language ", the importance and the need for improvement" the status of the Uzbek language as an official language and its role in determining the Uzbek statehood, the adoption of the Law on the State Language, the importance of the law, its role in the life of our people, the need to improve the law on the state language.

It is known that the Law "On the State Language" was first adopted in our country in 1989 ("On the State Language"), and its articles were based on the condition of that time. During the years of independence, in 1995, this law was revised and its articles were considered as the official language of independent Uzbekistan, and further improved on the basis of observations and experiences. Below we will focus on both versions of the Law on the State Language and focus on some of the places that have been filled.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language", adopted in 1989, consists of 30 articles, which defines the official status of the Uzbek language. However, the articles of the law did not allow the status of the Uzbek language to exceed the other languages in the country. The choice of Russian as an interethnic language is also clearly defined. The Law on the State Language, adopted in a new edition in 1995, eliminates these issues and consolidates the established norms, reducing the number of articles to 24 articles.

A comparative analysis of the articles of the Laws adopted in 1989 and 1995 shows that there were a number of changes in the 1995 edition. In particular, Article 1 of the Law has been reduced from paragraph 5 to paragraph 1, and the unified norm is clearly defined. Other provisions of the law have been revised to make the legal norms of the Uzbek language more precise than before, without the

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<sup>25</sup> Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language." October 21, 2019. <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-4561730?query=o%27zbek%20tili%20davlat%20tili>

<sup>26</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to organize the activities of the Terminology Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan." January 29, 2020. <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-4717157?query=o%27zbek%20tili%20davlat%20tili>

influence of other languages. This edition has also been amended and supplemented in recent years in connection with other laws and regulations.

A comparative analysis of the articles of the Laws adopted in 1989 and 1995 shows that there were a number of changes in the 1995 edition. In particular, Article 1 of the Law has been reduced from 5 paragraphs to 1 paragraph, and the unified norm is clearly defined. Other provisions of the law have been revised to make the legal norms of the Uzbek language more precise than before, without the influence of other languages. This edition has also been amended and supplemented in recent years in connection with other laws and regulations.

In the first years of independence, the Cyrillic alphabet was used in practice in our country. Later, the issue of replacing to Latin script was on the agenda. There were a number of reasons for this. In particular, the possibilities of the Uzbek language are more complete in the Latin script than in the Cyrillic alphabet. Thus, on September 2, 1993, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script"<sup>27</sup> was adopted in our country. According to law, it was planned to be used in the Latin alphabet in our country.

The Law<sup>28</sup> of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Amendments to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan" On Introduction of the Uzbek Alphabet Based on the Latin Script "was published by the Resolution of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on May 6, 1995, some paragraphs have been amended and supplemented accordingly.

On the same date in 1995, amendments were made to the Resolution of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan "<sup>29</sup>On the Procedure for Implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Introduction of the Uzbek Alphabet Based on the Latin Script" The resolution was announced. According to him, some items of the previous edition have been amended and supplemented. Also, in paragraph 3 of the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the procedure for implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan" On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script "<sup>30</sup>: and submit it to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan for discussion. Accordingly, on August 24, 1995, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the basic spelling rules of

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<sup>27</sup> Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script." September 2, 1993. . <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-112286?query=o%27zbek%20tili%20davlat%20tili>

<sup>28</sup> Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script." May 6, 1995. <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-189432?query=o%27zbek%20tili%20davlat%20tili>

<sup>29</sup> Resolution of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Amendments to the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan" On the Procedure for Implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Introduction of the Uzbek Alphabet Based on the Latin Script". May 6, 1995. <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-189432?query=o%27zbek%20tili%20davlat%20tili>

<sup>30</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the procedure for implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan" On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script ". September 2, 1993. <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-125418?query=o%27zbek%20tili%20davlat%20tili>

the Uzbek language"<sup>31</sup> was published. According to him, the basic spelling rules of the Uzbek language have been approved.

Work on improving the Latin script continued apace from 1993 to 1996. Later, problems arose in the Uzbek-Latin alphabet. Professor Sh. Sirojiddinov, Doctor of Philology, commented on the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script: "The perfection of the alphabet is very important in raising the level of written literacy of people. In my opinion, today the further improvement of this alphabet has become a requirement of the time. This is due to some inconsistencies in the alphabet."<sup>32</sup>

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**Bilingualism and pluralism in Uzbekistan during independence.**" The first section of the chapter "Study of bilingualism, pluralistics in world linguistics and its distribution and study in Uzbekistan during the years of independence" The level of prevalence in Uzbekistan, the situation during the years of independence, the study of bilingualism, multilingualism in our country, the types and problems of prevalence in the country are studied.

There is a diversity of languages in the linguistic landscape of our country. Although 80% of the population of Uzbekistan considers Uzbek as their mother tongue, the number of multilinguals is growing. They think better in the first language and write better in the second. Or vice versa. We can observe such a situation in the Tajik people in our country or in the representatives of similar nationalities. Although they often think better in their mother tongue, they use Uzbek more in their written speech. There are more and more families in our country with different language environments. For example, some families in Tashkent have a multilingual environment. The father works in Russian and prefers to communicate in that language, the mother speaks Uzbek, the child wants to communicate in English and studies at a university that operates in that language. In this context, the family is multilingual.

According to some researchers, there are more bilinguals in the world than monolinguals. 70% of the world's population speaks two or more languages to one degree or another (multilingualism), and this is especially true for areas where different nations live side by side. A quarter of the world's countries have officially adopted two languages on their territory. Only six countries have officially adopted three or more languages, although many countries have a large number of coexisting languages. Population multilingualism is a non-permanent category. In some countries, the number of bilinguals is increasing, while in others it is declining.

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<sup>31</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the basic spelling rules of the Uzbek language". August 24, 1995. <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-1625271?query=o%27zbek%20tili%20davlat%20tili>

<sup>32</sup> It was time to prosecute when language norms were violated. Thought with the rector of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, Doctor of Philology, Professor Shuhrat SIROJIDDINOV // In the "family circle" magazine. December 29, 2016. <http://od-press.uz/xabarlar/822>

The famous linguist E.Y. Protasov said. "It is better to talk about multilingualism (multilingualism) in modern society than bilingualism," Protasov said. "Assessing multilingualism is very difficult. Its manifestations are different even in one person, and in society one can find different configurations of several languages and sources of multilingualism at the same time".

In the second part of the chapter, entitled "Bilingualism in Uzbek society, the role of multilingualism in intercultural communication", bilingualism, the importance of multilingualism in intercultural communication, the peculiarities of Uzbek society, bilingualism and multilingualism in Uzbek society, bilingualism in intercultural communication, the advantages and problems of pluralistics have been studied.

In today's society, the number of people who can speak several languages is growing. This creates a multilingual environment in the society, creating a diversity of languages. In many lands, there are ethnic differences, national differences, and cultural differences. Under these conditions, of course, language diversity also emerges. In such situations, the number of multilinguals in the society increases and intercultural communication takes place. Researchers have highlighted the challenges of creating a pluralistic environment in societies with linguistic and cultural diversity. But on a global scale, multilingualism has many advantages, benefits, and opportunities. The importance of bilinguals and multilingualism in individual development as well as in national development has been recognized in the development processes of many large societies.

Among the Uzbek-Tajik, Uzbek-Russian, Uzbek-Arabic languages belonging to different language families of bilingualism in Uzbekistan, as well as Uzbek-Kazakh, Uzbek-Kyrgyz, Uzbek- While the situation between Turkmen, Uzbek-Karakalpak and other languages already existed, in the years of independence the situation between bilingualism between the above-mentioned languages increased, and the Uzbek-English, Bilingual relations have also been formed between Uzbek-French, Uzbek-Chinese, Uzbek-Korean and other languages.

Uzbek-Russian-English, Uzbek-Tajik-Russian, Uzbek-Tajik-English, Uzbek-Karakalpak-Russian, Uzbek-Karakalpak-English, Uzbek-Kyrgyz-multilingualism in our country cases between Russian, Uzbek-Kazakh-Russian and other languages are widespread.

The main languages of Uzbekistan are bilingual and multilingual: Uzbek, Russian, English and Tajik. Other languages prevalent in our country are not higher than the status of the above-mentioned languages in the formation of bilingualism, multilingualism.

The third section of the chapter "Bilingualism in Uzbekistan during independence, the expansion of pluralism and sociolinguistic features" in Uzbekistan during the period of independence, the expansion of bilingualism, pluralistics, the historical origins of bilingualism and multilingualism, the

linguistic situation in Uzbekistan, bilingualism and the current state of multilingual phenomena was studied and a sociolinguistic analysis was performed.

Multilingualism is one of the most important features of an economically and culturally developed society at all times. "The Uzbek people should be proud of that. In ancient times, the ancestors of the Uzbek people were in close contact with the Chinese, Korean, Mongol, Tungus peoples and lived in a multilingual environment (in the Orkhon monuments, including the Tonyukuk inscription, the Turks - information on Chinese bilingualism). For a long time, Uzbeks have lived side by side with Iranian languages in a bilingual environment. ”<sup>33</sup>.

In the VII-VIII centuries in Central Asia as a result of linguistic and extralinguistic influences between the Arabic and Uzbek languages the phenomenon of bilingualism was formed. The strong influence of the Arabic language on the languages of the peoples of Central Asia, especially Uzbek, was felt until the XIV-XV centuries. As a result, the structure, lexical layer and other features of the Uzbek language have changed. Later, with the end of Arab colonialism, the influence of the Persian-Tajik language increased significantly. As a result, the use of Arabic in Central Asia decreased, and the potential of the Persian-Tajik language increased, especially in the XIV-XV centuries. Uzbek and Tajik languages have always influenced each other. Although they belong to different linguistic families, they are interconnected due to the coexistence of these languages. In other words, the interaction of the languages of these nations in the phonetic, lexical and structural structure can be clearly seen. At the same time, bilingualism is common in the dialogue between the two nations.

By the twentieth century, with the annexation of Central Asia to the Russian Federation, the influence of the Russian language on the Uzbek language increased. Uzbek-Russian bilingualism was formed in Central Asia in parallel with the existing Uzbek-Arabic, Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism. By this time, not only bilingualism, but also pluralism had grown significantly among the Uzbek people. During the years of independence, bilingualism and multilingualism have been widely observed among these and other languages.

## CONCLUSION

1. In the 21st century, the study of the role of languages in the socio-communicative realities of the world, the analysis of discourse practices and the socio-humanitarian aspects of linguistic phenomena, taking into account the composition of modern civilization trends, has become recognized as a topical issue. In a globalized world, the study of language phenomena in conjunction with

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<sup>33</sup> Nematov H., Juraeva B. Sociolinguistics. - Buxoro, 2004. - P. 20.

socio-political changes and the problems that arise in parallel with them has in many ways played an important role in establishing different relationships, defining language and communication features. To study the development of language in the context of globalization, taking into account the situation of speakers of this language, especially young people: the linguistic image of the world, the study of the state of world languages, accurate information about languages, linguistic maps composing, defining the interrelationships of languages, leading to the formation of versions of languages intended for the Internet. In the era of globalization and civilization, measures to give official status and legal protection to languages in countries have intensified. Attitudes towards national languages have been formed by the population and governments on the basis of a new approach. The policy of multilingualism has been formed in the countries of the modern world. Development models for many languages have been developed. In the process of globalization and civilization, the position of the Uzbek language has been strengthened scientifically and legally, and the language policy in Uzbekistan has been shaped by a model of tolerance, priority of human interests, national criteria and legal basis.

2. It is important to strengthen sociolinguistic research to identify the current state of the linguistic situation in Uzbekistan and identify development trends, to conduct a comparative analysis of the linguistic situation in the country on the eve of independence, to monitor changes in the language system based on practical research. the proliferation of concluding studies serves as an important factor in assessing the linguistic situation in the country.

3. From the first days of independence to the present day, the country has adopted and implemented a number of laws and regulations on the development of the Uzbek language. This has led to an increase in the status of the language. The emergence of some problematic aspects of the language issue, first of all, shows that the Uzbek nation is not indifferent to its language, as well as on all fronts in the country, the development of the mother tongue is carried out on a democratic basis. The adoption of a number of legislative acts to improve the scientific and technical base of the Uzbek language, as well as the formation of a comprehensive study of the Uzbek language in all its aspects, has highlighted the need to keep pace with the times. Legislation adopted in the country, research work on the development of the Uzbek language has led to the formation of a new model of language policy in Uzbekistan with a tolerance, priority of human interests, national criteria and a legal basis, scientifically proven.

4. During the years of independence: Uzbekistan's free language policy was formed; The Law on the State Language has become more important; The scientific and technical base of the Uzbek language has grown.

5. New language policy in our country to control the influence of other languages on the Uzbek language in the context of globalization; increasing the prestige of the Uzbek language, expanding its scope; formation of a committee



instructing on the use of terms and terms from Uzbek and foreign languages; regulation of alphabet and spelling issues; transformation of Uzbek into the language of technology and the Internet; plays an important role in establishing penalties for violations of the rules of use of the Uzbek language.

6. The development of the Uzbek language depends on the perfection of the legislation on the Uzbek language, which is adopted in our country. so high. The fact that our country is following the same path will ensure the rapid development of our native language in the future. In this regard, the Law on the State Language will serve as a basis for future legislation. The law addresses a number of issues, such as the development, progress, use and application of the Uzbek language, and sets out norms related to them. At the same time, language issues need to be addressed in conjunction with society, people and the environment. Because the changes in people's lives and society are reflected in language. If these aspects are more fully reflected in the legislation adopted in the country for the development of language, the language policy pursued in our country will become more perfect and important.

7. Alphabet and spelling reforms have been going on in our country since the first years of independence. So far, about 10 laws and regulations have been adopted on this issue. The emergence of reformed places in the alphabet today, the emergence of controversial issues in spelling, shows that the alphabet and spelling need to be reformed and further improved. In this regard: it is necessary to reach a unanimous conclusion on the issue of the alphabet, to draw clear conclusions on the conflicting letters (o', g', ch, sh, c), to carry out practical work on the widespread introduction of the Latin alphabet; it is necessary to establish norms of the Uzbek-Latin alphabet and take measures for its legal protection; it is necessary to accelerate the development and implementation of spelling rules of the Uzbek language on the basis of the Uzbek-Latin alphabet; It is necessary to transform the Uzbek language into the language of technology and modern devices and programs, to simplify, improve and bring the rules of the alphabet and spelling in line with world standards.

8. It is expedient to divide the types of bilingualism and plurilingualism in the country on the basis of the following factors: language learning environment, situation, language of different cultures according to the influence of language codes on each other, psychological conditions in language acquisition, the nature of application, functionality.

9. During the years of independence, bilingualism and multilingualism have become widespread in Uzbekistan, and the existing forms of multilingualism have been revived. As a result of the study of a number of languages of the world, a new type of phenomenon is emerging. The bilingual and multilingual environment in Uzbek society not only paves the way for the integration of cultures, but also enhances the intellectual potential of people and creates a number of benefits. It will also increase the opportunities for independent Uzbekistan to be among the

developed countries in the world, to get acquainted with the language and culture of the peoples of the world, to establish effective relations with them. Creating and managing a multilingual environment opens the door to industry development.

10. Bilingualism has long existed among the peoples of Uzbekistan, including Uzbeks. In the VII-VIII centuries in Central Asia as a result of linguistic and extralinguistic influences between the Arabic and Uzbek languages the phenomenon of Zul-Zaynism was formed in the country. In the 14th and 15th centuries, the use of the Persian-Tajik language in Central Asia expanded and its potential increased. By the twentieth century, as a result of Tsarist Russia's occupation of Central Asia, the influence of the Russian language on the Uzbek language increased. Uzbek-Russian bilingualism was formed in parallel with the Uzbek-Arabic and Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism in Central Asia. By this time, not only bilingualism, but also pluralism had grown significantly among the Uzbek people. During the years of independence, some features of Arabic, Persian-Tajik and Russian languages have been preserved in the structure of the Uzbek language, using units of languages mentioned in the lexical layer. In addition, the increase in the level of mastery of these languages, the improvement of neighborly relations between the peoples has led to an increase in the incidence of bilingualism and pluralism between the Uzbek-Arabic, Uzbek-Tajik and Uzbek-Russian languages.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/30.12.2019.Fil.60.02  
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ  
АНДИЖАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

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**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ**

**ЗАРИПОВ РАФИКЖОН ЭРГАШБОЙ УГЛИ**

**ЯЗЫКОВАЯ ПОЛИТИКА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ В ГОДЫ  
НЕЗАВИСИМОСТИ: ДВУЯЗЫЧИЕ И МНОГОЯЗЫЧИЕ**

10.00.11 - Теория языка. Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ  
ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD) ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

**Андижан – 2021**

Тема докторской диссертации зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан под номером В2020.4.PhD/Fil1484.

Диссертация защищена в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы.

Автореферат диссертации доступен на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) на сайте Андижанского государственного университета ([www.adu.uz](http://www.adu.uz)) и на информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyounet» ([www.ziyounet](http://www.ziyounet)).

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Защита диссертации состоится на заседании Ученого совета PhD.03 / 30.12.2019.Fil.60.02 при Андижанском государственном университете 27 сентября 2021 году в 10:00 часов. (Адрес: 170100, Республика Узбекистан, г. Андижан, улица Университетская 129. Телефон / факс: 0 (374) 223 88 30, электронная почта: [agsu\\_info@edu.uz](mailto:agsu_info@edu.uz)).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Андижанского государственного университета (зарегистрирован под номером 104). (Республика Узбекистан, г. Андижан, улица Университетская 129. Тел.: 0 (374) 223 88 14).

Автореферат диссертации распространен «16» 12 2021 года.  
(Протокол реестра № от «   »     2021 года).



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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация докторской диссертации (PhD))**

**Цель исследования** - выявление пути становления, функционирования и развития узбекского языка как государственного, а также лингвистические ситуации в Узбекистане, языковые аспекты двуязычия и плюралингвистики.

**Объектом исследования** являются лингвистические проблемы языковой политики периода независимости Республики Узбекистан, развитие языковых уровней, их изменения - обновление и устаревание, новые тенденции развития внутренней структуры языка.

### **Научная новизна исследования:**

определение лингвистического образа мира в условиях глобализации, изучение состояния мировых языков, получение точной информации о языках, создание лингвистической карты, определение родства языков, разработывание языковых версий для Интернета, носителей языка, лингвистически обосновывающих необходимость гармонизации речи молодежи, ситуаций с реалиями;

в процессе глобализации и цивилизации узбекский язык укрепил свои позиции в научном, юридическом отношении и развивался на основе новых критерий, доказано, что языковая политика формируется на основе модели толерантности, приоритета человеческих интересов, национальных критериев и правовой базы;

лингвистическая, графическая, орфографическая и пунктуационная необходимость улучшения орфографических норм, основанная на негативных последствиях использования несовершенного алфавита, таких как неграмотность в жизни нации и языковые отклонения, связанные с орфографическими проблемами;

индивидуальные преимущества двуязычия и плюрализма в обществе основаны на когнитивном развитии, лингвистике, коммуникативной компетенции, академической успеваемости, социокультурных, экономических интересах, в то время как коллективное превосходство основывается на социокультурной координации, развитии и общем росте.

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** По результатам исследования двуязычия и плюралингвистики: Языковая политика в Узбекистане в годы независимости:

о формировании современных моделей языковой политики в Узбекистане и разработке теоретических основ разработки инновационных стратегий развития узбекского языка эффективно использованы при разработке соответствующих нормативных актов в Департаменте развития государственного языка при Кабинете Министров. Министров Республики Узбекистан (Справка Управления развития государственного языка Кабинета Министров Республики Казахстан от 4 декабря 2020 года № 30-15-08). В результате Постановлением Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от

12 декабря 2019 года № 984 «Об утверждении Положения о Департаменте развития государственного языка», 11 марта 2020 года «Об эффективности фундаментальных и прикладных исследований в Узбекский язык и литература: выполнение задач постановления № 139 «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию»;

социолингвистическое исследование языковой ситуации в стране; формирование новой языковой политики в Узбекистане; принятие и совершенствование Закона «О государственном языке» использованных в выводах из терминов о, значении ОТ-А1-018 «Электронные и банковские операции, связанные с узбекским языком и его переводом», внедренного в 2017-2018 гг., исследовательский проект «Создание многоязычного словаря финансовых терминов» (Справочник Министерства высшего и среднего специального образования Республики Узбекистан от 15 декабря 2020 г. № 89-03-5283). В результате эти термины обогатили словарь и увеличили его ценность;

в результате взаимодействие языка и речи освещённого на основе национальных критериев, узбекский язык, развивающийся по современным моделям, раскрывает важность его единиц во взаимосвязи языка и речи на основе представленных фактов, используются в учебнике «Современный узбекский», изданный в 2018 году издательством “Tafakkur Bostoni” рекомендованный Министерством высшего и среднего специального образования в качестве учебника для студентов бакалавриата 5221000 - Филология и преподавание языка (узбекский), (Справка Министерства Высшее и среднее специальное образование Республики Узбекистан № 89-03-5283 от 15 декабря 2020 г.).

в результате развитие компьютерной лингвистики, создание программ, переводящих речь в текст, текст в речь, играют важную роль в развитии узбекского языка, усилении внимания к нашему национальному языку, формированию новых моделей языка, приоритеты развития узбекского языка, факторы усиления внимания к национальному языку, принципы формирования новых моделей развития языка в процессе цивилизации, выводы и взгляды на необходимость развития компьютерной лингвистики в стране БВ на 2018 год. -2020 -Atex-2018- (143) были использованы в грантовом проекте «Разработка узбекского говорящего программного обеспечения и синтезатора голоса для слепых для использования компьютерных технологий, чтения и записи текстов» (Министерство высшего и среднего специального образования Российской Федерации). (Ташкентский государственный университет узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (референтный номер 04 / 1-1488 от 7 сентября 2021 года)).

в результате использовалась информация о развитии языков в процессе глобализации, влиянии развития на язык, влиянии языка на развитие,

языковом ландшафте мира в процессе цивилизации, развитии узбекского языка «21 октября - день узбекского языка» транслировалась в качестве источника в праздничном выпуске программы «День присвоения статуса языку» (ссылка ГУП «Телерадиоканал» Узбекистан 24 »от 11 декабря 2020 года № 01-09-550)21 октября 2020 года на радиоканале «Узбекистан 24»

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объем диссертации 150 страниц.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
**LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS**  
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**I bo'lim (I part, I часть)**

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7. Zaripov R.E. The State Language in Government Agencies // International Conference on Social and Humanitarian Research. ISBN: 978-83-956810-7-3. – Poland, 2021. – Page. 16-18.

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9. Zaripov R.E. Svilizatsiya va uning dunyo lisoniy qiyofasiga ta'siri // “Filologiyaning umumnazariy masalalari mavzusidagi ilm-fan fidoiysi – zahmatkash olim Xasanov Saidbek Rustamovich tavalludining 75 yilligi munosabati bilan uning yorqin xotirasiga bag'ishlangan Respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy konfrensiya materiallari. (2-kitob). – Toshkent, 2020. – B. 158-162.



## II bo‘lim (I part, I часть)

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11. Zaripov R.E. Mustaqillik davrida O‘zbekistonda alifbo va imlo masalalari: muammolar va yechimlar // “O‘zbek tilini dunyo miqyosida keng targ‘ib qilish bo‘yicha hamkorlik istiqbollari” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Toshkent, 2020-yil 19-20-oktabr. – B. 450-458.

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