

## THE ROLE OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF STATE LAWS: NORMATIVE-LEGAL ASPECTS AND THEIR IMPACT

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**Abstract:** This article is dedicated to analyzing the role of the Uzbek language in the context of state laws, focusing on the normative-legal aspects and their impact on various spheres of public life. The author examines the main legislative acts regulating the use of the Uzbek language in Uzbekistan, including the Constitution, the "Law on the State Language," and other important documents, whose adoption has contributed to strengthening the status and expanding the application of the Uzbek language. The article emphasizes the significance of the Uzbek language in the education system, mass media, as well as in the economic and legal spheres. The article discusses challenges related to enhancing bilingualism, the development of the language in new technologies, and the need for educational reforms. The conclusion addresses the prospects for further development of the Uzbek language in the context of globalization and changes in language policy.

**Keywords:** uzbek language, law "On the State Language", education in the uzbek language, bilingualism, integration into the global community.

The Uzbek language, as the official language of the Republic of Uzbekistan, plays a central role in the country's legal and governmental systems. In recent decades, there has been an active process of consolidating and expanding the legal status of the Uzbek language in various spheres, including legislation, administrative processes, and

education. The adoption of a series of laws and regulatory acts aimed at the development and protection of the Uzbek language confirms its central role in public administration and legal practice. This article aims to analyze the normative-legal acts that regulate the status of the Uzbek language and examine their impact on various areas of public life.

After gaining independence in 1991, Uzbekistan began the process of restoring and promoting the Uzbek language as the state language. The "Law on the State Language," adopted in 1989 and subsequently updated in 1997, is a key document regulating the use of the Uzbek language in various areas of life. This law establishes the mandatory use of the Uzbek language in government bodies, courts, educational and healthcare institutions, as well as in the media. Special attention is given to teaching Uzbek to citizens, particularly in the context of improving education quality and ensuring equal rights for all citizens of the country.

Today, the Uzbek language continues to evolve, maintaining its Turkic roots while actively borrowing elements from other languages, especially Russian, Arabic, and Persian. At the same time, Uzbekistan is making efforts to strengthen its status and promote the language in various spheres of life, including education, culture, legal systems, and media.

The primary legal document that affirms the status of the Uzbek language is the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to Article 4 of the Constitution, Uzbek is the state language, and all state bodies are obliged to use it in their activities. This provision became the foundation for further consolidation of the Uzbek language's status in state laws and other regulatory acts.

One of the most important aspects of the use of the Uzbek language is its role in education. In recent decades, the government of Uzbekistan has been actively working on translating educational materials, scientific publications, and programs into the Uzbek language. In 2017, a series of reforms were adopted aimed at improving the teaching of the Uzbek language in educational institutions and enhancing the quality of education in Uzbek.

In 2020, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Establishment of the Day of the Uzbek Language Holiday" was adopted, after which October 21st became a nationwide holiday in the country. The adoption of a number of significant and interconnected documents has greatly expanded the influence and reputation of the Uzbek language, as well as its scope of use. Presidential decrees "On Measures to Radically Enhance the Role and Authority of Uzbek as the State Language" of October 21, 2019, and "On Measures to Further Develop the Uzbek Language and Improve Language Policy in the Country" of October 20, 2020, have important historical, political, and social significance.

Additionally, three key documents were developed to further the development of the Uzbek language<sup>1</sup>:

- The Concept for the Development of the Uzbek Language and Improvement of Language Policy for 2020-2030;
- The Program for the Implementation of the Concept for the Development of the Uzbek Language and Improvement of Language Policy for 2020-2022;
- The main directions for the development of the Uzbek language and improvement of language policy for 2020-2030 were approved during this period.

In the economic sphere, especially in private business, there is also a shift towards more active use of the Uzbek language. Recently, steps have been taken in Uzbekistan to create conditions in which business and financial operations can be conducted in the state language. This has led to challenges in the translation and adaptation of legal documents, contracts, and reports, which require additional efforts from the business sector.

Mass media plays an important role in the dissemination of the Uzbek language. In recent years, the number of TV channels, radio stations, and newspapers publishing content in Uzbek has increased. Government support in this area is expressed in subsidizing Uzbek-language media and creating conditions for their development.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://uzspace.uz/ru/page/article\\_1](https://uzspace.uz/ru/page/article_1)

However, due to globalization and technological changes, the role of foreign languages is also growing, which leads to the need for a balanced language policy in the media.

Despite significant achievements in strengthening the status of the Uzbek language, there are several challenges that need to be addressed in the future. These include:

1. The need to enhance bilingualism. Although the Uzbek language is enshrined in legal acts, many citizens continue to use Russian or other languages in everyday life, which may hinder their full integration into state and legal processes.
2. The development of the language in new technologies. Modern information technologies and software need to support the Uzbek language on par with world languages, which requires the creation of new lexical resources and software solutions.
3. Educational reforms. There is a need to continue improving the quality of Uzbek language teaching in schools and universities, particularly in technical and scientific disciplines.

The role of the Uzbek language in the context of state laws is crucial for the further development of the legal and social systems of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Normative-legal acts that affirm the status of the Uzbek language play an important role in ensuring citizens' rights and in the formation of a unified national identity. Despite certain challenges and issues related to the implementation and dissemination of the Uzbek language in various spheres of life, the ongoing efforts and reforms give hope for its further development and strengthening in the future.

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