



DIALECT IS THE UNSEPERATABLE PORTION OF THE COUNTRY

Nizomova Nargiza Aliyevna

Ferghana state university

Assistant of the department "Practice course in English language"

Email: nargizaxonnizomova@1980gmail.com

Tel. number: +998905621944

Annotation: *The purpose of this article is to increase the prestige of the mother tongue in the social life of the nation and at the international level, and to educate young people in a spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the traditions and values of the nation. , and to ensure the full introduction of state languages in the country. Covers opinions expressed by Japan.*

Key words and expressions: *Homeland, dialect, individuals, mother tongue, Uzbek dialect, country, Turkic dialects, national values.*

Every country has great wealth that is different from the homeland. that's his language. It is the language that unites people as one nation, one people. Language is an inseparable sign of a nation's identity, he is one of the symbols that make a nation a nation, a means of communication passed down from ancestors to generations over the centuries. With the help of his native language, a person begins to comprehend new concepts. The mother tongue is instilled in us by mother's milk. As a person grows up, he increases his vocabulary by communicating with others and reading fiction books. To fundamentally increase the prestige of the Uzbek language in the social life of our people and at the international level, to educate our growing youth in the spirit of patriotism, loyalty to national traditions and values, to ensure the full introduction of the state language in our country, In order to preserve and develop the languages of the nations and peoples of Uzbekistan, to create conditions for learning the Uzbek language as the state language, to define the strategic goals, priority directions and tasks and prospective stages of the development of the Uzbek language and language policy, the President The decree was signed by Sh.M. Mirziyoyev.[1]

This implies the achievement of the following objectives:

- increasing the prestige of the Uzbek language in the social life of our country and at the international level;
- to improve the education of the Uzbek language, to educate young people in the spirit of loyalty to national and universal traditions and values, to be proud of the rich spiritual heritage of our great ancestors and to further enrich them;
- creating an atmosphere of respect and love for the Uzbek language (the state language) in the society;
- refers to achieving that every citizen in our country knows the state language and feels it as a duty and obligation.

Language is one of the main distinguishing features of a nation, so everyone should know and respect their own language, while at the same time respecting the mother tongues of other nations. Almost every great historian knows that, in addition to his mother tongue, he was able to master one or more of the rich cultural languages of his time. Navoi

wrote his ghazals in Persian, Lermontov his poems in French, and Ibn Sina his scholarly works in Arabic[2]. Language is the pillar of society, the soul of a nation, and the destiny of a nation. The past, present, future, and existence of every human being, nation, race, and society are determined by her one factor:

Native language. Uzbek is one of the richest languages in the world. Our mother tongue is ancient and sacred to our nation and should always be available. The possibilities inside are endless. It is the sacred duty of all of us to use language effectively, to fight for its purity and naturalness, and to ensure its complete observance. A more comprehensive and intensive study of the mother tongue is necessary to strengthen national pride in the hearts of young people, to develop our country socially, economically and spiritually, and to enhance our international reputation. I need it now. need. Our mother tongue is an inexhaustible treasure of our national spirit. Therefore, it is our sacred duty as human beings to give them the respect and honor they deserve.

To date, there are approximately 7,000 ethnic languages on earth, 96 of which are recognized as state languages. In 20 language families (Indo-European, Finno-Ugric, Turkish, Mongolian, Samhun, Tungusic-Manchu), he serves as a means of communication, with more than 2,000 languages representing history and the present. I have. , Chinese-Tibetan, Dravidian, Papuan, Indian, Niger-Congo, Sudanese and other language families). Taking Indo-European as an example of this language family, the family includes over 400 languages. These include English, Scottish, Dutch, German, Icelandic, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Greek and Russian. At this point, we should mention the most common major languages in the world. These languages include Chinese (over 1.212 billion), Arabic (over 422 million), Hindi (over 366 million), English (over 341 million), Spanish (over 341 million) more than 322 million). . Arabic and English are the most spoken languages in the world. [3]

It also shows that our Uzbek language, which belongs to the Turkic language family, has an incomparably rich history. The Uzbek vocabulary consists of over 85,000 words and the total world population is over her 42 million [4]. Language is a mirror of a nation, reflecting the lifestyle, culture, history, level and intelligence of a nation that has endured waves of authoritarianism over the centuries. It is the duty of all of us to preserve our language as an important part of humanity, keep it clean, and pass on our national values and linguistic wealth to future generations.

REFERENCES:

1. Decree No. PF-5850 of Sh.M. Mirziyoyev dated October 21, 2019 "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language".
2. Speech about language. Abdullah Qahhor. "Youth" magazine, No. 9, 1987
3. Norinboyeva, D. J. (2022). CHET TILIDA NUTQNI TINGLAB TUSHUNISH VA UNDA FRAZEOLOGIZMLARNING O'RNI. YOUTH, SCIENCE, EDUCATION: TOPICAL ISSUES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND INNOVATIONS, 1(7), 66-71.



4. Burgutova, G. (2022). CHET TILLARINI BILISHNING FOYDALARI. INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THE GLOBAL SCIENCE, 1(8), 40-45.
5. Mamajonova, S. (2022). ICEBERG PRINCIPLE" AS A STYLISTIC FEATURE OF E. HEMINGWAY'S SHORT STORY "THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA. Science and innovation, 1(B8), 1931-1934.
6. Faxriddin o'g'li, Y. H. (2022). An Analysis of How Language Forms Cross-Cultural Ties. Academia Open, 7, 10-21070.
7. Abdukarimova, M. (2022, December). THE ADVANTAGES OF BOOKS IN LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES. In INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE DEDICATED TO THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATIVE EDUCATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY (Vol. 1, No. 9, pp. 169-171).
8. Makhmudova, M. (2022). BENEFITS OF DAILY READING. INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THE GLOBAL SCIENCE, 1(8), 28-32.
9. Dildoraxon, R. (2022). Best Ways of Vocabulary Memorisation in Foreign Language Learning. Academia Open, 7, 10-21070.
10. Qodiraliyeva, N. I. (2022). EFFECTIVE METHODS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES. International Academic Research Journal Impact Factor 7.4, 1(5), 63-67.