

RELATIONSHIP OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH ISSUES

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Abstract

Language and literature are the mirror of life of any nation in the world. To lose the national language is to lose the spirit of the nation, said the great thinker Abdulla Avloni. In fact, there is no doubt that the importance of language, its existence determines the development of any country and nation. Especially in today's globalization - in a time when the lifestyle of the peoples of the world has become common, the meaning of the above words increases twice.

Keywords

language, culture, linguistic, speech, cultural linguistics, psycholinguistics, paradigm.

Annotatsiya

Har qanday millatning dunyoda borligini ko'rsatadurg'on oyinai hayoti til va adabiyotidir. "Milliy tilni yo'qotmak, millat ruhini yo'qotmakdir", degan edi ulug' mutafakkir Abdulla Avloniy. Darhaqiqat, tilning ahamiyati, uning mavjudligi har qanday yurt, millat taraqqiyotini belgilab berishi shubhasiz. Ayniqsa bugungi globallashuv – dunyo xalqlarining turmush-tarzi umumiylik kasb etgan bir davrda yuqoridagi so'zlarning zalvori ikki hissa ortadi.

Kalit so'zlar

til, madaniyat, lisoniy, nutq, lingvokulturologiya, psixolingvistika, paradigma.

After our country gained independence, we gained the right to speak our native language freely, and the discrimination against our language was put to an end. Our Uzbek words began to be heard on prestigious international platforms, and the number of foreigners interested in learning our language increased. The number and type of press publications and books published in Uzbek increased dramatically. Uzbek programs on modern information technology appeared, etc. It

has been thirty-three years since the Uzbek language was granted the status of "State Language". On December 23, 2017, during a visit to the Alisher Navoi University of Uzbek Language and Literature, our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev addressed intellectuals: "You should show the world the richness of our native language, your respect and love for it by praising our language."

Methodological part

Nizomiddin Mahmudov emphasizes respect for and attention to language, saying: "Language is a sacred and valuable gift, it is a unique bond that has formed a being called a person, united them as nations, led them to stages of development, initiated spiritual development, and opened the gates of the flower garden of thought. Therefore, neglect of language means neglect of the identity of humanity. Respect and attention to language is a recognition of the dignity of the human child in this world." Wilhelm von Humboldt's idea that "the spirit of the people is reflected in the language" can be seen in the works of N. Mahmudov in a unique way: "...the language reflects the customs, lifestyle, economic situation of the people, in short, the people's destiny, stature. Knowing the language of a particular people means understanding its entire being. Understanding the essence of the language of a particular people means understanding the history and future of this people. Language is the invaluable and sacred wealth of the people, and it is both a duty and an eternal duty for every true child of the people to be steadfast in his own language and faithful to his own language." [1; 3]

Indeed, the main issue in the "Roadmap" developed by our Government on December 24, 2018, based on the Resolution of the Senate Council of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the results of the study of the implementation of the law "On the State Language" in Tashkent, is the preparation of a new edition of the law "On the State Language". This topic was discussed in detail at a recent roundtable discussion held at the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan. During the roundtable discussion, Professor Nizomiddin Mahmudov, Doctor of Philology, spoke and said:

When we think about the viability and prosperity of a nation, first of all, language must be primary. Whether it is called the state language or something else - a nation cannot be without a language. The law on language has long been outdated. Even the 1995 version does not meet today's requirements. Fortunately, this important issue has been officially raised several times in the Senate of the Oliy Majlis. This is a very big event. We must be active and proactive in this process.

At this point, it is worth mentioning the views of the famous linguist Nizomiddin Mahmudov, who later expressed them: "At the same time, all

academic subjects at school, without exception, should indirectly deal with the education of speech culture. Whether it is mathematics, physics or history, it is advisable for the teacher to set an example with his speech culture, demonstrate the complete language of the relevant subject area, and thus strengthen the student's sense of speech. Demonstrativeness has long been considered the most necessary factor in language practice, therefore the teacher spends a lot of time creating various visual aids. This is desirable, but we must not forget that the main, living visual aid in teaching speech culture, cultivating the pleasure of beautiful words, and in general, in the education of language aesthetics is the teacher himself" [2; 26].

Speech culture is an important sign of the cultural and educational development of society, the spiritual maturity of the nation. Cultural speech in the true sense is one of the extremely important elements of the general cultural level of the individual. Therefore, today, when spiritual and educational reforms are recognized as a priority direction of state policy in our country, the issues of speech culture, the development of teachers' speech culture skills, the improvement of our children's cultural speech skills and qualifications, and the adequate consideration of cultural speech problems at all stages of the educational process are more relevant than ever.

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