

**AFRICAN SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL
FACULTY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
IMO STATE UNIVERSITY
NIGERIA**

VOL. 9 NO. 2 JUNE 2020

LANGUAGE IS A SACRED BLESSING

SIDDIKOV MUMINJON

**Associate professor of KSPI, literary scholar
candidate of philological sciences**

And

SIDDIKOVA FARANGIZ OYBEK KIZI

**the student of Uzbekistan State World languages University
Philology and Language Teaching: English language Faculty**

Abstract

This scientific article summarizes the language and its place in society, the rich lexical potential of the Uzbek language as well as some laws (instructions) that should be included in the laws on the state language, the pronunciation and spelling of assimilation words because the damage to language development in everyday life and grammatical disorders are not a burden.

Keywords: state language, dialects, tense forms, European languages, Uzbek language, media

Language is A Sacred Blessing

Language is the first of the great blessings that Allah has bestowed only on man. Probably for this reason, all the great men of the East and the West considered the language (word) to be the greatest of all the blessings He bestowed on His servants, praised the Creator, and devoted special chapters to the word in their works. In this regard, the wise views of our writers, such as Yusuf Khas Hajib, Rabguzi, Sayfi Sarayi, Navoi, Khoja, Muhammad Salih, are of particular interest.

Since language (word) is divine, to value it, to use every word and sentence as required, to use every word according to its place, without violating it, in short, to treat language in accordance with the requirements of speech culture, is the basis of human life as well as the criterion. It is not for nothing that our linguists have classified the language of every nation into common and literary languages. As long as literary language is a language that has been developed, polished, and standardized, no one has the right to violate these criteria. At this point, it seems that the time has come to recall how Abdullah Qahhor once said, "Why is a person who violates the rules of the road fined and a person who violates the rules of language not punished?" Because the media, especially television, radio, newspapers and magazines, the

SIDDIKOV MUMINJON AND SIDDIKOVA FARANGIZ OYBEK KIZI
LANGUAGE IS A SACRED BLESSING

errors in oral and written texts on the Internet - misuse of words, neglect of meaning, misuse of words, etc. - have become so numerous that they cannot be corrected today.

We are afraid that the fate of the new version of the Law "On the State language" will be ignored, as before. Well, these shortcomings are some of the other global shortcomings, for example, the proliferation of non-linguistic words in our language, the violation of the norm in this regard, the forcible insertion of assimilation terms (e.g. tolerant, blogger, valentier, global, etc.) in offices (more centralized) the inability of leaders to communicate in the State language seems insignificant in the face of many shortcomings, such as the provision of documents written in other languages to the local population. However, even if our proposals are not reflected in the Law on the State Language, it would be a light if they were in the attention of our people. Let me show you some of these.

1. It is well known that the role of fiction books in the survival and development of the state language is unique. It goes without saying that the Uzbek language today is influenced by the works of such writers as Navoi, Bobur, Nodira, Muqimiy, Qodiriy, Abdulla Qahhor, Erkin Vahidov. The services of our poets and writers such as Tora Sulaymon, Anvar Abidjan, Erkin Azam, Muhammad Yusuf, Kochkor Norqobil are also endlessly in this regard. However, there are a number of books that have been published recently, the vocabulary of which is weak, such as obscene words, inappropriate repetitions, inaccuracies in some words, violations of alternative rules, abnormalities in sentence structure, which are not noticed by authors or publishers. As a result, it seems to us that our language is getting poorer day by day.
2. There are also issues to be seriously considered in textology. In particular, it is disturbing that errors in the use of the "-ki "(in uzbek language it is the auxiliary word)prefix are often found in the works of our esteemed scholars who have prepared classical poetic texts for publication. Classical poetic texts - often the second line of the bytes begins in Ki ... So where to put the comma? Where a comma is followed by a comma, if it is taken into account that the following conjunctions is the main clause. The content of a byte is also reduced as publishers put commas at the end of the first line. The textual scholar must be very careful about this.
3. It should be noted that in the use of words such as kamina, banda, kulun, which serve to express the humility of the speaker, there are often deviations from the requirements of linguistics. The sentence should be in the form "Kamina sizning xizmatigizga keldi " and not "Kamina xizmatigizga keldim." Otherwise, the humility in the sentence becomes humility.
4. Some speech owners use excessive sounds in the use of words, which is also a defect in language development. The first is the use of the a sound in the pronunciation of a number of verbs in the present tense (say, we are going, you are seeing , etc.), and the second is the use of the names of works such as "Hibat ul-haqayiq", "Sab'ai sayyar",it is a matter of pronouncing and writing in the style of "Sabbai Sayyar", "Hibbar ul-haqoyiq". The saddest thing is that this situation is more common among philological students and mentors.
5. Another similar situation is the use of those "i " and "u" (uzbek language) literal words in oral and written speech. There are many examples of this: tushinmoq - tushunmoq, sovin

- sovun, junjikmoq - junjukmoq, shovullamoq - shovillamoq, gurkiramog - gurkuramoq. In these, the first form is correct.
6. The use of the plural form in European languages is preserved when many subjects are considered: двадцать книги, , twenteen books. However, in Turkic languages, when the number is expressed more than once, the suffix -s is almost never used: like twenty people, ten Negro children. However, TV and radio journalists continue to use the plural form in European standards without hesitation: Today, 15 patients from the COVID-19 pandemic seem to have fully recovered and rehabilitated. This, too, is nothing but a violation of the delicacy of our language. At the same time, if there is a need to emphasize the plural, the use of the suffix -s is also possible - only if the norm is observed to be fit for purpose.
 7. The suffix of -ning (suffix of the accusative case in uzbek language grammar) is not used in Uzbek dialects. It is not uncommon in some texts to replace this suffix with a suffix of income. The use of these suffixes has its own rules: if this suffix is connected to words in the noun or noun function, it is taught at school to take the form "-ing" if it is subordinated to the verb. Unfortunately, even in the books of our great scholars, this shortcoming is found, and failure to address it again leads to illiteracy.
 8. Appropriate use of tense forms in language is also one of the determining factors of speech culture. School textbooks, if we look at the texts describing some historical events, come across such phrases as "Navoiy 1441 - yilda Hirot shahrida tug'iladi .","Boburning otasi Umarshayx Mirzo 39 yoshida jarga qulab halok bo'ladi. Blessed are you, isn't the suffix -a a symbol of the future? Only if the suffix -di or -gan (additions of the past tense in uzbek) is used instead, the sentence will be correct! There are certain requirements in this as well. This is also called science.
 9. The emergence of new words in our language is a natural process. But forcing "discovering" new words is also not good. Recently, the word "revealed" appeared on some channels. What does that mean? Is there no other alternative to this word? After all, in the same sense, it is possible to say that "clarity has been introduced"
 10. The pronunciation and spelling of some words borrowed from the Arabic language are written in the same way, while others are written according to the accepted spelling rules, not as they are pronounced. When words such as care, prestige, position are used with possessive forms, a y sound is added and written: prestige, care, position. But this situation does not apply to the subject, dream, signature words. In schools, we sometimes see or hear "Bugungi mavzuyimiz ...", "Inshomiz mavzuyi ...", "Mening orzuyim ...". In fact, it should be "Inshomiz mavzusi...", "Mening orzum ...".
 11. There are also selected and tested rules for the use of parts of speech in language. For example, even if the verb is replaced by a pronoun, a form, or an adjective denoting a stable position in front of a participle, ambiguity occurs. For example, it should be "Construction works are intensively underway in Sardoba." and not "Intensive construction works are underway in Sardoba " as our girls say. There are many more such examples. In short, it is clear that it is not possible to include them separately in the new version of the Law" On the State Language". But summarizing the above, we do not know whether it would be appropriate to encompass an article, for example, a moral or material penalty for violation of the scientific rules of language?

SIDDIKOV MUMINJON AND SIDDIKOVA FARANGIZ OYBEK KIZI
LANGUAGE IS A SACRED BLESSING

References

Tashkent, M. Siddikov (2008). LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE EDUCATION Siddikov (2013). M ZAKOVAT ADABIYOTI " TASHKENT edition.

Ziyavuddinova Zilola, Siddikova Dilnoza (2017). Scientific and methodical manual " UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE",