
**“THE NATIVE LANGUAGE IS A SYMBOL OF NATIONAL
IDENTITY ”**

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Annotation. *This translation, written from the perspective of a 6b-grade a young student has provided sufficient information with comprehensive thoughts on the role of the Uzbek language in achieving independence.*

Key words: *Mother tongue, The Republic of Uzbekistan, Unesco, national identity, independency, The president of Uzbekistan.*

“Ona tili-O’zlik timsoli”

42-sonli umumta’lim maktabining 6a-sinf o’quvchisi

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Uning ingliz tili o’qituvchisi Ibrohimov Muhammadali

Izoh. *Ushbu maqolada 6-a sinf yosh o’quvchisi o’zbek tilini mustaqillikga erishish sanalari to’grisida o’zining keng qamrovli fikrlari bilan yetarlicha ma’lumot berib o’tgan.*

Kalit so’zlar: *Ona tili, O’zbekiston Respublikasi, Unesco, o’zlik timsoli, tillar, mustaqillik, O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti.*

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According to UNESCO, there are about 7,000 languages in the world today, but only about 200 of them have the status of a state language. Among them, today, the beautiful and fascinating Uzbek language, spoken by more than 60 million people worldwide and studied with great enthusiasm in many countries,

fills our hearts with pride.

In our country, on October 21, 1989, the Law "On the State Language" was adopted, which granted the Uzbek language the status of the State Language. According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 10, 2020, October 21 was declared the "Uzbek Language Day" in our country. The Uzbek language, one of the ancient and rich languages of the world, has become a symbol of our state independence, a great spiritual value, and a sign of our national identity for our people.

Today, every person, regardless of age, gender, beliefs, profession, position, and place of residence, must contribute to the noble cause of preserving and developing our native language, which is a symbol of our national identity and pride. Because, as the leader of our state emphasized, the attitude towards the Uzbek language is the attitude towards independence.

The establishment of the International Olympiad in Uzbek Language and Literature among students of foreign countries also serves to widely promote our native language.

Today, our language is heard even from the podiums of influential countries. The speech of our President at the 75th session of the UN General Assembly is a testament to our words. Language is a part of the nation's appearance, the spirit of the nation, a symbol of the state, its culture, traditions, its way of life, and its history. Each of us is responsible for preserving the language and passing it on to future generations.

Following the wise precepts of the great thinker Mir Alisher Navoi, our ancestors: "Respect for the language is respect for the people", the state policy pursued in our country on the issue of language is in every way consistent and harmonious with our fundamental reforms aimed at enhancing human dignity.

Moreover, interest in the Uzbek language is growing in many countries of the world. This need is especially observed in the USA, Europe, and a number of Eastern countries. In particular, the Humboldt University in Berlin is considered the center for the study of the Uzbek language in Europe. Professor Ingeborg

Baldauf, who works at this university, has been promoting the Uzbek language and literature to the peoples of Europe for many years. The scholar's extremely beautiful and fluent speech in Uzbek and his knowledge of the representatives of modern literature deserve praise.

In the city of Fukuoka, Japan, our compatriot Mahbuba Kamalova, the representative of the International Association of Teachers in Uzbekistan for the "Fukuoka International Center", organized events aimed at promoting the tourism potential of Uzbekistan at the Nakaminami school and the "Minami Shogakkuni" educational institution in Fukuoka city in cooperation with the State Committee for Tourism Development.

"Mahbuba Kamalova came to our school and gave a very interesting lesson about Uzbekistan. Until that day, the students of the school had no idea where Uzbekistan was located, what kind of country it was. By providing information about the culture of Uzbekistan, national clothes, dishes, historical cities, she also taught the Uzbek language to young Japanese people. She talked about the aspects of the connection between Japan and Uzbekistan, it was very interesting for us and the youth," says Baba Aki, a school teacher.

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