

**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc 03/30.12.2019.Fil. 05.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

DJAMOLOV JUMABOY XISENOVICH

MDH MAMLAKATLARIDA DAVLAT TILI MASALALARI

10.00.11-Til nazariyasi. Amaliy kompyuter lingvistikasi

FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi

AVTOREFERATI

Farg‘ona-2023

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati
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**Contents of dissertation abstract of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on
Philological sciences**

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida til va jamiyat muammolari, xalqaro va milliy tillar, ayrim mintaqalardagi turli tillarning o‘zaro ta’siri, tillar holatini batafsil o‘rganish, xususan, yo‘q bo‘lib ketayotgan tillarni himoya qilish hamda turli mamlakatlarda til siyosatini boshqarishga e’tibor kuchaydi. Bu kabi masalalarning hal qilinishi sotsiolingvistik tadqiqotlarni talab qiladi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan qaraganda, ko‘p millatli mamlakatlardagi ijtimoiy siyosat va turli millatlarning do‘stona munosabatlarini ta’minlashda davlat tilining, til siyosatining, MDH mamlakatlaridagi tillarning mavqeyini belgilash katta amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida inson va jamiyatning tilga munosabatini ochib beruvchi sotsiolingvistika, etnolingvistika, psixolingvistika, neyrolingvistika, paralingvistika va shu kabi sohalar shiddat bilan rivojlanmoqda. Hozirgi globallashtirish sharoitida tilning ijtimoiy vazifalarini mamlakatlarning xalqaro va me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlari asosida tadqiq etish, mustaqil milliy tillar taraqqiyotida davlat tili hamda milliy tillarning o‘rni va ijtimoiy vazifalarini aniqlash, turli xalqlarning milliy o‘zligini anglashiga qaratilgan qadriyatlarni qayta tiklash alohida vazifalardan biri bo‘lib, bu boradagi tadqiqotlar muhim ilmiy-nazariy ahamiyatga ega.

Mustaqillik yillaridan hozirga qadar MDH mamlakatlarida “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonunni hayotga tatbiq etish va milliy davlatchilikni tashkil etishdagi davlat tilining o‘rni va maqomiga ko‘proq e’tibor qaratilgan bo‘lsa-da, bugungi kunda ushbu respublikalarida davlat tilini rivojlantirish borasida qator muammo va to‘siqlar ham mavjudki, ular hali-hanuz o‘z yechimini kutmoqda. Zero, “Davlat tili masalasi milliy g‘oyamizning asosiy yo‘nalishlaridan biriga aylanishi kerak. O‘zbek tilining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, til uslublari, tarixiy taraqqiyoti va uning mustaqilligi bilan bog‘liq ilmiy izlanishlar samaradorligini oshirish zarur”¹. Davlat tomonidan til siyosatini amalga oshirishda davlat tilini rivojlantirish va uning istiqboliga oid masalalarni hal etish soha olimlarining asosiy vazifalaridan biri sifatida qaralmoqda.

Ushbu tadqiqot O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Kengashining 1989-yil 21-oktyabrdagi “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Davlat tili haqidada”gi Qonunini kuchga kiritish tartibi to‘g‘risida”gi 3563-XI-sonli Qarori, O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 1995-yil 21-dekabrdagi “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonunning yangi tahririni amalga kiritish tartibi to‘g‘risida”gi 167-1-sonli hamda 2020-yil 10-apreldagi “O‘zbek tili bayrami kunini belgilash to‘g‘risida”gi 618-sonli Qonuni, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatida nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi 5850-sonli hamda 2020-yil 21-oktabrdagi “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-6084-sonli Farmoni,

¹Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Ўзбек тилига давлат тили мақоми берилганининг ўттиз йиллигига бағишланган тантанали маросимдаги нутқи. <https://uza.uz/>

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 1996-yil 10-sentyabrdagi “O‘zbekiston SSR Davlat tili to‘g‘risida”gi Qonuni amalga oshirish davlat dasturiga o‘zgartirish va qo‘shimchalar kiritish to‘g‘risida”gi 311-sonli, 2018-yil 18-maydagi “Jahon adabiyotining eng sara namunalarini o‘zbek tiliga hamda o‘zbek adabiyoti durdonalarini chet tillariga tarjima qilish va nashr etish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi 376-sonli, 2019-yil 12-dekabrdagi “Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti to‘g‘risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash haqida”gi 984-sonli, 2020-yil 3-martdagi “Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti faoliyatini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”gi 117-sonli, 2020-yil 11-martdagi “O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti bo‘yicha fundamental va amaliy tadqiqotlar samaradorligini yanada oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi 139-sonli qarorlari hamda boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga tatbiq etishda ma‘lum darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining «Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq ravishda bajarilgan.

Mavzuning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. O‘tgan asrning 70-80-yillaridan boshlab dunyoning bir qancha nufuzli universitetlarida, jumladan, Kembrij, Oksford, Edinburg, Garvard, Nyu-York, Chikago, Toronto, Moskva, Sankt-Peterburg kabi davlat va shaharlarning oliy ta‘lim muassasalarida sotsiolingvistika yo‘nalishida bir qator tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Bular orasida tadqiqotchilar V.I.Belikov, L.P.Krisin, Bell Rojer, V.D.Bondaletov, N.B.Vaxtin, E.V.Golovko, T.B.Kryuchkova, B.P.Narumov, X.Z.Bagirokov, Z.U.Blyagoz, K.Diyachkov va boshqalarning izlanishlari milliy, davlat va rasmiy tillar tadqiqi, til va uning ijtimoiy vazifalariga oid o‘zgarishlar, me‘yoriy til muammolari, til va siyosat o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar, Ispaniyadagi tilning ahvoli, Adigeya Respublikasidagi qayta qurishdan keyingi ikkitillilik holati, rus va fransuz tillarining o‘ziga xosligi, ikkitillilik muammolarining nazariy va amaliy jihatlariga e‘tibor qaratilgan².

Turkologiya sohasida til va jamiyat munosabatlari, ikkitillilik, tillararo aloqalar hamda til siyosati masalalari A.M.Abasilov, S.A.Asanbayeva, B.Xasanuli (Qozog‘iston), Z.Derbisheva (Qirg‘iziston), J.Tuxvatulina (Tatariston) kabi tadqiqotchilar tomonidan maxsus o‘rganilgan³.

² Беликов В.И., Крысин Л.П. Социоллингвистика. Учебник для вузов. – М.: Рос. гос. гуманит. ун-т, 2001. – 315 с.; Белл Роджер Т. Социоллингвистика. Цели, методы и проблемы. – М.: Международные отношения, 1980. – 320 с.; Бондалетов В.Д. Социальная лингвистика. – М.: Просвещение, 1987. – 160 с.; Вахтин Н.Б., Головкин Е.В. Социоллингвистика и социология языка. – Санкт-Петербург: Гуманитарная академия, 2004. – 336 с.; Крысин Л.П. Язык в современном обществе – М.: Просвещение, 1977. – 192 с.; Крючкова Т.Б., Нарумов Б.П. Зарубежная социоллингвистика. Монография. – М.: Наука. 1991. – 157 с.

³Абасилов М.А., Асанбаева С.А. Социоллингвистические исследования в Казахстане: новые возможности и проблемы // Международный журнал экспериментального образования, 2015. – №3. – 192-196 с.; Хасанулы Б. Тілдік катынас негіздері. – Алматы, 2006. – С. 356; Дербишева З. Языковая политика и языковая ситуация в Кыргызстане // Russian Language journal, 2009. – 49-58 с.; Вейсялли Ф. Языковая ситуация в современном Азербайджане: <https://doi.org/10/18485>.

O‘zbekiston tilshunosligida til va jamiyatning nazariy muammolari XX asr boshlarida Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Avloniy, Cho‘lpon, Abdulla Qahhor asarlarida o‘z aksini topgan bo‘lsa-da, o‘tgan asrning 80- va 90-yillarida bu masala jiddiy tus oldi. Ushbu davrda o‘zbek ziyolilaridan Erkin Vohidov, Abdulla Oripov, O‘tkir Hoshimov, Akmal Akromov, Kamol Matyoqubov, Mirza Kenjaboyev, Oydin Hojiyeva, Tohir Malik, Temur Po‘latov, Xurshid Davron va boshqalar o‘z maqolalarida davlat tili va milliy tillarning mamlakatdagi o‘rni hamda mavqeyiga e‘tibor qaratdilar. Mustaqillik yillarida tilshunos olimlar – H.Ne‘matov, N.Mahmudov, A.Nurmonov, A.Mamajonov, Sh.Iskandarova, S.Mo‘minov, H.Dadaboyev, N.Saidrahimova, M.Zokirov, Sh.Usmonova, N.Bekmuhammedova, B.Qo‘shakova va boshqalar til va jamiyat munosabatlarini tahlil qilib, maxsus qo‘llanmalar yaratdilar⁴.

Qoraqalpoq tilining tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan, xususan, rus va o‘zbek tillarining qoraqalpoq tiliga ta‘siri, bilingvizm, ko‘ptillilik masalalari A.N.Baskakov, N.O‘runboyev, D.Nasirov, E.Berdimurodov, K.Qo‘shchanov, R.Yesemuratova, A.Umarov, A.Jaqsiboyev, G.A.Qurbaniyozov kabi tilshunos olimlar tomonidan tadqiq etildi⁵.

Tojikiston ijtimoiy tilshunosligi sohasida ham bir qator ishlar olib borildi. Tojik ziyolilari, tilshunos olimlari S.Ayniy, S.Alizoda, T.Zehniy, M.Shakuriy, A.Maniyozov, R.G‘afforov, Y.Akbarzoda, T.Vahhobov, T.Shokirov, H.Sulton, Sh.Rustamov, L.Sheraliy, G.Safiyeva, M.Mirrahimov, A.Sayfulloyev, T.Abdujabbor, D.Saymiddinov, M.Qosimova, A.Istad, R.Hodizoda, S.Nazarzoda, H.Majidov, A.Hasanovlarning risola va maqolalarida, matbuot va turli ilmiy anjumanlarda til va jamiyatning dolzarb masalalari, xususan, mahalliy aholining rus tiliga munosabati, ikkitillilik, Tojikiston hududida tojik tilining ijtimoiy vazifalari, tilga doir davlat siyosati, tojik adabiy tili me‘yorlari, ommaviy axborot vositalari materiallarining sifati, tojik yozuvi va imlosi, Tojikiston Respublikasining «Davlat tili to‘g‘risida»gi Qonuni va uning amalga tatbiq etilishi, Tojikiston hukumati va Prezidentining davlat tilini rivojlantirishga bo‘lgan e‘tibori, kam sonli aholi tillarining ravnaqi, xususan, Badaxshon tillarining rivojlanishi masalalari o‘rtaga tashlandi⁶.

⁴Маҳмудхўжа Бехбудий. Икки эмас, тўрт тил керак // “Ойина” журнали, 1913. – №1; Абдулла Қаҳҳор. Ғоят бой ва чиройли // “Адабиёт ва санъат” gazetasi, 1989, 24 март. – №13; Мўминов С. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2000. – 235 б.; Искандарова Ш. Ўзбек нутқ фаолиятининг мулоқот шакллари: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 1993. – 25 б.; Саидрахимова Н. Мактабгача ёшдаги ўзбек болалар нутқининг лингвистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. автореф. –Тошкент, 2004. – 25 б.; Зокиров М. Лингвистик интерференция ва унинг ўзбек-тожик билингвизмида намоён бўлиши: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. – Тошкент, 2007. – 148 б.; Жўраев Ш. Билингвизм шароитида тожик ва ўзбек тилларининг лексик сатҳидаги ўзаро алоқалари: Филол. фан. бўйича ф.д. (PhD) дисс. автореферати. – Самарқанд, 2018. – 21 б.

⁵ Баскаков А.Н. Социолингвистический анализ языковой ситуации в регионе Средней Азии и Казахстана. – Нукус: Билим, 1992. – 15 с.; Урунбаев Ж. Народное образование в Каракалпакстане за 10 лет. – Нукус-Каракалпакстан, 1973. – 170 с.; Насыров Д.С. Становление каракалпакского общенародного разговорного языка и его диалектная система. – Нукус-Казан, 1976. – 399 с.

⁶ Маҷмӯи мақолаҳои конферансиаи Маданияти сухан. – Ирфон, 1989. – 359 с.; Ю.Акбарзода. Соҳиби ин забон кист? – Д., 2009. – 280 с.; Ваҳҳобов Т. Масоили сохтмони забони тоҷикии адаби дар солҳои 20-90-уми садаи ХХ. Китоби IV, Мусохиба дар атрофи мақоми давлатии забони тоҷикӣ. – Хучанд: Меъроҷ, 2004. – 590 с.; Шакурӣ М “Ҳар сухан ҷоеву ҳар нукта мақоми дорад”, нашри саввум. – Душанбе: Ирфон, 2005;

Mazkur dissertatsiya ishida MDH mamlakatlari, xususan, ikki qo'shni davlat – O'zbekiston va Tojikiston hukumatlari tomonidan mustaqillik yillarida olib borilgan til siyosati, chunonchi, davlat tilini rivojlantirish masalalari hamda milliy tillarga bo'lgan munosabat nazariy jihatdan tahlil etildi.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Farg'ona davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining "Zamonaviy tilshunoslikning dolzarb masalalari" yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi O'zbekiston va Tojikiston Respublikalarida milliy tillarning davlat tili maqomiga ega bo'lish bosqichlari, mustaqillik yillaridagi taraqqiyoti, ushbu mamlakatlarda "Davlat tili to'g'risida"gi Qonunning amalga joriy etilishi, davlat tili va kam sonli aholi tillari rivojlanishiga davlat rahbari va hukumatning e'tiborini yoritishdan iborat.

Tadqiqot vazifalari:

tilning ijtimoiy-funksional rivojlanishiga ijtimoiy omillar ta'sirini ko'rsatish;

O'zbekiston va Tojikiston Respublikalarida davlat tilining mustaqillik yillaridagi taraqqiyoti, yozuv va imlo muammolarini asoslash;

O'zbekistonda o'zbek tili va Tojikistonda tojik tilining davlat tili maqomiga ega bo'lish bosqichlarini aniqlash;

O'zbekiston va Tojikiston Respublikalarida "Davlat tili to'g'risida"gi Qonunning amalda joriy etilishi, davlat tili va kam sonli aholi tillari rivojlanishiga davlat rahbari va hukumatning e'tiborini ochib berish;

davlat tiliga jamoatchilik e'tibori va aholining davlat tilidan foydalanish darajasini belgilash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida O'zbekiston va Tojikiston Respublikalaridagi til siyosati tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini O'zbekiston va Tojikiston hukumatlarining "Davlat tili to'g'risida"gi Qonuni, davlat tili va milliy tillarning qo'llanilishi hamda tillarning ijtimoiy vazifalari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqotda tavsiflash, qiyosiy-tarixiy, qiyosiy-tipologik, sinxron va diaxron hamda statistik metodlardan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

O'zbekiston Respublikasida o'zbek tili va Tojikiston Respublikasida tojik tilining demokratik yondashuvlar, adolat, huquqiy, siyosiy, demografik va milliy birlik asosida davlat tili maqomiga ega bo'lganligi, O'zbekiston va Tojikiston davlatlari hukumat rahbarlarining davlat tili va milliy tillarga munosabati me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar, ularning ma'ruza va siyosiy nutqlari asosida dalillangan;

O'zbekiston va Tojikiston Respublikalari "Davlat tili to'g'risida"gi Qonunlarining qabul qilinish jarayoni hamda ularning keyingi tahrirlari qiyosiy tavsiflangan, lotin yozuviga asoslangan o'zbek tili va kirill yozuviga asoslangan

tojik tili imlo qoidalarining o'ziga xosliklari, ularni amaliyotda qo'llash bilan bo'g'liq muammolar aniqlangan;

o'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilishi «loyihaga qadar» va «loyiha yuzasidan bahslar» kabi bosqichlar hamda tojik tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilishi «So'z madaniyati» konferensiyasiga qadar» va «konferensiyadan keyingi bahslar» kabi davrlar asosida o'rganilgan;

til masalalarining davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarilishi va uning sotsiolinivistik ahamiyati, davlat tilining maqomi ilk bor davlat rahbarlari faoliyati doirasida asoslangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

MDH mamlakatlarida davlat tili masalalari (O'zbekiston va Tojikiston Respublikalari misolida) tadqiqi yuzasidan bildirilgan xulosalar til tarixi, hozirgi o'zbek tili, hozirgi tojik adabiy tili, sotsiolingvistika kabi fanlardan yaratiladigan darslik va qo'llanma, o'quv-uslubiy majmualarning takomillashuvi uchun xizmat qilishi asoslab berilgan;

o'quv lug'atlari, masalan, o'zbek tilining forscha-tojikcha o'zlashmalar lug'ati, tojik tilining o'zbekcha o'zlashmalar lug'ati, tojik tilining imlo qoidalari va tinish belgilari, bolalar ensiklopediyasi ("Donishnomai bachagona") dagi ahamiyati ko'rsatilgan;

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining O'zbek tilini rivojlantirish jamg'armasi, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat universiteti huzuridagi davlat tilida ish yuritish asoslarini o'qitish va malaka oshirish markazi, tojik milliy-madaniy markazi va uning viloyatlardagi bo'linmalari faoliyatidagi ahamiyati asoslab berilgan;

Tojikiston Respublikasi hukumati huzuridagi til va atamashunoslik qo'mitasi hamda uning viloyatlardagi bo'linmalarining ish yurituvdagi ahamiyati ko'rsatilgan;

O'zbekiston Respublikasida ta'lim tojik tilida olib boriladigan oliy ta'lim muassasalari yo'nalishlari hamda umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablari uchun Davlat ta'lim standartining namunaviy o'quv rejalari, darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarini yaratish va o'quv jarayoni samaradorligini oshirish uchun xizmat qilishi isbotlangan;

O'zbekiston Respublikasida tojik tilida faoliyat ko'rsatuvchi ommaviy axborot vositalari ("Ovozi tojik", "Xovar", "Sadoi Samarqand", "Sadoi So'x" gazetalari, "Durdonai Sharq", "FarDU ilmiy xabarlar" jurnali) faoliyatining takomillasuviga xizmat qilishi isbotlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi muammoning aniq qo'yilganligi, chiqarilgan xulosalarning tavsiflash, qiyoslash kabi usullar bilan asoslanganligi, tahlillarda o'zbek va tojik tillari tabiatidan kelib chiqilganligi, xulosa, taklif va tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqishda vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlangan me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarga tayanilganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati O'zbekiston va Tojikiston hukumatlarining til siyosati, ushbu respublikalardagi "Davlat tili haqida"gi

Qonunining yangi tahririni ishlab chiqishda, qonunosti me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarning amalga tatbiq etilishida, ularning takomillashuvida, davlat tilini rivojlantirish strategiyasini ishlab chiqishda, ushbu mamlakatlarda til siyosatini amalga oshirishda, "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonunning amalga tatbiq etilishi bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal etishda, O'zbekiston va Tojikiston davlatlarida istiqomat qiluvchi turli millat vakillarining til jamoalarida tilga bo'lgan munosabati hamda ular orasidagi ijtimoiy-ma'naviy muhitni barqarorlashtirish sotsiologvistik nuqtai nazaridan yoritilganligida yamoyon bo'ladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shunda namoyon bo'ladiki, tadqiqotda keltirilgan fikr va mulohazalar, olingan xulosa va natijalardan til tarixi, hozirgi o'zbek tili, hozirgi tojik tili, sotsiolingvistika kabi fanlardan darslik va qo'llanmalar, o'quv va ensiklopedik lug'atlar, jumladan, o'zbek tilining fors-tojikcha o'zlashmalar lug'ati, tojik tilining o'zbekcha o'zlashmalar lug'ati, tojik adabiy tilida imlo qoidalari va tinish belgilari o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanmasini yaratishda foydalanish mumkin. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining O'zbek tilini rivojlantirish jamg'armasi, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti huzuridagi davlat tilida ish yuritish asoslarini o'qitish va malaka oshirish markazi, Tojikiston Respublikasi hukumati huzuridagi til va atamashunoslik qo'mitasi hamda uning viloyatlardagi bo'linmalari, respublika tojik milliy-madaniy markazi va uning viloyatlardagi bo'linmalari faoliyati samaradorligini oshirish hamda O'zbekistonda ta'lim tojik tilida olib boriladigan oliy ta'lim muassasalari yo'nalishlari va umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablari uchun Davlat ta'lim standarti, namunaviy o'quv rejalari, darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarini yaratish, O'zbekiston Respublikasida tojik tilida faoliyat ko'rsatuvchi "Ovozi tojik", "Xovar", "Sadoi Samarqand", "Sadoi So'x" gazetalari, "Durdonai Sharq", "FarDU ilmiy xabarlar" jurnali kabi ommaviy axborot vositalari faoliyatini takomillashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Dissertatsiyada ishlab chiqilgan nazariy va amaliy xulosa, tavsiya va ishlanmalar asosida:

O'zbekiston Respublikasida o'zbek tili va Tojikiston Respublikasida tojik tilining demokratik yondashuvlar, adolat, huquqiy, siyosiy, demografik va milliy birlik asosida davlat tili maqomiga ega bo'lganligi, O'zbekiston va Tojikiston davlatlari hukumat rahbarlarining davlat tili va milliy tillarga munosabati aks etgan me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar, ma'ruza va siyosiy nutqlari haqidagi fikr-mulohaza hamda xulosalardan "O'zbek tilining fors-tojikcha o'zlashmalar lug'ati. Lug'ati vomvojahoi forsiy-tojiki dar zaboni o'zbeki" o'quv lug'atini tayyorlash va chop etishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligining 2021-yil 23-noyabrdagi 500-son buyrug'iga asosan 500/t-005 ruxsatnomasi). Natijada respublika oliy ta'lim muassasalarining filologiya va tillarni o'qitish: o'zbek tili, filologiya va tillarni o'qitish, tojik tili yo'nalishlari talabalari o'quv adabiyoti bilan ta'minlangan;

O'zbekiston va Tojikiston Respublikalari "Davlat tili to'g'risida"gi Qonunining qabul qilinish jarayoni va ularning keyingi tahrirlari, o'zbek tilining lotin imlosi va tojik tili kirill imlosining o'ziga xosliklari, ularni amaliyotda

qo'llash bilan bo'g'liq muammolar, o'zbek va tojik tilining o'zaro ta'siriga oid fikr-mulohazalar, xulosa va tavsiyalardan "Imlo va alomathoi kitobat dar zaboni adabii tojik" nomli uslubiy qo'llanmasini ishlab chiqish va nashr etishda foydalanilgan. Natijada oliy ta'lim muassasalarining filologiya va tillarni o'qitish: tojik tili yo'nalishi talabalari hamda Farg'ona viloyatidagi ta'lim tojik tilida olib boriladigan umumta'lim maktablari o'quvchilari uchun uslubiy-metodik yordam ko'rsatilgan;

o'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilishi «Loyihaga qadar» va «Loyiha yuzasidan bahslar» kabi bosqichlar hamda tojik tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilishi «So'z madaniyati» konferensiyasiga qadar» va «Konferensiyadan keyingi bahslar» kabi davrlar asosida o'rganilishi haqidagi tavsiya va xulosalar asosida yaratilgan «Mas'alahoi zaboni davlati va qaziyahoi rushdi on dar Jumhurii Tojikiston» nomli monografiyadan akademik B.G'ofurov nomli Xo'jand davlat universitetida o'quv adabiyoti sifatida foydalanilmoqda (Xo'jand davlat universitetining 2023-yil 4-maydagi 01/2028-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur universitet talabalarining davlat tili fani bo'yicha bilim va ko'nikmalari rivojlantirilgan;

til masalalarining davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarilishi va uning sotsiologik ahamiyati haqidagi xulosa va tavsiyalardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi tojik milliy-madaniy Markazi Farg'ona viloyat bo'linmasi tadbirlari, joylardagi targ'ibot ishlarida keng foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi tojik milliy-madaniy Markazi Farg'ona viloyat bo'linmasining 2023-yil 12-iyundagi 8-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada Farg'ona viloyatidagi ta'lim tojik tilida olib boriladigan umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablari o'quvchilarining davlat tili va milliy tillarga e'tibor va ehtiromining oshishiga erishilgan hamda tojik tilining yangi imlo qoidalarini amal qilinishi yo'lga qo'yilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining abrobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 32 ta respublika va xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda, jumladan, 3 ta respublika hamda 20 ta xalqaro konferensiyada ma'ruza ko'rinishida bayon etilgan va aprobatsiyadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi: Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 32 ta ilmiy ish nashr etilgan, jumladan, 1 ta monografiya, 2 ta o'quv qo'llanma, 1 ta o'quv lug'ati, 1 ta uslubiy qo'llanma, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 4 ta maqola, jumladan, 3 tasi respublika hamda 1 tasi xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya ishi kirish, uch asosiy bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovalardan tashkil topgan bo'lib, ishning umumiy hajmi 137 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Tadqiqotning **Kirish** qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsad, vazifalari, obyekti, predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi hamda amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Til masalalari va unga oid davlat strategiyasi”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobida tillar, milliy til, adabiy til va davlat tili taraqqiyotiga oid sotsiolingvistik nazariyalar, tillarni rivojlantirishga doir davlat siyosati, til masalasi va tilga oid davlat strategiyasi bilan bog‘liq nazariy ma‘lumotlar, me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar tavsifi o‘rin olgan.

Birinchi bobning dastlabki bo‘limi **“Til rivojlanishining sotsiolingvistik nazariyalari”** deb nomlanadi. Sotsiolingvistik tadqiqotlarda tilning ijtimoiy mohiyati va vazifalari, jamiyatning tilga ta‘siri va tilning jamiyatga ta‘siri, tilning jamiyatdagi o‘rni va vazifalari, tillarning o‘zaro munosabati kabi masalalar jahon tilshunoslarining diqqat markazida turadi. Bu yo‘nalishning asoschilari Ferdinand de Sossyur va Boduen de Kurtene hisoblanadi. Sohaning keyingi taraqqiyotida taniqli tilshunoslardan A.M.Selishchev, R.O.Shor, P.P.Yakubinskiy, M.N.Peterson, V.V.Vinogradovlarning sotsiolingvistik nazariyalari alohida ahamiyat kasb etdi.

Sobiq Ittifoq davrida til siyosatini amalga oshirish jarayonida barcha xalqlarni birlashtirish, ko‘p millatli aholining bir tilda so‘zlashuvini ta‘minlash siyosati kuchayganligi bois XX asr tilshunosligida ijtimoiy lingvistika faollashib, tadqiqotlar asosan rus tili va milliy tillar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarga, respublikalarda rus tilini o‘rganish darajasi, uning hukmronligi va boshqa tillarga ta‘siri, ikkitillik vaziyatini o‘rganish masalalariga qaratildi. Bu harakatlar, o‘z navbatida, o‘zbek va tojik tilshunosligiga ham salmoqli ta‘sir ko‘rsatdi.

O‘zbekiston va Tojikiston Respublikalarida milliy tillarga davlat tili maqomining berilishi davlat mustaqilligi sari qo‘yilgan ilk qadamlardan biri bo‘ldi. O‘zbekiston va Tojikistonda o‘zbek hamda tojik tillarining hududlarda keng qo‘llanilishi natijasida aholining milliy tilga bo‘lgan munosabati va til siyosati ham o‘zgara boshladi. Bu sa‘y-harakatlar “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonun hujjatlari bilan mustahkamlab qo‘yildi. Ushbu davrda har ikki mamlakatda davlat tili mavqeyining ortishi bilan birga o‘zbek va tojik tilshunosligining yangicha yondashuvlar asosida rivojlanishi ham kuzatildi.

O‘zbekiston tilshunosligida N.Mahmudovning “Til va jamiyat”, “Til”, “So‘zimiz va o‘zimiz”, “Ma‘rifat manzillarida”, A.Rustamovning “So‘z xususida so‘z”, A.Abdulazizovning “Tillar olamiga sayohat”, Q.Xonazarovning “Til va dil”, S.Mo‘minovning “O‘zbek so‘zlashuv nutqining ijtimoiy-lingvistik xususiyatlari”, “Salomlashish san‘ati”, N.Mahmudov, N.Mahkamov, A.Madvaliyevlarning “O‘zbek tilida ish yuritish”, I.Qo‘chqortoyevning “Nutq madaniyati va stilistikasi asoslari” kabi risola va qo‘llanmalari, turli lug‘atlar, jumladan, tarjima va

atamashunoslikka oid lugʻatlar nashr etilib, bular oʻzbek tilining mustaqil til sifatida rivojlanishiga xizmat qildi.

Tojikiston tilshunosligida til masalasiga eʼtibor 1980-yillarning ikkinchi yarmida boshlangan boʻlib, mustaqillik yillarida Tojikiston hukumatining til siyosati “Davlat tili toʻgʻrisida”gi Qonun asosida rivojlantirildi. Milliy til ravnaqi masalalariga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar doirasida Tojikiston Respublikasi Prezidenti E.Rahmonning “Tojiklar tarix oynasida. Oriyoilardan Somoniylargacha”, “Til va milliy oʻzlik”, “Abadiy chehralar”, “Millat tili – millatning borligi”, T.Vahhobovning “XX asrning 20- va 90-yillarida adabiy tojik tili qurilishi masalalari” (besh jildlik) asarlari istiqolning dastlabki yillarida tojik tili ijtimoiy mavqeyini mustahkamlash borasida alohida ahamiyat kasb etdi. Shuningdek, Sh.Rustamov, R.Gʻafforov, R.Hodizoda, M.Shakuriy, S.Nazarzoda, D.Saymiddinov, T.Shokirov, B.Kamoliddinov, Y.Akbarzoda, X.Majidov, S.Hojiyev, A.Abduqodirov, A.Hasanov, D.Xoʻjayev, N.Ofaridayev va boshqa olimlar oʻz asarlarida tojik tilining sotsiologik masalalariga ham jiddiy eʼtibor qaratdilar.

Ushbu bobning ikkinchi boʻlimi “**Milliy til, adabiy til va davlat tili**” deb nomlanadi. Maʼlumki, til xalqning barcha maʼnaviy boyliklarini oʻzida mujassamlashtiradi. Tilshunos olim A.Nurmonovning tilni millat yuragi⁷ sifatida eʼtirof etishi bejiz emas. Bu oʻrinda xalq tilining milliy, adabiy, davlat, rasmiy shakllariga izoh berish maqsadga muvofiqdir. **Milliy til** – muayyan xalqning yozma va ogʻzaki adabiy shakliga ega boʻlgan muloqot tili sanaladi. **Adabiy til** – milliy tilning maʼlum meʼyorlarga solingan, xalqning madaniy ehtiyojlarini qondirishga xizmat qiladigan rivojlangan va takomillashgan shaklidir⁸. **Davlat tili** – bu bir mamlakat aholisi tomonidan eng yuqori davlat maqomiga ega boʻlgan til boʻlib, xuddi shu til orqali rasmiy va meʼyoriy hujjatlar tartibga solinadi. **Rasmiy til** – bu mamlakat qonunlarida oʻz aksini topgan va ushbu mamlakatni baʼzi hududlarida qonuniy ravishda qabul qilingan til hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqotimiz davomida MDH mamlakatlarida milliy tillar asosan mustaqillikdan keyin rivojlanganligi, ushbu tillarda hujjat ishlarini yurtishga alohida eʼtibor qaratilayotganligi, “Davlat tili toʻgʻrisida”gi Qonun ustuvorligi tobora taʼminlanib, til siyosati davlat siyosatning ajralmas bir qismiga aylanib borayotganligiga ishonch hosil qildik.

Birinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “**Til siyosati va uning amalga ochirilishi**” deb nomlanadi. Oʻzbekiston koʻpmillatli davlat boʻlganligi sababli bu mamlakatda 130 dan ortiq millat va elatlar istiqomat qiladi (1-, 2-, 3-jadval). Davlatning bu boradagi siyosiy yondashuvi Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 4-moddasida “Oʻzbekiston Respublikasining davlat tili oʻzbek tilidir. Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi hududida istiqomat qiluvchi millat va elatlarning tili, urf-odatlarini, anʼanalarining hurmat qilinishi va rivojlanishini taʼminlash uchun sharoit yaratadi”⁹, deb belgilab qoʻyilgan.

⁷ Нурмонов А. Ўзбек тилшунослиги тарихи. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2002. – Б.200.

⁸ Ҳоҗиев А. Тилшунослик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 1985. – 10 б.

⁹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси. –Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2003. – 5 б.

Tojikiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 2-moddasidagi ana shunday fikrlarga e'tibor qarataylik: "Tojikiston Respublikasining davlat tili tojik tilidir. Rus tili xalqlar o'rtasidagi muloqot tili sifatida ishlatiladi. Respublika hududida yashovchi barcha xalqlar o'z ona tilidan erkin foydalanish huquqiga ega"¹⁰ (4-, 5-jadval).

O'zbekistonda til siyosati va uning rivojlanishi, davlat tilining huquqiy maqomi qator qonun va qonunosti hujjatlarida belgilab qo'yilganligi va buning amaliy tatbiqi asosan quyidagilarda namoyon bo'ladi: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Kengashining 1989-yil 21-oktabrdagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasi hukumatining "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonunini kuchga kiritish tartibi to'g'risida"gi 3563-XI-sonli Qarori, O'zbekiston Respublikasining 1995-yil 21-dekabrda "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonunining yangi tahririni amalga kiritish tartibi to'g'risida"gi 167-1-sonli hamda 2020-yil 10-aprelda "O'zbek tili bayrami kunini belgilash to'g'risida"gi 618-sonli Qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatida nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 5850-sonli hamda 2020-yil 21-oktabrdagi "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi FP-6084-sonli Farmoni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 1996-yil 10-sentabrda "O'zbekiston SSR Davlat tili haqidagi"gi Qonunini amalga oshirish davlat dasturiga o'zgartirish va qo'shimchalar kiritish to'g'risida"gi 311-sonli, 2018-yil 18-mayda "Jahon adabiyotining eng sara namunalarini o'zbek tiliga hamda o'zbek adabiyoti durdonalarini chet tillariga tarjima qilish va nashr etish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 376-sonli, 2019-yil 12-dekabrda "Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti to'g'risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash haqida"gi 984-sonli, 2020-yil 3-martda "Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti faoliyatini tashkil etish to'g'risida"gi 117-sonli, 2020-yil 11-martda "O'zbek tili va adabiyoti bo'yicha fundamental va amaliy tadqiqotlar samaradorligini yanada oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 139-sonli qarorlari va hokazo.

Tojikistonda til siyosati bilan bog'liq rivojlanishning huquqiy maqomi bir qator qonun va qonunosti hujjatlari bilan mustahkamlab qo'yilgan. Bular quyidagilar: "Davlat tili to'g'risida"gi Tojikiston Respublikasining Qonuni (22.08.1989, yangi tahriri, 5.10.2009, 699-son), "Tojikiston Respublikasi hukumatining davlat tilini rivojlantirish dasturi" (21.09. 1989, 442-son qarori), Tojikiston Respublikasi Oliy Kengashining "Til kunini nishonlash to'g'risida"gi Qarori (16.07.1994), Tojikiston Prezidentining "2004-2014-yillarda Tojikiston Respublikasida rus va ingliz tillarini o'qitish va o'rganishni takomillashtirish to'g'risida"gi Farmoni (04.04.2003), Tojikiston Respublikasi hukumatining "Tojik tilining yangi imlosi to'g'risida"gi Qarori (09.03.1998, 335-son; 12.4.2011 va 30.06.2021, 268-son), "2012-2016-yillarda davlat tilini rivojlantirish dasturi" (30.06.2012, 335-son), "2020-2030-yillarda davlat tilini rivojlantirish dasturi" (07.28.2020, 647-son) va boshqalar. Shuningdek, Tojikiston hukumatining til

¹⁰ Конституция Чумхурии Тоҷикистон. Ресурси электронӣ. – 17 с.

siyosati Tojikiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2007-yil 26-iyuldagi Farmoniga muvofiq “2008-yil – tojik tili yili” deb e’lon qilinganligida ham namoyon bo’ladi.

Olib borilgan tadqiqotlar va kuzatishlarimiz asosida O‘zbekiston va Tojikistonning til siyosati, milliy tillarning rivojlanishini uch bosqichga bo‘lishimiz mumkin. O‘zbekistonning til siyosati va uning rivojlanish davrlari:

1. Mustaqillikdan oldin va mustaqillikning dastlabki yillari (1985-1995-yy.).

2. O‘zbek tili bozor iqtisodiyotiga o‘tish davrida (1995-2015-yy.).

3. O‘zbek tili Uchinchi Renessans davrida yoki Yangi O‘zbekiston sharoitida (2017-yildan hozirgi kungacha).

Tojikistonning til siyosati va uning rivojlanish davrlari quyidagicha:

1. Tojik tili mustaqillik arafasida va mustaqillikning dastlabki yillarida (1985-1992-yy.).

2. Tojik tili fuqarolik urushi paytida va undan keyingi yillarda (1992-2009-yy.)

3. Tojik tilining yangi rivojlanish davri (2009-yildan hozirgi kungacha).

Umuman olganda, til siyosatida davlat tilining maqomi va mavqeyi quyidagi uchta omilga bevosita aloqador sanaladi:

1) davlat tili davlat himoyasida qaror topishi, uni rivojlantirish uchun “Davlat tili to‘g‘risida”gi maxsus qonunning qabul qilinishi;

2) tillarni rivojlantirish dasturi va strategiyasi hamda boshqa me‘yoriy hujjatlarning, tegishli chora-tadbirlarning keng ko‘lamda ishlab chiqilganligi;

3) mamlakatda ish yuritish tizimining, me‘yoriy hujjatlarni yuritishning to‘laonli davlat tili talablariga asoslanishi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“O‘zbekiston Respublikasida til va uning rivojlanishi masalalari”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobida o‘zbek tilini davlat tili maqomiga erishish jarayoni, O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonuni, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining davlat tilini rivojlantirishi borasidagi sa’y-harakatlari, o‘zbek tilining yoziuvi va imlosi masalalari muhokama qilingan.

Ushbu bobning birinchi bo‘limi **“O‘zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomining berilish asoslari”** deb nomlangan. O‘tgan asrning 80-yillari ikkinchi yarmida mamlakatga demokratik g‘oyalar, ochiqlik va qayta qurish harakatlari kirib kelishi tufayli odamlar o‘z ehtiyojlarini erkin ifoda etishlari, o‘z haq-huquqlarini talab qilishlari va mustaqillik g‘oyalari ifodasi sifatida o‘zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomini berish harakatlari boshlandi. Chunki sho‘rolar davrida rus tilini qo‘llash shu darajada rivojlandiki, hatto oddiy hujjatlar – ariza va ma’lumotnomalar ham rus tilida yuritilgan. “Istibdod davrida milliy ruh, milliy ong va o‘zlikni anglashni muvozanatdan chiqarish uchun bor kuchi bilan siyosat mashinasi safarbar qilindiki, hatto “ona tili” tushunchasini ham ishlatmadik. Mantiqdan uzoq ikkinchi ona tili muomalaga kiritildi”¹¹. Taniqli shoir Erkin Vohidovning tahlillariga ko‘ra, “70-yil davomida “Devonu lugotit-turk”da buyukligi va “Muhokamat ul-lug‘atayn”da tavsifi bayon etilgan tilimiz juda ham qashshoqlashdi”¹². Shu asnoda o‘zbek tilining ijtimoiy hayotdagi rolini oshirish uchun, birinchi navbatda, o‘zbek tiliga

¹¹Маҳмудов Н. Тил. – Тошкент: Ёзувчи, 1998. – 24 б.

¹²Вохидов Э. Сўз латофати. –Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2018. – 188 б.

davlat tili maqomi berilishi talab qilindi. Boshqa guruh esa rus va o'zbek tillariga davlat maqomi berilishi taklifi bilan chiqdi¹³.

O'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomining berilishi jarayonini ikki bosqichga bo'lish mumkin:

1. Muhokama boshidan "Til haqida"gi Qonun loyihasigacha.

2. "Til haqida"gi Qonun loyihasi atrofidagi munozaralar.

"Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonun qabul qilingunga qadar dastlabki loyiha "O'zbekiston SSRning davlat tillari to'g'risidagi qonun loyihasi haqida", ya'ni "Tillar qonuni" deb nomlanar edi. Masalaning muhim jihatlaridan biri shunda ediki, ushbu qonun loyihasining 13-moddasida "Hujjatlar o'zbek va rus tillarida yoziladi", deb belgilab qo'yilgan edi. Agar ushbu modda qabul qilinganida, mamlakatning til siyosatida hech narsa o'zgarmagan bo'lar edi.

Uzoq munozara va tortishuvlardan so'ng birinchi loyiha tahrir qilindi va 31 moddadan iborat "O'zbekiston SSRning "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonunining oxirgi nusxasi (30 moddadan iborat) O'zbekiston Oliy Kengashining o'n birinchi chaqiriq o'n birinchi sessiyasida qabul qilindi. 1989-yil 21-oktabrda bo'lib o'tgan ushbu sessiyaning qaroriga muvofiq, 4-,7-,8-moddalarni amalga tatbiq etish uchun 8 yil, 5- va 24-moddalar tatbiqiga 3 yil belgilangan bo'lsa, 16-moddani 1991-1992-o'quv yilidan boshlab amalga qo'llash nazarda tutiladi. Shu tariqa O'zbekiston SSR Konstitutsiyasining 75-moddasiga "O'zbekiston SSRning davlat tili o'zbek tilidir"¹⁴ shaklidagi xatboshi kiritildi.

Aytish mumkinki, O'zbekistonda "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonunning qabul qilinishi zamonaviy o'zbek adabiy tilining yangi rivojlanish davri boshlanishi uchun ko'p sharoit va imkoniyatlar yaratdi.

Dissertatsiyaning 2.2-paragrafi **"O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonuni mazmunidagi o'zgarishlar"** deb nomlanadi. O'zbekistonda milliy tilni tiklash bo'yicha qabul qilingan, davlat mustaqilligi uchun dastlabki eshiklarni ochgan birinchi qonun – bu O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonuni (21.10.1989) hisoblanadi. O'zbekiston SSRning "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonuni 1991-yil 30-sentabrdagi "O'zbekiston SSR Konstitutsiyasiga o'zgartirishlar kiritish to'g'risida"gi Qonun asosida 361-XII-son bilan tahrir qilinib, qonundagi "O'zbekiston SSR" iborasi "O'zbekiston Respublikasi" iborasi bilan almashtirildi. Mustaqil O'zbekiston Respublikasining davlat siyosatida ham tillarning holatini tartibga solish, davlat tili va boshqa milliy tillarning vazifalarini yanada aniqroq ifodalash uchun O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonunini qayta ko'rib chiqish zarurati tug'ildi. Ushbu Qonun tahriri "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonunga o'zgartirish va qo'shimchalar kiritish to'g'risida"gi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qonuni (1995-yil 21-oktabrdagi 167-1-sonli) asosida amalga oshirildi. Mazkur qonunga O'zbekiston Respublikasining Birinchi Prezidenti I.A.Karimov "Ona tilining haq-huquqlarini belgilashda, hayotiy vaziyatda haqiqiy o'zbekona urf-odatlar va milliy qadriyatlarni qaror toptirishda,

¹³ "Адабиёт ва санъат" газетаси, 1989 йил, 17 март. – №12.

¹⁴ "Совет Ўзбекистони" газетаси, 1989 йил 24 октябрь. – № 244.

odamlarning kayfiyatini ko'tarishda muhim rol o'ynaydi"¹⁵, - deya baho bergan edi.

1995-yilda o'zgartirilgan "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonunga kiritilgan eng muhim o'zgarishlar shundan iborat bo'ldiki, unda davlat tili va uslubiga ko'proq e'tibor qaratildi, chunki "til va uslub jihatidan to'liq bo'lmagan har qanday qonun o'z maqsad va vazifalarini to'liq amalga oshirolmaydi"¹⁶. Yangi tahrirning afzalliklari mazmun va shakl nuqtayi nazaridan sezilarli darajada yangilanganligi, til va uslub nuqtayi nazaridan esa soddalashtirilganligi va ixchamligida namoyon bo'ldi. Tahrirda mustaqil davlatchilikni barpo etish g'oyalari hamda milliy o'zlikni anglashga asosiy e'tibor qaratildi. Ana shu tariqa mustaqillik davrining yangi qonuni yaratilib, o'zbek tili manfaatlari davlat tili sifatida huquqiy jihatdan mustahkamlandi. Ayrim o'rinlarda me'yoriy hujjatlarda, matbuot sahifalarida O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonuni nomi noto'g'ri yozildi. Ya'ni ko'p hollarda "haqida" so'zi o'rnida "to'g'risida" so'zi qo'llanildi. Ushbu so'zlar o'zaro sinonim bo'lsa-da, rasmiy hujjatlarga ko'ra yozilishini maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaymiz.

Avvalgi qonun 30 moddadan iborat bo'lsa, keyingi varianti 24 moddadan tashkil topgan. Qonunning birinchi moddasida O'zbekiston Respublikasining davlat tili o'zbek tili ekanligi qayd etilgan¹⁷. Birinchi qonunning 4 ta xatboshisida sovet mafkurasi ifodasini ko'ramiz: "Milliy va rus, rus va milliy tillarda muloqot qilishni rivojlantirish uchun qulay shart-sharoit yaratiladi". Ushbu abzas mazmunidan "ikki tillilikni rivojlantirish talabi" anglashiladi. Mazkur holat birinchi qonun xatboshisining mazmuniga zid keladi. Bu esa rus tilining ijtimoiy vazifalarini cheklamaslik va uni o'z maqomida saqlashni anglatadi. Eski qonunning 3-, 7-, 8-, 9- 10-, 12-, 14-, 17-, 21-, 23-, 27-moddalarining mazmuni rus tilining davlat tili – o'zbek tiliga tengligini ko'rsatib turadi. O'zbek tili rasman davlat tili deb e'lon qilingan bo'lsa-da, ushbu moddalarda o'zbek tilining rus tili ta'siridan xoli emasligi namoyon bo'ladi. Shuningdek, mazkur moddalarning mazmuni ham demokratik tamoyillarga mos kelmasligi sababli mustaqillikka erishilgandan so'ng ular o'z mohiyatini yo'qota boshladi.

O'zbekistonda 130 dan ortiq millat va elatlar istiqomat qilishi inobatga olinsa (1-, 2-, 3-jadval), faqat rus tiligagina ko'proq imtiyozlar berilishi adolat o'lchovlariga mos kelmaydi. Keyingi tahrirdagi qonunda biror bir tilga millatlararo maqom berilmagan, hatto "xalqaro til" atamasi ham qonunda qo'llanilmaganligi bois, uchinchi moddaning to'rtinchi xatboshisida "Fuqarolar millatlararo muloqot tilini o'z xohishlariga ko'ra tanlash huquqiga egadirlar" jumlasini uchraydi.

Yana bir muhim jihatlardan biri shundaki, qonunning 1995-yildagi tahririda oldingi qonunning 16-moddasidagi eski yozuv alifbosini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan o'rinlarni uchratmaymiz. Ammo bu masala "Lotin yozuviga asoslangan o'zbek alifbosini joriy etish to'g'risida"gi Qonunning (1993-yil) 2-

¹⁵ Каримов И.А. Ўзбекистон – келажаги буюк давлат. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1992. – 6-7 б.

¹⁶ Кўчимов Ш.Н. Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонунлари тили: НДА. – Тошкент, 1995. – 4 б.

¹⁷Ўзбекистон Республикасининг "Давлат тили тўғрисида"ги Қонуни. <https://lex.uz/docs/121299> сайтдан олинган. Барча иқтибослар шу манбадан.

moddasida alohida ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Ushbu qonunga kiritilgan o'zgarish va tuzatishlar dissertatsiyamizning mazkur bobida batafsil tahlil etilgan.

“Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonunni amalda joriy etish tartibi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining 1995-yil 21-dekabrda 168-1-sonli qarori bilan imzolangan bo‘lib, unga ko‘ra, 9- va 10-moddalardan tashqari qonunning barcha moddalari nashr qilingan sanadan kuchga kirgan. 9- va 10- moddalar esa 2005-yildan boshlab amalga tatbiq etilishi nazarda tutilgan edi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 1996-yil 10-sentyabrda “O‘zbekiston SSR davlat tili haqida”gi qonunni amalga oshirish bo‘yicha davlat dasturiga o‘zgartirish va qo‘shimchalar kiritish to‘g‘risida”gi 311-sonli Qarori imzolandi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonuni qabul qilinganiga 34 yildan oshganligi sababli bugunga qadar jahon hamjamiyati, jumladan, O‘zbekiston siyosiy-ijtimoiy hayotida ham tub o‘zgarishlar yuz berdi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonunning yangi tahririni amalga oshirish zarurati tug‘ildi. Mazkur qonunning yangi tahriri 7 bob va 29 moddada ifoda etildi. Bunda amaldagi qonunning 2-,7-,8-,10-,13-,16-,20-,21- va 24-moddalariga o‘zgartirishlar kiritilishi nazarda tutilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning 2.3-paragrafi **“O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining davlat tili va boshqa tillarni rivojlantirish borasidagi siyosati”** deb nomlangan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Birinchi Prezidenti I.A.Karimov davlatning muhim siyosiy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy masalalari qatorida davlat tili va uni rivojlantirishga alohida e’tibor qaratgan. “Yuksak ma’naviyat – yengilmas kuch” asarida milliy va davlat tili masalasiga ma’naviyatni yuksaltiruvchi alohida mezon sifatida baholanadi. “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonunning ijtimoiy-siyosiy ahamiyati O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Birinchi Prezidenti tomonidan alohida ta’kidlangan: “...ushbu qonun o‘zining demokratik tomoni bilan boshqa respublikalarda qabul qilingan til qonunlarining aksariyatidan farq qiladi”¹⁸. I.A.Karimovning davlat tili va boshqa tillar: rus, qoraqalpoq, tojik, turkman, qirg‘iz va boshqa tillarni (1-, 2-, 3-jadval) rivojlantirish bo‘yicha siyosiy pozitsiyasi quyidagi so‘zlarida yaqqolroq namoyon bo‘ladi: “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasida davlat tilining huquqiy maqomi barqarorlashtirildi. O‘zbek tili boshqa davlat ramzlari – bayroq, gerb, gimn, konstitutsiya qatorida davlatimizning mustaqillik ramziga aylandi”¹⁹.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Birinchi Prezidenti mustaqillikning dastlabki yillaridan boshlab davlat tili bilan bog‘liq muammolarni isloh etishga chaqirdi. Ajdodlarimizning asarlarini to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri g‘arb va sharq tillariga tarjima qilish vaqti kelganligini ta’kidlab, fuqarolarning til bilish darajasi nafaqat mamlakatda til siyosatini rivojlantirishga, balki O‘zbekistonning globallashtirish davrida xorijiy davlatlarga qo‘shilishiga imkoniyat yaratishi, ammo chet tillarini o‘rganish davlat tilini rivojlantirishga to‘sqinlik qilmasligi kerakligini ta’kidlaydi: “Rus tilini yoki chet tilini o‘rganish ona tilini unutish hisobiga sodir bo‘lmasligi kerak”²⁰. Yana

¹⁸ Каримов И.А. Юксак маънавият – енгилмас куч. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 2008. – 83 б.

¹⁹ Ушбу асар. – 88-89 б.

²⁰ Каримов И.А. Баркамол авлод орзуси. –Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2008. – 239 б.

“O‘zbekiston mustaqillikka erishish ostonasida” asarida ta’kidlaydiki, “...o‘z ona tilini, o‘z shajarasini bilmagan odamning kelajagi yo‘q”²¹.

Prezident I.A.Karimovning til siyosati O‘zbekiston Respublikasining ayni paytdagi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyev tomonidan yanada rivojlantirildi. Bu borada Prezidentimizning “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzini yanada oshirish to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni qabul qilinganligi davlat tili va milliy til siyosatini rivojlantirishda muhim voqea bo‘ldi. Tilshunos olim D.Lutfullayeva ushbu jarayonga quyidagicha baho beradi: “Bu davrda o‘zbek tiliga munosabat keskin o‘zgardi. Ko‘p yillar davomida lingvistik nazariyalar rus grammatik qoidalari asosida qo‘yilgan edi, ulardan voz kechildi va o‘zbek tilini ilmiy o‘rganish tilning ichki qoidalari asosida yo‘lga qo‘yildi. Natijada o‘zbek tiliga xos grammatik qoidalar ishlab chiqildi”²².

Yuqoridagi farmon asosida 21-oktabr – “O‘zbek tili bayrami” etib belgilandi. Prezident tashabbusi bilan davlat tilini rivojlantirish Departamenti hamda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining O‘zbek tilini rivojlantirish jamg‘armasi tashkil etildi. Shuningdek, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti tashkil etildi. Ushbu universitet huzuridagi davlat tilida ish yuritish asoslarini o‘qitish va malaka oshirish markazi hamda uning viloyatlardagi bo‘linmalari faoliyati yo‘lga qo‘yildi.

Bugungi kunda Yangi O‘zbekiston sharoitida zamon talablariga mos ravishda davlat va milliy tilni o‘rganish bilan bir qatorda chet tillarini o‘rganish va bilishning dolzarbligi kun sayin ortib bormoqda (6- jadval).

. Oliy ta’limdan keyingi magistratura va doktorantura bosqichiga kiruvchilar uchun B1, B2, C1, C2 darajadagi xalqaro va milliy til sertifikatlari joriy etildi. Shuningdek, ushbu sertifikatga ega umumta’lim maktablari va oliy ta’lim muassasalari professor-o‘qituvchilari uchun maxsus ustama va rag‘batlantirish tizimi joriy etildi. Ayrim yo‘nalishlarda dars o‘tadigan professor-o‘qituvchilar uchun belgilangan sertifikatga ega bo‘lish talabi qo‘yildi.

Dissertatsiyaning 2.4-paragrafi **“O‘zbek tili imlosi muammolari va uni hal qilish bo‘yicha O‘zbekiston hukumatining yondashuvi”** deb nomlanadi. XX asrda o‘zbek tilining yozuv va imlo qoidalari quyidagi yillarda o‘zgardi:

1. Lotin alifbosiga asoslangan imlo qoidalari (1930-1940-yillar).
2. Kirill yozuviga asoslangan imlo qoidalari (1940-yildan 1993-yilgacha).
3. Kirill va lotin yozuvlariga asoslangan imlo qoidalari (1994-yildan 2022-yilgacha).

Mustaqillikning dastlabki yillarida davlat tilini rivojlantirish bilan bir qatorda o‘zbek tilining imlosini tuzatish, qayta ko‘rib chiqish kabi muhim masalalarga alohida e’tibor qaratildi. 1991-1992-yillarda imloni takomillashtirish bo‘yicha bahs-munozaralar yuzaga keldi, lotin yozuviga asoslangan o‘zbek yozuviga o‘tish masalasi kun tartibidagi asosiy masalaga aylandi²³. Ushbu munozaralarda

²¹ Каримов И.А. Ўзбекистон мустақилликка эришиш оstonасида. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2011. – 47 б.

²² Лутфуллаева Д.Э. Йиллар сарҳисоби: ўзбек тилшунослигининг мустақиллик даври тараққиёти // “Istiqloq davri o‘zbek tilshunosligi, adabiyotshunosligi va folklorshunosligining dolzarb masalalari” respublika ilmiy-nazariy anjumani materiallari. – Тошкент, 2021. – 3 б.

²³ Жамолхонов Х., Сапаев Қ. Имло муаммолари. – Тошкент, 2007. – 123 б.

- 1) eski o‘zbek yozuvi alifbosining tiklanishini qo‘llab-quvvatlovchilar²⁴;
- 2) o‘zbek-kirill alifbosini saqlab qolish tarafdorlari²⁵;
- 3) lotin yozuviga asoslangan o‘zbek yozuvini joriy etish tarafdorlari²⁶ o‘z g‘oyalarini ilgari surdilar.

1993-yil 2-sentabrda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Kengashining o‘n ikkinchi chaqiriq o‘n uchinchi sessiyasida “lotin yozuviga asoslangan o‘zbek alifbosini joriy etish to‘g‘risida”gi²⁷, 1995-yil 6-maydagi Oliy Majlis sessiyasida O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Lotin yozuviga asoslangan o‘zbek alifbosini joriy etish to‘g‘risida”gi Qonuni qabul qilindi. Unga ko‘ra, 1-moddadagi “31 ta harf va tutuq belgisi (apostrof)” iborasi “26 ta harf va 3 ta harflar birikmasidan iborat” so‘zi bilan almashtirildi. Ş/ş va Ў/ў harflari alifboning mustaqil harfi sifatida chiqarib tashlandi. 3-moddaga muvofiq, Ō/ō harfi O‘/o‘ shaklida, Ć/g harfi G‘/g‘ shaklida, Ş/ş harfi Sh/sh shaklida, Ç/ç harfi Ch/ch shaklida, Ń/ñ harfi Ng/ng shaklida yoziladi²⁸. Ya’ni yangi tuzatilgan lotin yozuviga asoslangan o‘zbek alifbosida 29 ta harf mavjud bo‘lib, ulardan uchta bir tovushni ifodalovchi ikkita harfdan iborat. Ushbu qonunga kiritilgan o‘zgartirishlarning asosiy sabablaridan biri zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanishning qulayligi bilan izohlanadi²⁹. Lotin yozuviga asoslangan o‘zbek alifbosiga kiritilgan o‘zgartirishlar O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi tomonidan 1995-yil 24-avgustdagi “O‘zbek tilining asosiy imlo qoidalari”da o‘z aksini topgan (Ushbu qoidalar 7 bo‘lim va 82 qoidadan iborat).

Umuman olganda, lotin yozuviga asoslangan o‘zbek alifbosiga o‘tish 2000-yilning sentabriga qadar belgilangan edi. Ushbu alifboga o‘zgartirishlar kiritilganligi sababli belgilangan muddatning davomiyligi 2005-yilning birinchi sentabriga qadar uzaytirildi³⁰. 2004-yil 30-aprelda “Ayrim qonun hujjatlariga o‘zgartirish va qo‘shimchalar kiritish to‘g‘risida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qonuni imzolandi. Unga ko‘ra, lotin yozuviga asoslangan o‘zbek alifbosiga to‘liq o‘tish 2005-yil 1-sentabridan 2010-yil 1-sentabriga qoldirildi³¹.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 10-fevraldagi “Lotin yozuviga asoslangan o‘zbek alifbosiga bosqichma-bosqich to‘liq o‘tishni

²⁴ Ахмедов Б. Зинҳор шошилмайлик // “Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати” газетаси, 7.08.1992.

²⁵ Шопсонов М. Жаҳонга ақл билан чиқилади // “Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати” газетаси, 7.08.1992.

²⁶ Қораев С. Ёзувимиз такомилга муҳтож // “Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати” газетаси, 1991 йил 23 август; Ўзбек миллий алифбоси // “Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати” газетаси, 1993 йил 13 август; Кўчкортоев И. Ўзбек ёзуви муаммолари // “Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати” газетаси, 1991 йил 22 март.

²⁷ Қаранг: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Кенгашининг Ахборотномаси, 1993. – № 9. – 332-модда.

²⁸ Ҳамраев М. Она тили. 1-китоб. – Тошкент: Шарк, 2014. – 38 б.

²⁹ Жамолхонов Х., Сапаев Қ. Имло муаммолари. – Тошкент, 2007. – 153 б.

³⁰ «Лотин ёзувига асосланган ўзбек алифбосини жорий этиш тугрисида»ги Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонунини амалга киритиш тартиби ҳақидаги Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Кенгаши қарорига ўзгартиришлар киритиш тўғрисида: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлиси қарори // Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг Ахборотномаси, 1995 йил. – № 6, 120-модда; Халқ сўзи, 1995 йил 6 июнь; Маърифат, 1995 йил 7 июнь.

³¹ Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Қонуни: Ўзбекистон Республикасининг айрим қонун ҳужжатларига ўзгартиришлар ва қўшимчалар киритиш тўғрисида: VI Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Кенгашининг 1993 йил 2 сентябрда қабул қилинган «Лотин ёзувига асосланган ўзбек алифбосини жорий этиш тўғрисида»ги Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонунини амалга киритиш тартиби ҳақидаги Қарорининг (2-бандидаги «2005 йил» деган сўзлар «2010 йил» деган сўзлари билан алмаштирилсин; 10-бандидаги «2005 йилнинг» деган сўзлар «2010 йилнинг» деган сўзлар билан алмаштирилсин. 2004 йил 30 апрель.

ta'minlash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 61-sonli qaroriga muvofiq 2023-yil 1-yanvardan lotin alifbosiga to'liq o'tish belgilab qo'yildi³².

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Tojikiston Respublikasida davlat tili va uning rivojlanishi masalalari”** deb nomlangan bo'lib, unda tojik tilining davlat tili maqomiga erishish jarayoni, Tojikiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili to'g'risida”gi Qonuni, Tojikiston Respublikasi Prezidenti va hukumatining davlat tili hamda boshqa tillarni rivojlantirishga e'tibori, shuningdek, tojik tilining xat va imlo masalalari tadqiq etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning 3.1-paragrafi **“Tojik tiliga davlat tili maqomining berilish asoslari”** deb nomlanadi. 80-yillarning oxirlarida tojik ziyolilarini tashvishga solgan dolzarb masalalaridan biri – bu tojik tilining ijtimoiy hayotdagi mavqeyi pasayganligi edi. 1987-yilda ziyolilardan iborat guruhlar shakllanib, tojik tilining nufuzini oshirish bo'yicha targ'ibot ishlari boshlandi. Bu o'rinda ushbu ishlarning dastlabki bayroqdori sifatida Tojikiston madaniyati jamg'armasi raisi, shoira Gulruxsor Safiyevaning “Millatning o'limi tilning o'limidan, tilning o'limi esa til egalarining benomusligi va begonalashuvidan boshlanadi”³³ degan jumllarini keltirish joiz. Keyinchalik jamiyatda tojik tilining nufuzini oshirish, tojik tiliga davlat tili maqomini berish, respublika hududida ikkitillik va uchtillikni yo'lga qo'yish kabi ko'plab taklif va mulohazalar sezilarli darajada oshdi. Taniqli tilshunos olim T.Vahhobov tojik tilining davlat maqomiga erishish jarayonidagi bahs-munozaralarni uch davrga ajratadi:

- 1) “So'z madaniyati” konferensiyasigacha bo'lgan davr;
- 2) “So'z madaniyati” konferensiyasi payti;
- 3) “So'z madaniyati” konferensiyasidan keyingi davr.

Ushbu davrlarning bo'linishi shartli bo'lsa-da, bizningcha, uni ikki davrga bo'lish maqsadga muvofiqdir: konferensiyadan oldingi va konferensiyadan keyingi davrlar. Fikrimizcha, bir kunni bitta davr deb atash mantiqan to'g'ri bo'lmaydi.

Bahs-munozaralarning birinchi bosqichida tojik tilining jamiyatdagi mavqeyini oshirish nafaqat mutaxassislar tomonidan, balki aholi tomonidan ham turli yo'llar bilan muhokama qilingan va takliflarning aksariyati Tojikistonda rus tili bilan parallel ravishda tojik tilini qo'llashni ta'minlashga qaratilgan edi. Bahs-munozara tarafdorlari Tojikiston hududi aholisi asosan tojik tilida muloqot qilishini va tojik tilida rasmiy hamda me'yoriy hujjatlar yuritilishini talab qildilar. Mamlakat xalqi va ziyolilarining aksariyat qismi milliy muammolar yechimini milliy til nufuzi va qudratini tiklashga bog'liq ekanligida deb bildilar(4-, 5- jadval). Shu bois ular ushbu masalaning 1988-yilning 24- va 25-noyabrida o'tkazilgan “So'z madaniyati” konferensiyasida hal qilinishiga erishdilar. Konferensiya “So'z madaniyati” nomi bilan atalgan bo'lsa-da, aholi asosan tojik tiliga davlat tili maqomining berilishini kutgan edi. Darhaqiqat, ushbu konferensiya tojik adabiy tili tarixida muhim va hal qiluvchi rol o'ynadi. Professor Sh.Rustamov ushbu anjumanning ahamiyatini konferensiya qarori tojik jamiyatida adabiy til rivojlanishining yangi davriga asos solganligi bilan izohlaydi.

³² <https://lex.uz/docs/5281850>

³³ Рустамов Ш. Маданияти сухан. – Душанбе: Маориф, 1990. – 292 с.

Bahs-munozaralarning ikkinchi bosqichi tojik tiliga davlat tili maqomini berishga qaratilgan edi. Ushbu maqsadlarni amalga oshirish uchun quyidagi takliflar berildi:

- 1) tojik tilini respublika miqyosida davlat tili sifatida tan olish;
- 2) respublika miqyosida tojik va rus tillarini davlat tili sifatida tan olish;
- 3) tojik, rus va o'zbek tillarini davlat tili sifatida tan olish³⁴ (4-, 5- jadval).

Bu hayotiy ehtiyojlarning ijtimoiy ahamiyati va zaruratini quyidagi birgina statistik ma'lumotdan ham anglash mumkin: Tojikiston Oliy Kengashi Prezidiumiga 1989-yil 2-aprel kuniga qadar davlat tili bo'yicha tushgan jami 7400 ta yozma va og'zaki murojaatlarning 99 foizi tojik tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilishi talabidan iborat bo'lgan³⁵.

Uchinchi bobning 2-fasli **“Tojikiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonuni mazmunidagi o'zgarishlar”** deb nomlangan. Tojikiston Oliy Kengashining 1989-yil 22-iyuldagi o'n birinchi chaqiriq X sessiyasida qayta tahrirlangan “Tojikiston tillari to'g'risida”gi Qonun loyihasi muhokamadan o'tkazilib, qabul qilinadi. Tadqiqotchilarning tahlillariga ko'ra, “ushbu Qonunning qabul qilinishi tojik (fors) tilining huquqiy maqomini belgilab berdi”³⁶.

Tojik tili qonunini bosqichma-bosqich qo'llash uchun Tojikiston Oliy Kengashining qarori bilan 1-,5-, 9-moddasi,10-moddaning ikkinchi qismi, 13-, 21-, 25-26-, 28-, 32-moddalari, 33-moddaning birinchi qismi, 34-, 35- va 37-moddalarining joriy etilishi 1990-yil 1-yanvardan kuchga kirishi belgilab qo'yildi.

Ushbu qonun eski tuzum Konstitutsiyasi doirasida qabul qilinganligi bois, mustaqillik yillarida “Til to'g'risida”gi Qonunning yangi tahririni qabul qilish mamlakatda til siyosatidagi muhim masalalardan biriga aylandi. 2009-yil 5-oktabr kuni hukumat Oliy Majlisida “Tojikiston Respublikasining davlat tili to'g'risida”gi Qonuni yangi tahrirda qabul qilindi. Qonunning yangi tahririda asosiy o'zgarishlar sifatida qonun nomi “Tojikiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili to'g'risida”gi Qonuni” shaklida tasdiqlandi va 3-modda “Tojikiston Respublikasining davlat tili tojik tilidir” shaklida ifoda etildi, “tojik (fors) tili” so'zlaridan faqatgina “tojik tili” so'zi qo'llandi. Ushbu qonun tahriridagi ko'p o'zgarishlardan shunday xulosaga kelish mumkinki, Davlat tilini nazoratga olish va tartibga solish davlatchilikning yaxshi missiyasi isbotidir³⁷.

Dissertatsiyaning 3.3-fasli **“Tojikiston Respublikasi Prezidentining davlat tili va boshqa tillarni rivojlantirish bo'yicha olib borilgan siyosati”** deb nomlangan. Tojikiston Prezidenti notinch bir davrda, tahlikali fuqarolar urushi paytida ham til siyosatiga oid bir qancha normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarni qabul qildi. Jumladan, 1995-yilda Tojikiston hukumati huzurida “Davlat tili to'g'risida”gi Qonunni amalga tatbiq etish bo'yicha komissiya tuzildi va 1997-yilda esa davlat tilini kengaytirish hamda rivojlantirish dasturi tasdiqlandi. Shuningdek, 1998-yilda hukumatning qarori bilan “Tojik tili imlosining yangi qoidalari” tasdiqlandi. 2008-yilni “Tojik tili yili” deb e'lon qilinganligi, maxsus davlat dasturlari asosida keng

³⁴ Тоҷикистони советӣ, аз 25 феввали соли 1989.

³⁵ Рустамов Ш. Каломи Лоик. – Душанбе: Деваштич, 2003. – 157 с.

³⁶ Шокиров Т.С. Забон – рукни давлат. – Хучанд: Дабир, 2018. – 214 с.

³⁷ Шокиров Т.С. Забон – рукни давлат. – Хучанд: Дабир, 2018. – 253 с.

ko‘lamli ishlar amalga oshirilganligi davlat tilining mavqeyini oshirishga, mamlakatning barcha hududlarida uning rivojlanishiga xizmat qildi. Keyinchalik Tojikiston hukumati huzurida Til va terminologiya qo‘mitasi o‘z faoliyatini boshladi. Prezident E.Rahmonning “Millat tili – millat borlig‘i” nomli asari mamlakatda til siyosatining to‘g‘ri olib borilishiga xizmat qilib kelmoqda.

Tojikiston Respublikasi Prezidentining davlat tilini rivojlantirishga oid tashabbuslari asosan quyidagilarda namoyon bo‘ladi: tojik adabiy tilining ilmiy grammatikasini yaratish (2010), barcha soha atamalarini til me‘yorlari asosida qayta ko‘rib chiqish (2005-2012), o‘zlashma so‘z va atamalarni tartibga solish (2012), tojik tilining tarixini o‘rganish (2008-2019), tojik tili shevalarini tadqiq qilish (2008-2019), tojik tilini ilmiy tilga aylantirish (2012), toponimik obyektlarni nomlashda an‘anaviy va milliy me‘yorlarga rioya etish (2012), tojik tilida zamonaviy kompyuter dasturlarini yaratish (2010-2019), Tojikiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi deputatini saylashda, vazirlik, idora va tashkilot rahbarlarini tayinlashda davlat tilini bilish darajasini sinovdan o‘tkazish (2010) va h. Mazkur tashabbuslar Tojikiston Respublikasi Prezidenti E.Rahmon tomonidan olib borilgan til siyosatining metodologik asosini tashkil etadi.

Dissertatsiyaning 3.4-bo‘limi **“Tojik tili imlosi muammolari va uni hal qilish bo‘yicha Tojikiston hukumatining yondashuvi”** deb nomlanadi. 1972-yilda qabul qilinib, 80-yillarning oxirigacha o‘zgarishsiz foydalanib kelingan tojik adabiy tili imlo qoidalari 90-yillarning boshida buzila boshlandi. Bunday lingvistik tartibsizlikni birgina *илм-ълм, олим-ълим, шиор-шиъор, соат-соъат, шоур-шоъур, доира-дойира, зойб-зойиб, дарё-дарёо* kabi so‘zlarning yozilishida ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Bu holat ta‘lim va tarbiya jarayoniga ham salbiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatdi³⁸. 1998-yil oxirida kuchga kirib, 1999-yilda nashr etilgan “Tojik adabiy tilining imlo qoidalari” (to‘rtinchi tahrir) bu kabi ko‘plab munozarali masalalarga chek qo‘ydi. 1972-yilgi imlo qoidalarida harflar soni 39 ta bo‘lsa, ushbu imlo qoidalarida harflar soni 35 tani tashkil etdi, rus tiliga xos [ш], [ц], [ы], [ь] kabi harflar alifbogan chiqarildi. Ushbu imlo qoidalarida 5 ta asosiy yozuv tamoyillariga rioya etilgan bo‘lsa-da, ayrim kamchiliklardan xoli bo‘lmaganligi sababli 2011- va 2021-yillarda “Tojik tilining imlo qoidalari” yangi tahrirda qabul qilindi. Muammolar va bahs-munozaralar quyidagilarda namoyon bo‘ldi.

У va Ў (o‘) unllarining yozilishi. “Tojik tilining imlo qoidalari” Tojikiston hukumatining 2011-yil 4-oktabrdagi 458-sonli qarori bilan tasdiqlangan edi, ammo “Jumhuriyat” gazetasining 2012-yil 8-sentabrdagi sonida 66 ta so‘zlar ro‘yxati taqdim etildiki, unga muvofiq 66 ta “ў” harfi bilan yoziladigan so‘zlar o‘rniga oddiy “у” harfini yozish qabul qilingan edi. Tojikiston Respublikasi ta‘lim vazirligi barcha umumta‘lim maktablarining o‘quvchi va o‘qituvchilaridan ushbu me‘yorga rioya etilishini talab qildi³⁹. Shu o‘rinda imlo qoidalariga rioya qilmaslik va hukumat qoidalariga bo‘ysunmaslik ancha munozarali masalaga aylandi. Tojik tili imlosida unli tovushlarni yozish me‘yorlari haqida professor T.S.Shokirovning “Har ovozning sadosi” va professor A.Hasanovning “Sargardon tojik unlisining

³⁸ Чумъаи Чамол, Навгонихои тахрири нав дар имлои забони тоҷикӣ // Овози тоҷик, аз 19 августи соли 2000.

³⁹ Ҳочиев С. Ҳарфи мискинро саргардон насозем // Ҳақиқати Суғд, 31.01.2013. – №14.

taqdiri”⁴⁰ maqolalari asosida aytish mumkinki, ular orqali bu bahslarning aksariyatiga chek qo‘yishga muvaffaq bo‘lindi.

Arabcha **ع** harfining imlosi tojik tili imlo qoidalarining muhim va bahsli masalalaridan biri edi. Hozirgi alifboda ushbu ovoz “Ъ” belgi bilan ko‘rsatiladi. Bu harf arab tilida halqli tovush va hamza belgisini bildirish uchun ishlatiladi. Ya’ni arab alifbosidagi ikkita belgi tojik tilida bitta belgi (Ъ) bilan ifodalangan, uni noto‘g‘ri ishlatish so‘z ma’nosini almashtirishga olib keladi: *бад-баъд, шёр-шер, само-само* va hokazo. Agar **ع** harfi va hamza belgisi tojik tili alifbosida alohida-alohida belgilansa, bu muammoni hal qilish oson bo‘lar edi. Я (ya), ё (yo), ю (yu), е (ye) harflarini ba’zi ziyolilar va tilshunoslar bizning tilimizda ortiqcha deb hisoblaydilar. Ikki tovushdan iborat harflarining ishtirokisiz Ёдгор (Йодгор), Яҳё (Йахё), *дунё (дунёо), дарё-(дарёо), бӯрё (бӯрёо)* va boshqa shu kabi ovozni o‘z ichiga olgan so‘zlarni ifodalash mumkin edi.

Avtomatik tarjimalarning noto‘g‘ri bo‘lishi mumkinligi sabablaridan biri bu tojik tili imlo qoidalarining noaniqligi va ularning axborot texnologiyalari talablariga javob bermasligidir. “Tojik tilining imlo qoidalari”ning so‘nggi nashri hukumatning 2021-yil 30-iyundagi “Tojik tilining imlo qoidalari va tojik tilining tinish belgilari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori bilan tasdiqlandi. Shu xususda muallifning “Tojik adabiy tilining imlo qoidalari va tinish belgilari” nomli uslubiy qo‘llanmasida to‘liqroq ma’lumot berilgan.

XULOSA

1. MDH mamlakatlarida davlat tili davlatchilikning asosiy ustunlaridan biriga aylanib, uning rivojlanishi mamlakat Konstitutsiyasi va “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonun bilan ta’minlandi. MDH mamlakatlarida til siyosatini takomillashtirishni ta’minlash maxsus konsepsiyalarni hayotga tatbiq etishda kuzatildi. Mustaqillik yillarida aholining davlat va milliy tillarga e’tibori sezilarli darajada oshdi, buni biz MDH mamlakatlarida qabul qilinayotgan me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar, davlat va nodavlat muassasalari faoliyati misolida ham ko‘rishimiz mumkin.

2. Bugungi kunda O‘zbekistonda o‘zbek tili davlat tili sifatida ustuvor maqomga egaligi, shuningdek, mamlakatdagi barcha tillarning rivojlanishiga yanada keng sharoit yaratilayotganligi mamlakat Konstitutsiyasida aks etgani bilan birga, amalda ham jamiyatning barcha jabhalarida o‘z ifodasini topmoqda. O‘zbek va rus tillari mintaqada xalqaro til vazifasini bajararib kelmoqda.

3. So‘nggi yillarda O‘zbekistonda milliy tillarning jamiyatdagi o‘rni va faolligi sezilarli darajada oshdi, chunki mamlakatda barcha milliy tillarga nisbatan oqilona siyosat olib borilmoqda. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi va “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonuni asosida barcha milliy tillardan foydalanish va ularni rivojlantirish borasida bir xil shart-sharoitlar yaratilganligini ta’kidlash zarur (1-, 2-, 3-jadval).

⁴⁰ Ҳасанов А. Сарнавишти як садоноки саргардони тоҷикӣ // Ҳақиқати Суғд, 3.01.2013. – №2. Ҳамчунин дар шабакаи фејсбукии “Вожаҷӯ”. <https://m.facebook.com/groups/vazhaju/permalink>

4. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining birinchi hamda hozirgi Prezidenti til masalasi va uning muammolarini hal etishni mustaqil mamlakat davlatchiligining eng dolzarb masalalaridan biri deb hisobladilar. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning barcha siyosiy nutqlarida hamda saylovoldi dasturida ham davlat tilini rivojlantirish masalasiga alohida e‘tibor qaratilgan.

5. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonunining navbatdagi tahriri va lotin yozuviga asoslangan o‘zbek alifbosidagi mavjud muammolarni hal etish o‘ta dolzarb vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

6. Tojikiston Respublikasida tojik tili davlat tili, tojik va rus tillari esa millatlararo tillar sifatida ustuvor o‘rin tutadi.

7. Tojikistonda unchalik faol bo‘lmagan milliy tillarning jamiyatdagi nufuzi pastligi sababli til siyosatini olib borishda Tojikiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi va “Davlat tili to‘g‘risida”gi Qonuni asosida hukumat tomonidan barcha milliy tillarga g‘amxo‘rlik ko‘rsatib kelinmoqda (7- jadval).

8. Millatning butun borlig‘i hisonlangan milliy tilni rivojlantirishga bag‘ishlab fundamental risola yozib, ko‘plab munozarali muammolarni amaliy hal etishga muhim hissasini qo‘shgan Tojikiston Respublikasi Prezidenti E.Rahmonning tashabbuslari tilni davlat himoyasida va davlatni esa til himoyasida qaror topishiga qaratilgan.

9. Tojik tilining yangi imlo qoyidalariga to‘liq rioya etilishini ta‘minlash maqsadida Tojikiston Respublikasining Til va terminologiya qo‘mitasi nazoratini kuchaytirish zarurati sezilmoqda.

10. O‘zbekiston va Tojikiston hukumatlarining til jamiyati doirasida davlat tili va milliy tillar holatini o‘rganish hamda tadqiq etish nafaqat davlat tilining rivojlanishiga, balki milliy tillarning tadrijiy taraqqiyotiga ham ko‘mak beradi. Davlat tili siyosati va davlatning til siyosatini chuqurroq hamda aniqroq anglash uchun turli lingvistik muhitdagi va hududlardagi tillar holati yuzasidan zamonaviy usullarda sotsiolingvistik tadqiqotlarni olib borish milliy tillarni rivojlantirishga, millatlar o‘rtasida do‘stona munosabatlarni yaxshilashga xizmat qiladi.

11. Yangi O‘zbekiston va Tojikiston o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro manfaatli aloqalarni mustahkamlashning muhim va samarali yo‘li – bu ushbu mamlakatlarda olib borilayotgan oqilona til siyosati va uning barqarorligidadir. So‘nggi yillarda davlat rahbarlarining tashabbusi bilan O‘zbekiston va Tojikiston davlatlari o‘rtasida olib borilayotgan do‘stona munosabatlar anchagina rivojlandi, buning natijasida Yangi O‘zbekiston sharoitida tojik tilining ham rivojlanishi kuzatildi, Tojikistonda esa o‘zbek tilining rivojlanishi avvalgi yillarga qaraganda ancha o‘sdi. Ana shunday oqilona til siyosatini har ikkala davlatning maxsus qabul qilingan taraqqiyot strategiyasida, adabiy nashrlarda, milliy-madaniy markazlar faoliyatida, OAV dasturlarida, umumiy va oliy ta‘lim muassasalari faoliyati misolida ko‘rish mumkin.

12. Me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatdiki, O‘zbekiston va Tojikiston Respublikalarida tillarning o‘zaro ta‘siri, ularning ma‘lum bir hududdagi mavqeyi, ijtimoiy-siyosiy sharoitlari, davlat tili va milliy tillarga munosabati masalalariga alohida e‘tibor qaratilmoqda. Tadqiqot davomida

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida ham, Tojikiston Respublikasida ham me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarni bilmaslik yoki o‘zlarining milliy ustunligini namoyish etish kabi ziddiyatli holatlar yildan-yilga kamayib borayotgani aniqlandi. Bu esa mamlakatlar o‘rtasidagi samarali hamkorlikning yuksalishidan dalolat beradi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL №DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 ON AWARD OF
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY**

FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY

DJAMOLOV JUMABOY KHISENOVICH

ISSUES OF THE STATE LANGUAGE IN THE CIS COUNTRIES

10.00.11-Language theory. Applied and computer linguistics

**Dissertation abstract for doctor of philosophy (Phd)
in philological sciences**

Fergana-2023

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Leading organization:

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of the doctoral (PhD) dissertation)

Actuality and significance of the research theme. More attention is directed to the problems of language and society in world linguistics, as well as to international, state, official, national languages, the interaction of different languages in certain regions, detailed study of language status, in particular, the protection of endangered languages, within the management of language policy in different countries. Such issues require sociolinguistic research. From this point of view, the socio-political in multinational countries, determining the position of state language, language policy, languages in the CIS countries in ensuring friendly relations of different nationalities is in great practical importance.

Sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neuro-linguistics, paralinguistics and similar branches are rapidly developing in world linguistics, revealing the attitude of a person and society towards language. In modern conditions of globalization, one of the most important tasks is to study the social functions of language on the basis of international and regulatory legal acts of countries, to determine the role and social functions of the state language and national languages in the development of independent national languages, the revival of values aimed at the national consciousness of various peoples, research in this area is scientifically and theoretically important.

Nowadays there are a number of problems and obstacles which are waiting for its solutions in the development of the state language in the countries of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, which are still waiting for their solution while more attention to the role and status of the state language in the applying of the law “On the State language” and the organization of national statehood have been paid in Uzbek and Tajik linguistics. From this point of view, “the issue of “The state language” should become one of the main directions of our national idea. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of scientific research related to the peculiarities of the Uzbek language, the language styles, historical progress and its independence”⁴¹. The solution of issues related to the development of the state language and its prospects in the implementation of the state language policy is considered as one of the main tasks of scientists in the society.

This study was published in the Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 1989 No. 3563-XI “On the procedure for the application of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State language”, Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 21, 1995 No. 167-1 “On the procedure for applying the new version of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State language", Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 618 dated April 10, 2020 “On the establishment of the Day of celebration of the Uzbek language”, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2019 “On measures to dramatically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language,

⁴¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Ўзбек тилига давлат тили мақоми берилганининг ўттиз йиллигига бағишланган тантанали маросимдаги нутқи. <https://uza.uz/>

measures to further develop the Uzbek language in our country and improve language policy” dated October 21, 2020 No. FP-6084, the state program of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the implementation of the law “On the State language of the Uzbek SSR” dated September 10, 1996 No. 311, “On Amendments and Additions to the Law “On the State Language” dated May 18, 2018 No. 376, “On measures to improve the system of translation and publication of the best samples of world literature into Uzbek and masterpieces of Uzbek literature into foreign languages“ dated December 12, 2019 No. 984, “On approval of the Regulations on the Department of Development of the State Language" dated 2020 No. 376, “On measures to improve the system” on the organization of the activities of the Tashkent State Alisher Navoi University of Uzbek Language and Literature” No. 117 dated March 3, 2014, “On measures to further improve the effectiveness of fundamental and applied research in the Uzbek language and literature” dated March 11, 2020 No. 139 and other regulatory legal acts.

Relevance of the research on the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic. This study was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the Republic: “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the informed society and democratic state”.

Degree of study of the topic. Since the 70s and 80s of the last century, the number of prestigious universities in the world, including such higher educational institutions as Cambridge, Oxford, Edinburgh, Harvard, New York, Chicago, Toronto, Moscow and St. Petersburg conducted a number of studies in the field of sociolinguistics. Among them the researchers V.I.Belikov, L.P.Krisin, Bell Roger, V.D.Bondaletov, N.B.Vakhtin, E.V.Golovko, T.B.Kryuchkova, B.P.Narumov, H.Z.Bagirokov, Z.U.Blyagoz and K.Dyakova include their scientific studies of national, state and official languages, changes in the language and its social functions in modern society, problems of normative language, the relationship between language and politics, the state of the language in Spain, the state of bilingualism after reconstruction in the Republic of Adygea, the identity of the Russian and French languages, the main attention is paid to such issues as theoretical and practical aspects of issues bilingualism⁴².

In the field of Turkology the issues of language and social relations, bilingualism, interlanguage communication and language are specially studied by researchers such as A.M.Abasilov, S.A.Asanbayeva, B.Khasanuli (Kazakhstan), Z.Derbisheva (Kyrgyzstan), J. Tukhvatullina (Tatarstan)⁴³.

⁴²1) Беликов В.И., Крысин Л.П. Социоллингвистика. Учебник для вузов. –М.: Рос. гос. гуманит. ун-т, 2001,- 315 с.; 2) Белл Роджер Т. Социоллингвистика. Цели, методы и проблемы. –М.: Международные отношения, 1980. –320 с.; 3) Бондалетов В.Д. Социальная лингвистика. –М. Просвещение, 1987. 160 с.; 4) Вахтин Н.Б., Головкин Е.В. Социоллингвистика и социология языка.–Санкт-Петербург. Гуманитарная академия. 2004. 336 с.; 5) Крысин Л.П. Язык в современном обществе –М. Просвещение. 1977,-192 с.; 6) Крючкова Т.Б., Нарумов Б.П. Зарубежная социоллингвистика. Монография. –М.:Наука. 1991,-157с.

⁴³1) Абашилов А.М., Асанбаева С.А. Социоллингвистические исследования в Казахстане: новые возможности и проблемы: –Международный журнал экспериментального образования. 2015. №3. 192-196 с. 3) Хасанулы

Although the theoretical issues of language and society in Uzbek linguistics were reflected at the beginning of the XX century in the works of Mahmudkhuja Behbudi, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Avloni, Chulpan, Abdullah Kahhar, in the 1980s-90s this issue acquired a serious wide scope. During this period, scientists, intellectuals of the Uzbek people Erkin Vohidov, Abdulla Oripov, Utkir Khoshimov, Akmal Akromov, Kamal Matyakubov, Mirza Kenjaboyev, Oydin Hojiyeva, Tohir Malik, Temur Pulatov, Khurshid Davron and others in their articles drew attention to the role and position of state and national languages in the country. Linguists in the years of independence H.Nematov, N.Makhmudov, A.Nurmonov, A.Mamajonov, Sh.Iskandarova, S.Muminov, H.Dadaboyev, N.Saidrahimova, M.Zokirov, Sh.Usmanova, N.Bekmukhammedova, B.Kushakova, etc., having analyzed the relationship between language and society, created special manuals⁴⁴.

The linguists such as A.N.Baskakov, N.Urunboyev, D.Nasirov, E.Berdimurodov, K.Kushchanov, R.Yesemuratova, A.Umarov, A.Jaksibayev, G.A. Kurbaniozov studied the Karakalpak language, widely spoken in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in particular, to the influence of the Russian language on the Karakalpak language, the Uzbek language on the Karakalpak language, bilingualism, multilingualism, research⁴⁵.

A number of works have also been carried out in the field of Tajik social linguistics. The tajik intelligence of linguists S.Ayniy, S.Alizoda, T.Zehniy, M.Shakuriy, A.Maniyazov, R.Gafforov, Y.Akbarzoda, T.Vakhhabov, T.Shokirov, Sh.Rustamov, L.Sherali, G.Safiyeva, M.Mirrahimov, A.Sayfulloyev, T.Abdujabbar, D.Saymiddinov, M.Kasimova, A.Istad, R.Hadizoda, S.Nazarzoda, H.Majidov, A.Khasanov's articles in the press and at various scientific conferences highlight topical issues of language and society, the attitude of the local population to the Russian language, bilingualism, the social functions of the Tajik language in Tajikistan, state policy on language, criteria of the Tajik literary language, issues of the quality of media materials, writing and spelling of the Tajik language, the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan were touched upon "On the State language" and its

Б.Тилдик катынас негиздери.: –Алматы. 2006. -356. 4) Дербишева З. Языковая политика и языковая ситуация в Кыргызстан.e/Russian Language journal. 2009,-49-58 с. 5.Вейсялли Ф. Языковая ситуация в современном Азербайджане: <https://doi.org/10/18485>.

⁴⁴1.Махмудхўжа Бехбудий. Икки эмас, тўрт тил керак./“Ойина” журналы.1913.№1. 20 август. 2. Абдулла Қаҳҳор. Ғой бой ва чиройли./”Адабиёт ва санъат”. 1989, №13.24 март. 3.Мўминов С. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари. Филол.ф.д.дисс:Тошкент. 2000.-235 б. 4.Искандарова Ш. Ўзбек нутқ фаолиятининг мулоқот шакллари. Филол.ф.н дисс. автореферати: Самарқанд. 1993.-25 б. 5.Саидрахимова Н. Мактабгача ёшдаги ўзбек болалар нутқининг лингвистик хусусиятлари. Филол. ф.н. дисс. автореферати: –Тошкент. 2004. 25 б. 6.Зокиров М. Лингвистик интерференция ва унинг ўзбек тожик билингвизмида намоён бўлиши. Филол.ф.н. дисс: –Тошкент. 2007. 148 б. 7.Жўраев Ш. Билингвизм шароитида тожик ва ўзбек тилларининг лексик сатҳидаги ўзаро алоқалари. Филол.фанлари бўйича ф.д. (PhD) дисс. автореферати: –Самарқанд. 2018.,-21 б.

⁴⁵1.Баскаков А.Н. Социолингвистический анализ языковой ситуации в регионе Средней Азии и Казахстана: –Нукус. Билим. 1992. 15 с. 2.Урунбаев Ж. Народное образование в Каракалпакстане за 10 лет: Нукус. Каракалпакстан. 1973.,-170 с. 3. Насыров Д.С. Становление каракалпакского общенародного разговорного языка и его диалектная система: –Нукус-Казан..1976. –399 с.

practical application, the attention of the Government and the President of Tajikistan to the development of the state language, the development of languages of the small population, in particular, the Badakhshan languages⁴⁶.

This dissertation analyzes the language policy of two neighboring states – the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Tajikistan during the years of independence, in particular, the issues of the development of the state language and the attitude to national languages.

The relevance of the topic of the dissertation to the plans of the research work of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the topic “Topical issues of modern linguistics” of the research work plan of the Fergana State University.

The aim of the study is to highlight the stages of acquiring the status of state languages by Uzbek and Tajik languages, the development of the state language in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Tajikistan over the years of independence, the practical implementation of the law “On the state language” in these countries, the close attention of the head of state and government to the development of the state language and languages of small peoples, as well as problems in writing and spelling.

Tasks of the research:

- to show the influence of social factors on the socio-functional development of the language;
- development of the state language in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Tajikistan during the period of independence, justification of spelling and spelling problems;
- the stages of assigning the status of state languages to Uzbek and Tajik should be determined;
- practical implementation of the law “On the State language” in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Tajikistan, attracting the attention of the Head of State and the Government to the development of the state language and minority languages;
- determination of the level of public attention to the state language and the use of the state language.

The object of the reasearch. The language policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Tajikistan was chosen.

The subject of the research consists of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Tajikistan “On the state language”, the use of the state language and national languages, as well as the social functions of languages.

⁴⁶1. Мачмӯи мақолаҳои конференсияи Маданияти суҳан: –Ирфон.Д. 1989,-359 с. 2. Ю.Ақбарзода. Соҳиби ин забон кист?. Д.: 2009. 280. с. 3. Ваҳҳобов Т.Масоили соҳтмони забони тоҷикии адабӣ дар солҳои 20-90-уми садаи ХХ. Китоби IV, Мусоҳиба дар атрофи мақоми давлатии забони тоҷикӣ. –Хучанд: Меъроҷ, 2004,-590 с. 4. Шақурӣ М “Ҳар суҳан ҷоёву ҳар нукта мақоми дорад”, нашри саввум. –Д.: Ирфон, 2005. 5. Шоқиров Т.С. Забон–руки давлат: –Хучанд. Дабир, -236 с..8.Президенти Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон Эмомалӣ Раҳмон ва сиёсати давлатӣ дар бораи забон. –Д.: Шарқи озад. 2011, - 208 с. ва ғ.

Research methods. Descriptive, comparative-historical, comparative-typological, synchronic and diachronic and statistical methods were used in the study.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

It has been proven that Uzbek and Tajik have the status of a state language in the republics of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan on the basis of democratic approaches, Justice, Legal, political, demographic and national unity, and the attitude of heads of Government of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan to the state language and national languages is evidenced on the basis of regulatory legal acts, lectures and political speeches;

The process of adoption of the law “on the state language” of the republics of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and their subsequent edits are described in a comparative way, the specifics of the Latin spelling of the Uzbek language and the Cyrillic spelling of the Tajik language, the problems of their application in practice, the interaction of the Uzbek and Tajik language are identified;

the granting of state language status to Uzbek is studied on the basis of stages such as "pre-project "and" project debate", and periods such as "Pre-Conference" and "post-conference debate" when Tajik is given state language status;

based on the rise of language issues to the level of Public Policy and its sociolinguistic significance, the status of the state language was first described in the framework of the activities of heads of state.

Practical results of the study are as follows:

The process of adoption of the Laws "On the State Language" of the Republics of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and their subsequent revisions are comparatively described, the peculiarities of the spelling rules of Uzbek language based on Latin script and Tajik language based on Cyrillic script, their application in practice "Dictionary of Persian-Tajik acquisitions of the Uzbek. Vomvojahoi Persian-Tajik dar zaboni Uzbek dictionary was used in preparation and printing (according to the order of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 500 dated November 23, 2021, 500/t -005 permit)" from opinions and conclusions about the problems related to the acquisition, the interaction of the Uzbek and Tajik languages. As a result, the students of higher educational institutions of the republic of philology and language teaching: Uzbek language, philology and language teaching, Tajik language were provided with educational literature;

In the Republics of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, the Uzbek and Tajik languages have the status of the state language on the basis of democratic approaches, justice, legal, political, demographic and national unity, the attitude of the heads of government of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan to the state language and national languages, regulatory and legal documents, their regulations Opinions and conclusions about the basis of speeches and political speeches were used in the educational process at Khojand State University named after Academician B. Gafurov, Tajikistan State University of Law, Business and Politics (April 2023 of

Khojand State University named after Babajon Gafurov reference number 01/2028 of May). As a result, the knowledge and skills of the students of these universities in the subject of the state language have been developed;

In the Republics of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, the Uzbek and Tajik languages have the status of the state language on the basis of democratic approaches, justice, legal, political, demographic and national unity, the attitude of the heads of government of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan to the state language and national languages, regulatory and legal documents, their regulations conclusions and recommendations based on his speeches and political speeches were used in the activities of the Fergana branch of the Tajik National Cultural Center of the Republic [Reference No. 8 of the Fergana Branch of the Tajik National Cultural Center of the Republic of June 12, 2023]. As a result, the rules were followed.

The reliability of the research results is explained by such aspects as a clear statement of the problem, the validity of the conclusions made by such methods as description, comparison, proceeding from the nature of the Uzbek and Tajik languages in the analysis, based on regulatory legal documents approved by authorized organizations when developing conclusions, proposals and recommendations.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research results is in the language policy of the governments of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, in the development of a new version of the Law "On the State Language" in these republics, in the implementation of statutory regulatory documents, in their improvement, in the development of a strategy for the development of the state language in these countries. in the implementation of the language policy, in solving the problems related to the implementation of the Law "On the State Language", the attitude of the representatives of different nationalities living in the countries of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan to the language in the language communities, and the socio-spiritual environment between them its stabilization is reflected in its coverage from a sociolinguistic point of view.

From the opinions and messages presented in the dissertations, the results obtained that it is possible to invent textbooks and manuals on such disciplines as the history of Yavyk, the agreed research literary language, the agreed Uzbek language, encyclopedic, encyclopedic and linguistic expressions, Persian-Tajik words of the Uzbek language, words of Uzbek language defenders, rules of spelling and punctuation in Tajikistan literary language, information can be used in the construction of a handicraft by style. Also, the Fund for the Development of the Uzbek Language of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Center for Education and Objections qualification of the basics of office work in the state language at Tashkent State Agricultural University of the Uzbek Language and literary image of new terminology and terminology under the rule of law of the Republic of Tajikistan and its Selection in the regions, in order to improve the efficiency of the duty officer of the republic-national cultural education and its orderly divisions, as well as creating a legalized image, typical for a standard plan, textbooks and teaching aids for selective acquisitions and

compulsory classrooms mastering equipment in the Tajik language, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the dissertation has great scientific and practical significance for the publication of information in the Uzbek Republic, such as the newspapers "Ovozi tajik", "Khovar", "Sadoi Samarkand", "Sadoi Sukh", "Durdonai Shark", jurnal "Fardu ilmiy xabarlarlari").

Implementation of research results. Based on the theoretical and practical conclusions, recommendations and developments established in the dissertation:

regulatory and legal documents reflecting the state language status of the Uzbek language in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Tajik language in the Republic of Tajikistan based on democratic approaches, justice, legal, political, demographic and national unity, the attitude of the heads of government of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan to the state language and national languages, "Dictionary of Persian-Tajik acquisitions of the Uzbek language" from comments and conclusions about lectures and political speeches. *Vomvojahoi Persian-Tajik dar zaboni Uzbeki* was used in the preparation and publication of the educational dictionary (order No. 500 of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 23, 2021 based on permit 500/t-005). As a result, the students of higher educational institutions of the republic of philology and language teaching: Uzbek language, philology and language teaching, Tajik language are provided with educational literature;

the process of adoption of the laws "On the state language" of the republics of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, their subsequent editions and changes made to them, the peculiarities of the Latin spelling of the Uzbek language and the Cyrillic alphabet of the Tajik language, problems related to their practical application, recommendations on the interaction of the Uzbek and Tajik languages have been studied comparatively. As a result, methodological assistance was provided to students of philological and linguistic directions of higher educational institutions: the Tajik language, as well as to students of secondary schools of the Ferghana region, where education is conducted in the Tajik language;

the process of adopting the Laws "On the State language" of the Republics of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and their subsequent editions, the peculiarities of the Latin spelling of the Uzbek language and the Cyrillic spelling of the Tajik language and their application in practice, conclusions and recommendations on the problems of interaction between the Uzbek and Tajik languages were used in the development and publication of a methodological manual entitled *"Imlo va alomatxoi kitobat dar zaboni adabii tojik"*. As a result, methodical and methodical support was provided to students of higher educational institutions of philological and linguistic specialties: Tajik language and students of secondary schools of the Ferghana region, where education is conducted in Tajik;

recommendations and conclusions on studying the status of the Uzbek language as the state language on the basis of such stages as "before the project" and "discussion of the project" and the status of the Tajik language as the state language before the conference "Culture of Speech" and "post-conference debates", the monograph "Issues of the state language in the Republic of

Tajikistan" created on its basis is used as educational literature at the Khojent State University named after Academician B.Gafurov (Khojand State University reference No. 01/2028 dated May 4, 2023). As a result, the knowledge and skills of students of these universities on the subject of the state language were developed;

conclusions and recommendations on raising language issues to the level of state policy and its sociolinguistic significance were widely used in the activities of the Fergana regional branch of the Tajik National Cultural Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in local propaganda work (reference No. 8 of the Fergana regional branch of the Tajik National Cultural Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 12, 2023). As a result, attention and respect for the state language and national languages of pupils of secondary schools of the Fergana region, where education is conducted in Tajik, was achieved, and new rules for spelling the Tajik language were adopted.

Approbation of the research results. The results of the study were described and aprobed in the form of a lecture at 32 republican and international scientific and practical conferences, including 3 republic and 20 international conferences.

Publication of the research results: 32 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation, including 1 monograph, 2 teaching aids, 1 educational Dictionary, 1 methodological manual, 4 articles in scientific publications recommended to publish the main scientific results of the doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including 3 in Republican and 1 in foreign scientific journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, a conclusion and a list of references with a total volume of 137 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The **Introduction** to the dissertation substantiates the relevance and necessity of the topic, describes the goals and objectives, the object and subject of the dissertation, indicates its compliance with the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the Republic, reveals the scientific novelty and practical significance of the research, provides information about the implementation of the research results in practice, published works and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**Language issues and the related state strategy**”, presents sociolinguistic theories of the development of languages, the national language, the literary language and the state language, state policy in the field of language development, theoretical information related to the author's language issue and the strategy of the state in relation to language on the basis of normative legal acts.

The first paragraph of the dissertation is “**Sociolinguistic theories of language development**”. Within the framework of sociolinguistic research, such issues as the social essence and functions of language, the influence of society on

language and the influence of language on society, the role and functions of language in society, the interaction of languages, are the focus of the works of Western and Eastern linguists. The founders of the sociolinguistic direction were Ferdinand de Saussure, Baudouin de Courtenay, well-known linguists A.M.Selishchev, R.O.Shor, P.P.Yakubinskiy, M.N.Peterson, V.V.Vinogradov, social linguistic theories pay considerable attention to the above issues.

Russian sociolinguistics in the linguistics of the XX century became more active due to the strengthening of the policy of consolidation of all peoples in the process of implementing language policy in the former Soviet Union, ensuring that the multinational population speaks the same language, research focused mainly on the relationship of the Russian language with national languages, issues of the level of Russian language learning in the republics, its dominance and influence, the situation of bilingualism. These movements, in turn, had a significant impact on Uzbek and Tajik linguistics.

However, in the Republics of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, the assignment of the status of state languages to national languages has become one of the first steps towards state independence. As a result, the widespread use of Uzbek and Tajik languages in the territories began in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, the attitude of the population and language policy changed. These actions were supported by the law "On the State language". Thanks to these processes, Uzbek and Tajik linguistics, along with linguistics in the countries, began to develop on the basis of new approaches.

In Uzbek linguistics "Language and Society", "Language", "Our Word and we", "In the destination of enlightenment" by N.Makhmudova, "The Word about Words" by A.Rustamova, "Journey into the World of Languages" by A.Abdulazizov, "Language and Hearts" by K.Khanazarova, "Socio-linguistic features of Uzbek colloquial speech" S.Muminova, "The Art of greeting" N.Makhmudov, "Office work in the Uzbek language" N.Makhkamov, A. Madaliev, "Fundamentals of culture and stylistics of speech" I.Kuchkorov and published manuals, various dictionaries, including translated and terminological, it served development of the Uzbek language as an independent language.

Attention to the language issue in Tajik linguistics began in the second half of the 1980s, and during the years of independence of Tajikistan, the language policy of the state developed on the basis of the law "On the State language". Among a number of studies devoted to the parables of the development of the national language, T.Vakhabov's five-volume work "Questions of the construction of the literary Tajik language in the 20-90s of the XX century", dedicated to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahman in the book "Tajiks in the window of history", "From Aryans to Samanids", "Language and national identity", "Eternal persons", "The language of the nation – the existence of the nation" have acquired great importance for strengthening the social status of the Tajik language in the years of independence. Also Sh .Rustamov, R.Gafforov, R.Khodizoda, M.Shakuri, S.Nazarzoda, D.Saimiddinov, T.Shokirov, B.Kamoldinov, Yu.Akbarzoda, H.Mazhidov, S.Khadzhiev, A.Abdukodirov, A.Hasanov, D.Khodjaev, N.Ofaridaev

and other scientists of the branch touched upon sociolinguistic issues of the Tajik language with their special works and research.

The second paragraph of this chapter is **“National language, literary language and State language”**. The language is able to embody all the spiritual wealth of the people. Linguist A. Nurmanov calls the language the heart of the nation.⁴⁷ **The national language** is the language of communication of a certain people, having a written and oral literary form. **The literary language** is a developed and improved form of the national language, embedded in certain norms, serving to meet the cultural needs of the people⁴⁸. **The state language** is the language that has the highest state status among the population of the country, through which official and regulatory acts are regulated. **The official language** is the language that is reflected in the legislation of the country and is legally accepted in some regions of this country.

Using the example of our research, we found out that national languages in the CIS countries developed mainly after independence, special attention is paid to maintaining documentation in these languages, the norms of the law “On the state language” are becoming more sophisticated, language policy is becoming an integral part of national policy.

The third paragraph of the first chapter is called **“Language policy and its implementation”**. Since Uzbekistan is a multinational state, representatives of more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups live in the country (first, second, third table). The political approach of the State in this matter is set out in article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: “The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is Uzbek. The Republic of Uzbekistan ensures respect for the languages, customs and traditions of nations and nationalities living on its territory, creating conditions for their development”⁴⁹.

The second article of the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan separately establishes such a political position: The State language of Tajikistan is the Tajik language. Russian is the language of international communication. All nations and nationalities living on the territory of the Republic have the right to freely use their native language”⁵⁰ (fourth, fifth table).

The legal status of language policy and its development in Uzbekistan is specifically fixed by a number of laws, the practical application of which is mainly manifested in: Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the procedure for the entry into force of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State language” dated October 21, 1989 N3563, Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the procedure for the entry into force of the new version of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State Language” dated December 21, 1995 N167-1 and Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the establishment of the “Day of celebration of the Uzbek language” dated April 10, 2020 N618, Decree of the

⁴⁷ Нурмонов А. Ўзбек тилшунослиги тарихи. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2002. – Б.200.

⁴⁸ Ҳожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. 1985 -10 б.

⁴⁹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2003, -5 б.

⁵⁰ Конституцияси Чумхурии Тоҷикистон. Ресурси электронӣ. -17 с.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures for the indigenous to increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language” N5850 dated October 21, 2019, “On measures for the further development of the Uzbek language in our country and the improvement of language policy” dated October 21, 2020 N6084, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On amendments and additions to the State program for the implementation of the law “On the State language of the Uzbek SSR” dated September 10, 1996 N311, resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to improve the system of translation and publication of the best samples of world literature into Uzbek and masterpieces of Uzbek literature into foreign languages” dated May 18, 2018 N376, “On approval of the Regulations on the Department of State Language Development” dated December 12, 2019 N984, “On the organization of the activities of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi” dated March 3, 2020 No. 117, “On measures to further improve the effectiveness of fundamental and applied research in the Uzbek language and literature” dated 11 March 2020 N139.

The legal status of language policy and its development in Tajikistan is established by a number of laws and by-laws. These are: the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On the State Language” (dated 22.09.1989, new edition dated 5.10.2009, N 699), “The Program for the development of the State language of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan” (Resolution N442 of 21.089), the resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan “On the celebration of Language Day” (16.07.1994), the Decree of the President of Tajikistan “On improvement of teaching and learning of Russian and English in the Republic of Tajikistan in 2004-2014” (dated 04.04.2003), Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan “On the new spelling of the Tajik language” (dated 09.03.1998, dated 12.4.2011, from 30.06.2021), “State Language Development Program for 2012-2016” (June 30, 2012 N335), “State Language Development Program for 2020-2030” (07/28/2020, N647), etc. The language policy of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan is also determined by the fact that, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan dated July 26, 2007, “2008 - the year of the Tajik language” was declared.

Based on the conducted research and observations, we can divide the language policy of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and its development into three stages. The language policy of Uzbekistan and the periods of its development:

1. Before independence and the first years of independence (1985-1995.);
2. The Uzbek language during the transition to a market economy (1995-2015.);
3. The Uzbek language in the period of the third Renaissance or in the context of the new Uzbekistan (from 2017 to the present).

The language policy of Tajikistan and the periods of its development:

1. Tajik language before independence and in the first years of independence (1985-1992.).
2. Tajik language during and after the civil war (1992-2009.)
3. A new period of development of the Tajik language (from 2009 to the present).

In general, the status and position of the state language in language policy are directly related to the following three factors:

- 1) adoption the state language under state protection, the adoption of a special law “On the state language” for its development;
- 2) development of a program and strategy for the development of languages and other criteria, large-scale development of appropriate measures.
- 3) the basis of the system of office work in the country, the maintenance of regulatory documentation on the requirements of a full-fledged state language.

The second chapter of the dissertation “**Language and issues of its development in the Republic of Uzbekistan**” examines the process of achieving the status of the state language by the Uzbek language, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the state language”, issues of the development of the state language of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, spelling and spelling of the Uzbek language.

The first paragraph of this chapter is entitled “**The process of giving the Uzbek language the status of the state language**”. In the second half of the 80s of the last century, due to the penetration of democratic ideas, movements for openness and revival into the country, movements began to grant the Uzbek language the status of the state language so that people could freely express their needs, defend their rights and ideas of independence. Russian Russian was the language of transition in the era of salt crafts developed to such an extent that even simple documents – statements and certificates - were conducted in Russian. “In the era of tyranny, the political machine mobilized with all its might to unbalance the national spirit, national consciousness and self-consciousness, so that we did not even use the concept of native language. Away from logic, a second native language was introduced”⁵¹. According to the analysis of the lexicographer Erkin Vahidov, “For 70 years our language, the greatness of which is described in “Devoni lugoti turk” and its description in “Muşkammat-ul-lugatayn”, has become very impoverished”⁵². In this regard, in order to increase the role of the Uzbek language in public life, first of all, it was necessary to give the Uzbek language the status of the state language. Another group suggests giving the status of the state language to Russian and Uzbek⁵³.

The process of obtaining the status of the state Uzbek language can be divided into two stages:

1. From the discussion until the draft law “On language”;
2. Disputes over the draft law “On language”.

⁵¹Маҳмудов Н. Тил. –Тошкент: Ёзувчи, 1998. -24 б.

⁵²Воҳидов Э. Сўз латофати. –Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2018. -188 б.

⁵³ “Адабиёт ва санъат” газетаси, 1989 йил,17 март. – №12.

Before the adoption of the law “On the State Language”, the original draft was called “On the Draft Law on the State Languages of the Uzbek SSR”. Given the name of the law, it was called the “Law of Tongues”. Another important aspect was that in Article 13 of this bill read: “Documents are written in Uzbek and Russian”. If this article were adopted, the language policy of the country would not change anything.

After long discussions and disputes, the first draft is edited, and the final version of the law of the Uzbek SSR “On the State language”, consisting of 31 articles, is adopted at the eleventh session of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan of the eleventh convocation, consisting of 30 articles. In accordance with the decision of this session, held on October 21, 1989, 8 years are provided for the implementation of articles 4,7,8, articles 5 and 24 - 3 years, and articles 16 - from the 1991-1992 academic year. Thus, article 75 of the Constitution of the Uzbek SSR includes a paragraph in the form “The Uzbek language is the State language of the Uzbek SSR”⁵⁴.

In conclusion, the adoption of the law “On the State language” in Uzbekistan has created many conditions and opportunities for the beginning of a new period of development of the modern Uzbek literary language.

Paragraph 2.2 of the dissertation is called “Changes in the content of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State language”. The first law on the revival of the national language in Uzbekistan, which opened the first doors for state independence, is considered to be the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State language” (21.10.1989). The Law of the Uzbek SSR “On the State Language” of September 30, 1991, as amended by N361-XII, on the basis of the law “On Amendments to the Constitution of the Uzbek SSR”, the phrase “Uzbek SSR” was replaced by “The Republic of Uzbekistan”. In the state policy of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan, there was also a need to revise the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State language” in order to streamline the state of languages, make the functions of the state language and other national languages more specific.

The revision of this Law was carried out on the basis of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan” About the State language” (dated October 21, 1995 N167-1). This law was signed by the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov noted that “...it plays an important role in establishing the rights and freedoms of the native language, in determining authentic Uzbek traditions and national values in a life situation, in raising people's spirits”⁵⁵.

The most significant changes made to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State Language”, amended in 1995, are that more attention is paid to the state language and style, since “any law that is incomplete in terms of language and style cannot fully realize its goals and objectives”⁵⁶. The advantages of the new

⁵⁴ “Совет Ўзбекистони” газетаси, 1989 йил 24 октябрь. – № 244.

⁵⁵ Каримов И.А. Ўзбекистон келажаги буюк давлат. –Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1992, -6-7 б

⁵⁶ Кўчимов Ш.Н. Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонунлари тили. Филология фанлари номзоди илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган диссертация автореферати. –Тошкент, 1995, -4 б.

editing are manifested in a significant update of the content and form, as well as in simplification and conciseness in terms of language and style. The editorial staff focused on the ideas of building an independent statehood, as well as national identity. As a result, a new law of the period of independence was created, the interests of the Uzbek language as the state language were legally fixed. In some places, in regulatory documents, on the pages of the press, the name of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State language” is incorrectly written and pronounced. That is, instead of the word “haqida”, the word “to'g'risida” is used. Although these words are interchangeable, we believe that they should be written in accordance with official documents.

The previous law consisted of 30 articles, and the next one consisted of 24 articles. The first article of the Law establishes that “The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Uzbek language”⁵⁷. In 4 paragraphs of the first law, we see the expression of Soviet ideology: “Favorable conditions are being created for the development of communication in the national and Russian, Russian and national languages.” From the content of this paragraph, the “requirement for the development of bilingualism” is clear. And this situation contradicts the content of the first paragraph. And this means not to limit the social functions of the Russian language and keep it in its status. The old law 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 21, 23, 27- the content of the articles indicates the equivalence of the Russian language to the state language – Uzbek. Although Uzbek is officially declared the state language, these articles indicate that the Uzbek language is not free from the influence of the Russian language. Due to the inconsistency of the content of these articles with democratic principles, after gaining independence, they began to lose their essence.

Considering that more than 130 nationalities and ethnics live in Uzbekistan (first, second, third table), granting more privileges to the Russian language alone does not meet the criteria of justice. Due to the fact that in the following version of the law, no language was assigned the status of an international language, even the term “international language” was not used in the law, in the fourth paragraph of the third article it was determined: “Citizens have the right to choose the language of international communication on their wish”.

Another important point is that in the article of the 1995 law, we do not find any places devoted to the study of the old script in article 16 of the previous law. However, this issue is separately given in article 2 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin alphabet” (1993). The changes and amendments made to this law are analyzed in detail in this chapter of our dissertation.

The procedure for the enactment of the law “On the State Language” was signed by Resolution N168-1 of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 21, 1995, according to which all articles of the law, except articles 9 and 10, entered into force from the date of publication. Articles 9 and 10 should

⁵⁷Ўзбекистон Республикасининг давлат тили тўғрисидаги қонуни. <https://lex.uz/docs/121299> сайтидан олинган. Барча иқтибослар шу манбадан.

have been put into effect since 2005. Resolution N311 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 10, 1996 “On amendments and additions to the State program for the implementation of the law “On the State Language of the Uzbek SSR” was signed. For more than 32 years since the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State language”, fundamental changes have taken place in the political and social life of the world community, including Uzbekistan. In this regard, there was a need to implement a new version of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State language”. Accordingly, a new version of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State language” was developed, consisting of 7 chapters and 29 articles, amendments to the articles are provided for 2nd, 7th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 21st and 24th of this law.

Paragraph 2.3 of the dissertation is entitled **“The policy of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the development of the state language and other languages”**. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov paid special attention to the state language and its development, as well as important political and socio-economic issues of the state. In the book of the head of state “High spirituality is an invincible force”, the question of the national and state language was considered as a separate criterion that elevates spirituality. The socio-political significance of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State language” is particularly emphasized: “...this law differs in its democratic side from most of the language laws adopted in other republics”⁵⁸.

The political position of I.A.Karimov on the development of the state language and other languages is most clearly expressed in the following words: “In the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the legal status of the state language is stabilized. The Uzbek language has become a symbol of the independence of our state along with other state symbols – the flag, national symbol, anthem and the Constitution of the republic of Uzbekistan”⁵⁹.

I.A.Karimov has been calling for the reform of problems related to the state language since the first years of independence. Noting that it is time to translate the works of our ancestors directly into Western and eastern languages, he stressed that the level of language proficiency of citizens will not only develop language policy in the country, but also integrate Uzbekistan into foreign countries during the period of globalization, and the study of foreign languages will not interfere with the development of the state language: “The study of Russian or foreign language should not occur at the expense of forgetting the native language”⁶⁰. The first President of Uzbekistan, showing special respect for the language of all peoples, evaluates: “A person who does not know his native language and his family tree has no future”⁶¹.

Further development of I.A.Karimov's language policy was supported by the current President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev. An important

⁵⁸ И. Каримов. “Юксак маънавият-етгилмас куч”. Т:- “Маънавият”, 2008, -83 б.

⁵⁹ Ушбу асар. 88-89, -103 б

⁶⁰ Каримов И.А. Баркамол авлод орзуси. –Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2008, -239 б.

⁶¹ Каримов И.А. Ўзбекистон мустақиллига эришиш остонасида.–Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2011, -47 б.

event in the development of the state language and national language policy was the adoption of the presidential decree “On further increasing the prestige of the Uzbek language as the state language”. Linguist D.Lutfullayeva assesses this process as follows: “The attitude to the Uzbek language has changed dramatically during this period. For many years linguistic theories were based on the Russian grammatical rules, which were abandoned, and the scientific study of the Uzbek language was established on the basis of the internal rules of the language. As a result, grammatical rules characteristic of the Uzbek language were developed”⁶².

On the basis of the above decree, October 21 is the “Uzbek Language Holiday”. At the initiative of the President, the Department for the Development of the State Language and the Uzbek Language Development Fund of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan were established. Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi was also established. The activity of the center for training and advanced training in the basics of office work in the state language at this university and its divisions in the regions has been established.

Today, in the conditions of the new Uzbekistan, the relevance of studying and proficiency in foreign languages is increasing every day, along with the study of the state and national languages in accordance with the requirements of the time.(6th table)

International and national language certificates of level B1, B2, C1, C2 were introduced for those entering the master's and doctoral studies after receiving higher education. A special system of allowances and incentives was also introduced for the teaching staff of secondary schools and higher educational institutions with this certificate. For teachers who teach in certain fields, an established certificate is required.

Paragraph 2.4 of the dissertation is called “**Problems of spelling the Uzbek language and the attitude of the government of Uzbekistan to its solution**”. In the XX century, the rules of writing and spelling of the Uzbek language changed in the following years:

1. Punctuation rules based on the Latin alphabet (1930s-1940s).
2. Cyrillic punctuation rules (from 1940 to 1993).
3. Spelling based on Cyrillic and Latin letters (from 1994 to 2022).

Along with the development of the state language in the first years of independence, special attention was paid to such important issues as correcting and revising the spelling of the Uzbek language. In 1991-1992, there was a debate on improving spelling, the main issue on the agenda was the issue of switching to the Uzbek script based on the Latin alphabet⁶³. In these discussions:

- 1) supporters of the revival of the old written Uzbek alphabet⁶⁴;
- 2) supporters of the preservation of the Uzbek-Cyrillic alphabet⁶⁵;

⁶² Лутфуллаева Д.Э. Йиллар сарҳисоби: ўзбек тилшунослигининг мустақиллик даври тараққиёти //“Istiqlol davri o'zbek tilshunosligi, adabiyotshunosligi va folklorshunosligining dolzarb masalalari” respublika ilmiy-nazariy anjuman materiallari. –Тошканд: 2021, -3 б.

⁶³ Жамолхонов Х., Сапаев Қ. Имло муаммолари:-Тошкент, 2007, -123 б.

⁶⁴ Ахмедов Б. Зинхор шошилмайлик // “Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати” газетаси, 7.08.1992.

3) supporters of the introduction of the Uzbek script based on the Latin alphabet put forward their ideas⁶⁶.

On September 2, 1993, at the thirteenth session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the twelfth convocation, the law “On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin alphabet” was adopted⁶⁷. At the session of the Oliy Majlis on May 6, 1995, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin alphabet” was adopted. Accordingly, article 1: The phrase “31 letters and the apostrophe sign” was replaced by the word “consists of 26 letters and 3 combinations of letters”. The letters Ş/ş and J/j are excluded as independent letters of the alphabet. In accordance with Article 3, the letter Ō/ō is designated as O‘/o‘, the letter Ć/g as G‘/g‘, the letter Ş/ş as Sh/sh, the letter Ç/ç as Ch/ch, and the letter Ñ/ñ as Ng/ng⁶⁸. That is, in the Uzbek alphabet, based on the recently corrected Latin alphabet, there are 29 letters, three of which consist of two letters representing one sound. One of the main reasons for the amendments to this law is the ease of use of modern technologies⁶⁹. The changes made to the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin alphabet were reflected by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the “Basic Rules of spelling of the Uzbek language” dated August 24, 1995. (these rules consist of 7 sections and 82 rules).

In general, the transition to the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin alphabet was scheduled for September 2000. Due to the changes in this alphabet, the duration of this period was extended until the first of September 2005⁷⁰. On April 30, 2004, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Amendments and Additions to some Legislative acts” was signed. Accordingly, the full transition to the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin alphabet will be postponed from September 1, 2005 to September 1, 2010⁷¹.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 10, 2021 N61 “On measures to ensure a phased full transition to the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin alphabet”, a full transition to the Latin alphabet has been established from January 1, 2023⁷².

⁶⁵ Шопсонов М. Жаҳонга ақл билан чиқилади // “Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати” газетаси, 7.08.1992.

⁶⁶ Қораев С. Ёзувимиз такомилга муҳтож. //Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати. 1991, 23 август. Яна: 1. Узбек Миллий алифбоси // Узбекистон адабиёти ва санъати - 1993 - 13 август. 2.Кучкортоев Иристой. Узбек ёзуви муаммолари// Узбекистон адабиёти ва санъати. - 1991 - 22 март.

⁶⁷ Қаранг: Узбекистон Республикаси Олий Кенгашининг Ахборотномаси. 1993. № 9. 332-модда.

⁶⁸ Ҳамраев М. Она тили. 1-китоб: - Тошкент: Шарқ, 2014. -38 б.

⁶⁹ Жамолхонов Ҳ., Сапаев Қ. Имло муаммолари. – Тошкент, 2007. – 153 б.

⁷⁰ «Лотин ёзувига асосланган ўзбек алифбосини жорий этиш тугрисида»ги Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонуни амалга киритиш тартиби ҳақидаги Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Кенгаши қарорига ўзгартиришлар киритиш тўғрисида: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлиси қарори // Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг Ахборотномаси, 1995 йил. – № 6, 120-модда; Халқ сўзи, 1995 йил 6 июнь; Маърифат, 1995 йил 7 июнь.

⁷¹Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Қонуни: Ўзбекистон Республикасининг айрим қонун ҳужжатларига ўзгартиришлар ва қўшимчалар киритиш тугрисида: VI Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Кенгашининг 1993 йил 2 сентябрда қабул қилинган «Лотин ёзувига асосланган узбек алифбосини жорий этиш тўғрисида»ги Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонуни амалга киритиш тартиби ҳақидаги Қарорининг (2-бандидаги «2005 йил» деган сўзлар «2010 йилнинг» деган сўзлари билан алмаштирилсин; 10-бандидаги «2005 йилнинг» деган сўзлар «2010 йилнинг» деган сўзлар билан алмаштирилсин. 2004 йил 30 апрель.

⁷² Манбаъ: <https://lex.uz/docs/5281850>

The third chapter of the dissertation is **“The State language in the Republic of Tajikistan and issues of its development”**, which examines the process of achieving the status of the state language by the Tajik language, the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On the State language”, the attention of the President and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan to the development of the state language and other languages, as well as issues of writing and spelling of the Tajik language.

Paragraph 3.1 of the dissertation is called **“The process of giving the Tajik language the status of the state language”**. One of the urgent problems that worried the Tajik intelligentsia in the late 80s was the decline in the status of the Tajik language in public life. In 1987, groups of intellectuals were formed, propaganda work began to increase the prestige of the Tajik language. As one of the first flag bearers of these works, the chairman of the Foundation of Culture of Tajikistan, poet Gulrukhsar Safiyeva made appeals that “The death of a nation begins with the death of a language, and the death of a language begins with the alienation of native speakers.”⁷³ Subsequently, the number of proposals and considerations for increasing the prestige of the Tajik language in society, giving the Tajik language the status of the state language, the introduction of bilingualism and trilingualism on the territory of the republic increased significantly. The outstanding linguist T.Vakhabov divides the debate in the process of achieving the status of the Tajik state language into three periods:

1. The period until the conference of “Culture of speech”.
2. At the time of conference “Culture of speech”.
3. The period after the conference “Culture of speech”.

Although the division of these periods is conditional, we consider it appropriate to divide it into two periods: before the conference and after the conference. Because it doesn't seem logical to link one day to one period.

At the first stage of the debate, the improvement of the Tajik language in society was discussed not only by specialists, but also by the population in different ways, and most of the proposals were aimed at ensuring the use of the Tajik language in Tajikistan as an alternative to the Russian language. The debates were mainly attended by those who demanded that the population on the territory of Tajikistan communicate in Tajik, as well as that official and regulatory documents be kept in Tajik. The people and intelligence of the country believed that the solution of most national problems depended on the restoration of the prestige and power of the national language. That is why they provided for the solution of this issue at the conference “Culture of Speech”, which was to be held on November 24-25, 1988. Although the conference was called “Culture of Speech”, the population mainly expected that the Tajik language would receive the status of the state language. Indeed, this conference was able to play an important and decisive role in the history of the Tajik literary language. Professor Sh. Rustamov explains the significance of this conference as follows: “The decision of

⁷³ Рустамов Ш. Маданияти сухан. – Душанбе: Маориф, 1990. – 292 с.

the conference, we can say, marked the beginning of a new period of development of the literary language in Tajik society”.

The second stage of the debate is aimed at giving the Tajik language the status of the state language. To achieve these goals, the following proposals were put forward:

1) recognition of the Tajik language as the state language throughout the territory of the republic.

2) recognition of Tajik and Russian languages as state languages throughout the republic.

3) recognition of Tajik, Russian and Uzbek languages as state languages⁷⁴

The social significance and necessity of these vital needs can be understood even from the following statistics: of the 7,400 written and oral appeals received by the Presidium of the Supreme Council of Tajikistan on the state language before April 2, 1989, 99% consisted in the requirement to give the Tajik language the status of the state language⁷⁵.

Paragraph 2 of this chapter is entitled **“Changes in the content of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On the State language”**. At the X session of the Supreme Council of Tajikistan of the eleventh convocation of July 22, 1989, a revised draft law “On the languages of Tajikistan” is discussed and adopted. According to the researchers' analysis: “The adoption of this law determined the legal status of the Tajik (Persian) language”⁷⁶.

The resolution of the Supreme Council of Tajikistan on the phased application of the law on the Tajik language states that articles 1-5,9, part two of Article 10, articles 13-21, 25-26, 28-32, part one of Article 33, articles 34-35 and 37 come into force on January 1, 1990.

Since this law was adopted within the framework of the Constitution of the old system, the adoption of a new version of the law on language during the years of independence became one of the most important issues of language policy in the country. On October 5, 2009, the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted the law “On the State Language of the Republic of Tajikistan” in a new edition. As the main changes in the new version of the law, the title of the law was approved in the form of “The Law on the State Language of the Republic of Tajikistan”. Article 3 noted that “The State language of the Republic of Tajikistan is the Tajik language”, from the phrase “Tajik (Persian) language” only the word phrase “Tajik language” was used. From the many changes in this version of the law, it can be concluded: “The control and regulation of the state language is proof of a good mission of statehood”⁷⁷.

Paragraph 3.3 of the dissertation is entitled **“The policy of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan on the development of the state language and other languages”**. The President of Tajikistan has adopted a number of normative legal acts concerning language policy, even in turbulent times, during the threatening

⁷⁴ Тоҷикистони советӣ, аз 25 феввали соли 1989.

⁷⁵ Рустамов Ш. Каломи Лоик. –Душанбе: Деваштич, 2003, -157 с.

⁷⁶ Шокиров Т.С. Забон – рукни давлат. –Хучанд: Дабир, 2018, -214 с.

⁷⁷ Шокиров Т. С. Забон - рукни давлат. -Хучанд: Дабир, 2018, -253 с.

civil war. In particular, in 1995, a commission on the implementation of the law “On the State Language” was established under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, and in 1997 the program of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on the expansion and development of the State language was approved. Also in 1998, a government decree approved “New rules for spelling the Tajik language.” The announcement of 2008 as the “Year of the Tajik Language”, large-scale work on the basis of special state programs served to increase the status of the state language, its development in all regions of the country. Later, the Committee on Language and Terminology under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan began its activities. President E. Rahman “The language of the nation – the existence of the nation” serves the correct conduct of language policy in the country.

The initiatives of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan on the development of the state language are mainly manifested in: the creation of a scientific grammar of the Tajik literary language (2010), the revision of all industry terms based on language norms (2005-2012), the regulation of borrowings of words and terms (2012), the study of the history of the Tajik language (2008-2019), the study of the history of the Tajik language (2008-2019), the study of dialects (2008-2019), the transformation of the Tajik language into a scientific one (2012), compliance with traditional and national norms in the naming of toponymic objects (2012), creation of modern computer programs in Tajik (2010-2019), checking the level of proficiency in the state language when electing a deputy of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Tajikistan, appointing heads of ministries, departments and organizations (2010), etc. These initiatives and appeals were supported by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. It forms the methodological basis of the language policy pursued by Rahman.

Paragraph 3.4 of the dissertation is called **“Problems of spelling the Tajik language and the attitude of the Government of Tajikistan to its solution.”** The spelling rules of the Tajik literary language, adopted in 1972 and used unchanged until the end of the 80s, began to be violated from the beginning of the 90s. We can see such language confusion only in the spelling of words such as: *илм-ъилм, олим-ъолим, шиор-шиъор, соат-соъат, шоир-шойир, доира-дойира, зоиб-зойиб, дарё-дарӣо and then*. This condition also negatively affected the process of education and upbringing⁷⁸. The “Spelling Rules of the Tajik Literary Language” (fourth edition), published at the end of 1998 and published in 1999, put an end to many such controversial issues. While the spelling rules of 1972 had 39 letters, in these spelling rules the number of letters was 35, letters characteristic of the Russian language were released into the alphabet, such as [щ], [ц], [ы], [ь]. Although 5 basic spelling principles are observed in these spelling rules, they are not without some drawbacks, therefore, in 2011, as well as in 2021, the “Rules of Spelling of the Tajik language” were adopted in a new edition. Problems and disputes manifested in:

⁷⁸ Чумъаи Чамол, Навгонихои тахрири нав дар имлои забони тоҷикӣ. //Овози тоҷик аз 19 августи соли 2000.

The spelling of the vowels *Y* and *Ȫ*. “Rules of spelling of the Tajik language” were approved by the decree of the Government of Tajikistan N458 of October 4, 2011, but the newspaper “Jumhuriyat” of September 8, 2012 contains a list of 66 words, according to which instead of 66 letters “*Ȫ*” it is prescribed to write a simple letter “*y*”. The Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan requires students and teachers of all secondary schools to comply with this norm. At this stage, non-compliance with spelling rules and non-compliance with government rules became a much more controversial issue⁷⁹. On the norms of writing vowel sounds in the spelling of the Tajik language, Professor T.S.Shokirov “The Echo of every voice” and Professor A.P. Khasanov about the articles “The fate of the wandering Tajik vowel”⁸⁰ we can say that many of these disputes have been put to an end.

The spelling of the Arabic letter *ξ* was one of the important and controversial issues of the spelling rules of the Tajik language. In the modern alphabet, this sound is indicated by the symbol “*Ъ*”. This letter is used in Arabic to denote the sonorous sound and the symbol of hamzeh. That is, two signs of the Arabic alphabet are represented in the Tajik language by one sign (*Ъ*), the incorrect use of which leads to the replacement of the meaning of the word: бад-баъд, шер-шеър, само-самоъ... It would be easy to solve this problem if the letter and the *ξ* symbol Hamza were designated separately in the alphabet of the Tajik language. However, when writing the letters я (*я*), йо (*йо*), ю (*йу*), е (*йе*), some intellectuals and linguists considered these sounds redundant in our language. Without the participation of its letters consisting of two sounds, it would be possible to express words containing this sound, such as Ёдгор (*Йодгор*), Яхё (*Йахйо*), дунё (*дунйо*), дарё- (*дарйо*), бӯрё (*бӯрйо*).

One of the reasons why automatic translations may be incorrect is the inaccuracy of the spelling rules of the Tajik language and their inconsistency with the requirements of information technology. The latest edition of the “Rules of spelling of the Tajik language” was approved by the decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated June 30, 2021 “On the rules of spelling of the Tajik language and punctuation of the Tajik language”. More detailed information is provided in our author's textbook “Rules of spelling and punctuation of the Tajik literary language”.

CONCLUSION

1. In the CIS countries, the state language became one of the main pillars of statehood, and its development was ensured by the Constitution of the country and the law “on the state language”. Ensuring the improvement of language policy in the CIS countries was observed in the implementation of special concepts into life. During the years of independence, the attention of the population to state and national languages has increased significantly, which we can also see on the

⁷⁹ Ҳочиев С. Ҳарфи мискинро саргардон насозем // Ҳақиқати Суғд, 31.01.2013. – №14.

⁸⁰ Ҳасанов А. Сарнавишти як садоноки саргардони тоҷикӣ // Ҳақиқати Суғд, 3.01.2013. – №2. Ҳамчунин дар шабакаи фејсбукии “Вожаҷӯ”. <https://m.facebook.com/groups/vazhaju/permalink>

example of regulatory legal acts adopted in the CIS countries, the activities of state and non-state institutions.

2. Today, the priority status of Uzbek as a state language in Uzbekistan, as well as the creation of a wider context for the development of all languages in the country, is reflected in the Constitution of the country, but in practice it is also expressed in all aspects of society. Uzbek and Russian languages continue to serve as international languages in the region.

3. In recent years, the role and activeness of national languages in society has increased significantly in Uzbekistan, since the country has a reasonable policy towards all national languages. It is necessary to note that, on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the law “on the state language”, the same conditions have been created regarding the use and development of all national languages.

4. The first and current presidents of the Republic of Uzbekistan considered the solution of the language issue and its problems to be one of the most pressing issues of the statehood of an independent country. Special attention is paid to the issues of the development of the state language both in all political speeches and in the campaign program of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. M. Mirziyoyev.

5. One of the urgent tasks is to solve the current problems of the Uzbek alphabet based on the next edition of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the state language” and the latin script.

6. In the Republic of Tajikistan, Tajik is the state language, while Tajik and Russian are priority as international languages.

7. All national languages are cared for by the government under the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan and the law “On the state language” when implementing language policy due to the low prestige of the less active national languages in society in Tajikistan.

8. The president of the Republic of Tajikistan, who made an important contribution to the practical solution of many controversial problems, wrote a fundamental treatise on the development of a national language, in which the entire existence of the nation was felt. Rahman's initiatives are aimed at making language a decision in the protection of the state and the state in the protection of the language.

9. There is a need to strengthen the control of the Committee on language and terminology of the Republic of Tajikistan in order to ensure full compliance with the new spelling rocks of the Tajik language.

10. The study and research of the state language and the state of national languages within the framework of the Linguistic Society of the governments of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan contributes not only to the development of the state language, but also to the evolutionary development of national languages. Conducting sociolinguistic research in modern ways on the state of languages in different linguistic environments and regions for a deeper and more accurate understanding of the language policy of the state and the language policy of the

state serves to develop national languages, improve friendly relations between nations.

11. An important and effective way to strengthen mutually beneficial relations between New Uzbekistan and Tajikistan is in the rational language policy and its stability in these countries. In recent years, at the initiative of heads of state, friendly relations between the countries of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan have developed a lot, as a result of which the Tajik language has also developed in the conditions of New Uzbekistan, while the development of the Uzbek language in Tajikistan has grown much more than in previous years. Such a rational language policy can be seen in the specially adopted development strategy of both states, in literary publications, in the activities of national-cultural centers, in media programs, on the example of the activities of general and higher educational institutions.

12. The analysis of regulatory legal acts showed that in the republics of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, special attention is paid to the issues of language interaction, their position in a particular territory, socio-political conditions, state language and attitude to national languages. During the study, it was found that conflict situations such as ignorance of regulatory documents or demonstration of their national superiority in both the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Tajikistan are decreasing from year to year. This is a sign of the rise of effective cooperation between the countries.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSC.03./30.2019.ФИЛ.05.02 ПО
ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ФЕРГАНСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ДЖАМОЛОВ ДЖУМАБОЙ ХИСЕНОВИЧ

ВОПРОСЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО ЯЗЫКА В СТРАНАХ СНГ

10.00.11-Теория языка. Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PHD)
ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Фергана-2023

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии под номером B2022.2PhD/Фил.2504.

Диссертация выполнена в Ферганском государственном университете. Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Ферганского государственного университета по адресу www.fdu.uz и в Информационно-образовательном портале "Ziyonet" www.ziyonet.uz

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам (PhD)

Целью исследования является освещение этапов приобретения узбекским и таджикским языками статуса государственных языков, развития государственного языка в Республике Узбекистан и Республике Таджикистан в годы независимости, практического внедрения закона “О государственном языке” в этих странах, пристального внимания глав государств и правительств к развитию государственного языка и языков малочисленных народов, а также проблем письменности и орфографии.

В качестве объекта исследования была выбрана языковая политика в Республике Узбекистан и Республике Таджикистан.

Предметом исследования являются законы Республики Узбекистан и Республики Таджикистан “О государственном языке”, использование государственного языка и национальных языков, а также социальные функции языков.

Научная новизна исследования:

доказано, что узбекский и таджикский языки в республиках Узбекистан и Таджикистан имеют статус государственных языков на основе демократических подходов, справедливости, правового, политического, демографического и национального единства, а отношение руководителей правительств Узбекистана и Таджикистана к государственному языку и национальным языкам подтверждено нормативно-правовыми актами, докладами и политическими выступлениями глав государств;

показана сравнительная характеристика процесса принятия Законов Республики Узбекистан и Республики Таджикистан “О государственном языке” и их последующих редакций, выявлены особенности латинской орфографии узбекского языка и кириллицы таджикского языка, проблемы, связанные с их практическим применением;

Присвоение узбекскому языку статуса государственного языка в Узбекистане изучалось на основе таких этапов, как “до проекта и дебаты по проекту закона о языке”, а таджикскому языку в Таджикистане на основе таких периодов, как “до конференции «Культура слова» и дебаты после конференции”;

Обосновано государственная значимость языковой политики и ее социолингвистическая значимость, охарактеризован статус государственных языков в этих республиках в рамках деятельности глав государств.

Внедрение результатов исследований. На основе теоретических выводов и практических рекомендаций, разработанных в диссертации:

выводы о том, что в республиках Узбекистан и Таджикистан узбекский и таджикский языки получили статус государственных языков на основе демократических подходов, справедливости, правового, политического, демографического и национального консенсуса, были использованы при подготовке к изданию учебного пособия «Словарь персидско-таджикских заимствований узбекского языка» (Разрешение 500/т-005 на основании

приказа Министерства высшего и среднего специального образования Республики Узбекистан от 23 ноября 2021 года, № 500). В результате студенты высших учебных заведений республики по направлениям филологии и языкознания: узбекский язык, филология и языкознание, таджикский язык обеспечены учебной литературой;

сравнительно изучен процесс принятия законов “О государственном языке” республик Узбекистан и Таджикистан, их последующих редакций и внесенных в них изменений, особенностей латинского правописания узбекского языка и кириллицы таджикского языка, проблем, связанных с их практическим применением, рекомендаций по взаимодействию узбекского и таджикского языков. В результате была оказана методическая помощь студентам филологических и языковых направлений высших учебных заведений: таджикского языка, а также учащимся общеобразовательных школ Ферганской области, где обучение ведется на таджикском языке;

процесс принятия Законов «О государственном языке» республик Узбекистан и Таджикистана и их последующие редакции, особенности латинского написания узбекского языка и кириллического написания таджикского языка и их применение на практике, выводы и рекомендации относительно проблем, взаимодействия узбекского и таджикского языков были использованы при разработке и издании методического пособия под названием «Имло ва аломатҳои китобат дар забони адабии тоҷик». В результате оказана методическая и методическая поддержка студентам высших учебных заведений филологических и языковых специальностей: таджикского языка и учащихся общеобразовательных школ Ферганской области, где обучение ведется на таджикском языке;

рекомендации и выводы по изучению статуса узбекского языка как государственного на основе таких этапов, как «до проекта» и «обсуждение проекта» и статуса таджикского языка как государственного до конференции «Культура слова» и «после-конференционные дебаты» Созданная на ее основе монография «Вопросы государственного языка в Республике Таджикистан» используется в качестве учебной литературы в Ходжентском государственном университете имени академика Б.Гафурова (Ходжандский государственный университет справка № 01/2028 от 4 мая 2023 г.). В результате были развиты знания и умения студентов этих вузов по предмету государственного языка;

выводы и рекомендации о возведении языковой проблематики на уровень государственной политики и ее социолингвистической значимости широко использовались в деятельности Ферганского областного отделения Таджикского национально-культурного центра Республики Узбекистан, в местной пропагандистской работе (справка № 8 Ферганского областного отделения Таджикского национально-культурного центра Республики Узбекистан от 12 июня 2023 года). В результате было достигнуто внимание и уважение к государственному языку и национальным языкам учащихся общеобразовательных школ Ферганской области, где обучение ведется на

таджикском языке, а также приняты новые правила правописания таджикского языка.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех основных глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий ее объем составляет 137 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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1-jadval. 1989-yilda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi doimiy aholisining etnik tarkibi

Jami aholi	Foiz hisobida
O‘zbeklar	71.2 %
Ruslar	8.6 %
Tojiklar	7.4 %
Qozoqlar	4.1 %
Tatarlar	2.4 %
Boshqa millatlar	9.0 %

2-jadval. 2000-yildagi etnik atlas

Jami aholi	Foiz hisobida
O‘zbeklar	77.4 %
Ruslar	4.9 %
Tojiklar	4.8 %
Qozoqlar	4.0 %
Qoraqalpoq	2.0 %
Boshqa millatlar	6.9 %

3-jadval. 2021-yilning 1-yanvar holatiga doimiy aholi tarkibi

Jami aholi	Foiz hisobida
O‘zbeklar	84.4 %
Tojiklar	4.9 %
Qozoqlar	2.4 %
Qoraqalpoq	2.2 %
Ruslar	2.1 %
Boshqa millatlar	4.1 %

4-jadval. 1989-yilda Tojikiston Respublikasi doimiy aholisining etnik tarkibi

Jami aholi	Foiz hisobida
Tojiklar	64.2 %
O‘zbeklar	23.5 %
Ruslar	7.6 %
Tatarlar	1.4 %
Qirg‘izlar	1.2%
Boshqa millatlar	2.1 %

5-jadval. 2010-yilda Tojikiston Respublikasi doimiy aholisining etnik tarkibi

Jami aholi	Foiz hisobida
Tojiklar	82.1 %
O‘zbeklar	16.5 %
Ruslar	1.1 %
Qirg‘izlar	1.0 %
Tatarlar	0.3 %
Turkman	0.3 %
Boshqa millatlar	2.1 %

**6-jadval. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi maktablaridagi ta’lim tillari
(2021-2022-o‘quv yili)**

1.	O‘zbek tili	5 million 352,1 ming kishi
2.	Qoraqalpoq tili	126,5 ming kishi
3.	Rus tili	642,5 ming kishi
4.	Qozoq tili	56,1 ming kishi
5.	Ingliz tili	0,8 ming kishi
6.	Qirg‘iz tili	7,5 ming kishi
7.	Tojik tili	69,4 ming kishi
8.	Turkman tili	10,9 ming kishi

**7-jadval. Tojikiston Respublikasi maktablarida ta'lim tillari
(2021-2022-o'quv yili)**

Ta'lim tili	Maktablar soni	Sinflar soni	O'quvchilar soni
Tojik	3206	71003	1604513
Tojik-rus	152	6747	196726
Tojik-rus-o'zbek	13	614	16247
Tojik-rus-ingliz	6	206	5371
Tojik-o'zbek	351	9879	223232
Tojik-o'zbek-qirg'iz	1	21	322
Tojik-qirg'iz	28	512	7803
Tojik-turkman	5	139	2821
Tojik-ingliz	1	23	533
Rus	38	821	23636
Rus-ingliz	2	26	513
O'zbek	78	1263	22185
Qirg'iz	25	284	3672
Turkman	1	4	39
Ingliz	3	86	1309
Jami	3911	91628	2108942

Avtoreferat Farg‘ona davlat universiteti “Lingvistik tahrir va tarjimashunoslik”
markazida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi.

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 2023 y. Nashriyot bosma tabog‘i – 3,8.
Shartli bosma tabog‘i – 1,75. Bichimi 84x108 1/16. Adadi 100.
«Poligraf Super Servis» Mchj
150114, Farg‘ona viloyati, Farg‘ona shahar, Aviasozlar ko‘chasi 2-uy.

