

THE MOTHER TONGUE IS THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION AND THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION

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Annotation: *all sections of the language in this article, it is written about improving the vocabulary of speech development, studying and using the communication system or this system, distinguishing between the vocabulary and the moving meaning of the word in the study of "Lexicology", increasing the vocabulary of working on many meaningful, meaningful, shy, formed words, and pride in their native language in the hearts of the younger generation.*

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Language is said to be a complex [communication](#) system or the ability to study and use that system. Language is basically a communication tool. Language learning is called [linguistics](#). To determine the amount of world languages, you need to make a difference between languages and sheets. Nevertheless, the number of languages is considered to be between 6 and 7 thousand. Language is available in specific speech events (some statements, stories, conversations of several people, and so on), including speech events that are repeated in oral or mechanical used and recorded through writing. Analyzing, comparing, and summarizing the structural characteristics of many speech events allows you to understand and describe the complexity of the elements and relationships between them in a particular language as a holistic complex sign system. Today, there are 2,500 to 5,000 live languages belonging to different ethnic groups, nations, and tribes (some sources range from 3,000 to 7,000). Each of them shows some universal structural features common to all languages. From the point of view of the linguistic system, many language characters that are stabilized as such universal characteristics of the language are the availability of words and general (grammatical) rules for their use; Words include the shortest (small) sound units [of the language—the separation of phonemas](#). Within some derived word, phonemas merge into one or more throats. The less common structural feature of the language is the separation of smaller phonetic-semantic parts—[morphines](#)—within individual words . The organization of speech of any speech event in the speech process is a universal feature of any sound language. The intermolecular force from all these filaments is enough to support more than the gecko's body weight—also when it is sings.

Language is part of the appearance of a nation. We cannot say that all nations of the world have their own national official language. Because it's about the national independence of the people. Today, according to experts, one language is disappearing every two weeks. This, in turn, means the loss of peoples who speak that language. According to UNESCO representatives, for some time, the number of languages spoken by humans has reached from 7,000 to 8,000, while today there are 6,000 languages on the planet, 90% of which are on the verge of extinction. These are mainly languages of the few nations who are breaking away from their cultures because of civilization. Some of the people who speak these languages have writing, while others are unaware of it. For example, 80% of the African-speaking population does not have their own records. There is no way to use thousands of languages in the education system. Languages that cannot use the Internet may not be mentioned. Because of the development of new technologies, some nations are forced to use more modern languages than their own languages.

Today, 81% of the internet language is English. True, languages have also appeared in the past, are in trouble and disappear after a while. However, the rapid disappearance of languages, as it is now, has not been observed in history. The main goal of efforts to preserve languages at risk of extinction is also to ensure the diversity of cultures and languages. Because of the same language, the culture, traditions, and cultures of peoples and nations will be preserved, and the past and culture of the peoples living on the planet will be respected. Linguists say the possibilities of preserving languages on the verge of extinction have not yet been missed. To preserve languages, U.N. experts believe that the widespread use of these languages in the education system needs to be introduced.

Scientists say more than 9,000 thousand languages have disappeared in human history. History tells us that not only the languages of the peoples of the conquered gods but also the languages of the photographers have disappeared. In this regard, ancient Greek, Hebrew, Latin, Sanskrit, Vedian, Assyrian, and ancient Arabic are examples. UNESCO experts say the dead and disappearing languages can be saved. For example, in the 1980's, the Japanese island of Hokkaido, where only 8 people spoke, spoke the language of the identicide. Today, several thousand people speak this restored language. The Hebrew language, which has been considered a dead language for two thousand years, has been reinspired. Today, 9 million people speak Hebrew.

Ancient Egyptians mummified the dead, with the idea that dead, with the idea that it would be a complete man. Some nations in Latin America, on the other hand, have disappeared due to the consumption of alcohol and drugs. Now languages are being lost as a small nation tries to use the second language, which is seen as bright in the future of its young people.

When children stop reading in their native languages, that language comes between extinction. Preserving languages means preserving the culture, tradition, and photographs of that people. Because the fate of the people is directly related to the fate of the language. Language is the culture of every nation itself. Therefore, the preservation of the language determines the growth and future of the people. Language unites, educates, teaches, preserves traditions, and pineapples. Therefore, we should each take a deep respect for our language in improving the international reputation of our language and adding it to the ranks of languages that have developed on the basis of national and human concepts

The native language is the language of every nation, nation, nation. The people are a community of people who together reflect their language, culture, art, and religion. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these proclai For example, we call it the people of Uzbekistan and the Uzbek people. The vocabulary of the vocabulary consists mainly of words and concepts that represent the life, culture, and traditions of the people of that language. The development of the mother tongue is incompatible with the social development of every nation, nation, and nation

Thirty-four years have passed since the official language was given to the English language. During this time, there have been major changes and improvements in our language. The words of spirituality, enlightenment, values, ibo, imagination, and many others that have been squeezed out of the two-volume dictionary of the English language are included in the five-volume "Dictionary of the Uzbek Language," published as a result of our independence. This is a joyful situation for all of us. In the 15th century, Lord Nebuchadnezzar proved through his book Discussion ul-Lug'atayn. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. But the fact that not everyone acts equally on this idea is like a serious and infectious disease in our bodies. In a nutshell, our president, Sha'drach, Me'shach and A'bed'ne'go, should feel from the heart that "the Uzbek language is a symbol of our national identity and independent sovereignty for our people, a precious spiritual riches, and a great value."

We all know that there are about seven thousand languages in the world, but only two hundred of them have the status of the official language. The presence of the Uzbek language among them means how great, attractive, and well-deserved our language is in the world.

History is known to have witnessed many times the discrimination of the language in which a person speaks and communicates, showing a blind encouragement to his native language. But the magical power of the language, which promotes the integrity of the nation and nurtures a sense of pride and pride in a person's heart, has at various times strengthened confidence and belief in it. This is proof of the fact that in the 13th century and in the 15th century, the Tyrians, more precisely the position of the Turkish language, were elevated as the official language during the reign of Hussein Boygaro. In 1989, the granting of the official language to the English language was the first step toward restauratening the Uzbek people's steadfast self-confidence, national pride and self-confidence. Less than two years later, it was the Law on the Official Language that promoted dignity and independence for the people and instilled in them the maturity of fighting for their own destiny in the hearts of men who were devastated by cytoma and violence, appetite, and muteness.

In his poem about the luxury of the Avar language, our beloved poet, the Apostle Hamzatov, describes the divine power of his language, saying, "Christ is my soul, my mother tongue." The fluffy, yellow hatchlings are busily pecking for food in the short grass, totally unappealing.

Poets, scholars, and our compatriots, who have long been widely discussed on social media for several days, have expressed their relationship with poets, scholars, and our countrymen who have expressed respect for their historical values. The great Uzbek people of multiculturalism, kindness, and sincerity have always been united and united with other nations and peoples. He respected their language, religion, traditions, and this was elevated to the level of public policy. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, several articles of the Law on the "Official Language of the Republic of Uzbekistan", encourage the use of foreign languages in the territory of Uzbekistan by law. For example, Article 4 of the Language Act states: "To learn the official language in the Republic of Uzbekistan, all citizens will be provided with the framework and respect for the languages of nations and nations living in its territory, creating a framework for the development of these languages."

Erkin Vohidov, in the book Vocabulary

Word – Zabarjad, Word – Gavhar, Gold

So'z – zabarjad,

The word is gavhar, gold.

Zargarlikning mashaqqati ko'p.

Before you value the word in bytes

Put it in your hand, feed and look, kiss!

If I didn't love my mother tongue, if I wasn't fascinated by his words, if I wasn't surprised, it was my poetry!

Oftob came out, the sun came out, the day came out,

Mehru shamsu xurshidi gardun chiqdi.

You will find six names of the sun in just two rows, just as it was once said for the children! The census can be resumed. Scientists, find out, in what language the sun has more than a dozen names! In what language do they call the heavens seven different names as rainbows? *Heaven, disaster, heaven, charcoal, guard, phase, blue...* These are only those who fantasize. If low-use specific words, such as *arsh, davvor, minu*, are also counted, the list will be extended even longer.

The principle of harmony of education, upbringing and development in the teaching of the mother tongue. At school, students are armed with a series of scientific knowledge that is essential to the phonetics, lecture, and grammar of their language. They are provided with the

necessary skills and skills in the proper use of punctuation characters in their language spelling, disaster, and written discourse. Currently, language training is also a means of educating and developing a student's personality. The principle of science and understanding in teaching the mother tongue. The principles of the science of education and understanding for children are interconnected, complementary and didactic categories. The principle of systematic and consistency in teaching the mother tongue. It is known that the native language consists of a certain system as a curriculum. This system includes phonetic, linguistic, grammatical, and aspects of the Uzbek language. Along with the fact that the elements that make up this language system have their own characteristics, they are interconnected and intertwined. It is a truth that does not require proof that it is impossible to learn its grammar without studying the phonetics of the language at school. Only a reader who adequately integrates phonetics and graphics carefully integrates the lecture. Once lexicon is thoroughly studied, it becomes easier to study categories of words. Therefore, studying language events in close relationships is considered the main tool for ensuring its effectiveness. The principle of consistency in education is supplemented by the principle of systematicism. Independence in both the individual's daily activities and academic activities must be a regularity. Academician I.T. Pavlov: "Teach yourself to master the basics of science consistently at the beginning of the work. Study its genesis before you take on the highest peaks of the fund. Do not be ashamed to study the next ones without mastering the former." The principle of linking theory to practice in teaching the mother tongue. We understand how to apply the scientific and theoretical knowledge acquired from the language to students and to equip them with the practical skills needed for an independent life. Linking theory to practice turns native language teaching for useful purposes. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been published. Principles of consciousness, activity and independence in teaching the native language. When it comes to intelligence in didactic literature, it is understood that we should base the content of information on the subject studied, deepen and thoroughly understand the conclusions and concepts, systematically and accurately explain knowledge of the subject, become trust and beliefs of the knowledge gained, and be able to use the knowledge learned independently in life. This principle requires understanding, understanding, and intelligent learning of the nature of language events. The principle of consciousness. Consciousness is a principle aimed at improving the intelligence of knowledge. It has the following characteristics: - the main purpose of education, to understand the necessity of life; - to intelligently acquire and distinguish evidence materials; - learning, strengthening, reproducing knowledge; - nurtures the characteristics of being able to evaluate the results it has acquired and achieved. Therefore, based on the principle of consciousness in the methodology of teaching the language allows you to understand meaning and content and to improve the skills and skills, artistic initiative, and independence of performing practical tasks— asking, listening, reading, and writing.

The unique principles of teaching the mother tongue. The basics of knowledge studied in a linguistics fan and their characteristics are detailed. Methodology is involved in such issues as how, how, how much, learning, the size and content of knowledge to learn. Therefore, the methodological principles of language teaching are determined by the characteristics of both linguistics and stylistics.

The development of creative thinking will develop through creative thinking and creative research independently. As a result:

- the process of knowing unknown language events in the reader is activated;
- egallangan bilimlarning puxtaligi va qiziqarliligi ta'minlanadi.

- Interest in making language materials increases. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Therefore, cultivating thinking is based on the development of skills to correctly select the most convenient of language events in language exercises. One of the most pressing tasks facing language education is the development of speech culture. Skills and skills are also developed in language exercises in ensuring the expressness and effectiveness of speech (vocabulary and logical vocabulary, pause and voice tempo, speech rate, sound, pitch, vocabulary, fluent vocabulary, interrogation, command, and vocabulary).

All sections of the language also have a wide range of opportunities for speech development. Examples: When studying "phonetics," a reader increases his or her vocabulary and develops his or her vocabulary by extending a certain sound in the word, producing sounds, words, as well as making vocabulary, vocabulary, vocabulary, and vocabulary.

Scenario 1. Expand the given word in the form of a ladder and make new words.

Let each word differ from the previous one by a sound.

OR L

O L A

O L A M

O L I M A

O L I N M A

1.2. Explain the meaning of the resulting word.

1.3. Make combinations of words from them.

1.4. Talk about the participation of these compounds.

In the study of "lexicology," distinguish between the vocabulary and the vocabulary of the vocabulary,

Working on many meaningful, meaningful, shy, formed words serves to increase and enrich your vocabulary. In the hearts of the younger generation, pride in their native language nurtures a sense of love for it.

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