



## STATE LANGUAGE STATUS: HISTORICAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

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<b>Received:</b> August 7 <sup>th</sup> 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> September 7 <sup>th</sup> 2022 <b>Published:</b> October 11 <sup>th</sup> 2022	The article considers the historical and legal study of the status of the state language as an opportunity to come to impartial opinions for its formation, implementation and improvement, to systematically explain the processes associated with it
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It has already been proven that Uzbek is one of the most developed languages in the world. It has a classical literary tradition, a broad-based lexicon and rich means of expression.

It is known that in the past the Uzbek language was practiced in different statuses.<sup>1</sup> In the proceedings, Hussein was used less during the Boyqaro period (second half of the 15th century – beginning of the 16th century), more during the Emirates (sometimes along with the Persian-Tajik language). In the early periods of the former Union, or rather, in 1918, it was as if an attempt was made to ensure the equality of languages – Turkestan was declared the state language of the Asr as the Turkic (Uzbek) language. The Union treaty, signed in 1922, does not mention language issues as a separate article. Article 17 of it indicates the publication of legal acts in the languages of the majority of residents of the Allied Republics, except for those. This was also expressed in the article dedicated to the coat of arms of the USSR of the Constitution of the USSR, adopted in 1924.

In the Constitution of the USSR, adopted in 1936, for the first time the term "allied Republic or Autonomous Oblast language" was used. In the Constitution of the USSR, proclaimed in 1977, along with this term, the terms "language of the Autonomous Okrug", "language of the majority of the population of this territory" were also used. This constitution re-

established the substance of the Constitution of the USSR, which was promulgated in 1924, that legal acts could be written in the language of the Allied republics, which was also expressed in the Constitutions of the Allied Republics adopted in 1978.<sup>2</sup>

All this goes back to Marxists' Puch ideas that undermining the equality of nations, that giving a national language the status of a state language would inevitably derail national relations<sup>3</sup>.

Observations show that the policy of the Leninist language of that time did not give sufficient effect for two objective reasons. The first of these reasons is the low literacy rate in many national republics<sup>4</sup>, while the next is the need for a nationwide language that can fulfill the function of interethnic treatment.

Circumstances like this put the Leninists in a difficult situation: when the Russian language is formalized by law as the state language of the RSFSR (later the USSR), the protest sharply intensifies, without a language that performs such a task, the state is out of track. Therefore, while they required the use of Russian along with the national language in the early days, they later coined the term without the appearance of "language of interethnic treatment", which they also formalized through the Constitution. This is the case of Bashkir scientist R.G. In kuzeev's book, he found his impartial expression. According to him, the past period

<sup>1</sup> See about it: Alisher Navoi. Discussion ul-dictionary // perfect collection of works. 16-full. - T.: Science, 2000. - B.7-40.

<sup>2</sup> Karimova L.A. Pravovie Legal and moral aspects of the Laws on Languages. Diss... Candidate of Legal Sciences. - Tashkent, 1991. - B.11-12.

<sup>3</sup> See about it: Lenin, t.24, 293-294; t.23, 424.

<sup>4</sup> In the census conducted in 1926, literacy of the upper population at the age of 9 years was 3.7% in Tajikistan, 10.6% in Uzbekistan, 12.5% in Turkmenistan, 15.1% in Kyrgyzstan, 22.8% in Kazakhstan, 25.2% in Azerbaijan. See Zak L.M., Isaev M.I. Emblem pismennosti narodov USSR kulturnay revolyusii // Vaprasi istarii.- M., 1966. №2. - S.6.



was a period of widespread use of the achievements of Education, Culture, Science, the present world civilization for the peoples of the former Union. However, this period was a period of acculturation, that is, a significant loss of the national image of peoples, the imposition of their way of life in the molds of the current Russian culture. Although to some extent this was also observed in other places, in the USSR it was carried out brutally and on the basis of violence.<sup>5</sup>

One of the problems that goes hand in hand with the problems of the state language is the problem of choosing the form of writing (Alphabet). Researchers note 4 aspects of this problem: *linguistic, economic, Mental, political and cultural aspects.*

*The linguistic* aspect is based on the convenience of this or that writing. For example, in the 20s of the last century, scientists Kirill, arguing over which of the Latin inscriptions to choose, in the 30s, during the transition of national languages from the Latin alphabet to the Cyrillic alphabet to the Yoppa, tried to justify the advantage of the Cyrillic alphabet by the abundance of letters in it (there are 26 letters in These are all efforts to mask Gentile interests. In the life of many Turkic peoples of Russia, which for more than a thousand years served as the main writing, the Arabic alphabet, to which the Holy Quran was written, was first replaced by the Latin and then the Cyrillic alphabet under the pretext of inconvenience to Turkic languages.

*The economic* aspect was also a mask conceived to change the form of writing. They themselves were well aware that the low number of letters in one alphabet and the abundance in the other did not lead to real economic ruin.

*The political-cultural* aspect was considered a priority in the 20s and 30s. Because for many peoples, the transition to a new social order also meant the exchange of national cultural values at the same time. The issue of transferring the Russian language to the Latin alphabet was seen in order to prevent possible agdar-coups that could be committed.<sup>6</sup> Not only that: since the establishment of a single Soviet nation is a goal in perspective, the slogan was thrown into the middle that his writing should also be the same. N.F.Let's pay attention to the following words of

Yakovlev: "the territory occupied by the Russian language on the territory of the Union is a mirage of the Russification activity of Tsarist missionaries – propagandists of the Orthodox religion., ...the territory of the Russian alphabet acts as a kind of Pona, which is now struck between the Latin alphabet in the countries that arose as a result of the October Revolution and the Latin alphabet, which is valid in Western European countries. Based on this, it can be said that the Russian alphabet, which was practiced in the USSR during the construction of socialism, is undoubtedly an anachronism – a spelling barrier separating the Union rings from both the eastern and Western rings".<sup>7</sup>

In the 30s of the XX century, language policy was pursued on the basis of violence after decision-making in the USSR completely passed into the hands of the "center", the movement towards the development of national languages sharply decreased, there was an outbreak of blinding, sloth. To this we were able to objectively assess Soviet reality can also be sure of A.M. Selitshev's considerations.

Speaking about the development of national languages, A.M.Selishchev notes that the October Revolution led to an aggravation of the understanding of national identity in the non-Russian population of Russia, his motto "the nation can determine its rights by itself", which, at the very beginning, is reflected in the linguistic activity of this population and writes about the actions of small peoples aimed at "purity of the native language": "however, despite these Social life is a unit of flow, and the influence of the center is directly related to the influence of elements of the center's language on the language of the staff of the regions with linguistic grief. Therefore, there can be no question of the purity of the earthly language".<sup>8</sup>

However, the important thing in the politics of that time was not the change in writing, but the active application of the Russian language to all aspects of the state, society and life of the population. A sad role in this was played by the decision of the CPSU(B) MK and the Council of people's commissars on March 13, 1938 "on compulsory teaching of the Russian language in schools of the national republics and regions"<sup>9</sup>. A month later, in March-April 1938, such decisions were also

<sup>5</sup> Kuzeev R.G. National movements in Russia and the logic of their modern development // Russia and the East: problems of interaction. – M., 1993. –p.171.

<sup>6</sup> Yakovlev N.F. For the Romanization of the Russian alphabet // Culture and writing of the East. –Kn-6. Baku, 1930. – P.35-36.

<sup>7</sup> Yakovlev N.F. For the Romanization of the Russian alphabet // Culture and writing of the East. –Kn-6. Baku, 1930. – P. 36.

<sup>8</sup> Selishchev A.M. The language of the revolutionary era. - M., 1927. - P. 219.

<sup>9</sup> Resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the SNK of the USSR "On compulsory study of the Russian language in schools of national republics and regions" //



made in the Allied Republics. In the whole country, Russian began to be praised as a "great", "powerful" language. For example, akad. V.V.Vinogradov's "Veliky Russky yazik" (m. In his book, 1945), the Russian language, despite the "prohibitions of Geniuses", is called many times as a state language. The book: "The greatness and power of the Russian language are known to everyone. This is fraught with loud sentences in the tribe" of all peoples, Bhutan occupies a strong place in the hearts of mankind." Surprisingly, this decision of the Red Empire is still in effect.<sup>10</sup> According to the data, during this period, the Russian language was taught in Uzbek schools only 3296 hours, and the Uzbek language-only 560 hours.

It is also worth noting that such a turn in the language policy of the USSR was assessed by some scientists as a spiritual-cultural-linguistic genocide.<sup>11</sup>

N.S.Khrushchev considered the national differences of the Union peoples to be a pore on the way to building communism and sought to end them as the chief political leader of the state, while remaining in history as the most ardent russifier, his predecessor L.I.Under Brezhnev, the company of turning the Russian language into the "second mother tongue" of the entire population was in full swing. It is no secret today that the goal observed was to settle the Russian language, as far as possible, in vast territories. Such slogans as "Russian language – soul language", "Russian language – second mother tongue", which we cited above, were promoted by the Uzbek janitors of this company. But even during that period there were also objections against the company of Russification of the peoples of the former Union and their languages. The transparent trampling of the national identity of the non-Russian population was hit by such slogans as "equality", "equality of national languages", "freedom of choice of language of communication", sung in high curtains from the first days of the October Revolution. On top of that, it is also true that knowledge of the Russian language has opened up ample opportunities for career cocoons.

So, in the days of the former Union, although Russian was still not recorded as the state language in the USSR constitutions, national languages \ u200b \ u200bwere equal rights neither in practice nor in

legislation. The fact that the Constitution of the USSR, adopted in 1977, guaranteed not the right to education in native languages, but only the possibility, is clear evidence of our opinion.

Many events at the "center" undoubtedly accelerated the Russification process. But it is also true that this process began from below – from the national republics themselves. Also, the low prestige of languages \ u200b \ u200bthat have become the language of domestic treatment also led to the fact that the population, especially the townspeople, switched to Russian (we are not talking only about Uzbekistan).

Of course, turning a blind eye to achievements thanks to the Russian language is nothing more than painting reality: it also paved the way for World Science and culture for many peoples, including US, such as the English language. But we must also not forget what kind of losses, losses and destruction we have achieved thanks to the barots. All this led to strong contradictions in the field of the use of Russian and national languages. On the one hand, the position of the Russian language increased, on the other, national languages developed, peoples began to understand their rights.

These circumstances ultimately did not remain without the emergence of conflict situations related to the language in the national republics and regions of the USSR. In 1985 m.S.During the period of Perestroika, which was in full swing under Gorbachev, problems with languages practically did not rise. One of the important features characteristic of the language policy of this period was the preservation and development of bilingualism. Therefore, by the end of the 80s of the XX century, the process of creating legislation on language in the Allied republics, the adoption of laws on languages began.

By 1987, language policy in the USSR was abolished only as a policy determined by the decisions of the "center": in May 1987, in Moldavia, on January 18, 1989, Estonia, on January 25, Lithuania, on May 5, Latvia adopted laws on the language, while in Uzbekistan on October 21, 1989, the law "on the state language" was adopted.

This process could not be stopped even by the law "on the languages of the peoples of the USSR",

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Izvestia of the Central Committee of the CPSU. – M., 1939. No. 3.

<sup>10</sup> Vinogradov V.V. Veliky Russkiy yazik. - M.: Uchpedgiz, 1945. Uzbek intellectuals (philosopher, historian, linguist; writer, poet, etc.) they also did not look. In praise of the Russian language V.V.Passing through Vinogradov-those who have passed have never been left behind. On the eve of the adoption of the law on the state

language in Uzbekistan and not later than a month after its adoption, the publication of articles such as "monotheism to Leninist theory", "Lenin and the state language" in prestigious newspapers of the Republic can be assessed as an echo of those hymns.

<sup>11</sup> Gorkovets L.N.Principles of national policy and language construction. –Alma-Ata, 1990. –P.73.



adopted on May 6, 1990. Because the adoption of laws on languages in the former allied republics and the recording of the status of the state language in them showed the beginning of a new era not only in the development of national languages, but also in the restoration of national statehood, the acquisition of political, economic and spiritual independence.

So, the historical and legal study of the status of the state language makes it possible to come to impartial opinions for its formation, validity and improvement, to systematically state the processes associated with it.

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