



**ON THE ROLE OF THE STATUS OF LANGUAGE AND THE  
SPECIFICS OF ITS USE IN LEGAL SOURCES**

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**ABSTRACT**

The article examines the issues of legal regulation of the language in various types of sources of law: international acts, regulatory legal acts. In each of these sources, the role of the language and the peculiarities of its use in certain legal relations are considered in detail. Also, the latest changes in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the issue of increasing the status of the state language were taken into account.

**KEYWORDS**

International acts, national legislation, discrimination, minorities, protection of rights, state language.

**Introduction**

At the present stage, the world is a large information space. Consequently, in order to transmit information, humanity has increasingly begun to focus around several languages of world powers in order to unify international communication. In this regard, in one or another nation it is necessary to use a language that participates in all world processes. In this regard, the problem of preserving the so-called small languages, or languages of small peoples, inevitably becomes the subject of consideration by specialists. And one of the important issues is the legal regulation of language, as the right of every person.

Turning to the issue of legal regulation, there are the following sources regulating legal relations using language:

**1. International acts;**

**2. Regulatory legal acts;**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is an international act that has become the basis of many Basic Laws of the world, including the Republic of Uzbekistan. This document provides for the right to use the national language. Moreover, this international act prohibits discrimination on the basis of language: "Everyone should have all the rights and freedoms proclaimed by this Declaration, without

any distinction, such as race, skin color, sex, language, religion, political or other beliefs, national or social origin of property, estate or other status."

The same international document is the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966. Part 2 of Article 14 of the International Covenant stipulates: "Everyone has the right, when considering any criminal charge against him, to at least the following guarantees on the basis of full equality:

a) to be promptly and in detail notified in a language that he understands about the nature and basis of the charge against him;

b) to use the free assistance of an interpreter if he does not understand the language used in court or does not speak that language."

International instruments also provide for a number of social, economic and cultural rights. These rights are contained in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The States parties to the present Covenant undertake to guarantee that the rights proclaimed in the Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other beliefs, national or social origin, property, birth or other circumstances.

Based on the above-mentioned norms of international law, the national legislation of various States has incorporated these provisions on the use of language into its normative legal acts.

As for the Republic of Uzbekistan, first of all, I would like to draw attention to the Constitution of the country, which states that "the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Uzbek language." However, it also guarantees and ensures respect for the languages, customs and traditions of the nations and nationalities living on the territory of the republic, and the creation of conditions for their development. This provision of the Basic Law shows a respectful and tolerant attitude towards other nations and nationalities, including their language.

It is important to emphasize that the leadership of our state has recently been paying great attention to the issues of improving the state language policy, the problem of preserving and developing the state language. To solve problems in this area, legislation is being improved, documents such as the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically increase the role and authority of the Uzbek language as the state language" have been adopted, according to which: October 21 was declared the day of granting the Uzbek language the status of the state language – the Day of the Uzbek Language Holiday;

These actions were taken in order to radically increase the authority of the Uzbek language in the social life of the people and at the international level, to educate the younger youth in the spirit of patriotism, devotion to national customs and traditions, continuity of the rich heritage of great ancestors, to ensure the full implementation of the state language in the country.

Thus, these actions will ensure the high prestige of the state language, its purity and full functioning.

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