

IMPORTANT ISSUES OF STATE LANGUAGE AND NATIONAL LANGUAGES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
<p>This article will analyze the development and development of the state language and national languages in the 21st century. The main focus will be on the question of the rivalization of national languages, their legal status in the now globalizing world. The languages of the world are classified according to their legal status.</p>	<p>state language, national languages, international languages, nationality, people, language, language history, native language, jurisprudence.</p>

INTRODUCTION

The most unique and perfect wealth of each nation in its historical development, its art is its language. In a progressive language in all respects, the entire homeland of this people is embodied. For this reason, language is the fate, psyche, way of life of the people. Therefore, each People takes care of the progress of their native language, trying to legally strengthen the foundations of the development of their own language.

According to UNESCO, at the moment there are about seven thousand languages on Earth. UNESCO has since 2001 embarked on the world protection of not only cultural monuments and buildings, but also the oral and intangible heritage of peoples (hence, languages). In an effort to preserve languages and draw the attention of government leaders and the general public, he compiled a red book and map of the languages of the vanishing world. According to him, until the end of the XXI century, this is of the languages, 2,500 may be extinct. In common parlance, 40-45% of their current languages are lost. More precisely, every two weeks one language is becoming a dead language. This corresponds to any continent in the world. Included are 200 languages in Europe, 250 in Africa, 200 in the Pacific region, 136 in Russia (including udmurt, chukotka), 14 in Central Asia, and 18 in Turkey. It is of course a worrying situation, especially in the villages of the Black Sea coast of Turkey, that the unique language of all mankind is “bird language” – whistling language-is disappearing.

Accordingly, each nation and country strives for the development of its language, its acquisition of the status of a state language, its widespread use in the International Circle, in a certain sense, for

“domination” over the languages of other states. Because language is a symbol of this country and people. When its language has the status of a state language, is widely used at the international level, an important factor is also created for the progress of the same nation.

Indeed, when the economic, political, legal, cultural prestige of any state increases in the international sphere, its sphere of influence begins to extend to other states in international relations. These aspects are also in his language

in reflection, it also exerts its influence on the languages of other states, actively applying on a global scale and beginning to try to obtain the status of an international language. Accordingly, the question of the state language and international legal status of languages has long acquired an active meaning in the history of mankind.

One of the first widely used languages on Earth in the International Circle is Chinese. Later, the task was performed by ancient Greek. Alexander Macedonski “took” the Greek language from Central Asia to the African states. It served as the official language of the Byzantine country for more than a thousand years. Later, Latin came to the field as an international language, replacing Greek. It served as an official language in the ancient Roman Empire. Even Latin did not “fall” from the international arena after the crisis of the ancient Roman state, it began to serve humanity now as the language of science, culture and progress.

In Europe, Latin was followed by French as a diplomatic language for about 200 years, from the time of King Louis XIV of France. Italian, on the other hand, began to be used as a means of dealing with the republics of the Apennine Peninsula. German became used in most Germanic kingdoms and principalities. With the rise of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, German begins to be used as a popular language.

With the arrival of the United States on the field as a state, it created a mutual rivalry between French and English. The US leadership began to work tirelessly for the recognition and widespread use of English as an international language. The French leadership, on the other hand, was an advocate of the use of only French in international relations and did not want the widespread use of English. At first, such struggles occurred secretly, from Zim, not openly said. This situation was clearly embodied in the conclusion of the Versailles peace treaty in 1919. Conference French premier J.Clemanso called for the conference to be conducted only in French, referring to the use of French as an international language around 200. Prime Minister of the United Kingdom D. Lloyd George and the United States President V.Considering that more than 170 million residents on Earth speak English, Wilson demanded that the conference also use English as an international language, and they spoke English. From this period, English began to be used as an international language.

Indeed, throughout the history of mankind, each state has strived for the widespread use of its language. Even some countries have directly repressed this issue. An example of this is the movement of Germany before the first World War.

It is known that during this period, English and French were in a high position in the international circle. It is for this reason that it was encouraged in the German media that German was superior to English and French, that the 20th century was the age of German, so that the peoples of the whole world, especially English and French, should learn German.

Thus, the number of languages used in international relations has increased. While only French was used at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, French and English were recognized as international languages

at the Versailles peace conference in 1919. At the Paris Peace Conference in 1946, English, French, and Russian were adopted as official languages.

In the Islamic world, it was Arabic that performed this task for many centuries. In the course of the emergence of Islam in the 7th-8th centuries and its development, Arabic served as the language of Science and culture for many centuries, mainly in the lives of the peoples of the East. It came to the field as a common language in a large area from Spain to Iraq and Yemen.

Also, Turkic, the basis of Uzbek and Turkish, was widely used as an international language in the East in the early 19th century BC and early 19th century AD. It became widely spoken as an international language in the Far East - through the Tatar Strait, in the west-along the Danube-to the Mediterranean Sea, in the north - through Siberia, and in the South - over a large area from India to Tibet. Also, “ad X-XU1 in the centuries, Turkic served as the main state language on three continents - Asia, Eastern Europe, and North Africa, as well as the main international and cross-country language” .

One of the most important aspects related to language problems in international relations is the question of the international legal status of languages. Because at the moment, not all languages in the world are equally used in the field of international relations. Some of them are actively used as an international language in the system of international relations of the whole world, while most are practically not used, since they do not receive the status of an international language.

As noted, at the moment there are about seven thousand languages on Earth, which can be divided into three types according to their status from a legal point of view:

- 1) languages with international language status (English, French, Russian Spanish, Arabic, Chinese);
- 2) languages with the status of the state language of one country (languages such as Hindi, Uzbek, Turkish, Kazakh, Persian);
- 3) local languages (languages such as nenets, Khakas, Bashkir).

English, French, Russian, Spanish, Arabic, and Chinese are recognized as international languages by the United Nations, with international relations primarily conducted in these languages.

Each of the UN specialized departments has its own official language for the purpose of equal use of these languages. In the food and Agricultural Organization - English; in the World Health Organization - English and French; in the International Monetary Fund - English; in the International Union of electrical relations - English, Spanish, French; in the International Civil Aviation Organization - English, French, Russian, Spanish; in the International Postal Union - French; in the International Labor Organization-English and French are used as official languages. In addition, the UN International

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Fin and Swedish; English and French in Canada; and German in Austria have been identified as the quality of the state language.

In some of the houses, however, the languages (English, French, Russian) that existed earlier in conjunction with the national language are temporarily adopted by them, including Hindi, which is designated as the state language in its constitution after India's liberation in 1950.

Most languages in the world do not have the status of either an international language or a state language. They are referred to as indigenous languages. Languages that could have been destroyed by UNESCO in the 21st century come to the asosanahallian languages.

In general, the word in World Science on issues related to law and language, their part, is carefully considered in the century, and many scientific research works are practically not increasing. The field has its origins in the cut-off of the subjects of huqushunos and Linguistics, and is being run as "jurisprudence", "legal linguistics". Because in order to improve the issues of Juric language and Juric speech, develop a knowledge of information in this field, conduct scientific research in the garden with the theory of Juric language and Juric speech, and prepare qualified personnel of maturity in this field, it is desirable to establish a new scientific path in law as "jurisprudence".

This, first of all, sets the stage for the development of the Juric language and the Juric theory of speech. Secondly, the country serves for the improvement of the activities of blood creativity. Thirdly, an important basis will be created for the training of lawful personnel who are equally mature, including highly professional Professional professional speech.

Based on the essence of allegory, it is advisable to include the following issues in the object of study in the scientific direction of "jurisprudence":

- * continuous improvement of the theory of language, legality linguistics and inclusion in the legality system;
- * creating a model of the yurik language based on a deep scientific-theoretical analysis of the yurik language and its components;
- * scientific-based study of problems of Juric terms;
- * determination of the methods of expression that have made security for the development of law in practice, which have created difficulties for the application of the law;
- * development of methodological foundations for the expression of legal norms;
- * dealing with the problems of law interpreting;
- * scientific-theoretical analysis of the theory of walking speech;

* connection with the professional activities of the legal staff "judicial oratory", "social communication", "problems of judicial speaking and truth", "the art of speech in jurisprudence", setting the scientific foundations of such Educational Directions.

To study these issues on a basic basis, in order to develop the science of "jurisprudence" in Uzbekistan <http://yurislingvistika.ukit.me/> webpage. Scientists, researchers can get acquainted with the news, scientific research work, lessons and brochures in the world and Uzbekistan science on this web page. In general, in the context of globalization among the peoples of today's whole world, to preserve and develop language and nation, to expand international integration between states, in our eyes, a decision that focuses on the following issues:

First, in the context of current globalization, it is advisable that language is the most important and symbolic sign of a nation, that not every nation will forget that without language, there is also no nation. This gave its purpose as one of the highest cadres to the national language, its progress, the right to make beauty constitutionally-legally. This is a legal case.

Second, each state wants its language to be perceived as a vernacular language, making its own language a government in the sense that it is superior to other languages. Because the objection of this language in the international arena is, first of all, the pride of this country and nation. His language is widely covered by other peoples, which means that the role of the same nation within the people is considered a capable high. Therefore, its language is large-scale at the international level, an important factor is also created for the development of this nation.

Thirdly, the status of the state language of the main languages (Uzbek, Turkish, ozorbayjon, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen), which are today part of the Turkic language system, is more used within the asosanma'lagat. They are not universally recognized by the UN as a language among the people of English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Chinese. Therefore, it is advisable to consider the provision of an international language by the UN to the above Turkic languages.

The Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the people's deputies are divided into regional, district, city, district and city councils, the people's deputies are divided into regional, district and city councils, the people's deputies are divided into regional, district and city councils, the people's deputies are divided into regional, district and city councils, which are mainly based on Turkic languages, Khasan,, particular attention should be paid to the study of harmonious and different aspects between Turkic languages.

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