

**ON COMPETITION OF LANGUAGES IN THE REPUBLIC OF  
UZBEKISTAN**

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**Abstract:**

Achieving independence, giving the Uzbek language the status of the state language, allowed the Uzbek language in the conditions of national statehood to acquire the rank of the state official language, knowledge of which is the responsibility of every citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** language-teaching, methodology of teaching English, pedagogy, teaching methods, verbs.

This, to a certain extent, led to the fact that the influence of the Russian language in the public life of Uzbekistan began to weaken, and for more than thirty years of independence, Uzbek society stopped speaking Russian, because everyday communication, especially in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, acquired a purely national character, so how the Russian language was partially lost. Especially ignorance of the Russian language is manifested in the younger generation, which perceives the Russian language as a foreign language and does not use it in colloquial speech. This phenomenon was further intensified by the transition of the Uzbek alphabet from Cyrillic to Latin, which led to a cultural break of the younger generation from information that was printed in Uzbek, but already in Cyrillic.

At present, the younger generation uses the Latin script more when writing in the state language and does not know the Cyrillic alphabet, which naturally makes it difficult for young people to master the Russian language.

It should be noted that there is scientific literature in the world, 40 percent of which is written in Russian, but these riches cannot be fully used by the Uzbek society. All these objective moments of development reduce the opportunities for development of the Uzbek society, which has seriously lagged behind in the promotion of reforms in the field of education. In particular, pay attention to the list of the most prestigious educational institutions of higher education in the world, and you will not find a single Uzbek university or institute among 1000 universities and institutes. This situation cannot but disturb the intelligentsia of Uzbekistan.

In addition, against the backdrop of the decline in the knowledge of the Russian language in Uzbekistan, the processes of “anglicanization” and “sinification” of higher education in our country are taking place.

Chinese is the most widely spoken language in the world, with over 1.4 billion speakers, most of them Mandarin Chinese (Northern Chinese). Thus, Chinese speakers make up 18.58 percent of all inhabitants of the planet. At the same time, the most common dialect of Chinese is spoken

not only in China itself, but also in Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Brunei, Mongolia and the Philippines.

Among Uzbeks, the popularity of the Chinese language has grown tenfold over the past 20 years. So, if in the early 90s of the last century only a few hundred people learned the language, now there are already thousands. Most of them are in private schools and centers, as well as Confucius Institutes - a global network of international cultural and educational centers created by the State Chancellery of the PRC to spread the Chinese language abroad.

On the part of China, work on the introduction of the Chinese language in Central Asia is carried out by the Confucius Institutes, which serve as a bridge of culture, friendship and mutual understanding between the Celestial Empire and the peoples of different countries of the world. There are two similar educational institutions in Uzbekistan - in Tashkent and Samarkand.

The Uzbek-Chinese Confucius Institute in Tashkent was established on June 15, 2004. Its founders were Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies (TSUOS) and Lanzhou University. Based on the date of foundation, this educational institution became the first Confucius Institute in the world. At the same time, more than a thousand Confucius Institutes are now operating in 162 countries.

Over the period from 2006 to 2019, more than five thousand students have been trained at the Confucius Institute. Now, despite the difficulties associated with the pandemic, over 250 people study at the institution, many of whom have already connected their professional activities with the Chinese language and work in joint ventures.

To date, 12 local teachers teach at the institute, all of them are graduates of the alma mater - Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies. In addition, the co-founder from the Chinese side sends several lecturers from Lanzhou University every year. Every six months, leading Chinese universities such as Shanghai University and Beijing University of Foreign Studies conduct online courses to improve the skills of local Chinese teachers, followed by the issuance of certificates.

The main direction of the institute's activity is scientific and educational work. Within its walls, students of different ages from 6 to 60 years old have the opportunity to learn the basics of the Chinese language from the level of "A1" up to perfection, that is, the level of "C2", and the annual educational grants provided allow gifted youth to continue their studies at Chinese universities in areas bachelor's, master's and doctoral studies.

The teaching staff of the Confucius Institute, along with educational activities, conducts active scientific work. Every year, bilingual thematic dictionaries and phrasebooks are published here, together with Chinese specialists, bestsellers of Uzbek literature are translated.

For example, in 2019, Abdulla Kadiri's novel "Past Days" was translated into Chinese. The translation was carried out under the guidance of the former director from the Chinese side, Professor Di Xiaoxia. This novel has been published in China in large numbers.

Also recently, the teacher of the Confucius Institute, doctoral student Noiba Valieva translated into Chinese the book by Utkir Khashimov "Dunyoning Ishlari" (Earthly Matters). This activity helps to establish mutual understanding between Uzbek and Chinese readers, to eliminate the linguistic and cultural barrier.

Every year, with the support of TSUOS, a major international scientific and practical conference on the development of sinology is held. This gives young cadres an opportunity to enter the world of science, share teaching methods, learn a lot from leading specialists from both Uzbekistan and foreign countries.

Cooperation between Uzbekistan and China is becoming closer every year and filled with new practical content, and one of its main areas is the field of education. In recent years, China has allocated a large number of government grants for the education of Uzbeks in Chinese universities, as well as funds for the purchase of educational equipment for educational institutions in Uzbekistan.

For example, in Tashkent there is a unique state school No. 59, which has a long history of teaching Chinese. In fact, it is the ancestor of this business not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the countries of the former USSR: teaching the Chinese language has been established here since 1957. At the same time, it is important that in-depth study of the Chinese language is conducted from the elementary grades. The Chinese Embassy in Uzbekistan, as well as a number of large companies of the Celestial Empire, have repeatedly provided this educational institution with gratuitous grant assistance for the purchase of modern educational equipment. Another center of attraction is the Uzbek State University of World Languages. Interest in learning Chinese by university students is growing from year to year, now more than 650 people learn its basics.

Chinese has been studied at the university as the main and second foreign language since 2010. Do not forget about the university holding the "Chinese Language Bridge" contest, which annually gathers experts from all over the country.

In addition, Uzbekistan is now exploring the possibility of introducing the study of Chinese in kindergartens, as one of the foreign ones. To do this, it will be necessary to conduct advanced training courses for specialists in the preschool education system, and the Celestial Empire is ready to provide all possible assistance in this. In parallel, discussions are underway to expand the number of schools teaching Chinese. So far, this is one metropolitan school No. 59, in which about 1.4 thousand students study the language of the Celestial Empire. However, in the coming years, the number of such schools may increase, as the demand for learning Chinese in Uzbekistan is growing every year.

The United States of America does not lag behind China, which back in the 90s of the last century organized English language training for Uzbek schoolchildren in secondary schools of district and regional centers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of a volunteer movement of volunteers. Currently, hundreds of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on the basis of grants, study at prestigious higher educational institutions in the USA and Europe in English. At the same time, the influence of Western culture and the living conditions of former students had a corresponding effect on them, and most of them preferred to live in the West than in their homeland, which is very unfortunate.

Conducting scientific research is also at the center of the policy of anglicization of scientific research in Uzbekistan, since in order to become a graduate student or doctoral student, one must have an IELTS certificate of English proficiency, which requires that the certificate holder be able to communicate and understand English fluently. Without such a certificate, it is impossible to start scientific research. And this is also one of the requirements that must be

met. At the same time, if the applicant draws up his research in Russian, having such a certificate means the prevalence of English over Russian, which already reduces its impact on Uzbekistan compared to English and Chinese.

Thus, in the Republic of Uzbekistan there are processes of influence of the "soft power" of the West, China and Russia, where the influence of the Russian language from year to year loses its strength and comes to naught. At the same time, the impact of English and Chinese is gaining even greater impact and strength. Therefore, if we analyze the future development of Uzbekistan in terms of the development of teaching foreign languages in our country, the prevailing foreign language in Uzbekistan may become Chinese, and in business life, market relations, knowledge of the Chinese language will be mandatory. English will be more in demand in the scientific field, during scientific international conferences, and the Russian language may lag behind its status of interethnic communication between peoples and transform into a foreign language that requires the participation of an interpreter.

Hence, the knowledge of the Russian language by the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be limited only to a layer of migrants who worked in the Russian Federation. Otherwise, the population of Uzbekistan from year to year will forget the Russian language and Russian-speaking citizens of Uzbekistan will become less and less. These are objective prospects for the development of the Russian language in Uzbekistan. This factor can be overcome only by Russia's help to Uzbekistan in the form of Russian language specialists - citizens of the Russian Federation sent to Uzbekistan to develop the system of public education in Uzbekistan. Otherwise, our forecast will be more realistic, which cannot but cause serious concern.

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