



АВТОНОМНАЯ НЕКОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ИНСТИТУТ ДЕЛОВОЙ КАРЬЕРЫ»
(АНО ВО «ИДК», Москва)

ФИЛИАЛ АВТОНОМНОЙ НЕКОММЕРЧЕСКОЙ
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В ТЮМЕНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
(Филиал АНО ВО «ИДК» в Тюменской области)



РОССИЙСКОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО СОЦИОЛОГОВ

СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ В ЕВРАЗИЙСКОМ ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ

*Материалы II Международной научной
конференции
(16 декабря 2022 года)*

Москва-Тюмень
2023



**AUTONOMOUS NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
OF HIGHER EDUCATION
"INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS CAREER"
(ANO VO "IDK", Moscow)**

**BRANCH OF AN AUTONOMOUS NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
OF HIGHER EDUCATION
"INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS CAREER"
IN THE TYUMEN REGION
(Branch of ANO VO "IDK" in the Tyumen region)**



RUSSIAN SOCIETY OF SOCIOLOGISTS

**SOCIAL SECURITY
IN EURASIAN
SPACE**

*Proceedings of the II International Scientific
conferences
(December 16, 2022)*

Moscow-Tyumen
2023

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УДК: 811.512.133'28

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ЗАЩИТА ЧИСТОТЫ ЯЗЫКА И ДИАЛЕКТОВ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается проблема сохранения чистоты узбекского языка. Узбекский язык имеет особенности, которые должны быть сохранены. Вопросы сохранения диалектов и национальных характерных слов узбекского языка являются предметом дискуссии в современном обществе. Необходимо подчеркнуть ответственность каждого из хранителей чистоты языка и передачи следующим поколениям представителей нации. В будущем нельзя допустить потери особенностей языка, необходимо сохранить его для будущих поколений.

Ключевые слова: чистота языка, язык и диалекты, языковые и культурные единицы, национально-охарактеризованные слова, реалии, мертвые языки, языковое развитие.

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PROTECTION THE PURITY OF THE LANGUAGE AND DIALECTS

Annotation. Article Uzbek of the language purity save it own layer words to be kept effect doer factors analysis to do dedicated. This in the article Uzbek of the language dialects and national characterized words save to stay problems about debate held. Each of the tongue purity storage and forever living stay for belongs to the nation representatives responsibility necessary emphasized. In the future of languages lost don't go for how things done increase on the surface Suggestions given

Key words: language purity, language and dialects, linguistic and cultural units, national characterized words, realities, dead languages, language development.

In today's era of globalization and integration in the world, every nation tries to preserve its culture and language. Like every nation striving to preserve its identity, the Uzbek people have been fighting for the purity and prosperity of their language for centuries. This struggle is currently continuing gradually in accordance with the development of the new Uzbekistan. However, no one denies that it is necessary to further accelerate the effectiveness of these actions, following the chain of ideological processes in today's era.

For today ideological wars each in the vortex the nation own language, culture, traditions save If he doesn't try to stay, it's the nation. The name is also history into absorbed to go reason to be clearly [1, p. 71].

Language from history that's it feel maybe literary language norms designation in practice city to their dialects justification experience wide popularized such as Uzbek literary language norms too Tashkent city and Ferghana valley cities dialects based on content found However literary language formation in the process something city to the population special language characteristics alone to rule the way not to be put measures too seen that this denial reach not at all possible not [2, p. 158]. Uzbek literary language in the 20th century stabilization processes attention if we do, this process very complicated that it is late observation can. Although Wed Russia invasion under the influence of Russian of the language Uzbek to the language active effect observed and the Soviets in the 20s rule during the language localization policy literary of the tongue people dialects based on formation big chance created [3, p. 410]. This in progress dominant ideology and from class according to the nation of intellectuals the language literature regarding conscious and consistent to the movement big benefits given "XX century in their heads living creativity did Uzbek enlighteners the language pure, clean without keep from it appropriate use, in dealings to disorder, disorder the way not to put about valiant views before drove were" [4, p. 165].

Last in years intense color taking urbanization in the process population between to the city aspiration getting stronger went [2, p. 158]. This condition most

population in the language too manifestation is happening, in particular, Tashkent in the region residents in his speech Tashkent of the dialect application level much activated. Usually, urbanization literary of the tongue spread service doer of the factors one although, Tashkent of the dialect many linguistically features literary language norms some standards to the violation reason is happening In our country belongs to state organs this unhealthy to the situation against measures is using However this attempts enough level that it is not happening to emphasize necessary [5, p. 7].

State scale here it is so linguistically in the situation literary language and dialects in the middle healthy and to the goal according to ratio only if installed national of the tongue free development provide possible will be It is known that he is Uzbek literary to the language Qarluq - Chigil, Kipchak, Oguz such as three to the dialect special lexicon layer, phonetic and grammar of norms the most acceptable shape app reach through him development from the way to go possible [6, p. 291]. This case Uzbek language lexicon layer just get rich no more, him another turkish nations to their languages approach too service does Uzbek language lexicon level watching understanding maybe then suddenly each three to the dialect special words available. From Turkic studies Obviously, all of them turkish languages that's it three of the dialect from one come comes out Uzbek literary in the language each three to the dialect special of properties harmony his Turkification take will come and natural respectively our language all turkish nations for wide understandable to be service does [7, p. 182].

Tan get must be in our language Qarluq-Chigil-Uighur of the dialect each three dialect from among relatively active participation it is felt. That's it in place to emphasize OK, deafness is Chigil-Uyghur of the dialect most in dialects pinch and son of a bitch type dialect elements too incarnate [4, p. 56]. This while this three dialect representatives from time immemorial that's it in the country together and active sociolinguistic in touch that it was evidence.

Qarluq-Chigil-Uighur of the dialect to himself characteristics show with together this to the dialect special edges Uzbek literary language and all-turkish to the lexicon in sync has been aspects too separately attention focus it is necessary This to the dialect belongs to in dialects inbreeding terms brother and next door turkish nations in the middle blood relatives nominative words with common (father, mother, brother, sister). Also animal husbandry and to agriculture circle active words too mutually match (horse, sheep, oil, camel, bread, water, land, field, harvest etc.)

Like this of words language from the dictionary decreased language is also able to go effect scope from the decrease mark of the nation different representatives own original our words mold face came the word pala-partish apply to the patient gone For some reason, like “*qayrilish*”, “*ulov*”, “*dangal*”, “*qisqasi*” yoki “*chiqindi*”, “*ko ‘prik* Uzbek words instead of the words " povorot ", " transport ", " concrete ", " karoche ", or " musur", " most " to use gross color took This such as circumstances even in the media too easily in use. It's interesting, we why simply events too another from languages come in came words with to express revenge? Other language words apply culture a sign No of course This to someone imitation to do the consequence [8, p. 15]. Unfortunately being an " example "to young people

such to someone yes who ducky give cannot... In society active citizenship position people too to this serious attention does not look Why? that's it let's go child be standing up state language status mother to our language so much insolence with in relation what if. Mother to the language respect, first of all, his purity to provide aspiration through surface comes out

Language purity save to stay for, in our opinion, the following things done increase ok:

1. Uzbek to the language by itself has been and today's in the day different in the fields active being used *market, supermarket, birja, broker, paynet, fleshka, chip, lizing, depozit, plastik karta, terminal* such as only words in our speech our use possible (they are Uzbek language in the lexicon stabilized managed).

2. Uzbek in the language *dolzarb, muqobil, ijara, ijarador, guruh, ma'ruza, muhandis, dalolatnoma, nomzod, islohot* like lexemes ready while standing, their instead of *actual, alternative, rent, renter, group, document, act, candidate, reform* such as lexicon from units blindly use to give honestly not. This language purity defect delivers.

3. Uzbek language of today's from perfection, rich from going proof giving standing *uyali aloqa, dastur, dasturlash, tabobat, vazir, hokim, tuman, viloyat* such as lexicon to units against exit, them another alternatives with to replace strive language development to the way dam to be with equal to them own in place apply Demand will be done.

4. New come in coming concepts, first of all, Uzbek language (in our dialects). has been words with to fire separately attention focus should (if alternative if not found this the concept different in the language such as name with fire acceptable).

Of course, national our value and priceless our wealth has been Uzbek language save and continuous development about today's in the day weighty affairs done is increasing [9, p. 59]. Uzbekistan Republic President of December 21, 2019 "Uzbek of the language state language as prestige and position fundamentally increase measures Decree No. PF- 5850 performance provide in order to Uzbek in 2020-2030 language development and language policy improvement concept acceptance done This is it in conception Uzbek language of today's status critical analysis when he reached it eliminate reach according to sure measures direction showing given In particular, social in the fields many terms Uzbekization, new to terms suitable alternative the words find, dialect words to learn improvement, Uzbek language purity provide for necessary measures to see defined [9, p. 23]. Social to the field about terms scientific justification and them wide application for language dictionary wealth input this about of work the most priority from directions one as note done. This while linguist scientists and from researchers executable scientific research in their work language purity provide regarding to work separately importance focus necessity shows.

This about research and research, efforts only of our country to the language relatively attention being without remaining, language through national our culture, our values save to stay and therefore equal to, priceless memorial has been Uzbek language own form kept without the future to generation arrived to go from providing consists of This of course near in years his own positive the results to give

no doubt [10, p. 33]. Of this obvious evidence as to say maybe national in our linguistics this about affairs much is coming alive. Learned experiences and analyses through language lexicon purity to provide directed practical offer and recommendations work coming out [11, p. 56]. Of this as a result like dialect of words there is of possibilities fruitful if used, Uzbek language of dictionary wealth and expression possibilities more expands.

Language of the nation soul, heart, thinking and imagination the world He is himself in his body of the nation whole his life reflection makes. The second of the 80s in half Independence for fight Uzbek to the language state language status to give about Demand with harmonious without the past vital need to say that it was we are not mistaken. Independence Uzbek to the language very big opportunities the door open gave But we from this pride, honor to do instead of Uzbek in the language the words broke pronunciation do, foreign the words inappropriate use in speech parasite from words use cases the way let 's say this spiritual to poverty take goes [12, p. 122].

It is doubtful whether all the words analyzed above can be included in the lexicon of the literary language. In other words, the implementation of these works is spontaneous. Among them, many words are suitable to reach the level of a literary language unit. And some are not. "In general, from the point of view of the process of enrichment of the literary language at the expense of the dialectal and colloquial lexicon, words related to the dialectal and colloquial language can be divided into the following three layers: 1) words that remain unique to dialects and colloquial language (for example, *innaykin*, (followed by the literary language), *ja* (very in literary language)); 2) words in the process of transition to literary language; 3) words transferred to the literary language [12, p. 43]. The first category of words in this classification does not deserve to be literary [9, p. 124]. The third category is literary words. Therefore, the second category intermediate between these two categories, i.e. the words in the process of transition to the literary language (which can be transferred), can be evaluated as a lacunar unit for the literary language. However, it is not easy to determine their fate of becoming literate or "forgotten". In general, according to lexicographic criteria "from colloquial and dialectal words, the following are included in the dictionary:

a) words that are widely used in conversation and are often found in written literature: *zap*, *rosa*, *paqqos*, *unaka*, *shunangangi*, *boplamoq*, *kotirmoq* ;

b) synonymous words used in parallel in the literary language: *narvon – shoti*, *so‘ri – karovat – chorpoya* etc.;

c) words that are not recorded in written literature, but do not have a parallel in the literary language (alternatively - A.H): *elvizak*, *aydin*, *chaptar*, *so‘g‘on* and so on;

g) words found in written literature (*tetoya*, *atak-chechak*, etc.) that are unique to certain places and have no parallel in the literary language: *negov*, *qaqas* (Fergana), *kamgak* (Tashkent), and so on. Clauses "c" and "g" of this classification directly refer to words that are lacunar units for literary language. In fact, it was recognized very early that words of this type fill the gaps in the literary language and thereby increase the expressive potential of the language. However, the

lexicographical experiments in the literaryization of such words are not worthy of praise [10, p. 43]. On the contrary, the initiative of wordsmiths and mass media in the literaryization of these types of words was more effective than that of lexicographers and linguists. However, in this regard, there are enough dialectological sources and experiences in national linguistics.

Considerable progress has been made in Uzbek linguistics. But this is still not enough for science. In recent years, it should be noted that the anthropocentric paradigm, which is mainly based on the study of language together with its creator - the human factor, is gaining more priority in research in the field of linguistics. As a result, many features and practical possibilities of the language are being developed. At the same time, the most important issue of linguistics, i.e. attempts to systematize language purity and lexical development, is allowed to be admitted that nowadays it has weakened considerably [12, p. 343]. After all, the consistent development of any language requires the re-study and improvement of existing scientific and theoretical sources and foundations. Based on this need, one of the important tasks of Uzbek linguistics today is to fill the lexical gaps in the current Uzbek literary language, to introduce words from dialects and colloquial speech into the literary language, and to enrich the lexicon of the language on this basis. Research in this area is very important for the systematic development of the language.

This is it analyses as a result conclusion to do maybe today in the day his own national basics dialect and from dialects according to more the world languages under the influence of has been Uzbek language near in years his own turkish features wedding ib is running. That's it through of our people centuries during polished came thinking style and outlook too worthy progressive is enough and Uzbek language own originality save remains. And this of the nation survival too much for necessary.

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УДК 314.56

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САМООБРАЗОВАНИЕ КАК РЕСУРС СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Аннотация. Утверждается, что в информационную эпоху самообразование становится ресурсом социальной безопасности. Оно гарантирует профессиональный рост и стабильность индивида, повышая уровень его жизни. Делается вывод о том, что функции самообразования способны снижать негативные последствия рисков или их ликвидировать.

Ключевые слова: самообразование, социальная безопасность, ресурсы, социальные изменения.

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