



LANGUAGE — A FACTOR OF PERFECTION

Фаргона туман хизмат кўрсатиши ва сервис техникуми

"Она тили ва адабиёт" фани ўқитувчиси

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Abstract

This article analyzes the role of language in the formation of a person's harmonious (all-round developed) personality. It is shown that language is not only a means of communication, but also an important factor in developing thinking, forming moral and spiritual values, and preserving culture. Based on the heritage of Alisher Navoi, modern linguistics, and pedagogical theories, the role of language in education and upbringing is explored.

Keywords: language, perfection, personal maturity, mother tongue, spiritual development, Alisher Navoi, education.

Introduction

Human beings are the most perfect creatures in society. Their perfection — being mature in physical, intellectual, spiritual, and social aspects — involves many factors playing important roles. Among these factors, the role of language is incomparable. Language shapes human thinking, expands worldview, and helps achieve maturity as a personality. In Uzbekistan, the concept of "upbringing a



harmonious generation" particularly emphasizes the importance of the mother tongue and spiritual heritage. This article analyzes the role of language as a factor of perfection based on scientific and literary sources.

The Role of Language in Thinking and Personal Development Language is the mirror of human thinking. According to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis in modern linguistics, language influences how a person perceives the world and thinks. Reasoning in the mother tongue enriches a person's spiritual world and shapes their personality. Through language, a person expresses thoughts, communicates with others, and assimilates cultural heritage. In pedagogy, language is considered the main tool of education. Teaching in the mother tongue increases the effectiveness of children's knowledge acquisition and develops their creative abilities. Multilingualism, in turn, expands a person's cognitive abilities, making them more harmonious and all-round developed.

The Place of Language in Alisher Navoi's Heritage The great thinker of the Uzbek people, Alisher Navoi, deeply understood the role of language in human perfection. In his work "Muhakamat al-Lughatayn" (Judgment of the Two Languages), he compares the richness and potential of the Turkic language with Persian. Navoi calls the Turkic language the "sultan of the realm of words" and emphasizes that spiritual elevation is possible through it.

According to Navoi, language is not only a means of communication but also a power that enriches a person's inner world. In his "Khamsa" and other works, he demonstrates the role of language in speech etiquette, the art of words, and moral education. In "Majolis un-Nafois," his reflections on poets also reflect the importance of language in personal maturity. By developing the Turkic language, Navoi became the founder of the Uzbek literary language and contributed to the spiritual perfection of the nation.



Language and the Upbringing of a Modern Harmonious Generation In today's conditions of globalization, preserving and developing the mother tongue is the key to upbringing a harmonious personality. In Uzbekistan, the status of Uzbek as the state language enhances its spiritual and educational role. An approach based on the mother tongue in education strengthens children's personality, forming in them patriotism and a sense of cultural identity.

Scientific research shows that assimilating spiritual heritage related to language contributes to a person's moral, aesthetic, and intellectual development. Therefore, deeply teaching Uzbek language and literature in schools and higher education is an important direction in upbringing a harmonious generation.

In our country, among all languages, Uzbek is the most widely used as the state language. In educational institutions, state organizations — in short, everywhere — communication primarily takes place in the state language. It is interesting to what extent those who consider Uzbek their mother tongue know the language. Attention should be drawn to a small study conducted in this regard: In 2017, on the initiative of the rector of Samarkand State University, a dictation, exposition, and essay on a free topic were taken from all university students to assess their literacy level in Uzbek. In dictation writing, students of the Uzbek language and literature faculty took first place: 27% received "2" (failing grade), 73% "satisfactory." Second place went to biology-chemistry faculty students: 67% passed, 33% received "2." For other faculty students, approximately half passed, half failed. Across the university, about 52% of students passed, while 48% received "2" in the dictation. According to the latest data, some applicants who submitted documents for admission to SamSU wrote their applications 5-6 times, and one even wrote it 59 times. In the chemistry department where the author works, some tests were conducted in written form. Some students could not correctly spell words like "kvant" (quantum) and "molekula" (molecule). Yet these words are covered in physics and chemistry in



secondary school, lyceum, and college. According to experts who evaluated essays, students' vocabulary in the mother tongue is around 500-1000 words. With such a vocabulary reserve, it is impossible to fully convey one's thoughts to the listener (or future reader) in an understandable way. Nowadays, great attention seems to be paid to the Uzbek language: a law has been adopted, one compulsory subject in tests is the mother tongue, a special institute has been established, and so on. However, despite this, the small study among students shows that the situation is deplorable. The author provides several proposals to solve the problem. In our opinion, to develop the language, it is necessary to refer to scientifically based research and conclusions. Accordingly, it is essential to expand the scope of such research. They are of great importance in determining the state-level policy. Another aspect that specialists should pay attention to is publishing Uzbek language textbooks in a clear and simple language for everyone. Then, assimilation indicators may increase.

The role of fiction and books in language learning is incomparable. Therefore, language should be learned and taught precisely in youth. In our view, it would be appropriate to introduce a separate subject dedicated to discussing fiction alongside other compulsory subjects. This subject should be taught annually in every class in the public education and higher education systems. This would lead to an increase in students' vocabulary. A tentative plan for the subject could be as follows: one work from world or Uzbek literature published in Uzbek is selected per month (it would be good to specify this in the plan). The student reads the work, prepares for discussion, finds the meanings of unfamiliar words, and writes an essay on the meaning and importance of the work. Of course, studying specialists' opinions on this proposal is important. Reading books will undoubtedly enhance the status of our language and the literacy of its speakers.



Conclusion

Language is the most important factor leading to human perfection. It develops thinking, helps assimilate moral values, and determines a person's place in society. Alisher Navoi's heritage is a vivid proof of this truth. By strengthening the role of language in modern education, it is possible to upbringing an all-round harmonious generation. It is necessary to continue scientific research in this direction and take practical measures.

References

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