

# COLLECTION

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problems in the scientific activities of young  
researchers and students: theory and  
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researchers and students: theory and practice collection of materials of the  
international scientific and practical conference on the topic

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In the collection of materials of the conference, the role and role of Science, Education and production in the era of globalization, the pressing problems of the issues of interaction of these processes, feedback on their solutions were presented by mature specialists of the field.

In addition, research on the scientific and practical topic, carried out in the economics, Exact Sciences, Natural Sciences and socio-humanities during the globalization period, information is presented in the scientific and practical fields, which includes the latest innovative technologies in the fields of production.

It can be argued that this collection is one of the specific intersections of current thoughts and innovative ideas of the world of science. This scientific and practical conference was actively attended by professors and scientific researchers engaged in scientific research in Uzbekistan and foreign countries. In increasing the position of the scientific and practical conference, the professors and teachers of domestic and foreign higher educational institutions made a significant contribution.

Professors and teachers of foreign higher educational institutions who actively participated in the work of the conference made a worthy contribution to the high level of interaction with scientists of our country. The processes of international cooperation with foreign countries and exchange with them in the field of Science in the era of globalization have a positive effect on the development of Higher Education, the fields of Science and production. The materials of this conference are special in that they include a wide range of research, from theoretical developments to practical solutions, demonstrating the diversity of approaches and directions in this area.

In conclusion, it should be noted that this scientific and practical conference will be a very useful collection for everyone who is interested in modern research in the fields of further development of Higher Education, Science, Education and production in the era of globalization. The authors are responsible for the content and quality of the articles and abstracts included in the collection.

12. Kamolov D., Ismoilova D. THE IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION ON THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN //Science technology&Digital Finance. – 2023. – T. 1. – №. 4. – C. 301-306.
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## THE DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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**Annotation:** The article explores the development and modernization of the Uzbek language as a symbol of national identity and independence. It analyzes state policy, the role of education, and digital transformation, emphasizing the need to preserve the cultural spirit of the language while adapting it to modern scientific and technological demands.

**Keywords:** Uzbek language, national identity, state language, modernization, education, digitalization, cultural heritage.

Language is the soul of a nation. It embodies culture, mentality, and historical memory. For centuries, the Uzbek language has endured trials and transformations — from periods of flourishing under great scholars and poets to times of suppression and neglect. However, the dream of seeing it shine as the official state language never faded. The independence of Uzbekistan in 1991 finally opened a new chapter in the history of the Uzbek language, giving it both legal protection and spiritual recognition. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law on the State Language clearly define the legal foundations and social importance of the Uzbek language. These documents mark the beginning of a systematic approach toward strengthening linguistic identity and cultural sovereignty.

Language is one of the most powerful instruments in uniting people and shaping national consciousness. The Uzbek language, as one of the oldest and richest languages of the world, reflects the wisdom, creativity, and traditions of the Uzbek

people. It is more than a means of communication — it is a bridge connecting generations, a symbol of national pride, and a foundation of independence. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his address on the 30th anniversary of the state language law, stated: “Respect for the state language means respect for independence. Devotion to the language means devotion to the Motherland.” This idea perfectly captures the essence of linguistic patriotism — that love for one’s language is inseparable from love for the country. It is through language that a person expresses their worldview, identity, and belonging. Thus, protecting the Uzbek language is not merely a cultural issue; it is a political and moral responsibility of every citizen.

In recent years, significant reforms have been introduced to reinforce the role of the Uzbek language in all spheres of life. The Presidential Decree dated October 21, 2019, “On Measures to Fundamentally Enhance the Status and Role of the Uzbek Language as the State Language,” laid out a comprehensive plan for ensuring its full implementation in government institutions, education, media, and public communication. The decree emphasized that in an era of globalization, each nation must preserve and develop its native language as a crucial part of its cultural and national identity. It also called for the publication of modern explanatory and terminological dictionaries, the creation of Uzbek equivalents for foreign loanwords, and the introduction of linguistic innovations that reflect contemporary life while preserving the national spirit. Following this initiative, the Department for the Development of the State Language under the Cabinet of Ministers was established. Its mission is to coordinate scientific and practical research, organize awareness campaigns, and promote correct and consistent use of the Uzbek language in all official and social domains. Through these reforms, mechanisms that had remained inactive for decades have started functioning dynamically and effectively. The promotion of the state language also extends deeply into the education system. Schools and universities are now focusing not only on grammatical knowledge but also on developing students’ practical writing and speaking skills in Uzbek. The ability to write official documents — such as statements, applications, and reports — is considered an essential component of civic literacy. Articles 8–14 of the Law on the State Language regulate the linguistic aspects of office work and documentation. Every government body, enterprise, and organization is required to conduct official communication in Uzbek. This has become a vital part of administrative culture, ensuring linguistic consistency across all levels of governance. Furthermore, education plays a central role in cultivating respect and love for the language. When young people master the state language and understand its cultural depth, they develop a stronger sense of identity and responsibility toward their homeland.

Beyond its administrative and communicative functions, the Uzbek language carries deep cultural and spiritual value. It embodies national consciousness, collective memory, and moral traditions. It unites citizens of different ethnic backgrounds into a single nation under one flag, one anthem, and one language. Language also reflects the spiritual wealth of a people. It is the foundation upon which art, literature, and intellectual achievements are built. In this regard, the Uzbek

language serves as both a historical legacy and a modern tool for innovation and creativity. Preserving it means safeguarding the very essence of Uzbek civilization.

In conclusion, the Uzbek language today stands as both a symbol of independence and a source of national unity. Its development is not limited to linguistics — it represents the growth of consciousness, culture, and national pride. Strengthening its position is therefore one of the most honorable and strategic tasks of our time.

As President Mirziyoyev emphasized, the issue of the state language must become one of the core principles of our national ideology. Supporting and enriching the Uzbek language means supporting the identity, dignity, and sovereignty of Uzbekistan itself.

Language is not only a means of communication but also a reflection of a nation's identity, worldview, and intellectual power. In today's globalized world, the Uzbek language — as the state language of Uzbekistan — plays a crucial role in strengthening national unity, cultural continuity, and international representation. However, for the language to maintain its vitality in the digital and technological era, it must evolve in both form and function. The rapid growth of information technology, science, and international cooperation has created a new linguistic environment. Modern Uzbek must meet the demands of new areas such as artificial intelligence, digital media, and scientific research. This requires the creation of new terms, modernization of vocabulary, and standardization of spelling and grammar rules.

At the same time, modernization should not lead to the loss of the language's national spirit. Borrowed words and foreign terms should be adapted wisely and harmonized with Uzbek phonetics and semantics. The goal is not to replace Uzbek with global linguistic elements, but to make it a competitive, flexible, and modern medium of knowledge.

Education is the foundation of linguistic development. Schools and universities must not only teach the Uzbek language but also teach **through** it — in science, technology, and humanities. The more students use their native language for academic and creative expression, the more intellectually powerful the language becomes.

Language culture begins with literacy. Writing correctly, speaking clearly, and thinking critically in one's native language are signs of respect for it. Teachers, journalists, and public speakers carry a special responsibility in shaping this culture — their use of language directly influences the linguistic standards of society.

Young people are the future of the Uzbek language. Their creativity in social media, art, and technology can either enrich or harm the language. Therefore, encouraging them to use Uzbek correctly and beautifully in digital spaces is essential. Promoting content creation — blogs, podcasts, literature, and scientific writing — in Uzbek helps make the language relevant to modern life.

Moreover, the integration of Uzbek into digital platforms, translation software, and artificial intelligence systems is a strategic necessity. A language that exists online — in apps, coding, and AI — will continue to live for centuries.

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## DIGITAL SPACES FOR CHILDREN: INTEGRATING FAMILY GUIDANCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL SAFEGUARDS

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**Abstract:** The rapid expansion of digital platforms has transformed childhood socialization, learning, and communication. While virtual environments provide educational and creative opportunities, they also expose minors to algorithmic risks, privacy threats, and harmful content. This paper examines child online safety from a computer science perspective, emphasizing AI-driven content systems, cybersecurity risks, and protective mechanisms. It proposes an integrated framework combining safety-by-design technologies, digital literacy, parental mediation, and