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NATIONAL LANGUAGES AND LANGUAGE PLANNING

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***Annotation.** This article explores the complex relationship between national languages and language planning, focusing on how governments and institutions make decisions about language policies to promote linguistic unity, cultural identity, and communication within a country. The author examines the challenges and controversies surrounding language planning, such as the tension between preserving indigenous languages and promoting a dominant national language. Through case studies and theoretical analysis, the article sheds light on the role of language in shaping national identity, social cohesion, and education systems. Ultimately, it argues for a nuanced approach to language planning that takes into account historical context, linguistic diversity, and the needs of different communities within a nation.*

***Key words.** national language; language planning; differences and difficulties of language planning.*

Language problems become particularly striking in Latin America since problems of European minorities (South Tyrol, Wales, etc.) exist in all countries in large numbers. We are dealing in school and administration politics with Spanish members of the government of the autonomous community of Galicia, where the education plans for this region have again been rejected by the previous majority because most of the students want other family languages (Galician, Spanish, Equitanian, and Portuguese) to be fully recognized as official languages in education. This shows that the unification of territories under a single sovereignty cannot necessarily be understood as a chosen annihilation of the linguistic variety

of the place, but on the contrary, can underline and reinforce the regional cultural aspects. The limits of the linguistic univocity are extended beyond the linguistic variables in the very political definition of the state and of the citizen.

The use or non-use of natural languages in administration, the armed forces, and in formal education is part of the policy of language planning in a country. Problems of language planning are not new; as long as politics has existed, the question of national languages has been of relevance. The first problem, needing a decision, is that of the number of languages to be used in a given country. The Basque country recognizes five. Iceland has only one, and with the exception of specific and intentional projects, and except in one or two villages on the northeast coast, it has had only one language in the past millennium. Most African countries have dozens, and one or the maximum number of languages that is defined for the purpose of census and judiciary decisions in the decolonization period is in sharp contrast to the "normal" real multilingualism in which most Africans live. Therefore, the problem of the appropriate number of languages is not new; it just became very sharp because of the very substantive political discussions on new African, Asian, and Arabic nation states after the end of the era of the Western colonial powers.

National languages are languages that are designated as official or primary languages within a particular country. They are often used for official government communication, education, and media.

Language planning refers to the deliberate efforts by governments, institutions, and communities to make decisions about language policies, including the promotion, standardization, and preservation of specific languages within a country. Language planning can involve various strategies, such as creating language academies to regulate and standardize language usage, implementing language education programs, and developing language policies to promote linguistic diversity and inclusion. Many countries have adopted language planning initiatives to address issues related to linguistic diversity, national identity, and communication. These initiatives may include promoting a national language as a

unifying force, preserving endangered indigenous languages, or providing bilingual education programs. Language planning can be a complex and contentious process, as it often involves balancing the interests of different linguistic communities, addressing historical inequalities, and navigating political and cultural tensions related to language use.

Effective language planning can contribute to social cohesion, cultural preservation, and economic development by fostering communication and understanding among diverse linguistic groups within a nation. Language planning is an ongoing process that requires collaboration between policymakers, linguists, educators, and community members to ensure that language policies are inclusive, responsive to changing demographics, and reflective of the diverse linguistic landscape of a country.

National languages play a crucial role in shaping national identity by serving as a symbol of unity, heritage, and cultural pride. National languages often serve as a common linguistic bond that unites diverse populations within a country. By providing a shared means of communication, national languages help foster a sense of belonging and solidarity among citizens, regardless of their regional, ethnic, or cultural backgrounds.

Although national languages are essential to defining a nation's identity, it's as critical to acknowledge and value the diversity of languages found inside a nation. The cultural tapestry of a country can be enhanced and a more inclusive and pluralistic national identity can result from initiatives to preserve and develop minority languages, indigenous languages, and regional dialects.

Effective national communication, government, education, and public debate are all dependent on national languages. They make it possible for people to interact with government agencies, obtain information, take part in democratic procedures, and make a positive impact on the country's social, political, and economic life. Additionally, national languages are essential for projecting the nation's image abroad and for representing it on the world scene. For example, in Uzbekistan, there are different kind of languages and nationalities and they are

appropriated by humans who utilize other languages .Throughout, there are several dealicts in twelve regions of Uzbekistan and Karakalpak Autonomous Republic.In the country while trying to save these dialects and other national languages ,one Uzbek language is used as a national language of Uzbekistan.

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