



DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE FOR 2025–2030: PRIORITY AREAS DEFINED BY THE PRESIDENTIAL DECREE

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Abstract. This article provides an in-depth analysis of the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 20, 2025, "On Additional Measures for the Further Development of the State Language." The decree defines the social, pedagogical, scientific, and technological directions for the development of the state language and aims to ensure its effective use across all sectors. The article highlights priority areas such as improving the quality of teaching the Uzbek language within the education system, developing new curricula and resources for general and higher education institutions, preserving linguistic purity and expanding vocabulary, and digitizing the state language through the use of modern information technologies and artificial intelligence.

Keywords: Uzbek language, state language, language policy, education, electronic platform, artificial intelligence, international prestige, strategy, scientific and creative projects.

Introduction. The Uzbek language is a fundamental factor of our national culture, history, and state identity. Language is not only a means of communication, but also a strategic resource actively used in all spheres of social life — including socio-political affairs, education, science, culture, and information and communication systems. In every society, language serves as a key criterion determining its level of scientific, spiritual, and cultural development. Therefore, the development of the state language, the preservation of its purity, the expansion of its vocabulary, and ensuring its integration with modern information technologies are regarded not only as pedagogical tasks but also as pressing socio-political priorities.

Since gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted numerous strategic documents aimed at developing the state language. In this process, particular attention has been given to strengthening the status of the Uzbek language in public life, enhancing its international prestige, and promoting it to a wider audience through modern information and communication technologies. The state language functions not only as a medium of science, education, and spirituality, but also as an important factor in reinforcing national unity and identity.

Literature Review. There are numerous scientific studies, monographs, articles, and normative-legal documents addressing the development of the Uzbek language and the use of the state language. Based on existing research, issues such as language policy, methodologies for teaching the language within the education system, preservation of linguistic purity and expansion of vocabulary, as well as the development of the language through modern information technologies and artificial intelligence, have been extensively



examined. Furthermore, resources and projects organized to teach the Uzbek language to compatriots abroad and representatives of other nationalities have also been considered within the scope of scholarly research.

Academic sources provide a detailed analysis of the fundamental principles and strategic directions for developing the state language, its role in social life, and its significance within the education system. Normative-legal documents adopted during the years of Uzbekistan's independence, including the Presidential Decree of October 20, 2025, entitled the "Strategy for the Development of the Uzbek Language for 2025–2030," are cited as primary sources in research for defining the current priorities of language policy. Through this decree, issues such as ensuring the effective use of the state language in all sectors, improving the quality of Uzbek language instruction within the education system, expanding vocabulary, promoting the language through digital and electronic resources, and strengthening its international prestige have been substantiated on a scientific basis.

Research conducted on this topic also examines the effective use of modern methodologies, educational programs, electronic platforms, and artificial intelligence technologies in the process of language development, as well as mechanisms for strengthening the state language across all levels of education—from preschool and general secondary education to higher education. At the same time, scientific studies aimed at preserving the purity of the Uzbek language and enriching its vocabulary have resulted in the creation of electronic dictionaries, explanatory and specialized terminology resources, and methodological recommendations for introducing terminological innovations and new terms to the wider public.

In addition, the effectiveness of courses, educational centers, and online platforms organized to teach the Uzbek language to compatriots abroad and representatives of other nationalities constitutes an important area of research. Various scholarly sources emphasize the importance of enhancing the international standing of the Uzbek language, ensuring interethnic integration, and promoting cultural heritage and language.

Overall, existing literature and scientific sources demonstrate that state policy on the development of the Uzbek language is grounded in clear conceptual foundations and is directed toward practical and scientific advancements, as well as toward promoting the language through modern technologies and international cooperation. Moreover, the literature analyzes existing methodological approaches, practical experiences, and future prospects in implementing language policy, thereby enabling a deeper and more comprehensive study of the topic.



Research Methodology. The main objective of the research is to ensure the effective implementation of the state language in all socio-political, scientific, educational, and cultural spheres of the country, to preserve its purity, to develop it through modern information technologies and artificial intelligence tools, and to strengthen its position in the international arena. The measures outlined in the decree are systematically examined across several key directions.

First direction — increasing responsibility within state bodies and institutions. Beginning January 1, 2026, the introduction of the position of Adviser to the Head on State Language and Spiritual Affairs is aimed at ensuring the full and effective use of the state language at all levels of governance, as well as strengthening accountability. The research qualitatively analyzes the effectiveness of this measure, the changes occurring within the administrative system, and its practical outcomes. At the same time, the methodology enables the study of the impact of the newly introduced position on the activities of managers and staff members.\

Second direction — developing the Uzbek language within the education system, covering both preschool and general secondary education levels. Within the scope of the research, processes such as the creation of a new generation of textbooks for schools providing instruction in related (kindred) languages, the development of teaching manuals for educators, the preparation of the illustrated children's dictionary "*My First Explanatory Dictionary*," as well as the use of modern animated video and audio products to teach children the Uzbek language are analyzed. Qualitative research methods are applied in these areas to assess the effectiveness of existing pedagogical resources and methodologies, as well as the creative and practical outcomes of newly introduced educational tools.

Third direction — developing scientific and lexical richness. This includes analyzing the process of preparing the multi-volume "*National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan*" in electronic format by the Academy of Sciences, as well as preparing the book "*Mother Tongue. Encyclopedia*" for publication. These measures are aimed at advancing the Uzbek language in the scientific sphere, preserving its lexical richness and purity, and strengthening it as a national heritage.

Fourth direction — developing the language through information technologies and artificial intelligence. The research examines efforts to support the Uzbek language through digital platforms, expand the terminological base using artificial intelligence, and create electronic registries and explanatory dictionary platforms that record public opinion on new terms and reflect officially approved words and terminology. This approach ensures the effective integration of the language into the digital environment, its



accessibility to users through electronic resources, and its adaptation to modern scientific and practical needs.

Fifth direction — promoting the language through international and national events. Within the framework of the research, international scientific-practical conferences, Uzbek language Olympiads, competitions, nationwide dictation projects, and cultural-educational events dedicated to the Day of the Uzbek Language are examined. These activities contribute to enhancing the status of the language at both national and international levels and to developing the linguistic culture of the population.

Sixth direction — higher education and engagement with compatriots abroad. The research encompasses measures aimed at promoting the Uzbek language among compatriots living abroad and international students, establishing educational centers, providing instruction on the basis of state grants, and developing artificial intelligence modules to support language learning and research initiatives.

Thus, the research methodology is based on a systematic study of all priority areas outlined in the decree, analyzing their effectiveness and evaluating practical outcomes. During the research process, qualitative analysis, comparative-methodological approaches, empirical observation, and monitoring of practical implementation are applied as the main methods. This ensures the scientific reliability and practical significance of the article, while also enabling a deeper examination of the modern, strategic, and integrative directions in the development of the Uzbek language.

Analysis and Results. The analysis of the content, priority areas, and implemented measures of state policy aimed at developing the Uzbek language for 2025–2030 demonstrates that this process is playing an increasingly significant role in the country's socio-political life, education system, scientific environment, and cultural-information space. The findings indicate that the issue of the state language is not merely a linguistic matter, but a strategic one directly linked to national spirituality, the effectiveness of public administration, the quality of education, the development of information technologies, and the intellectual potential of society. During the research, the main directions outlined in the decree were examined individually, and their practical outcomes were summarized.

First, the introduction of the position of Adviser to the Head on State Language and Spiritual Affairs within state institutions has contributed to strengthening a systematic approach, ensuring the proper conduct of documentation and official correspondence, improving linguistic culture, and reinforcing employee responsibility. The analysis shows that the establishment of this position enhances the capacity to monitor the practical implementation of the state language within the administrative system, as well as to



identify and address related issues in a timely manner. This, in turn, has a positive impact on strengthening discipline in governance processes, improving communication culture, and increasing overall system efficiency.

Second, the measures aimed at developing the Uzbek language within the education system—such as the creation of a new generation of textbooks, the development of methodological manuals for teachers, the preparation of illustrated dictionaries for children, and the production of animated educational resources—have led to the formation of a modern, needs-based methodology tailored to students' age characteristics. The analysis results indicate that such teaching and methodological tools enhance children's interest in the Uzbek language, gradually develop their linguistic competence, and foster respect for their mother tongue. As a result of methodological innovations, improvements in the effectiveness of the educational process have been observed, along with the expansion of students' vocabulary and the development of independent thinking skills.

Third, the analysis of scientific and lexical processes demonstrated that the initiatives of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan to create the "*National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan*," "*Mother Tongue. Encyclopedia*," modern explanatory dictionaries, and electronic lexical platforms serve as important factors in the development of linguistic scholarship. Efforts in this direction strengthen the scientific foundations of the Uzbek language, systematize terminology, and enable the scientific management of lexical processes. Digital encyclopedias and electronic explanatory dictionaries ensure open and convenient access to linguistic information, thereby exerting a significant positive impact on research activities, the educational process, and practical applications.

Fourth, activities aimed at developing the language on the basis of artificial intelligence and digital technologies have been recognized as an approach aligned with contemporary trends. The establishment of electronic registries, terminological databases, public feedback platforms, as well as AI systems for translation, text analysis, and language learning, contributes to strengthening the position of the Uzbek language in the digital environment. The results indicate that the integration of the Uzbek language with artificial intelligence expands its practical applications, aligns it with international standards, and enhances its competitiveness within the sphere of digital technologies.

Fifth, the analysis confirmed that international and national scientific-practical conferences, Olympiads, competitions, dictation events, and cultural-educational programs serve important functions in fostering public attention to language, respect for linguistic culture, and the strengthening of national identity. Through these initiatives, public engagement with language-related activities increases, the linguistic competence of young



people is enhanced, and the international recognition of the Uzbek language continues to expand.

Sixth, initiatives aimed at teaching the Uzbek language abroad—such as educational centers for compatriots living overseas, grants for international students, and the development of AI-based learning modules—create an important foundation for promoting the national language on a global scale. These processes make a significant contribution to the recognition of the Uzbek language within the international academic community, foreign educational institutions, and the sphere of cultural exchange.

Overall, the results of the analysis demonstrate that the adopted decree is a strategic document aimed at the comprehensive development of the Uzbek language. The consistent implementation of its measures contributes to strengthening the prestige, scope of application, scientific foundation, and international standing of the state language. The research process confirms that a comprehensive approach to language policy positively influences the country's spiritual and educational development, the improvement of the education system, and the enhancement of linguistic culture and digital literacy.

Conclusion and Recommendations. The analysis results indicate that the introduction of a responsible position within state institutions further systematizes and regulates the use of the state language in official communication, while strengthening accountability for linguistic culture in governance processes. The development of a new generation of textbooks, methodological manuals, multimedia resources, and children's dictionaries for all levels of the education system expands opportunities for teaching the Uzbek language through modern approaches. This process creates a solid foundation for enhancing the linguistic competence of the younger generation, enriching vocabulary, and deepening the teaching of the Uzbek language on scientific and methodological grounds.

The scientific and lexical projects implemented by the Academy of Sciences are significant in strengthening the scientific base of the language, enriching terminology, and improving the quality of scholarly literature. The creation of language support systems based on artificial intelligence and digital platforms ensures that the Uzbek language secures a *достойное* place in the global digital space, thereby enhancing its potential as a means of international communication.

Furthermore, the organization of international scientific-practical events, Olympiads, competitions, nationwide dictations, educational centers abroad, and programs aimed at learning the Uzbek language contributes to strengthening its global reputation and prestige.



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