

**INNOVATIONS, NATIONAL PROGRAMS, AND LINGUISTIC  
ANALYSIS IN THE FIELD OF UZBEK LANGUAGE EDUCATION**

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**Annotation.** *The Uzbek language, as the official state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is a key element of national identity, cultural heritage, and intellectual continuity. In recent years, significant reforms and developments have transformed Uzbek language education. These include the implementation of innovative teaching methods, the creation of national educational programs, and the integration of linguistic analysis both traditional and computational into the curriculum. Together, these efforts are modernizing how Uzbek is taught, studied, and preserved, while strengthening its role in shaping the country's educational and cultural future.*

**Key words.** *Uzbek language education, educational innovation, language policy, Natural Language Processing (NLP), teacher training, Uzbek language teaching methods.*

A major driver of progress in Uzbek language education has been the adoption of educational innovations supported by digital transformation. Platforms such as “Uzacademy” have emerged to provide high-quality online resources for learners both inside Uzbekistan and abroad. This platform offers online lessons, e-books, audio-visual materials, and interactive learning tools aimed at promoting the Uzbek language, literature, and culture. The availability of such resources helps overcome geographic and economic barriers, allowing learners from remote areas or foreign countries to access structured instruction and materials in Uzbek. At the same time, the use of digital tools in classrooms, such as multimedia lessons, mobile applications, and interactive testing platforms has increased student engagement and

improved language acquisition outcomes. Technological innovations are also reshaping how linguists and educators analyze and teach the Uzbek language. Natural Language Processing (NLP) tools like UzMorphAnalyser are being developed to perform morphological and syntactic analysis of Uzbek texts. These tools can identify the grammatical structure of words, analyze inflectional endings, and assist with automatic part-of-speech tagging and lemmatization. Such applications not only support research in Uzbek linguistics but also serve as valuable resources for teachers and students, enabling deeper understanding of grammatical rules and word formation. Furthermore, the creation of digital corpora and machine-readable dictionaries is enhancing Uzbek lexicography and supporting the development of intelligent language learning systems. In tandem with these technological advancements, national policies and educational programs have been launched to systematically strengthen Uzbek language instruction. In 2020, a presidential decree approved the "Main Directions of Development of the Uzbek Language and Improvement of Language Policy for 2020–2030." This ambitious program outlines a ten-year plan to promote the widespread use of the Uzbek language in education, media, science, and government. It includes measures such as increasing weekly instructional hours for Uzbek in schools, standardizing terminology, producing academic and terminological dictionaries, and promoting the transition to a unified Latin-based alphabet. The decree also calls for the expansion of Uzbek language departments in universities, thus fostering a new generation of philologists and language educators. Curriculum reforms have also been introduced to make Uzbek language teaching more interactive, learner-centered, and competency-based. In pedagogical universities across the country, departments specializing in Uzbek language education are integrating modern teaching methods into their programs. Lessons now frequently incorporate discussions, debates, group projects, creative writing, and comparative linguistic analysis. These strategies are designed to enhance not only language proficiency but also critical thinking, creativity, and cross-cultural awareness among students. Additionally, teacher training programs are placing greater emphasis on digital

literacy and innovative pedagogy, equipping educators with the tools needed to adapt to the evolving educational landscape. Recognizing the critical role of teachers in this transformation, the government has introduced financial incentives to attract and retain qualified language educators. Starting in February 2025, Uzbek language teachers with national certification will receive a monthly salary supplement of 50% of their base wage. This policy aims to raise the status of the teaching profession, motivate continuous professional development, and ensure that students are taught by highly competent instructors. Alongside financial support, educators are being provided access to advanced training, methodological resources, and opportunities for international collaboration. Linguistic analysis continues to be a vital component of Uzbek language education, serving both theoretical and practical purposes. Traditional methods such as phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic analysis remain foundational in university programs. These are complemented by linguocultural studies that explore how language reflects Uzbek traditions, values, and worldviews. Comparative linguistic research especially between Uzbek and other languages such as English, Russian, or Turkish provides insights into syntactic structures, semantic fields, and translation techniques. Such studies are valuable not only for linguists but also for teachers, curriculum developers, and translators. The rise of computational linguistics in Uzbekistan is opening new possibilities for large-scale linguistic analysis and educational applications. Researchers are building Uzbek-language datasets, developing speech recognition tools, and designing software for automated text analysis. These resources can be integrated into classrooms to help students analyze texts, receive grammar feedback, and expand their vocabulary in real time. As Uzbekistan increases its presence in the global digital space, the development of intelligent tools for Uzbek language processing will become increasingly important for ensuring the language's competitiveness and accessibility. Despite these advances, Uzbek language education still faces several challenges. One major issue is the digital divide between urban and rural areas, where access to computers, high-speed internet, and teacher training remains uneven. Additionally, while educational technologies are

available, not all teachers are prepared to use them effectively due to a lack of technical skills or training opportunities. There is also an ongoing need to update textbooks, standardize terminology, and unify spelling conventions particularly in the context of the transition to the Latin alphabet, which has seen inconsistent implementation. Assessment systems present another area for improvement. Standardized tools for measuring language proficiency across different educational levels are still under development, and many current exams do not fully reflect the communicative and digital competencies emphasized in modern curricula. Furthermore, while national policies promote innovation and reform, their success depends on effective implementation, coordination among educational institutions, and sustained funding. Looking ahead, several strategies can help ensure the continued growth and modernization of Uzbek language education. These include increasing investment in digital infrastructure and online learning platforms, promoting interdisciplinary research in linguistics and education, and strengthening collaboration with international universities and linguistic institutions. It is also important to develop adaptive learning systems that personalize instruction based on student needs and performance. Finally, expanding the use of Uzbek in science, technology, and global communication will enhance its relevance and prestige among younger generations.

**Conclusion.** Uzbek language education is undergoing a dynamic transformation driven by innovation, policy reform, and linguistic scholarship. The integration of technology, the creation of supportive national programs, and the application of modern linguistic analysis are collectively reshaping how the Uzbek language is taught and learned. These efforts not only preserve and promote the language but also prepare students to thrive in a multilingual, digital, and rapidly changing world. With continued investment, collaboration, and vision, Uzbekistan is well-positioned to build an inclusive, forward-looking, and linguistically rich education system that reflects its national values and global aspirations.

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