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Article



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THE SITUATION OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE IN AFGHANISTON FROM 2001 TO 2021

Abstract: This research article is written about the Uzbek language in the last twenty years of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the use of the Uzbek language in schools, universities, mass media, art and music, and in government offices. Also, the rise and development of the Uzbek language in Afghanistan and the obstacles created for the development of this language have been carefully researched and explained.

Key words: Afghanistan, Uzbek language, schools, university, the press, art.

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Introduction

Instruction of annotation: Uzbeks make up a quarter of the population of Afghanistan. These people have been fighting for their language and culture throughout history. This article only explained the work and activities of Afghan Uzbeks in the last twenty years (2021-2001) based on documents. The first goal of collecting the topics and making them into an article is related to the PHD thesis, and the second main goal is to demonstrate the sacrifices and activities of the Afghan Uzbeks for the language and culture. Because how many articles and books have been written for the Uzbeks of Afghanistan. But those articles and books are not intended for specific history of the Uzbek language. Perhaps, in the written works, historical, geographical, political and social topics of the Uzbek language were written together. However, in this article, a specific history is taken into account, and work activities related to the Uzbek language as a whole are written. Of course, after reading this work,

readers can learn about the work of the Uzbek language in Afghanistan from 2001 to 2021.

Twenty years ago, on September 20, 2001, the old government of the Taliban was defeated. [<https://fa.waikishia.net>] then, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan began with the appointment of Hamid Karzai as the interim president of the republic. We would like to take a closer look at the state and situation of the Uzbek language during the twenty-year anniversary of this new republic.

Held a large assembly of the constitution. There were many discussions on the new constitution in the committees established for the constitution. One of the controversial issues was the adoption of Turkish (Uzbek-Turkman) languages as the official language of the country in the law. In fact, it is important for this language to have such a status because the representatives of the northern and northeastern regions participated in the basic law launched in 2003, especially Uzbek and Turkmen representatives fought bravely based on the leadership and bravery of

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Marshal Abdurrashid Dostum [Aral, 2020, p.14] The following text was adopted in the constitution of Afghanistan: "in regions where the majority of the population speaks one of the Uzbek, Turkmen, Pashto, Nuristani, Baluchi, or Pamiri languages, this language is the official third language besides Pashto and Dari, and the strengthening of this language is and powering is at the expense of the state. In this case, the procedure for using these languages is regulated by law. [Daqiq Qanunmal, 2013, p.445]

The use of the Uzbek language in the Afghan mass media has a history of almost 50 years. After the old government of the Taliban in Afghanistan, after the formation of the new republican government, the Uzbek language publications took the third place in terms of priority in the Afghan press. In recent years, the Uzbek language has been more visible in the state media. Every day, half-hour programs in Uzbek language were continued on Afghan national radio and television. However, Uzbeks from Afghanistan called for the establishment of an independent Uzbek language radio and television within the framework of the Afghan national radio and television. [Kuhkan, 2020]

During this period of the government, which came with the election tool, remarkable work is being done for the Uzbek language press. During the previous governments, there were no private video broadcasts at all, and on the state national TV channel, only half an hour was reserved for the Uzbek language, and that was it. Due to the efforts of the Afghan Uzbeks and the zealous initiative of their elders, dozens of television stations were built during this democratic system, and the Uzbek language took its proper place in the Afghan literature. Now, with the arrival of a new system in Afghanistan, it has been felt that the winds of democracy are blowing in this period. This new system law opened the doors for the Uzbek-Turkmen languages to have an official status and to work in the Uzbek language. Under these conditions, the launch of Mirror TV as the first private TV channel on the initiative of Marshal Abdurrashid Dostim was an invaluable achievement for the wide distribution of Uzbek programs and the flourishing of the Uzbek language. Finally, due to this internal security, the programs for the Uzbek language of Afghanistan started helping international information. [Tuygun, 2020, p. 279]

On this basis, since 2001, for the first time in the history of Afghanistan, private deliveries began to operate. Ayna television, which was founded in the country, prepared and broadcast news and television programs in Uzbek. Apart from Ayna TV, Uzbek sections have been opened on international TV channels such as Ariyana, Arizu, Nurin, Noor and Rahi Farda, and Uzbek shows are shown in Persian and Pashto at specific hours. broadcasts, especially Uzbek news, began to be broadcast. There were times when these programs attracted the attention of other

nations as well as the Uzbeks. [Tolqin, 2020, p.239-140]

Especially "Ayna" and "Batur" TV channels played a big role for the Afghan Uzbek language. This Ayna private television was built for the first time in Afghanistan with the financial resources of Marshal Abdurrashid Dostum in order to represent the freedom of speech. At the same time, this political and national person did not consider the integrated "Ayna" television to be sufficient for the development of the Uzbek language, but also built the Uzbek-language "Batur" television and broadcast ninety percent of Uzbek programs on this television. [Tolqin, 2020, p. 87-88]

In 2001, under the leadership of Hamid Karzai, when the new Islamic republic of Afghanistan gained power throughout the country, a 30-minute program in Uzbek was started again on the national radio of Afghanistan. Basically, the Uzbek language has a history of almost 50 years since it was used in the mass media of Afghanistan, and after the formation of the new post-Taliban government in Afghanistan, Uzbek language broadcasts, after Pashto and Persian languages, were the first in the Afghan press. took the place. In recent years, the state's audio broadcasts in the Uzbek language have been appearing more and more in the mass media. Radio of Afghanistan used to broadcast half-hour programs in Uzbek every day. however, Uzbeks from Afghanistan demanded the establishment of an independent Uzbek language radio and television station within the framework of Afghanistan's national radio and television. [Kuhkan, www.bbc.com/kabul/afganiston] but Afghanistan The government of Estonia did not do anything more than establishing a new radio and television station, but placing Uzbek programs in the organization of television channels of this country.

Since then, from 2001 to 2021, dozens of global, national and local radio stations, in addition to the national radio station, have been created and operated in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, and in various regions of the country. These radios, with the fall of the former Taliban government and the establishment of the Afghan republican government, which was established through elections, the private press of Afghanistan also developed alongside the state press. Before the newly elected government, there were no private radio stations, only one national radio station.

Now, most of the established radio stations broadcast in Pashto and Dari. However, a number of international and national radio stations across the country, especially local radio stations broadcasting in the North and North-Eastern regions, broadcast in Uzbek language due to the large number of Uzbeks in these regions. During these twenty years of elected governments, very independent radio stations were established and operated. however, according to "Radio Zamana", "before the Taliban took power in Afghanistan, a total of 483 mass media, including 190

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radio stations, 96 TV channels and 183 print publications, were operating. [Radio Zamana, <https://www.radiozamaneh.com>]

Mainly, Uzbeks are concentrated in 9 provinces in the north and northeast of the country. Therefore, we will include the capital of the country, Kabul, and radio stations in these regions in order, by the name of the region. 1-Faryab (National radio stations of Faryab, Tamanna, Sihah, Turkistan, Maymana, Shirintagab, Gurbat, Mumtaz and Quayash), 2-Saripul (National radio stations of Saripul, Banu and Ambir radio stations), 3-Javzijan (National radio station of Javzijan, Surayish, Darman, Armaghan, Bustan and Ayna radio stations), 4-Balkh (Islamic Sabz, Arizu, Mehr, Navbahar, Nasli Navin, Lahza, Band FM, Dilaram, Nava, Mehrban, Ma, Pulis, Umidiyavan, Shahr, National Balkh radio stations, Rabiyai Balkhi, Sitarai Sahar, Nihad, Kalit and Bayanishimal radios), 5- Samangan (National Radio of Samangan, Haqiqat, Rostam and Shaharvand radios), 6-Baghlan (National Radio of Baglan, Arizuha, Adib, Payman, Tarajmir, Farhat, Sana and Khoshi radios), 7- Kunduz (Khavar, Zuhra, Ravshani, Chiragh, Kayhan and Jayhun radios), 8- Takkhar (Takkhar national radio, Simayi Mehr, Rayhan, Takkharistan, Aykhanim, Hamsada radios), 9- Badakhshan (Badakhshan national radio, Amu, Kokcha, Baharistan, Sadai kishm, Bazgul radio stations). 80 percent of the 67 international and local radio stations that have been operating in this mass media broadcast programs in the Uzbek language" [Organization of Farhang va irtibototi islamiy, <https://icro.ir>] and now the activities of these radio stations have stopped due to financial problems. stopped.

Under the auspices of the law, dozens and hundreds of mass media in the country, including radio and television, magazines, newspapers, monthlies, and magazines, began to operate. During the years 2001-2021, more than thirty magazines and newspapers were published only in the Uzbek language. worked. Of course, 40 magazines and newspapers have been carefully checked and studied in this article. He published a number of magazines and newspapers in Persian-Uzbek language. They consisted of the following: "Yulduz, Quayash, Toghriyul, Yaghdu, Chavush, Ulus, Bilgi, Takkharistan kozgusi, Kozgu, Kurash, Ishanch, Maymana, Ildiz, Navoi, Vatandaran, Ezgu-Toyghu, Aydin, Aydin Saripul, Aydin Andhoy, Aydin Faryab, Aydin Taliqan, Aqyol, Bulaq, Ipak yoli, Bulut, Ezgu, Cholpan, Yangi nasl, qarash, Amir Temur, Yangi zaman, Guzal Faryab, Yazuv, Saghlam, Aybek, Yashilyapraq, Millatsesi, Simai zan, Aynai zan and Ambira" Nowadays, most of them are not working due to various problems.

Now, the Uzbeks of Afghanistan fought to the best of their abilities and worked in various fields, especially in the field of media." Due to these internal movements, the international mass media also began

to create programs for the Uzbek language of Afghanistan. For example, the international mass media BBC, in addition to the Uzbek section of Uzbekistan, began to broadcast a half-hour program for the Uzbeks of Afghanistan. In addition, about a dozen international mass media such as Ozodlik, TRT, Amreka voz started to create programs in Uzbek. This shows that there is a large number of Uzbeks in Afghanistan. [Tuygun, 2020,p.279]

Therefore, social networks are also very valuable for the development of languages, and the Uzbek language has also been used from this modern development. For example: "for several years now, social media has been expanding around the world at lightning speed, turning people around the world into its web. Currently, the largest part of the world's population actively participates in social networks and uses them on a large scale. The Uzbeks of Afghanistan are not far behind this caravan, Facebook is among them. The use of Instagram, Telegram, etc. is gaining momentum.

Most Uzbek youth in our country have their own Facebook pages, where they write their opinions on various topics. Among our Uzbeks, the principle of writing texts in their native language on social networks is getting stronger every day. [Kuhkan, 2020,p.103] these writings should be considered a good move for the emergence of the Afghan Uzbek language, despite the grammatical errors.

According to the proof of the above statements, high-ranking state agencies also respected writing in Uzbek on their social networks, the reason for this, for the first time" on May 28, 2019, in the press office of the president, next to Pashto and Dari languages. The Uzbek language department was also opened and started working. updates on the president's activities were published on the website of the presidential palace, Facebook and twitter pages. Within the framework of the organization of the National Security Council of the Islamic Republic, the United Afghanistan Company, the National Security Council, and the Supreme Court of Afghanistan, Uzbek departments began to operate. During the activities of these social networks, messages in Uzbek were constantly published by the Independent Election Commission of Afghanistan, the Commission for Hearing Complaints on Elections, and the press departments of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. Some people were employed in the department of Uzbek language and often ministries and other organizations also promised to open Uzbek language departments. However, not long after writing in Uzbek in Afghanistan and people were banned and forced to pay fines for speaking in Uzbek in government organizations, until today, Pashto and Persian-Dari languages. The Uzbek language has found a place in the press of the presidential palace and important organizations of the state, and the distribution of information in this language is the

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merit of the democratic system. This in itself is considered a great achievement. [Tolqin, 2020,p.242-241]

After the government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan was overthrown and the Taliban came to power. Several of these high-ranking organizations have since disappeared. It is not noticed that even the existing state organizations are publishing in Uzbek language on their social networks. The current situation is very sad for the Uzbek language.

"After the collapse of the previous Taliban group and the formation of a new government in Afghanistan, the Ministry of education of Afghanistan will restore the education system in Uzbek in schools in the area where Uzbeks live. The Ministry of Education prepared Uzbek language textbooks up to the sixth grade." [Tashqinbahai, 2020, p.77-78]

However, the teaching of the Uzbek language and literature continues in schools in the regions where Uzbeks live." Teaching the Uzbek language in these schools has many shortcomings and difficulties. the lack of Uzbek language textbooks in these schools, especially the non-distribution of Uzbek language textbooks from the fifth to tenth grades, the lack of inclusion of Uzbek language textbooks in school curricula, and the negative impact on the Uzbek language teaching system in schools These are the problems that show." [Samim, 2020,p. 249-250]

Also, the Department of Uzbek language was opened for the first time in 1983 at the Faculty of Language and Literature of Kabul University. In May 1992, with the beginning of the civil war, the Uzbek branch in Kabul remained inactive for almost thirty years. After years of closure, the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature at Kabul University reopened in 2009, and today students from various ethnic groups in Afghanistan study in the department.

Currently, there are eight departments of Uzbek language and literature in each of the universities of Kabul and northern regions, each in Faryab, Juvzijan, Saripul, Balkh, Baghlan, Takkhar and Badakhshan regions. Also, departments of Uzbek language and literature have been established in teacher training institutes in these northern regions." [Kuhkan, 2020,p.1]

In the first volume of researcher Muhammad Halim Yorqin's work entitled Kitabnoma, 202 books and 150 books were published and introduced in the second volume of the book. These books are works of creative poetry, works of poetic translation, works of artistic prose, works of translation, works of language and linguistics, scientific and literary studies, creative works of folk language, history and consisted of common books.

More than 80 books of his work entitled Kitabnoma are published between 1967-2000, and the rest are published between 2001-2021. [Yarqin, 2010, p.7-179] Based on the books of this researcher,

Afghanistan The number of books related to Uzbeks, published in Afghanistan and outside of Afghanistan, was 352. But, many new books have been printed, but we did not include them in this work due to the fact that we did not have the documents at hand.

According to this, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan approved October as the Uzbek National Day of Afghanistan in 2020. This day was recognized by the state as the Uzbek national day and included in the Afghan calendar." [Zahir, 2020, p. 6]

At the end of the article, in addition to the above topics, the works and activities that have been done very effectively for the rise and development of the Uzbek language have been shortened and included in this small work. Because it is difficult to include in this article with many topics. Therefore, we have shortened the topic. Of course, depending on the topic of the article, we consider it important and necessary to remember the following works:

Dear readers

In addition to literature, mass media, universities and poetry, music is very important for language development. This is why so many things have been done for Uzbek music over the years. It is necessary to explain all these works, although it is beyond the scope of the article. However, even if it is short, it is worth remembering. Especially twenty years ago, the work of the respective Uzbeks "Zafar Music Group" was useful for the Uzbek language. During that period, a number of Uzbek and Turkmen men and women developed in this field. Dozens of songs were sung and recorded on radio and television. Later, all the radio and television stations of these twenty years searched for and used enough of those songs and tunes. Exactly, in the past, in the competition of music groups in Afghanistan, "Zafar group" won the second place with its beautiful tunes and songs and performance. At the same time, a music textbook for "Zafar group" elementary school students was prepared and written. And it is considered the main work for the Uzbek language. [Yarqin, 2002,p.24-26] In 2007, a large festival of Afghan drummers was held in the city of Shibirghan, Juvzijan region, following the footsteps of the past. 60 artists from 10 regions took part in it. The special commission of judges determined the winners of the competition, awarded special prizes to each artist and promoted them. [Yarqin, 2010] and during the years of this competition, dozens of scientific and literary seminars were held in Kabul and various regions. Some of them at the international level: "Alisher Navoi, Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur, Aburayhan Alberuni and others", and at the regional level "Mashrab Namangani, Nadirabegum, Nafir Faryabi, Ibarhim Adham, Fuzuli, Abdulla Kadiri, Erkin Vahidov, Tengiriberdi, Matin Andkho'yi, Kubra Kaywan, Nazar Muhammad ASbir, Nadim Kaysari and others", was celebrated with an Uzbek appearance. We are witnesses when Uzbek

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poets and writers living in Afghanistan were honored and promoted. They were organized by various organizations such as "Tashqin Bahai, Dr. Shafiq Yorqin, Muhammad Kozim Amini, etc.", many events and conferences were held, historical and literary Uzbek figures of the past, contemporaries were celebrated, and scientific and research articles were published. It was done and a collection of articles read by him was published. Currently, these collections are available to students. Although Afghan Uzbek fiction began in 1982, dozens of stories were written by Uzbek writers in these short 20 years. In these works, the types of fiction, comedy, demonstration were created, and even two "aqishning Izi, Kukcha va Jayhun" and "Erganaqun" novels were also written. [Yarqin, Rahim Ibrahim, 1361]

During these twenty years, dozens of scientific and research monographs on the Uzbek language and literature, history and culture have been written by teachers and students of universities and teacher training institutions. About 100 Uzbek language teachers are working in these educational institutions in these universities and institutes. And about 2000 students are studying Uzbek language and literature.

Between 2001 and 2021, more than 5,000 people graduated with a bachelor's degree in the Uzbek language. Basically, in these twenty years, our people are very interested in their language and choose names for themselves, children, companies, and shops from Turkish-Uzbek words. It is a clear proof that they have woken up and become stronger.

Conclusion:

In recent years, in the history of Afghanistan, 2001-2021 is considered the year of change and development for the Uzbek language. Therefore, the title of the article was chosen as "The situation of the Uzbek language in Afghanistan from 2001 to 2021", and the selected topic was examined as a whole. This study explains the advantages and disadvantages of the Uzbek language in Afghanistan, shows the place of the Uzbek language in the organizations of the Afghan state, and shows how officials view this language. It shows. Finally, this article focuses on research methods and is written using reliable Persian and Uzbek books, articles and websites. Also, the author of the article added his thoughts on the topics according to research methods and rules.

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