

**NATIONAL SYMBOLS ARE THE MAIN SOURCE OF POWER THAT PRESERVES  
NATIONAL AND AGE-OLD VALUES**

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**Annotation:** This article will talk about the importance of our national symbols in preserving our national culture and spirituality in the national spirit and bringing it to the future generation.

**Keywords:** symbol, image, philosophy, culture, art, sign, idea, sign, stamp, badge, sign...

Symbols are extremely ancient and have many meanings. Symbols are a philosophical-artistic way of perceiving the world. Symbols speak without language about the essence of something and not about the phenomenon itself.

In order to correctly understand the logical basis of symbols, each people's own historical past and ecclesiastical imagination are important. In order to preserve national culture and spirituality in the national spirit and bring it to the future generation, national symbols are primarily relied on. This means that national symbols are the main source of power that preserves national and age-old values.

It is known that the values associated with a particular elat, nation, people's life, lifestyle, language, culture, spirituality, Customs and traditions, past and future are national values. And in the preservation of national values, national symbols come to the rescue in the first place. For example, Uzbekistan is a national headdress cape that represents Uzbekistan in any corner of the world.

Doppi is a symbol of a true Uzbek nation, where the breath of nationalism is blowing. This can be realized even more terribly when a doppelganger is worn by a person of a different country, a different religion and a different nation. The doppelgängers, a symbol of national pride, have a long past.

A cape is a light headdress. It has long been common among the Iranian and Turkic peoples. Among the peoples of Turkestan (especially in the territory of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan) has become a national type of clothing. From the doppelgänger of other peoples, Uzbek doppelgängers are distinguished by their unique shape, decoration.

In addition, tillaqosh, khanatlas, beqasam and sochanas are symbols of our national costumes. At Uzbek weddings, it is both national and ancient with the capture of the chimildiq after marriage and the delivery to the finish of the chimildiq tradition. In this, the chimildiq, which is the embodiment of the bride's or-name, ibo-hayosi and nikox chilla, is a symbolic wrapping of the process of the bride-and-groom's first relationship into a veil of caution.

National symbols can be seen not only in the image of national udums and dresses, but also in national values, dreams and various things-phenomena.

National symbols are also observed in things and phenomena of a national nature. For example, a moon of special importance for its plurality, the crescent moon (crescent), is a female, i.e., the image of a bride.

And the conjunction of the moon with the star is a symbol of Muslims. The moon is a symbol of the organization "Red Crescent", which is exactly similar to the "Red Cross" in international emblematics.

State symbols are separate, most important symbols that represent the national sovereignty of a particular state, historically composed. They are directly closely related to the life, traditions, psyche, folklore, history of the people, the nation. State symbols embody important external signs of an independent state. The symbols of the state reflect the long-standing dreams of the people, noble intentions, the meaning of life. State symbols are designated by Constitution or special law. The state flag, state coat of arms, State Anthem, State colors, barbell (flag) of the head of state, state seal, state motto are the main state symbols. The name "Uzbekistan", the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Uzbek language, the flag of Uzbekistan itself, the coat of arms, the anthem, the capital (Tashkent City), the state awards and titles of Uzbekistan, the national currency (som), the national holidays are vivid symbols of the independent Uzbekistan .

At this point, special military symbols that are part of the list of state symbols cannot be bypassed. The symbols of this area are characterized by their serious and homogenous nature. Military emblems can be seen in military uniforms, military organizations and objects, behavior in the process of combat training.

For example, a soldier's posture in an upright position is a symbol of his vow in the sense that he stands up for service – his readiness for service duties and his sacrifice of his life for the Fatherland. Another of the national symbols that feature signs of militarism is the eight-pointed star and is manifested in the forms of the intersection of two swords. The sword is a symbolic weapon that determines the combativity character of all peoples. The sword is also the basis of heroism, a symbol of power, Justice. As a weapon, it reflects symbols of power. It also connects with intelligence, insight, light, truth, wisdom. The sword appears as a sign of the characters depicted in the asothers. In the Western tradition, the sword becomes the weapon of a hero who protects light from the forces of darkness.

"Tughro by birth", "burj" with "burch" are not words that are related only in terms of tone. Most of them are those who, precisely because of independence, boldly raise their heads from the depths of our long history, go into re-consumption. The meaning brain of "Duty" has also undergone changes. But, apparently, not everyone is properly understanding and using these terms appropriately. Both "Tug' "and" tugro "and the adjacent word" stamp " are purely Turkic terms. These are concepts that speak from the ancient statesmanship traditions of the Turkic-speaking peoples. They passed from us to Persia.

"Feather" means flag. He is preserved on the sides of Bukhara-the people also say "tug" the restored white flag over the graves of Dear Saints. "Tughro" is said to be the title that ends at the beginning of the royal decree by giving a separate decoration in large letters. So, the title of the historical decision on our independence on August 31, 1991 is our prime tug, let's say.



In asothers and legends, there is a theme of a legendary sword or Broken Sword, a symbol of heritage or treasure that the hero must possess during heavy trials. The eight-pointed star is also a symbol of our nation. An eight-pointed star is considered a sign of stability and stability.

National symbols are characterized in essence by our national identity, our Uzbekistan and its inherent only to our nation.

As the Times passed, man took shape and reached the level of personality, realizing that today the world cannot be imagined without symbols. At the end of the XIX - beginning of the XX centuries, even a stream of symbolism arose. According to him, Symbolists considered a conditional sign that represents or reminds of a concept or phenomenon to be the basis of artistic creation, seeing that knowledge of the existing world, in understanding, it serves as a tool.

In order to correctly understand the logical basis of symbols, each people's own historical past and ecclesiastical imagination are important. In order to preserve national culture and spirituality in the national spirit and bring it to the future generation, national symbols are primarily relied on. This means that national symbols are the main source of power that preserves national and age-old values.

Among the national symbols, the symbols of the state also have their significant place, and the idea, potential and commitment to universal values of the Great State of our ring are expressed, above all, in state symbols and emblems. Therefore, in the life of our ancestors, symbols and emblems were very revered.

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