

Uzbek Language: History, Today, Future

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Abstract: The history of the emergence and development of the Uzbek language is closely connected with the history of its native speakers. The emergence of such a nation as the Uzbek people was associated with the unification of a number of ethnic groups that united the Turkic and Iranian languages. It is possible to know from the abundance of dialects in the Uzbek dialect, which is a big difference between this.

Keywords: language, literature, new types of uzbek writing, knowledge.

Introduction:

The history of the Uzbek literary language includes the following periods: The period from BC to X centuries. The language of this period is referred to as the ancient Turkic language in science. Samples of oral creativity of the ancient people, monuments of Orkhun-Enasoy (VI—VII centuries) were created in the same language. The language in practice in the XI-XIV centuries is called the old Turkic language. Mahmud Qashgari's "Devonu-luġatit-Turk" ("Turkish language Office"), Joseph Khosib's "Kutadggi bilig" ("knowledge that sends to happiness"), Ahmad Yugnaki's "Hibatul haqayiq" ("army of truth"), Khorezmi's "love Book", Rabb's "The works of "the story of the Lord" were created in this language. The language used from the 15th to the second half of the XIX century was called the old Uzbek literary language. Works of atoyi, Sakkoki, Sayfi Palace, Lutfiy, Alisher Navoi, Babur, Mashrab, Turdi, Makhmur, Gulkhani, Muqimiy, Furqat, Zovqiy and many other creators were created in this language. The language used from the second half of the XIX century to the present time is now called the Uzbek language of literature. Since the beginning of the publication of the "gazeti of the Turkistan region" (from 1870-ies), all the works created to the present day are examples of the current Uzbek literary language. The Uzbek language began to form as an independent language from the XI century, and in the 12th century the old Uzbek literary language began to form.

The old Uzbek language is associated with the name of the great Alisher Navai. Taking advantage of the wide opportunities of the old Uzbek language, he not only created great works, he also wrote a major scientific work entitled "discussion-ul-lugatayn", which is a deeply scientific researcher, and proved by convincing examples that the Uzbek language is not inferior to other languages. The dictionary composition of the current Uzbek literary language is based on 5 sources: 1. General Turkish words. 2. English words. 3. Persian- Tajik Words. 4. Arabic words. 5. Russian words. The history of the Uzbek language can be divided into three stages: ancient Turkic, ancient Uzbek and modern Uzbek periods.

Ancient Turkic Language:

This stage belongs to the V-XI centuries. The Turks gradually expelled the inhabitants of the Indo-Iranian tribes along the coast of Sirdarya, Amudarya and Zarafshan. The medium of

communication is the ancient Turkic language, on the basis of which many Asian languages appeared later. To date, there are only parts of the ancient Turkic writing that are depicted in cultural monuments belonging to that time.

Current Uzbek Language:

In the XX century, the formation of the modern Uzbek language began. The Fergana dialect, recognized by the entire population of Uzbekistan, formed its basis. Most of the population spoke this dialect, which they know as the Sartian language, and its speakers were called sartiens. Ethnic sartiens did not belong to the Uzbek people, but in the 20-ies of the last century the word "sart" was abandoned, and the inhabitants of the country began to be called Uzbeks. The norms of the literary language became more democratic, which made it much simpler.

Uzbek Writing:

Throughout the entire history of development there were three different inscriptions in the Uzbek language. By the end of the 20-ies of the last century, the ethnic group of Uzbeks was based on the Arabic alphabet. With the emergence of Soviet power, the writing faced a number of reforms. Then, until 1938 year, the Latin alphabet was used, and then switched to the Cyrillic alphabet. After the Republic of Uzbekistan became an independent state in 1993, the Latin alphabet was returned again.

In history, many alphabets were used to write the Uzbek language. Until 1928, literate people wrote Uzbek in Arabic. From 1928 to 1940 the Uzbek language was written in Latin. 1940-th year by the order of Joseph Stalin was forcibly transferred to the Cyrillic script. Until 1992, the Uzbek language was written in this script. In 1993, Uzbekistan officially re-entered the Latin script. It is currently used in educational institutions in Uzbekistan from Latin script. Still older adults and Uzbeks living outside Uzbekistan still apply from Cyrillic writing

Arabic Writing:

In Uzbekistan, Arabic script was used until 1929. Since the mid-1920s, an extensive attack on Arabic writing began in Uzbekistan. Arabic writing was declared the cause of our backwardness, illiteracy, and religiosity. From the 1929-1930 academic years, Uzbekistan passed into the Latin script, and we were disconnected from the scientific, artistic and philosophical literature created and published by the Uzbek people for centuries. Directions: Since 1929-th year passed from Arabic writing to new Latin writing. It was used until 1940-th year.

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Cyrillic Writing:

In 1940-th year in Uzbekistan was transferred to the Cyrillic script. As a result of this, we were disconnected from scientific, artistic, pedagogical, educational literature, published between 1929 and 1940.

А а Б б В в Г г Д д Е е Ё ё Ж ж З з И и Й й К к Л л М м Н н О о П п Р р С с Т т У у Ф ф Х х Ц ц Ч ч Ш ш Ъ ъ Ы ы Э э Ю ю Я я Ў ў Қ қ Ғ ғ Х х

Taking into account the fact that from 1940 to 1991 books with 50 thousand titles were published in the Uzbek language with a medium score of 50 million copies (this does not include journals, gazettes published in those years), it becomes clear how much literature we can avoid when we switch to Latin again.

Moving to Latin:

But the most developed countries of the world (they do not need to be counted) use Latin writing. Therefore, literature on the most modern techniques, natural sciences or social studies of the present will be covered on the basis of this writing. The UN, UNESCO and other international organizations report that 80 percent of new technology, technology and science related literature are published in Latin script.

А а Б б Д д Е э Ф ф Г г Ҳ ҳ И и Ж ж К к Л л М м Н н О о П п Қ қ Р р С с Т т У у В в Х х Ў ў З з Ў ў Ғ ғ Ш ш Ч ч Ң ң Ъ ъ

Therefore, in order to list Uzbekistan as a developed country of the world, it is desirable to switch to Latin. In Uzbekistan, this process is carried out step by step and is planned to be completed in 2005.

Today in Uzbek writing, Arabic letters, Latin and Cyrillic letters are used in parallel. The older generation prefers Cyrillic graphics, while Uzbeks living abroad have learned Arabic letters. In schools, schoolchildren read Latin, so it is very difficult for students and schoolchildren to read books published in Soviet times. Currently, according to information from open sources, there are about 24 million people in Uzbekistan; about 3 million in Afghanistan, about 1 million in Tajik, about 500,000 in Lamb, about 350,000 in Turkmenistan, about 300,000 in Russia speak Uzbek.

The Uzbek language (Uzbek) is a Turkic language family of Altaic languages. This language is the state language in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

There are many words that are common to all Turkic languages, which are now also used in many Turkic languages, they existed in the language of Turkic tribes from time immemorial, they are also used now. For example: a man, a horse, a hand, a leg...

Uzbek words many words are created in the conditions of the Uzbek language, with the help of the Uzbek language or other language elements. For example: work, interrogation, worship, gardening... Words borrowed from the Persian language are words that are similar to those in the present Uzbek language. They are tableware, lamp, curtain, jewel, necklace...

Borrowed words from the Arabic language. Arabic words come into the Uzbek language from the VII—VIII centuries. This situation is due to the fact that the Arabs attacked Central Asia during this period. In the current Uzbek language there are such words as: profession, labor, animal, Union, nation... The Arabic words first entered through the book, Madrasah, religion, state structure. The second came into Iran through languages. It was made by adding Tajik morphemes to Arabic words, for example, to it. For example: dark, official, proprietor, energetic... from such words as you can know.

Mastered words from the Russian language. The language of the Russian nation plays an important role in the formation and development of the Uzbek national language. Close communication between the Russian people and the Uzbek people, especially the economic and cultural influence of the Russians, caused the entry of the Russian and European vocabulary into the Uzbek language. Mastered words from the Russian language: factory, gymnasium, doctor, hat...

According to UNESCO, today there are 6 thousand 909 languages in the world, only about 200 of them have the status of state language or official language. Among them, the presence of our native language – the Uzbek language fills our hearts with pride. As noted by the first president of our country Islam Karimov, self-awareness, expression of national consciousness and thinking, spiritual and spiritual connection between generations is manifested through language. All noble

qualities are absorbed into the human soul, first of all, by the mother all, by the unique charm of the native language. Mother tongue is the spirit of the nation.

There is no doubt that the status of the Uzbek language as the state language and its strengthening in the Basic Law of our state has been a great event in the history of our people. The Uzbek language has become one of the sacred symbols of our state, and all people, regardless of their nationality, regard this symbol as their civil duty. At present, the country has created appropriate conditions for the development of languages and national values of more than 130 nationalities and representatives of sign.

After obtaining the status of the Uzbek language as the state language, the attention paid to the Uzbek language has increased endlessly, naturally, the possibilities of our language, the scope of its application, the wealth of dictionaries have expanded rapidly, its legal rights have been restored, all the doors to free development have been opened. In the years of independence, the need for this language has increased to a large extent. The Uzbek language is an ancient and endlessly rich language, its history dates back to several centuries. Independence has given such a determination to manifest itself along the lines that it has nonaligned opportunities. Today the Uzbek language is used in all spheres of our life, without exception, and is becoming more and more developed.

After granting the status of the state language to the Uzbek language, the attention paid to the Uzbek language has increased endlessly, naturally, the possibilities of our language, the scope of its application, the richness of dictionaries have expanded rapidly, legal rights have been restored, all the doors for free development have been opened. In the years of independence, the need for this language has greatly increased. The Uzbek language is an ancient and endlessly rich language, its history dates back to several centuries. Independence was so determined that it manifested itself along the lines that it had opportunities that were not suitable for it. Today, the Uzbek language is used in all spheres of our life, without exception, and is increasingly developing.

They say the lexical level of the language, that is, the wealth of the dictionary, is "the barrier of the life of society." In the life of society, the adult is small; any change is first reflected in the dictionary reserve of the language. It should be noted that the changes, developments and updates that occurred due to the independence had a significant impact on the development of the Uzbek language lexicon, which was not only in terms of quantity, but also in terms of quality. Before independence, the spiritual question, which did not fit into our dictionaries, returned to our Explanatory Dictionary. In times when market economy relations were still alien to our society, many words such as business, businessman, millionaire, trader, and farmer were perceived with negative or at least negative sub evaluation. Today it is known how many of them words of scale are. Many such examples can be cited from the five-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language".

It is the duty of every person who is proud of the purity of our language, of belonging to this nation, of belonging to this holy image. Regardless of not only the specialist, but also the professional coriander, every selfless child of the land should not forget about the language. Thanks to today's globalization processes, word acquisition from another language is observed in all the world languages. At present, the Uzbek language is measured by hundreds and not thousands of measurements of such transactions as: bachelor, ATM, barter, briefing, broker, dealer, investment, investor, Internet, computer, consulting, College, Credit, marketing, Manager, monitoring, multimedia, Parliament, rating, referendum, certificate, forum, they are almost out of place in the general public speech. It is illogical not to worry for the purity of our language, instead of eye protrusions to put on the eyebrow, as such internalization will internalize. For example, the last name was quite similar to the Uzbek language. But on the recommendation of which "specialist" found an alternative to him, called sheriff. He is a poor "specialist" in our old language

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who understood the word form of the adjective as "surname", which is in the composition of the compound in the style of the noun Sharif ("honorable, blessed name"), Chaghi. This is an absolutely wrong alternative. Or the wrong alternatives, such as the University (Institute), the stadium (Stadium), the name (newspaper), are still supported by some "supporters of language purity".

There are a number of problems such as further improvement of Uzbek language education, full use of the opportunities of modern information technologies in these processes, and relevant specialists are searching for them. For schools, for example, it is also important to increase the number of teaching aids in different volumes and content. Let's say that the experience of making explanatory dictionaries for elementary schoolchildren, which do not strain the imagination of the child, is quite common in the World Dictionary. The prestige of the Uzbek language is growing in the international arena today. Those who come from a number of foreign countries and study the Uzbek language in our country are also increasing. Uzbek language is being studied in educational institutions in different countries.

We still need to do a lot of work on the development, deep research and promotion of the Uzbek language. Let the feeling of responsibility for our invaluable wealth, which is a symbol of our existence and state, never leave any of us.

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