

MODERN UZBEK LANGUAGE ILLUSTRATED THROUGH THE HISTORY OF UZBEK LANGUAGE IN TWENTIETH CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

analyzing and learning the changes in a language deeply and appropriately; comparing the differences between modern state and verbal language peculiarities and verbal and literal language can be the main principal for learning the old language of the nation. While studying the peculiarities of old state and verbal language on the basis of manuscripts, it is practical to choose the right historical monument, writing as well as communication style from that historic period. This paper illustrates the changes and renewals in modern uzbek language through the history of uzbek language in 20th century.

KEYWORDS: language changes, verbal and written forms, material, state language, context, oral activities.

INTRODUCTION

Being one of the branch of uzbek linguistics, the history of uzbek literal language is considered to be specified subject. Admittedly, the history of uzbek language has three distinct subject. These are:

“Ancient turkish language”, “The history of uzbek literal language” and “The history of uzbek language grammar”. Although these three subjects are similar according to their internal structure, due to learning the types of objects, they are differ from each other. In the subject of Ancient turkish language, one can learn turkish secret manuscripts and their phonetic, lexic, morphologic as well as syntactic peculiarities that is considered to be unique for all turkish clans.

“ The history of uzbek language grammar” is specified to learn the development of phonetic and grammatic structure of the language. However, the correlation between language changes and the phenomenons in the society, appearance and development of styles and the measurement of language are estranged. In that case, “ The history of literal uzbek language” is specified to learn these kind of issues. This subject intrerpets the development of language through the history of old state. All the changes that occur in literal language style is related to financial and mental changes that happen in people’s lives. The development of market and production, science and literature and organizing different groups and states and historical factors like this can influence to the improvement of language. Each factor, not only play a crucial role in uzbek literal language, but also it can improve portrayal facilities.

The history of uzbek literal language is linked with other subjects. Firstly, this course is linked with the subjects which are the branches of uzbek linguistics. The history of uzbek literal language co-operate with the subjects which is called “ The history of uzbek language grammar” and “ uzbek dialectology”. By the way, this creates conditions for the modern uzbek literal language. Secondly, it is linked to the history of literature, the reason why is that our rich and huge cultural manuscripts are means of spreading that period’s language. Thirdly, it is germaned to the history of Uzbekistan as it is impossible to imagine the of language and literature without nation. Scientific books, dialectal materials, names of places, names of people, materials of uzbek literal language, historical and linguistic dictionaries as well as books that are written in various languages, are considered to be the main sources of the history of uzbek literal language. Modern uzbek literal language serves to the public by verbally and literally.

1. Verbal form of uzbek literal language is linked with appropriate spelling measures and interpreting through listening. This form basically contains physicacoustic unity (speech sounds, stress, tune, melody, temp, pause and rythm); its historical roots placed in the examples of colloquail public works- tales,songs, proverbs, riddles, epics and aphorizms, in this process unique pronunciation measures are generated in our national literal language.
2. The written form of todays uzbek literal language is based on observing and reading the writing system and its unity. Moreover, writing system consists of graphic, orphagraphic and punctuational components, so it basically contains optic- graphic materials. In the written form of uzbek literal languauge one can observe scientific, offical and publicizing forms of writing.

To summarize, there is three distinct period in the historical development of uzbek literal language: ancient turkish literal language, old uzbek literal language and modern uzbek literal language. Each of them has represented the level of crucial developments in unique uzbek language. Each period differs according to its working area, phonetic, lexic and grammatic structure. If the uzbek literal language worked as a public language in first and second periods, currently it is used as a national language. Nowadays, its field is enlarged and grammatic as well as lexical source is complicated. The changes in uzbek literal language can also be seen in its grammatic structure. By the way, it is becoming common and there are some improvements in tipology. In morfology, its plural affics is enlarged. Mainly, the first component of compound words is becoming common and they are being used for creating new words.

Among the dialects of uzbek literal language, the regional dialect of karluk- chigil and other dialects stem from this, are considered to be the basic dialect of uzbek literal language. In this matter, it is taken into consideration that their pronunciation measures, commonly used words from the past and their role contolling our cultural and lexic traditions. Some scientists define the measures of uzbek literal language according to tashkent's phonetic structure, Andijan and Fergana's morphologic structure.

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