



## ABOUT HISTORY OF UZBEK LITERARY LANGUAGE LEARNING ON A SOCIOLINGUISTIC BASIS

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### Abstract

This article provides information about the history of the Uzbek literary language and its connection with the history of the Uzbek people, its past, customs, and culture. Also, the aspects of the geographical location of the Uzbek literary language, its ethnographic features, and the issues of relations with relatives and other languages are also covered in detail.

**Keywords:** laws of social language, interactions with other languages, criteria of literary language, turkic tribe, elat, convergence of clans, independent language, socio-historical period.

### Introduction

Studying the history of the Uzbek literary language is mainly known by understanding the history of the Uzbek people, their past, customs, and culture. In this case, the periodization and division of the social language laws of this nation into sections is also the basis for studying the history of the Uzbek literary language.

When it comes to studying the history of the Uzbek literary language on a sociolinguistic basis, here we will get information about the aspects of the geographical location of this language, its ethnographic features, as well as the interactions of the Uzbek language with relatives and other languages. First of all, the Uzbek literary language began to be seen as a language of high status, having its place in social life from the 11th century. It developed rapidly under the influence of Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Uighur, Chinese and other languages. For example, the words such as manners, morals, love, love, blue, clean, book, library, tea, and orange were added to the vocabulary of the Uzbek language from these languages, which is a clear example of this.

### The Main Part

When studying the history of the Uzbek literary language, it is necessary to understand the historical period of 1300-1400 years, that is, it is appropriate to compare the periods when the Uzbek literary language rose to a higher level, starting





with the clan and tribal languages. It seems that the current Uzbek literary language began its history with the language of the oldest written monuments that have reached our time. It should be noted that the literary language criteria are not the same for all periods, each period has its own literary language criteria. For example, we clearly notice that there are differences between the phonetic and grammatical criteria of the old Uzbek literary language of the 15th century Alisher Navoi period. From this point of view, the historical development of the Uzbek literary language was periodized by linguists such as O.Usmonov, A.Shcherbak, A.Aliev, G'.Abdurahmonov as follows.

**1. Ancient Turkic literary language**

**2. Old Turkic literary language**

**3. Old Uzbek literary language**

**4. New Uzbek literary language**

**5. Current Uzbek literary language**

The ancient Turkish literary language covers the VI-X centuries. This period coincided with the period when the literary language of clans and tribes had just formed, and mostly written monuments were created in it. In particular, the Urhun-Enisei written monument is a product of this period. Speaking of the ancient Turkish literary language, it should be mentioned that the language of this period occupied an important place in social relations. As a result of the convergence of the ancient Turkic tribes, peoples, and clans and their closeness to each other in the language environment, the ancient Turkic language was created in a certain language segment. This in itself indicates that this language is closely related to the social environment. It is known that when the ancient Turkic language reached the 10th century, its functional essence expanded, and clans, tribes, and peoples gradually became a circle of people.

At the same time, the first formation period of the Uzbek language began. Old Turkish literary language began to function in place of Old Turkish literary language.

The period of the Old Turkish literary language emerged as an independent language that manifested important issues in life and society in its history.

During this period, works of world significance were created. In particular, Yusuf Khos Hajib's great works such as "Kutadgu Bilik", Ahmad Yugnaki's "Hibatul Haqayik", Mahmud Koshgari's "Devonu Lugatit-Turk" are products of this period.

These works had aspects that represented important issues in social life, relations related to the development of the time, so that a person who read each of them could deeply feel the problems specific to the environment of that time. In particular, the connection between language and society, language and people, language and ethnic groups was considered the main issue of that time, and we will have deep reflections





on this. In particular, the great linguist Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devonu Lugatit-Turk" is considered a rare treasure of its time, and the issues mentioned in it confirm our above opinion. In fact, the old Turkish literary language has gone through a great socio-historical period. Finally, as soon as the Turkish literary language ended its activity, the old Uzbek literary language appeared. The old Uzbek literary language developed in the 14th-17th centuries as a language that developed, enriched, improved, and left a deep mark on life. The services of great poets such as Lutfi, Atoi, Sakkoki, Navoi, Babur are extremely great in enriching the role of the language in the social environment of this period. As a great scholar of his time, Navoi attached special importance to the Uzbek literary language and its role in life. He paid special attention to the recognition of the Uzbek language as the state language. It is probably for this reason that Husayn made proposals to Boyqaro to grant the status of the state language to the Uzbek language. In addition, he did a lot of work to increase the position of the Uzbek language in the classification of world languages, which in itself causes the increase of the role of the old Uzbek literary language of the 14th-17th centuries in the socio-political and inter-linguistic interaction.

The range of possibilities of the old Uzbek literary language has expanded, the vocabulary has become richer. As a result, this language gave way to the new Uzbek literary language in the second half of the 19th century. The new Uzbek literary language was formed in the second half of the 19th century, and poets such as Amir Umarmarkhan, Nadirabegim, Muqimi, Furqat, and Zavqi wrote in it. It was from this period that the language of the press began to appear. Well, in what respects did the new Uzbek literary language differ from the previous ones, the point is that the new Uzbek literary language appeared in the period of advanced social relations. The emergence of separate khanates in Central Asia and the development of science, art and culture in these khanates, as well as the development of several dialects and dialects on the basis of the new Uzbek literary language as a result of the influence of foreign languages, led to the improvement of the language of this period. Also, koynе appeared in various dialects of the Uzbek literary language. In particular, Tashkent koynesi in the environment of the Tashkent literary language, Qiyot koynesi in the environment of the Khorezm literary language and others are clear evidence of this. The most recent stage of the periodization of the history of the Uzbek literary language is the current Uzbek literary language. This language began to form in the 20s of the 20th century. Famous wordsmiths such as A. Qadiri, Fitrat, Cholpon, Behbudi, Avloni, H. Olimjon, G'. Gulom, Oybek, A. Qahhor made an incomparable contribution to the improvement of the language of this period.





In fact, the current Uzbek literary language emerged as a language that left an important mark in the history of mankind. After all, the emergence of the Uzbek language coincides with a period when the range of possibilities in social life has expanded. The current Uzbek literary language has reached the level of a national language. This in itself indicates that the modern Uzbek literary language is developing and improving. It should also be noted that, like the language of other periods, the modern Uzbek literary language also consists of a literary language and a lively conversation.

### Conclusion

Daily media - press, radio, television - are aimed at eliminating this disparity. In addition, with the passage of time, many defects in the language gradually disappear, in particular, the dissimilar aspects of the dialects compared to the literary language are smoothed out, and the literary language is perfected and polished. This is also an incentive to increase the socio-linguistic status of the current Uzbek literary language. Thus, complex social processes from the genesis of the Uzbek people and language have been reflected in the formation of the modern Uzbek literary language.

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