

ACADEMICIA

ISSN (online) : 2249-7137

ACADEMICIA

An International
Multidisciplinary Research
Journal



Published by

South Asian Academic Research Journals

A Publication of CDL College of Education, Jagadhri

(Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India)

55.	COMPARATIVE ANALYSE OF CASES IN THE TURKIC LANGUAGES Abdurakhmonova Mukaddas Tursunaliyeva, Kholmanova Zulkhumor Turdiyeva, Tosheva Dildora Abdumalikovna, Alavutdinova Nodira	380-99	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00977.5
56.	WRITING AND ORTHOGRAPHIC RULES - THE BASIS OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT Kholmonova Z.T, Abdurakhmonova M. T, Kholmurodova M,	400-14	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00978.7
57.	METHODS OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO STUDENTS BASED ON MOBILE TECHNOLOGIES Esemuratov Bakhyt Aitjanovich	415-18	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00979.9
58.	DEVELOPING STUDENTS' READING SKILLS BASED ON AUTHENTIC TEXTS Djumabaeva Venera Tursinbaeva	419-21	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00980.5
59.	EFFICIENCY OF HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY IN PREVENTION MENOPAUSAL THERAPY Zaripova D.Ya, Sharipova R.G	422-26	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00981.7
60.	METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF THEORETICAL STRUCTURE AND LEXIC COMPETENCE IN TEACHING TERMINOLOGY Xazratova Zukhra Mamaraimovna	427-32	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00982.9
61.	IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME: A NEW LOOK AT THE PROBLEM Makhmudova L.I, Akhmedova N.Sh	433-38	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00983.0
62.	NATIONAL POLICY Xudayberdiyev Xursand Xudayberdiyevich	439-42	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00984.2
63.	IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACT OF SARFAESI ACT 2002 Mr. Vinod Kumar, Dr. Rajiv Khosla	443-53	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00998.2



ACADEMICIA

An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

(Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00978.7

WRITING AND ORTHOGRAPHIC RULES - THE BASIS OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

Kholmonova Z. T*¹; Abdurakhmonova M. T**²; Kholmurodova M. F***³

^{1,2,3}National University of Uzbekistan,

Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

Email id: zulxumor-uzmu@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the description of the history of Uzbek writing. It provides review alphabet on the basis of the Sogdian, the Runic, the Arabic, the Uyghur writings. The author systematically analyzes writing systems of the Uzbek people that were used from ancient times up to date according chronological sequence, gives general review of specific characters of each letters. A huge historical sources of the Central Asia were written in several writing systems and each of them had own evolutionary way of prosperity and disappointing. Due to political and social conditions the Uzbek alphabet was changed for 5 times. The influence of Arabic traditional writing to Uzbek writing is described in the article. Sounds and symbols (letters) of the Arabic alphabet are determined. Uzbek sounds are divided, and their peculiarities in writing are shown. Orthographic features of Uzbek writing according the Cyrillic and the Latin are explored ordinarily. The system of orthographic rules and the peculiarities of the group of the letters with the different orthographic features are explored.

KEYWORDS: *Alphabet, Analyze, Runic, Uyghur, Sogdian, Arabic, Cyrillic, Latin, Turkic, Chagatai, Navai, Babur, Genghis Khan, Central Asia, East, Middle East, History Of Writing,*

Writing System, The Article, Symbols, System Of Orthographic, Spelling Rules, History Of The Uzbek Writing.

INTRODUCTION

Writing is a means of transmitting one form of speech. It appeared in the history of mankind by social necessity at a certain time and improved with the development of society. Writing is one of mankind's greatest cultural acquisitions after language.

The appearance and development of writing is determined by the development of society, its cultural degree, political and legal, and the aesthetic side, as well as the need to transfer cultural heritage. Written speech performs a communicative, emotionally expressive, accumulative function. Directly, through language people enter communication, transmit information, have information about past events, people, traditions. Through writing, the possibilities of transmitting information about cultural monuments, historical events and moral heritage to the future generation are expanding.

The aim of the article is to explore writing and orthographic rules as the basis of language development in the example of formation writing system of the Uzbek language from ancient times up to 2000s.

Methods

The methodology of the present research is defined by the complex of methods of comparative-typological, comparative-historical, structural-semantic analysis, as well as principles of hermeneutics (interpretation of the text) and methods of literary analysis of the text.

Data, Analysis, and Results

Speech expresses all capabilities of the language. Speech has written and spoken forms, written speech is performed through writing. Writing became an important part of communication in a certain historical duration. Writing was invented five thousand years ago, it is the most matchless discovery of the people that carries a huge date about development of society, its history, culture, traditions and world civilization. The following points historical importance of writing:

1. In certain historical periods, writing was evolved and served for social demands as communicative facility between human societies.
2. Writing carries a completely spiritual heritage of human society.
3. There is no limit of time and distance for writing.
4. Dates from all over the world become common for everyone owing to potential of information transfer of the language.
5. Writing has importance in the studying of human society's development stages, history of peoples, ethnography, history of literature and arts, language development stages. Studying development stages of the language and people is not possible without written sources.

Only some languages have their own writing system. The current form of the writing appeared after long period of development of their first forms. Writing has own history of improvement. Studies have shown that the first forms of writing appeared as emblematic symbols. There are several types of writing: pictographic, ideographic, logographic, hieroglyphic, phonographic. Graphic characters are the main form of writing. Pictographic, ideographic, hieroglyphic signs are one of the first types of writing. After them, a phonographic letter appeared, i.e. in the

beginning some syllables, then some sounds were indicated by some sign. The formation of phonetic writing is associated with Phoenician writing.

The peoples came up with - Latin, Armenian, Georgian, Slavic, Arabic versions of phonetic writing. Ancient writings were written first on stones, bones, on wood, on reeds, then on parchment and on paper. The letter is read from right to left, left to right, from bottom to top.

"The study of the relationship between writing and language is an important theoretical problem of linguistic science, and in modern linguistics there has already been a clear separation of the two linguistic directions, such as: "Phonetics and phonology", which studies sounds, i.e. phonological system of language, and "Grammatology" or "Graphic linguistics", studying the problems of writing, various kinds of alphabets, history of writing, etc." [1, 9]

There are more than 7000 thousand languages in the world, some of which do not have their own writing. Many languages used several types of writing. A change in writing affects the development of a given society; it is associated with objective and subjective factors. In fact, the following writing systems are used by world languages:

1. Latin Writing Systems. This system is used by more than 30% of world's population.
2. Slavic Cyrillic Writing Systems. Users of this form nearly 10% of world's population.
3. Arabic Writing. More than 10% population of the world use it.
4. Indian Syllabic Writing. It is used by 20% population of the world.

Information about the tribes that lived in ancient times on the territory of Central Asia and their cultural life, language and writing came to us directly from the works of Greek, Persian and Chinese historians, as well as using text inscriptions on stones.

The Great Silk Road was at the center of socio-economic relations, introduced all the cultural traditions of the Turkic peoples. The connecting link of the cultural competence of all Turkic peoples is the development of the writing of the peoples of Central Asia, which since ancient times has been a center of culture. The peoples of Central Asia went further and used phonetic writing, i.e. alphabet where each sound corresponded to a letter.

The first, the main writings of the ancient Middle East were cuneiform, Egyptian and Semitic letters. In the 6th – 4th centuries BC in the territories near Iran Of Central Asia, cuneiform writing was considered an official letter.

Based on the Semitic letter, the Indian letter and all Aramaic letters of Central Asia appeared. The Aramaic script was used by Persians in documentation. In some places, Aramaic writing was used in diplomatic relations, since this letter was much simpler than cuneiform writing.

According to historical information, in the 3rd - 1st centuries BC, Greek letters and Karoshwere used in parallel with Aramaic writing.

At the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries, samples of religious-mystical writing were found in the excavations of East Turkestan. On some household items, the Tochar letter was found, on the basis of which the Pahlavian letter was formed.

In 1956, the Mongolian archaeologist DorjSuren in the village of Bugute (Mongolia) found a tombstone with an inscription. The Mongolian scientist B.Rinchen, having studied this passage of the letter, suggested it was Uyghur. Then V.A. Livshits, having studied this letter on the basis

The official language provides the status of the state language. The official language of the country, of course, should be the national language.

CONCLUSION

1. The language is a symbol of the existence of the nation. Language serves to communicate among ethnic groups, performs an emotional and expressive function, and through the function of collecting, transmits the cultural and educational heritage of the ancestors to subsequent generations.
2. In the history of the world languages, much had been done to preserve the inscription. Characteristics of the languages that retained their inscription are reflected in the ancient characters, in the expression of characteristic symbols of the early period of writing.
3. Inscription is the language of expression, and the excellence and stability of writing is one of the most important factors in language development. If we look at the history of the developed languages, we find that most of them are in a constant state of writing, that is, for a long time, they have been used for centuries. Changes and frequent changes in the writing have a negative impact on the development of language. It undermines attention to the development of socio-political, spiritual, educational and educational functions of the language.
4. In certain historical contexts, two types of inscriptions were used at the same time in the provision of communication between nations, as required by cultural attitudes. Consumption of two different records at the same time is still observed today. There are some disadvantages of using two different inscriptions. Misinterpretation of written signs and non-spelling of spellings can have a negative impact on literacy. It is desirable to use the same writing in the same language at the same time.
5. Creating criteria is important for normalizing the national language, improving the literary language, and establishing the basics of the standard language. Improvement of spelling rules, eliminating different types of spelling, and ensuring uniformity in spelling dictionaries in one language is a key factor in improving literacy.
6. It is necessary to use the world experience and creatively use the world experience in the development of spelling, improvement of spelling. The persistence of inscription and spelling is an important factor in language development.

REFERENCES

1. Abdurahmonov G', Xo'jayeva D. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili.-Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 2003.-87-b.
2. Аморова Т.А. Функциональная взаимосвязь письменного и звукового языка. - М.Наука,1975.
3. Бобур Захриддин Мухаммад. Бобурнома.-Тошкент: Фан,1960 409- б.
4. Бобур Захриддин Мухаммад. Бобурнома.-Тошкент: "Шарк" НМАК, 2002
5. Жуманиёзов Р. Эски ўзбек ёзуви.-Тошкент: Ўқитувчи,1989. -7-17-б.
6. Исҳоқов Ф. Эски ўзбек тили ва ёзуви. - Тошкент: Ўқитувчи. 1995.-9-б.
7. Исҳоқов М., Қ.Содиқов, Қ.Омонов. Мангу битилар. -Тошкент, 2009.-8-б.