



STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE IN LINGUISTICS

Akbaraliyeva Dildorakhon

Philology, Teaching Languages Field

Group 1-25 Student Kokand University

dildoraakbaralieva17@gmail.com

Abdullayeva Vazira

Philology Department Instructor Kokand University

Abvazira12@gmail.com

Abstract

This article scientifically analyzes the historical stages of the development of the Uzbek language, its formation process, and its place in the Turkic language system. It also covers the stages of development of the Old Turkic language from the ancient Turkic period to the present-day Uzbek literary language, as well as the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical features of the language. The article discusses the importance of Turkic written monuments in the development of the Uzbek language and the changes that have occurred in the development of the language during the years of independence.

Keywords: Uzbek language, Turkic languages, old Turkic language, old Uzbek language, literary language, language development, linguistics, written monuments, lexical development.

Introduction

Language is the most important means of communication in human society, reflecting the spiritual wealth, historical development, and national culture of a people. Every language develops inextricably linked to the development of society. Therefore, studying the formation and development stages of a language is important in studying the history, culture, and thought of a people. The Uzbek language belongs to the Karluk group of the Turkic language family and is one of the ancient languages that has gone through long stages of historical development. The formation of the Uzbek



language began in the era of the ancient Turkic tribes and developed under the influence of various political, social, and cultural processes. Today, Uzbek language has important socio-political significance not only as a means of national communication, but also as a state language. The scientific study of language development, on the other hand, is one of the pressing issues of linguistics.

Methodology and Study

The issue of studying the historical development of the Uzbek language has been studied by many Turkic and linguistic scholars. In particular, V.V.Radlov, A.N.Kononov, Mahmoud Koshgariy, Fitrat, Sh.Rakhmatullayev, N.Mahmudov, A. The scientific research of scientists such as gulomov is important. V.V.Radlov was a Russian orientalist who studied and researched ancient written monuments.

The historical-comparative method, the descriptive method, the method of linguistic observation, and the method of semantic analysis are used to study the historical development of Turkic languages. During the research, the stages of the formation of the Uzbek language were analyzed based on ancient written sources, Turkic inscriptions, scientific works, and historical literature. V.V.Radlov wrote "collection of Turkic languages" in 1972. This scientific work reflects on the morphology of Turkic languages. This discusses the phonetics of Turkic languages, the system of vowels and consonants. V.V.Radlov interprets Turkic languages into Russian and German. His work "Experience in the Dictionary of Turkic Dialects" studies the vocabulary of more than 40 Turkic languages. V.V.Radlov studies a copy of the 11th-century work "Qutadg'u Bilig" by Yusuf Khos Hojib from Herat. A.N.Kononov is a perfect student of the ancient Turkic languages. N.Kononov also played a major role. Andrei Nikolaevich Kononov conducted a number of studies in the field of oriental studies.

A.N.Kononov wrote a scientific work entitled "Historical Study of the Turkish Language" and "Grammar of the Uzbek Language". A.N.Kononov came to Tashkent after 1941-1945 and lived and conducted scientific activities. He conducted comparative studies on Ottoman Turkish and Uzbek.

This scientific article focuses on the linguistic study of the scientific works of orientalists through the observation method. It is noteworthy that the phonetics and vocabulary of the Turkic languages were studied.



Research Results

Since the stage of development of World linguistics is observed, the role of the chronology of the period in it is felt separately. It is known that language development is reflected in a way that is associated with very ancient times. It requires special attention to periodization, such as the old Turkic period, the middle Turkic period, the old Uzbek literary language and the present Uzbek literary language. The old Turkic language period includes the 6th–10th centuries. This period is the stage of formation of the first written literary language of the Turkic peoples. The most important written monuments of this period are considered to be the orkhun-Enasoy Scrolls. The monuments of orkhun-Enasoy provide important information about the State Administration, military life and customs of Turkic peoples. Early manifestations of phonetic and grammatical features characteristic of modern Turkic languages are found in the language of the scrolls.

During the Old Turkic period, simple and concise sentence structure was predominant. Many words from this period are still actively used in today's Uzbek language. For example, units such as "el", "yer", "ko'z", "kun", "til" have survived from the ancient Turkic period.

The 11th–14th centuries are recognized as the period of the Middle Turkic language. This period was a new stage in the development of the Turkic literary language, characterized by the development of science and literature. Among the most important monuments of this period are the works "Qutadg'u bilig" by Yusuf Khos Hojib and "Devon-u lug'otit turk" by Mahmud Kashgari. In this regard, special research work is required to study the lexical layer and linguistic features of the work "Qutadg'u bilig". For example, in the 11th century, the work "Qutadg'u Bilig" became famous as the first artistic epic in the Turkic language. Through this work, the selection and use of words, the qualities of the commander, and the qualities that should be emphasized in managing the army are artistically and effectively expressed. The work was famous in its time and later as a "masterpiece".¹ The phrases "kozi to'q" and "ko'ngli to'q" in the work effectively reflected the spiritual qualities of the person.²

¹ Abdullayeva V. "Qutadg'u bilig" dagi somatik frazemalarning hozirgi o'zbek tiliga munosabati // O'zbek tili taraqqiyoti va xalqaro hamkorlik masalalari, 2025, 777 b

² Abdullayeva V. "Qutadg'u bilig" dagi somatik frazemalarning hozirgi o'zbek tiliga munosabati // O'zbek tili taraqqiyoti va xalqaro hamkorlik masalalari, 2025, 782 b



Yusuf Khos Hajib's work "Qutadg'u bilig" covers issues of state administration, ethics, and education, while M.Kashgari's "Devon-u lug'otit turk" is important as the first encyclopedic dictionary of Turkic languages. Although the influence of Arabic and Persian increased in the language of this period, the basic grammatical structure of the Turkic language was preserved. The 14th–19th centuries are considered the period of the Old Uzbek literary language. This period was an important stage in the formation and development of the Uzbek literary language. In particular, the work of Alisher Navoi is of incomparable importance in the development of the Uzbek literary language. Navoi widely demonstrated the artistic possibilities of the Turkic language and raised it to the level of a scientific and literary language. In his work "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn", Navoi tried to scientifically prove that the Turkic language was not inferior to the Persian language.

During this period, the vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language was significantly enriched as a result of the creation of poetry, historical works, and scientific treatises. Since the beginning of the 20th century, the modern Uzbek literary language began to take shape. During this period, the development of the press, the Jadid movement, and the education system had a significant impact on the development of the language. The granting of the status of state language to the Uzbek language on October 21, 1989 was an important historical milestone in the development of the Uzbek language. During the years of independence, the international prestige of the Uzbek language has increased, and its scope of use in science, technology, and diplomacy has expanded. The vocabulary of the language has further developed as a result of the introduction of new terms and concepts.

Discussion

Language development is closely linked to the development of the nation. Analysis of the historical stages of the development of the Uzbek language has shown that each period had a certain impact on the phonetic, grammatical, and lexical systems of the language.

The active use of some Old Turkic language units in the modern Uzbek language demonstrates the historical continuity of the language. At the same time, as a result of globalization and technological progress in the modern era, a new layer is emerging in the vocabulary of the language. Today, one of the important tasks in the process of



language development is to preserve the norms of the literary language, ensure the purity of the national language, and convey it correctly to the younger generation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Uzbek is one of the ancient and rich languages that has traveled a long historical path of development. Various historical, political and cultural factors played an important role in the process of language development. The periods from ancient Turkic monuments to the modern literary language show that the Uzbek language has rich possibilities. A deep study of the historical development of the Uzbek language is of great importance for the development of linguistics and the preservation of national culture.

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