

HISTORICAL STAGES OF THE UZBEKISTAN LANGUAGE, ITS PLACE AND SIGNIFICANCE IN THE FAMILY OF TURKIC LANGUAGES

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Abstract: The topic of the historical stages of the Uzbek language, its place and significance in the Turkic language family is of great importance in the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan and in the field of linguistics. The Uzbek language, belonging to the Turkic language family, has gone through several stages in its historical development. In the early periods, the formation and development of the Uzbek language took place through various historical events, cultural exchanges and contacts with other languages. In modern Uzbekistan, the Uzbek language plays an important role as the state language. It is widely used not only in everyday communication, but also in the fields of education, science and culture. The place of the Uzbek language in the Turkic language family is also visible through its similarities and differences with other Turkic languages.

Keywords: Turkic language family, dialects, historical stages, phonetic, lexical and grammatical changes.

Аннотация: Тема исторических этапов узбекского языка, его места и значения в тюркской языковой семье имеет большое значение в культурном наследии Узбекистана и в области языкознания. Узбекский язык, относящийся к тюркской языковой семье, прошел несколько этапов в своем историческом развитии. В ранние периоды формирование и развитие узбекского языка происходило посредством различных исторических событий, культурных обменов и контактов с другими языками. В современном Узбекистане узбекский язык играет важную роль как государственный язык. Он широко используется не только в повседневном общении, но и в сферах образования, науки и культуры. Место узбекского языка в тюркской языковой семье также прослеживается через его сходства и различия с другими тюркскими языками.

Ключевые слова: тюркская языковая семья, диалекты, исторические этапы, фонетические, лексические и грамматические изменения.

Annotatsiya: O'zbek tilining tarixiy bosqichlari, turkiy tillar oilasidagi o'rni va ahamiyati mavzusi O'zbekistonning madaniy merosi va tilshunoslik sohasida muhim ahamiyatga ega. O'zbek tili, turkiy tillar oilasiga mansub bo'lib, o'zining tarixiy rivojlanish jarayonida bir necha bosqichlarni boshdan kechirdi. Dastlabki davrlarda, O'zbek tilining shakllanishi va rivojlanishi turli tarixiy voqealar, madaniy almashinuvlar va boshqa tillar bilan aloqalar orqali amalga oshdi. Zamonaviy O'zbekistonda o'zbek tili davlat tili sifatida muhim rol o'ynaydi. U nafaqat kundalik muloqotda, balki ta'lim, ilm-fan va madaniyat sohalarida ham keng qo'llaniladi. O'zbek tilining turkiy tillar oilasidagi o'rni, uning boshqa turkiy tillar bilan o'xshashliklari va farqlari orqali ham ko'rinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: turkiy tillar oilasi, dialektlar, tarixiy bosqichlar, fonetik, leksik va grammatik o'zgarishlar.

In Uzbek linguistics, the study of the period of origin of the rich source that has come down to us is studied in order to study them in synchronous and diachronic aspects, to determine the lexical-semantic significance of linguistic units of that period, and to convey word sources to generations in their original form. The historical analysis of any linguistic phenomenon, the comparison of the language of monuments written in different periods, the study of their integral and differential features are important in our linguistics. The Uzbek language belongs to the Karluk group of the Turkic language family and is distinguished by its rich history, unique lexicon and grammatical structure. The formation and development of the Uzbek language spanned long periods, and this process is closely related to the history, culture and lifestyle of the peoples of Central Asia. This language is not only the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan, but also a means of cultural and spiritual communication for many peoples in the region.

Analysis of literature on the topic. • A.K. Borovkov's work "Essays on the Uzbek literary language of the 12th-14th centuries based on the Central Asian text" (1959) is an important source in studying the formation and development of the medieval Uzbek literary language. It shows the phonetic, lexical and grammatical features of the language based on the analysis of written monuments of that period.

- Sh. Shoabdurakhmonov's book "Grammar of the Uzbek language" (1962) is one of the main guides in studying the historical grammar of the Uzbek language.
- G. Abdurakhmonov's textbook "Ancient Turkic Language" (1995) studies the phonetic and grammatical structure of the ancient Turkic language, as well as the issues of the origin of the Uzbek language.
- A. Hojiyev's "History of the Uzbek Language" (2005) comprehensively analyzes the historical path of the Uzbek language, its features in different periods.

The place of the Uzbek language in the Turkic language family:

- E.I. Ubrova's "Materials of the Comparative Grammar of the Qorluq Group" (1965) is devoted to determining the belonging of the Uzbek language to the Qorluq group, its similarities and differences with other Turkic languages.
- N.A. Baskakov's works on the classification of Turkic languages are of great importance in determining the place of the Uzbek language in the Turkic language family.
- A.N. Kononov's studies on the grammatical structure of Turkic languages provide an opportunity to study the grammatical features of the Uzbek language in comparison with other Turkic languages.

Analysis and results. The Uzbek language is one of the ancient and rich languages, which has gone through several stages in its historical development and occupies a unique place in the Turkic language family. Its genesis, formation and development are closely related to the historical fate of the peoples of Central Asia.

Historical stages of the Uzbek language:

1. Ancient Turkic period (VI-XI centuries): During this period, the language of the ancient Turkic tribes, which formed the basis of the Uzbek language, was formed. Among the written monuments of this period, the Orkhon-Enasoy inscriptions occupy an important place. This monument was named the Orkhon-Enasoy inscriptions because they were found in the basins of the Enasoy and Orkhon rivers. Today, about 700 of their examples are known.

WORDS RELATED TO THE ANCIENT TURKIC LANGUAGE

1. B1.Budun	Xal Xalq	2. Bi 5.Bilig	Jjdkd bilim
3. Ingek I	Sig Sigir	4. Ya 6.Yag'i	yov- yov- dushman
5. Batsiq B	g'ar G'arb	6. K 7.Erik	Uru mard, botir
7. A4.Art	Tep dovon	8. Er 8.Ko'ch	Ma urug', zot

2. The Karakhanid period (11th-12th centuries): During this period, the first literary language began to form based on the Qarluq dialect of the Turkic language. Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Kutadgu Bilig" is a vivid example of this period. This work is a major work of artistic, educational and literary value, and is of great importance in the history of Turkic literature. Also, the wisdom of Khoja Ahmad Yassavi and the works of Ahmad Yugnaki <<Hibat ul-haqoyiq>> are the rarest literary masterpieces of this period.

3. The Chigatai language period (13th-15th centuries): This period was an important stage in the formation of the Uzbek language, and thanks to the work of Alisher Navoi, the language further developed and improved. The Chigatai language became widespread in Asia as a literary language.

4. The Old Uzbek language period (16th-19th centuries): During this period, the lexical composition of the language was enriched with words borrowed from Persian and Arabic.

The word Turkic - has a broad and narrow meaning in Turkic languages (including Uzbek). In a broad sense, it is used as a common, common name for all related (similar in origin, lexical and grammatical means) languages (in the form of Turkic languages) that are divided into several internal groups, and for the people speaking these languages and their ancestors. In historical sources and current scientific literature, two branches of Turkic languages are distinguished according to the degree of mutual affinity: the Western Hunnic and Eastern Hunnic branches, and several groups of each branch. The Western Hunnic branch of Turkic languages is divided into the following main internal groups. 1) the Karluk group (present-day Uzbek, Uyghur languages); 2) the Kipchak group (Qarakalpak, Kazakh, Tatar, Bashkir, Nogai languages); 3) Oghuz group (Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkish Turkish, Gagauz languages); 4) Bulgar group languages (Chuvash language) consists of groups.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the official naming of the current Uzbek nation caused a lot of controversy. The main debate was over one of the terms [Turk] - [Turkistan] - [sort] [Uzbek]. At that time, progressive writers favored the term [Uzbek]. Western Europe began to get acquainted with the Uzbek language and culture from the 17th-18th centuries, and our language became known in Western

Europe as the Chigatai language. This name is indeed associated with the Genghisid Chigatai ibn Chingiz (died 1242). The reason for this is that in the 17th and subsequent centuries, classical writers also called our language and literature by this name, based on the name of the Chigatai ulus, which entered our territory in the 13th-14th centuries. The great contribution to the wide popularity of this name in Europe is made by Herman Vambéry's textbook "Chagataiyshe sprachstadium" ("Chigatai language textbook"), which was widely distributed in the region in the middle of the 19th century. In Europe, the Uzbek language is also known by other names: (Qarakhani), (Eastern Turkic), (Eastern Turkic), (Islamic Eastern Turkic), (Chigili), (Turkish Turanian), (Navoi Turkish) and others. Each of these terms has its own scientific and historical basis.

In conclusion, as we have emphasized, our Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family. In the new era, the Uzbek language has become very widespread, developed into a literary language and gained significant importance as a state language after independence. The Uzbek language is not only a means of strengthening national unity, but also a key tool for shaping a new mindset and culture around the people. Our language does not lose its importance not only in the regional, but also in the global world.

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