

THE FORMATION OF ETHNIC, COMMON LANGUAGE AND WRITTEN UNITY AMONG ARABS, ARAB CULTURE IN THE MIDDLE AGES

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Abstract: Arabic, like other languages, is becoming lexically richer. Words from European and other languages are accepted and used in Arabic without any changes. In addition, the development of science and technology has led to the introduction of new words into the Arabic language.

Keywords: ancient Arabic script, Aramaic alphabet, classical period, types of Arabic calligraphy, Arabic-speaking countries, quotation, neologisms in Arabic.

The oldest Arabic writings that have reached us are Likhyan, Semud, Saf, An-Nimar (328 AD), Zabad (512 AD). Its literary form was formed before the emergence of Islam [30, 5 p.]. It is known that this script is a letter-sound script that has been used in the literature and science of many non-Arab Eastern peoples. It is derived from the Aramaic branch of the ancient Phoenician script. Formed in the III-IV centuries AD, it began to be used to express the Arabic language and received the name "Arabic script". There were 22 letters in the Aramaic alphabet. The Arabs added 6 new sound letters (D £ j ^ £ £) to this alphabet, bringing it to 28. Letters are at the beginning of a word, in the middle of a word, at the end of a word, and have separate writing forms. They are i (alif), ^ (dol), ^ (zol), j (ro), j(zo), j (vov) and are not written together at the beginning of the word or in the middle of the word. 18 of the 28 letters in the Arabic script have independent graphic symbols. Other letters are distinguished by the number of dots added above or below. Arabic alphabet.

INTRODUCTION

Although vowels are not indicated in Arabic writing, words are read according to the rules of sarf and nahw.

Many preserved literary monuments belong to the classical period. Many works created in this period, i.e. the classical period, are mainly considered pre-Islamic poetry (poetry), which were preserved in oral form for a long time and were written down by Arab philologists only in the VIII-IX centuries. The literary heritage of the classical period is the Qur'an. Karim is considered. In the above literary monuments, the Arabic language has become a language with its own grammatical system, a rich lexicon, based on the ancient Arabic language and the dialects of the Arab tribes. Classical Arabic had a great influence on the development of the languages of the Middle and Middle East. Due to the Arab conquest and the spread of Islam, the importance of the Arabic language increased in the East. During this period, the Arabic language played the role of an international language in the cultural life of the peoples of the Middle and Middle East. Arabic has had a huge positive influence on the lexicon of many languages of the Middle and Middle East. Arabic words make up 50-60 percent of the vocabulary of Turkish, Persian, Afghan (Pashto) and other languages.

Currently, in the north of the African continent, in the Arabian Peninsula and in 22 Arab countries in East Asia - Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Djibouti, Somalia, Qamar Islands, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Sultanate of Oman, United Arab Arabic is the official language in the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Jordan, Iraq, Palestine, Lebanon, and Syria. The Arabic literary language began to take shape in the 19th century. Now there are many local dialects along with Arabic literary language. Among the most common dialects are the dialects of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Egypt and the Maghreb. The Syrian dialect is the closest to the Arabic literary language. A dialect that differs greatly from literary Arabic is the Maghreb dialect. Each dialect, in turn, is divided into several dialects. Dialects have a narrower local, regional significance than the Arabic literary language.

Arabic literary language is the official language of the state, mass media, literary works, science, unified writing and all Arab countries. This language is a symbol of the unity of the Arab peoples. But Arabs mostly use dialect in marriage. People of different Arab countries have a hard time understanding each other when they start a conversation. The national language of the Arabs - kxUI (dialect) is not only a means of everyday communication, but it is also widely used in cinema, theater, radio, and television.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Arabic belongs to the group of Semitic languages, which also includes Ethiopian Amharic, Tigre, ancient Jewish, Hebrew (Israel), Maltese. There is uniformity and similarity in the grammar and vocabulary of Semitic languages. The words of all these languages are mainly tri-consonantal, in which affixation is developed.

There are seven styles of Arabic writing, which were formed from the 7th to the 14th century and recognized by famous theoretician calligraphers - Kufi, Suls, Nas'h, Muhaqqaq, Rayhani, Tawqe', Riqqa. Some calligraphers do not include Kufi among the main styles. Because they believe that the next six styles grew out of Kufic. Some calligraphers also add nastaliq, which appeared at the end of the 14th century, and shikasta, which appeared in the 18th century, to the main styles of Arabic writing.

With the spread of Islam and the Arabic language from the second half of the 7th century to a number of countries in the Near and Middle East, and later to many places in Africa, southern Europe and Asia, the Arabic script also entered together. As a result, the Arabic script was adopted by the peoples of those countries and adapted to the local languages.

Arabic writing entered Movarounnahr in the second half of the 7th century. Documents written in Arabic script were preserved at the beginning of the 8th century. An example of this is the letter sent by Panjikent governor Divashtich to the viceroy of the Arab caliphate in Khorasan. From the introduction of the Arabic script to Movarounnahr until the 13th century, there is no single Turkic language document written in this script, the source of which is still unknown. Until the 13th century, all the sources of this writing were written mostly in Arabic and partly in Persian-Tajik [13, 4-6 pp.].

It is known that the Arabic language, which has been preserved in oral and written sources for one and a half thousand years, has preserved its norms, but it has not undergone lexical changes. Because changes in the field of economic, political, and cultural development are first of all reflected in the language, that is, the same values become devalued and disappear, and the words that mean them are also put aside and become archaic. replaced by new values. These events were certainly

reflected in the dictionaries created in his time. There are also some types of words that remain valid or come into force in connection with the exchange of economic formations, social-political-cultural changes. Therefore, the words that mean them also reflect them. For example, the names of months and days associated with pre-Islamic polytheism and idolatry are among such words. Also, the Cairo Academy, which has been operating since 1892 to copy, translate or quote the new concepts introduced by the technical revolution, has not achieved significant results in this regard [13, p. 20-3].

Arabic is the most quotable language among the Semitic languages. Quotation (quotation - the process of assimilation of new words) indicates that the words that entered the Arabic language passed through different periods. The reason for the phenomenon of quotation was that it was influenced by different conditions and specific styles of different periods. Of the quoted words, there are fully assimilated, semi-assimilated, unassimilated or incompletely assimilated. It is possible to understand new words that express the quoted content along with the words that have been received completely intact according to their semantic essence. For example: in the example of the verb "ʔifc" - "to call", it can be seen that newly acquired words are assimilated more quickly through oral speech than through written literature.

In the quote, 4 periods can be distinguished. The first is the most ancient period and includes the period before writing. The words of this period were completely Arabicized. The words entered in that period are usually the product of the period when the perception and worldview of the Arabs are increasing, and it includes more words related to the environment, ordinary life, and household items. In this process, the Middle Persian language takes an important place, in which there are more new words reflecting the sedentary life related to crafts and farming. For example: "ʔj]" - with hands and nose

CONCLUSION

Arab scholar V.M. According to Belkin, a number of new words entered the Arabic language from the Aramaic language through the Syriac dialect. They are words related to plants, animal world, agriculture, crafts.

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