

## THE INITIAL PERIOD OF FORMATION OF THE UZBEK SCIENTIFIC LINGUISTICS

**Galiev Tahir**

Gulistan State University,  
Faculty of Social-Economics,  
Department of Economics, 3rd year student ,

**Abstract.** The following article reflects the views of Uzbek linguist A. Gulomov, who made a great contribution to Uzbek linguistics sciences. In his scientific works, the scientist pays great attention to the analysis of additives. The period of creation of serious scientific research on the morphology of the Uzbek language falls on the 40's of the XX century - the years created by A. Gulomov.

**Keywords:** phonetics, morphology, *grammatical category, lexical and syntactical method, additive, word forming, morphogenetic additives.*

The formation and development of Uzbek linguistics has a long history, as stated in the literature. The fact that Uzbek linguistics, which was originally marked as "Turkic linguistics", began to take shape in India at first, and then mainly by Arabic linguistics. Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhon Beruni, Ibn Sina, Mahmud Zamakhshari, Mahmud Qoshgari, who wrote their research in Arabic (and Arabic) in the earliest times, most recently Abubakr Sakkoki, Yakut Hamawi, Abu Hayyan al-Andalusi, Jamoliddin Abu Muhammad Abdullah Turkiy, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Babur and the writers who contributed greatly to lexics: Aloy bin bin Muhibiy, ToliImany, Muhammad Reza, Muhammad Ya'qubChingi, Mehdi Khan can be said to have put the foundation of Turkic linguistics. Certainly, despite the fact that some of the works of these scholars were devoted to the study of Arabic, it also served as a source of encouragement for the formation of Turkic linguistics. In general, separate views of E. Fozilov, I.Abdullaev, H.Jabborov, H. Hasanov and other scholars on the formation and sources of Turkic linguistics are described in detail<sup>1</sup>.

After all, the linguistic legacy has been instrumental in the formation of the old Uzbek language and the modern linguistic era, with the ideas being in line with the ideas of the late 20th and 21st century linguistics, highlighting and introducing some concepts and directions. In particular, Abu Mansur al-Sa'ali's "The Law of Language" consists of 30 chapters, each chapter is divided into several chapters, totaling 600 chapters, and it is striking that the use of the word in its entirety in 10 different parts is striking. While the system is now comparable to lexicology and vocabulary structured research, thematic groups, many of the views expressed in subsequent works are reflected in ancient studies. As you know, there are different opinions on the periodization of the history of the Uzbek literary language<sup>2</sup>. Some can be divided it into three periods, and some can be divided it into five or six periods<sup>3</sup>. Modern Uzbek Literary Language (XIX-XX centuries). In almost all of these classifications, it is observed that after the 13th century, the term "old Uzbek language" (old Uzbek literary language) was applied to the language. The same marking is noted in the handbook by M.Tuhtamirzaev, A.Rafiev, J.Shabanov, and in other sources<sup>4</sup>. Thus, since the Uzbek language was formed as an individual language from the thirteenth century, the science that studied it could also be called Uzbek linguistics. Indeed, Uzbek linguistics has a nearly millennium history, first of all based on Turkic languages, but later developed under the influence of theology. At the beginning of the 20th century, it gained a special place and developed considerably. Of course, linguistic activities of the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the twentieth century had a place in the work of Sheikh Suleiman Bukhari, Isaac Khan Ibrat, and some Russian scholar MA Terentev, who strengthened the study of the Uzbek language based on the need to

<sup>1</sup>Fozilov E "Famous philologists of the East", T., Science, 1971; Abdullaev I. Abu Mansur as-Sa'alib ', T., Science, 1972; Jabborov H. "The Linguists", T., Nasaf, 2003; Hasanov H. M. Qoshgari. T., 1973.

<sup>2</sup>Mukhtorov A., Sanakulov U. History of the Uzbek Language, vol., Instructor, 1995, pp. 22-23.

<sup>3</sup> Pages that are displayed.

<sup>4</sup>Tuhtamirzaev M., Rafiev A., Shabanov J. Do You Want Uzbek ?, Theoretic data, T., 2004.

study the local population and its way of life. It is known that N. Ostroumov, V. Nalivkin, NP Pantusov worked in this direction. They were mainly engaged in the development of practical or normative grammar, manuals, textbooks, and dictionaries that provide learning of the Uzbek language. Much of this work is not focused on studying the theoretical problems of the Uzbek language. Among them are "The Turkish, Persian, Kyrgyz and Uzbek Grammar" by MA Terentev (1975), "The Russian and Sartovski and Sartovsko-Russian Slavic the general applying application in Namangan areas". (Kazan, 1884). Similarly, textbooks and manuals and early grammar began to appear in the early 20th century. "Two languages, not four languages" (1913), "The Problem of Language" (1915), And "Sart", written by M.Behbudi at the beginning of the 20th century (1908). .) are the first examples of Uzbek language research. In the 20-30s of the 20th century educators such as A. Avloni and A. Zohiri were also dealing with language problems. In particular, they expressed their views on language policy, paid special attention to the problems of word ordering, writing and spelling, and outlined their first views on the scientific study of the Uzbek language. Abdurauf Fitrat, Gazi Olim Yunusov, Kayum Ramazan, who worked with Russian scientists in the 20s of the 20th century, such as EE Malov, ED Polivanov, AK Borovkov, NK Yudakhin.

If scholars have begun to study perfectly, and can be conventionally referred to as the "initiation of scientific inquiry," the activities of these scholars are an important source for the scientific study of linguistics in that period. As we have already mentioned, early scientific works on Uzbek grammar in the early 20th century were carried out by such progressive people as Fitrat, Elbek, Ashurali Zohiri, Kayum Ramadan. However, these scholarly works, as Elbek points out, "... In the 20s, there was a lack of knowledge in grammar and lexicology. Since we did not have our own grammar system, almost all of the works were based on the old scholastic Arabic grammar system. Alphabet books and manuals, published in the early 20s, were designed primarily for elementary school students and contained rules for reading and writing."<sup>5</sup>

E.D Polivanov's works on studying the Uzbek dialect, "Short grammar of the Uzbek language" (I, II, III), Kayum Ramazan "Uzbek language" textbook and morphology of Uzbek language (1919) Fitrat "Uzbek grammar" ("Sahv" and "Nahv"), "Experience of the rules of the Uzbek language", "Our language" became a worthy contribution to the formation of the Uzbek linguistics, and, as we said above, began the study of the Uzbek language. U.Tursunov, F.Kamolov, VVReshetov, T.Ibrohimov, T.Salimov, S.Ibrohimov, O.Usmanov, A.Gulomov, S.Usmanov, scholars who have fully formed Uzbek scientific linguistics ensured growth. It is worth mentioning here also the Russian linguists, who have worked diligently for the development of major Uzbek linguists. These scholars and their scientists have acted as initiators of Uzbek scientific linguistics. However, it should be noted that, despite the fact that much progress has been made in defining the stages of development of the Uzbek language, the stages of development of the Uzbek linguistics, which have been more than a thousand years, have not been delineated. Although some literature has suggested much about the morphological construction of the Uzbek language over the centuries<sup>6</sup>, there has been much research on these aspects in the syntactic system, it is not enough the information on the changes in the phonetic system and lexicology of the Uzbek language. Nevertheless, in this regard, we are talking about the history of the formation of the Uzbek literary language by E. Fozilov, "Some peculiarities of the Uzbek language in the 20-30s"<sup>7</sup> by G. Karimov, and K.Makhmudov's "Old Uzbek dictionaries". as a researcher"<sup>8</sup>, article by E.Fozilov "Early stages of linguistics", and E.Umarov "Why Fitrat did not use transliteration", B.Tuychiboev "Babur's new theory in linguistics", U.Sanakulov "Development of Uzbek literary language" Navoi's role We also highlight articles by S.Karimov and M.Misliddinova "On some phonostilistic views of M.Koshgari".

This is because scholars who have made a worthy contribution to the development of Uzbek linguistics have expressed their views. However, this is not the purpose of the systematic study of the formation of Uzbek linguistics. Likewise, the contributions of the great scientists who contributed to the formation of the Uzbek

<sup>5</sup> Elbek. Bitam Road, T., 1919; Ways, 1921.

<sup>6</sup> Abdurakhmanov F., Shukurov Sh. Historical Grammar of the Uzbek language, T., Instructor, 1973.

<sup>7</sup> Fozilov E "On the History of the Uzbek Language", Karimov F., "Features of the Uzbek language in the 20-30s," by Mahmudov K. In "Researches of AK Burovkovetski Uzbek dictionaries", "History of the Uzbek language", Science, T., 1977.

<sup>8</sup> Фозилов Э. «Тилшуносликнинг илк шаклланиш даврлари», «Тил тараққийетининг лексик ва грамматик муаммолари», Самарқанд, 2011 й., 8-15-бетлар.

scientific linguistics at the end of the twentieth and early 21st centuries were not consistently identified. Although some of the controversial issues in the articles in the Uzbek Language and Literature Magazine, "Current Issues in Uzbek Linguistics" have been raised since 2000, systematic or structural linguistics has been disrupted by the lack of a well-researched source of scholars' views is that it is mainly coming from Europe. There is not enough works on constant study of the views of scholars working in Uzbek linguistics, which, of course, is sad. The courses for general high schools, such as "General Linguistics", "Introduction to Linguistics", "History of Linguistics", usually provide information about the history of European linguistics. After the emergence of books published in Russian linguistics "History of Linguistics of the 19th and 20th Century" (essays and notes)<sup>9</sup>, the general linguistic work created by him influenced mainly European linguistics, but in part (at the beginning) of Indian and Greek or Arabic linguistics. information is provided. Likewise, the series "History of Linguistic Teaching", designed to mark the historical development of Russian linguistics, is known to have produced more than a dozen works.<sup>10</sup> It is amazing that almost all these scientific books have the same content. In these works, the history of European and Russian linguistics, and world linguistics in general, is still reflected. The main purpose of linguistics is not to simply describe or describe languages, but to describe their history, but to pay attention to the development of language and to study changes. Nevertheless, in the linguistics of the Uzbek language, only in the 1970s, the work on the linguistic history of Uzbek linguists began to appear, informing them in some respects.<sup>11</sup> Also, we can say that the evaluation of the state of Uzbek linguistics and the activities of some linguists in the 20-30th years of the 20th century has begun. In particular, The book "Introduction to Turkic philology" by I. Kuchkortoyev and B. Isabekov, Candidate of Philological Sciences, reads:<sup>12</sup> "E. D Polivanov made a significant contribution to the development of Turkic philology. It should be noted that his activities in the field of Turkish philology are more closely related to the Uzbek language ... He never stopped dealing with the Uzbek language for the rest of his life." (Cited, pages 47-49).<sup>13</sup> His works of "Introduction to the study of the Uzbek language", "The sound composition of the Tashkent dialect, Uzbek dialectology and the Uzbek literary language" Also in his book "Fitrat is a linguist", is one of his books on the study of "Fitrat's creative activity"<sup>14</sup>, B. Tuychiboev focuses on the activities of this scholar in the field of linguistics. As Fitrat's linguistic heritage is a peculiar research object<sup>15</sup>, we do not need to dwell on this. It is worth noting that Professor Kurbanova's PhD thesis on "Fitrat's Linguistic Heritage"<sup>16</sup> and the textbook "A. Fitrat and Uzbek Language Studies" underlines this scholar's research in many areas of linguistics. It is worth noting that in recent years, a great deal of work is being done to study the activities of scholars who have contributed to the development of the Uzbek language linguistics in the 20-30s. Fitrat's linguistic legacy, Elbek's role<sup>17</sup> in the development of Uzbek linguistics, Ashurali Zohiri and his linguistic heritage, representatives of the following organizations: Munavvar Qori, Kayum Ramadan, Shorasul Zunnun, Behbudi and A. Avloni. works to highlight their vision for development. Similarly, the state of the Uzbek scientific linguistics in the 20-30s of the 20th century has been significantly evaluated in other studies.<sup>18</sup>

It is worth to state one more situation. Socio-economic life in the 20-30s of the 20th century is characterized by diverse features. This period can be considered as one of the most difficult and special stages of Uzbek

<sup>9</sup> VA Zvegintsev. History of 19th-20th centuries. Books 1,2,3, M., 1964, 1965, 1956.

<sup>10</sup> F.M. Berezin. History of linguistic teachings. M., 1975y.; N.A. Kondratov. History of linguistic teachings. M., 1979; V.V. Vinogradov. History of Russian linguistic teachings. M., High School, 1978th.

<sup>11</sup> Uzakov H. Uzbek linguists. T., Instructor, 1965; This co-owner. Uzbek linguists, 1972; Uzbekskoe sovetskoe yazkoznanie, T., Science, 1986 (Shukurov, D. Bazarova).

<sup>12</sup> Kukkortoiev I., Isabekov B. Introduction to Turkish Philology. T., 1984, 47-49 -B.

<sup>13</sup> Polivanov E.D. "Introduction to the study of the Uzbek language" (1925), "The sound composition of the Tashkent dialect", Zh. Science and education "1922, No. 1, Uzbek dialectology and the Uzbek literary language" (1933).

<sup>14</sup> B. Tuychibayev. Fitrat is a linguist. T. 1995 year.

<sup>15</sup> Kurbanova M. Fitrat - Linguist, T, 1996; Fitrat's Linguistic Heritage, Phd.dis. T., 1993.

<sup>16</sup> M. Kurbanova. A. Fitrat and Uzbek language studies. University Press, 1997

<sup>17</sup> Bobomurodova Sh.E. Elbek's role in the development of Uzbek linguistics. science.nomz.diss., T., 2002.

<sup>18</sup> Ashirboev S. Uzbek is a history of the study of grammatical construction. science.nomz.diss., T., 1974; Fozilov E., Chulina P.R. Russian Turcologist i Uzbekskoy nozozanie, T., 1979; Kadyrov. From the study of the morphological system of the Uzbek language, FFKD (based on the materials of the Uzbek language of the 20s). T. 2007.

language development. Because at the same time, there were some aspects of the old Uzbek language on the one hand and the present Uzbek language on the other. Or, efforts have been made to integrate them. To be more precise, at that time the influence of Tatar, Turkish and Azerbaijani languages was beginning to be felt in Uzbek. At the same time, there is an increase in the emergence of certain terms in the Uzbek language and in the press. In short, the Uzbek literary language of the early 20th century was to some extent different from the traditional literary language and modern Uzbek literary language. The dialectal basis of the Uzbek literary language during this period was the issue of the use of words from other languages, the relation to international words, and the development of Arabic graphics. The issues of simplifying or switching to Latin (such as "old spelling", "new spellers", "middle spelling", "Latinos") have become more common. The changes in language vocabulary, in particular, have attracted the attention of many.

Many scholars have been exposed to the problems of linguistics, such as the study of literary language and writing, the study of the language of the press, given the state of the Uzbek literary language of the 20s and 30s of the 20th century. In particular, opinions, analyzes and opinions are analyzed in detail in the special book by G. Karimov, B. Turdialiev, A. Abdunazarov, and in the works of S. Ibrohimov, AKBurov, F. Abdullaev and other scientists<sup>19</sup>. In the methodical handbook "History of Uzbek linguistics"<sup>20</sup> by Urinboev and T. Kurbonov, "Uzbek linguistics in the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries" and "20 years of Uzbek linguistics" were highlighted in the first part. chitay and turkman osmani; Isaac Ishrat is mentioned as a prominent linguist; Particular attention is paid to the places in which to develop the practical grammar of the Uzbek language. The second part analyzes the issues of "Socio-political situation of the early 20th century", "The emergence of primary school textbooks", "Problems of Mahmudkhoja Behbudi and linguistics", "Abdulla Avloni's linguistic vision", "Linguistic legacy of Ashurali Zahiri". During this handbook, the pillars of the Samarkand School of Linguistics<sup>21</sup> and the Tashkent School of Linguistics<sup>22</sup> have been evaluated in the context of the development of Uzbek linguistics in the 20-30s of the 20th century. The first chapter of the thesis<sup>23</sup> of S. Normamatov describes in more detail the linguistic process in the 20-30s. This is reflected in the materials of the first republican scientific-practical conference dedicated to the national phenomenon, literary, scientific and theoretical heritage, social and political activities of Abdurauf Fitrat in Bukhara on May 21-23, 1992. Many of the issues presented in these materials, such as language policy, attitudes towards the language, the state language, and the language of education, suggest that the situation is complex. Therefore, the main issues of linguistics of that time were mainly writing, spelling, language selection, writing and selection, setting the state and education language, maintaining language, creating a Turkic language, caring for native language, promoting national It is characterized by many issues, such as avoiding language inferiority, fighting for the status of the language, defining the norms of literary language, determining its attitude to the dialect, and learning the dialects. The situation has reached such a level that linguists from the indigenous people have almost put the main focus of linguistics on the study of language at the secondary level. The scientific works that were created were of a methodological nature or were devoted to the maintenance of language practice. This is how many scholars, such as A. Avloni, Behbudi, Elbek, Ashurali Zohiri, Isaac Khan Ibrat, Sheikh Suleiman Bukhari, Ghazi Olim Yunusov, Kayum Ramadan, Munavvar Qori, S. Saidazizov. Nevertheless, the formation of the Uzbek scientific linguistics did not stop in the 20-40s of the 20th century. It has become apparent that the phonetic, lexical, grammatical, dialectological, and stylistic aspects of the Uzbek language have been established and national scientific personnel capable of carrying out such research have begun to appear. As a result of struggles in a complex political situation, there have been scientists who have been able to preserve the language through a comprehensive study of its

<sup>19</sup> Karimov F. Development of Uzbek literary language during the Soviet period, T., Science, 1985; Abdullaev F. About the modern Uzbek literary language and the ways of its development. "Uzbek Language and Literature," 1965, issue 3, page 46; Ibrahimov S. The development of the Uzbek national writing. «The Uzbek Language and Literature», 1970, issue 2, page 52; Borovkov AK Изменения в области узбекской лексики и новой алфавит. «Izvestiya AN UzSSR», 1940, №7; Mutallibov S. Short excerpts from the history of morphology and vocabulary. T., 1959, p. 39; Turdialiev B. Morphological features of the time press language from 1905 to 1917, filol.fan.nomz.diss. T., 1969. Urinboev B., Karbonov T. "History of Uzbek linguistics", Samarkand, 2006.

<sup>20</sup> Urinboev B., Karbonov T. "History of Uzbek linguistics", Samarkand, 2006.

<sup>21</sup> «Samarkand School of Linguistics». 98-117.

<sup>22</sup> «Tashkent School of Linguistics». 118-138.

<sup>23</sup> Normamatov S. "Spiritual-methodological features of Abdulla Avloni's poetry vocabulary", T., 2011.

peculiarities, defining developmental laws, and defining its role among the world languages. The conditions for profound scientific study of the Uzbek language have been created since the 1940s. Therefore, the linguist S. Ashirbayev said that "the period of formation of Uzbek linguistics as independent linguistics dates back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries."

Therefore, in the early years of their reign, they began to create dictionaries of Uzbek and other Central Asian languages with grammatical essays attached to them. <sup>24</sup> "... The earliest studies on Uzbek grammar are the works of Professor Fitrat" Sarf (" Morphology ") and" Nahw "(Syntax)... These books were the first grammar of the Uzbek language and were adequate to the demands of that time. <sup>25</sup> At that time, the task of grammar was to educate the general public, that is, teach them how to read and write. The issue of the alphabet, which is a key factor in the implementation of mass literacy, was also to be solved. "On February 26 - March 3, 1926 the First All-Union Turkology Congress was held in Baku. Representatives from Uzbekistan R.Inomov, A. Zohiri, Sh.Rahimi, Elbek, Gazi Yunus, B.Rahmoni, A. Abdujabborov were represented at the Turkish kurultai. Fitrat was invited to the conference as a great oriental scholar by a special invitation. (Ashurali Zohiri). Near Turkology Kurultay // Ferghana Gas. -1926. -374) The decision was made at the Kurultai to transmit the Turkic peoples to the Latin alphabet ... At the Language and Speech Conference held in May 1929 in Samarkand, a decision was made to switch to the Latin alphabet.

Famous scholars and writers, prominent cultural figures, national intellectuals, such as Fitrat, Ashurali Zohiri, Chulpon, Fozi Olim, Kayum Ramazan, Elbek, Shokirjon Rahimi contributed to the development and implementation of a new Uzbek alphabet and spelling based on Latin. <sup>26</sup>

The Uzbek alphabet, based on the Latin script, has served to revive and maintain long-standing friendly and fraternal ties with the Turkic peoples, who share common national traditions, values and cultural heritage. Since the 30s of the twentieth century in Uzbek linguistics, special attention has been paid to the problems that may be the subject of scientific-theoretical research. Among the problems in the development of world linguistics they were presented and evaluated as actual problems of Uzbek linguistics. Along with such great linguists as Russian scientists SE Malov, KK Yudakhin, ED Polivanov, AK Borovkov, AN Kononov, T. Ibrohimov, S. Ibrohimov, Such talented linguists as F.Kamolov, T.Salimov, S.Usmanov, U.Tursunov, S.Mutallibov, F.Abdullaev, V.Reshetov, O.Usmanov, Shoabdurahmonov started their scientific activity. Scientist A. Flyomov, who created his own scientific school in Uzbek linguistics, also took the lead as one of the most talented linguists, as well as a scientist who shared all the achievements of Russian and world linguistics and fully implemented these achievements in Uzbek linguistics.

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<sup>24</sup>Ashirboev S. Uzbek language From the History of Grammatical Construction (by Russian Turkologists of 1875-1917), Phil.nomz.diss., Vol.

<sup>25</sup> Abdullaev F. "Development of Uzbek science and scientific activity of AK Borovkov. // The Uzbek language and literature." T., 1974. Issue 1. 30

<sup>26</sup> Togaev. Ashurali Zohiriyo and Linguistics. T. : 2005. Phil.fan.nom.diss. 82.