



## The role of Writing skill in the History of the world

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**Annotation:** This article is devoted to the reflection on the daily usage of writing and its historical background. The history of the appearance of writing skills and its place in the history of mankind is going to be discussed.

**Key words:** alphabet, writing, cuneiform, hieroglyphics, system, syllabic, script, stages, culture, generation, cave, rock, knowledge, logographic, transmit information, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus Valley, China.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada kundalik hayotimizda foydalanadigan yozuv haqida fikr yurutmoqchiman. Uning paydo bo'lish tarixi va insoniyat tarixidagi o'rni haqida fikr yuritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** alifbo, yozuv, mixxat, ieroglif, tizim, bo'g'in, yozuv, bosqichlar, madaniyat, avlod, g'or, tosh, bilim, logografik, ma'lumot uzatish, Mesopotamiya, Misr, Hind vodiysi, Xitoy.

**Аннотация:** В этой статье я хочу поразмышлять над письмом, которое мы используем в нашей повседневной жизни. Обсуждается история его появления и место в истории человечества.

**Ключевые слова:** алфавит, письмо, клинопись, иероглифы, система, слоговое письмо, письменность, этапы, культура, поколение, пещера, скала, знание, логография, передача информации, Месопотамия, Египет, долина Инда, Китай. .



**Introduction:** Writing has played a crucial role in shaping world history. It has allowed people to record their thoughts, experiences, and ideas, and to pass them down to future generations. Writing has also been a powerful way of communication, allowing people to share information, knowledge, and culture across enormous distances and time periods.

From the earliest forms of writing, such as cuneiform<sup>1</sup> (Monuments of Orhun-Enasay) and hieroglyphics<sup>2</sup>, to the development of alphabets and modern writing systems, writing has been used to document key events and milestones in human history. The written word has recorded the rise and fall of empires, the spread of religions and ideologies, and the achievements and struggles of individuals and societies.

**Methods:** Writing has also been a catalyst for social and cultural change. Through literature, poetry, and other forms of written expression, writers have challenged existing power structures and advocated for social justice, and revolutions and movements.



Hieroglyphics



Cuneiform

In addition to its historical and cultural significance, writing has also had a profound impact on the development of science, technology, and other fields. Scientific discoveries and advancements have been recorded in writing, allowing them to be shared and built upon by others. Technical writing has also played a key role in the development of industries and engineering, providing clear and concise instructions for the design and construction of complex systems.

<sup>1</sup> Orhun-Enasoy monuments are valuable as a historical monument in the ancient Turkish language and script of the 5th-7th centuries.

<sup>2</sup> Hieroglyphs ( Ancient Greek : hierós - "sacred" and glyphō - "grooved") - a phonic expression used to represent a word, syllable or sound.





Writing is the process of using a system of symbols or characters to represent language and communicate information. It involves the use of a writing system, which can be alphabetic, syllabic, or logographic, to record and transmit information through space and time.

The purpose of writing is to facilitate communication and the sharing of information and ideas. It allows people to record their thoughts, experiences, and discoveries, and to transmit them to others who may be far away in space or time. Writing also provides a means of preserving knowledge and culture, allowing future generations to learn from the past and build upon it.

It is difficult to pinpoint exactly who was the first person to think of writing structure, as writing systems developed independently in different parts of the world at different times. The earliest known systems of writing include cuneiform, which was used in ancient Mesopotamia around 3500 BCE, and hieroglyphics, which were used in ancient Egypt around 3200 BCE. Other early writing systems include the Indus script, used in the Indus Valley civilization around 2600 BCE, and the Chinese script, which dates back to around 1200 BCE.

The development stages of writing can be broadly divided into four stages:

1. Prehistoric writing: This stage dates back to the earliest known examples of symbolic representations, such as cave paintings and rock art. These symbols may have had religious or ceremonial significance and were not strictly used for communication.
2. Proto-writing: This stage involves the development of more structured symbolic systems, such as the use of tokens and markings to represent goods and quantities. These systems were used primarily for accounting and record-keeping purposes.
3. Early writing: This stage involves the development of more formalized writing systems, such as cuneiform and hieroglyphics. These systems were used to record important events, such as the reigns of kings and the construction of buildings, and to transmit religious and mythological stories.
4. Modern writing: This stage involves the development of writing systems that are still in use today, such as the Latin alphabet and the Chinese script. These systems have been



adapted and modified over time to reflect changes in language and culture, and continue to play a vital role in communication and knowledge sharing.

**Conclusion:** Whoever invented writing, it has a great place in world history. We wouldn't even know that history without writing. The masterpieces and inventions of our history would not have been made.

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