



STEP-BY-STEP DEVELOPMENT OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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The Uzbek people are one of the most ancient peoples of Central Asia. Its formation dates back over 3,000 years. Its formation is closely connected with the formation of the national language. The Uzbek language belongs to the family of Turkic languages.

The solution to the problem of the ethnogenesis of the Uzbek people, as well as the language, is in fact in the plane of its close connection with the most ancient peoples living in this territory - the Sogdians, Bactrians, Khorezmians, Chachevs, Parikans, Saks, Massagets and others. The ethnogenesis of the Uzbek people includes a complex complex of all possible Turkic tribes and peoples that could exist in this territory. In medieval historical treatises, information has been preserved that a total of more than 92 Turkic and non-Turkic tribes (Urug) participated in the formation of the Uzbek people. Thus, in the very process of the formation of the Uzbek language, there is an active phase of language contacts and the influence of various languages on its formation.

Uzbek scientists distinguish the following historical periods of the formation of the Uzbek language.

1. The most ancient period of the unification of the Turkic and Iranian tribes (until the 4th century AD).
2. The most ancient common Turkic language, which was formed on the territory of Central Asia, Altai and Mongolia (VII-IX centuries).
3. Eastern associations of the Turkic peoples and their common Turkic language, formed on the territory of Maverannahr, Khorezm, Eastern Turkestan (Uzbek, Uighur, Turkmen, Turkish, Kirghiz, Kazakh; X-XII centuries).
4. Accession to the Uzbek people of new Turkic tribes and the formation of the old written Uzbek language (Chigatai; XIII-XVI centuries).
5. Formation of a new Uzbek written literary language (XVII-XIX centuries).
6. Formation of the modern Uzbek literary language (XX century).

The Uzbek language belongs to the Karluk group of languages of the Turkic peoples.

Toponymy and ethnographic onomastics have been preserved to confirm this information - Tuitepa, Angren, Ozzurgon, Bachtsir, Gurama, and Datura. Kh. Khasanov cites about 83 ethnonyms characterizing the names of various tribes, peoples, Urugs, etc. (Karluts, Nukus, Sirgali, Savai, Bayovut, Olot). T. Nafasov



studied 61 ethnotoponyms related only to the letter "B". S. Karaev points out that one third of the 2800 names of villages are ethnotoponyms. Each territorial-administrative unit of Uzbekistan has such ethnotoponyms that were formed because of mutual enrichment and mutual influence. Among these toponyms, one can find those that arose under the influence of, for example, Mongolian, Iranian and other languages (Mitan, Katli, Karvak, Manak, Kurdik, Chanashik, Tat, Tazhik, Kura).

In the formation of the Uzbek language, a special role belongs to Urugs Karluk and partially Mongolian and Iranian-speaking tribes (Sogdians, Khorezmians, and Scythians) influenced Kipchak, at the same time, in the most ancient periods of development, the language. "The oldest borrowings in the Turkic languages include lexical units from Sanskrit, Tocharian languages, Sogdian and Chinese." M.G. Gafurov points to kinship between the Iranian-speaking and Turkic-speaking tribes, and states that the Turkic-speaking language was predominant. It is well known that by the middle of the VI century (552) in the east, in the Altai Territory, the Turkic Khaganate was created. From this historical period, numerous written monuments have been preserved - Bitigs, whose language can be called a common Turkic language.

The basis of this language was the languages of Karluks, Oguzes, Kipchaks. By 639-645 The Turkic Khaganate is divided into the Western Khaganate (the capital is Yettisuv) and the Eastern Khaganate (the center is Mongolia). Then there is a dismemberment of the hitherto integral association: there is an association of the Yakut, Oguz, Karluk tribes. All this influenced the development of the common Turkic language. The Western Khaganate is subsequently divided into smaller territorial associations - Khorezm, Sogd, Bukhara, Chaganiyan, Takharistan, Chach, and Fergana.

In all historical periods of the formation and formation of the Uzbek language, one can detect the influence of other languages on it. For example, the toponym Khorezm consists of the words of Iranian origin Khvarri - Khovar - sun, and the word Zim - Zamin - earth.

Taking into account the historical excursus devoted to the development and formation of the Uzbek language in terms of designating the role of borrowings in different historical eras it is possible to conditionally divide the entire process of penetration of foreign lexical masses into the Uzbek language as follows.

I. The ancient period of the development of the language and the influence on the Turkic vocabulary of the parallel coexisting and transforming vocabulary of the Sogdians, Bactrians, Khorezmians, Chachevs, Parikans, Saks, Massagets.



II. The pre-classical period of the development of the language, the beginning of the formation of the identification of the Uzbek language itself and the influence of foreign borrowings on it.

III. The classical period of development of the Uzbek language after the conquest of Central Asia by the Arab caliphate, characterized by a turning point in the lexical component of the linguistics of the Uzbek language, when most of the foreign vocabulary is introduced in a short time period. This period can be called the classical period of borrowings.

IV. The period of wide assimilation and use of Arabic-language borrowings in the Uzbek language, because of which the historical memory of the nation perceives borrowings as a native attribute.

V. New era of borrowings (XX and XXI centuries). During this period, the nature of borrowing changes due to new political and social conditions. Borrowings become an integral part of the development of the Uzbek language and replenishment of its vocabulary. International words from European and Russian languages penetrate into the composition of the Uzbek language, a term system is widely formed in all spheres of scientific activity. The problem of borrowings becomes an independent subject of linguistic research.

In conclusion, the importance of linguistic research on the issues of mutual influences and influences of the Turkic, Persian, Arabic languages on the modern Uzbek language should be emphasized. The mechanism of borrowing from the modern Arabic literary language into Uzbek is of great interest for scientific linguistic research, and can be widely used in the practice of teaching both Arabic and Uzbek.

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