

**THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UZBEK NATIONAL  
LANGUAGE IN THE 20TH CENTURY**

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**Abstract**

This article discusses the role of great representatives of the national renaissance in the development of the Uzbek language. The contribution to the development and formation of our national language by our enlightened pioneers such as Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Abdulhamid Cholpon and Abdurauf Fitrat is presented.

**Keywords:** Jadid, Third renaissance, Uzbek language, nation, national language.

One of the main pillars that make a nation is the national language. Only a nation that has its own national language and is devoted to its development will have its place on the world scale. People who speak foreign languages do not show their national culture, history, or national heritage, but also lose their identity under the influence of a foreign language. The devotees and intellectuals of our nation understood this fact very well at the time, and they devoted their lives to the development of our national language. In fact, the roots of the Third Renaissance, aimed at uniting our people for the development of the country, awakening their hearts, and establishing the "New Uzbekistan" that has developed everywhere on the world map, actually go back to the movement of enlightened moderns. They devoted their whole lives to the idea of national revival, mobilized all their strength and capabilities to bring the country out of ignorance and backwardness, to increase the language power of the nation, and to save the people from the mire of ignorance. Modern enlighteners such as Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Abdurahman Cholpon, Abdurauf Fitrat, Munavvargari Abdurashidkhanov, Ishaq Khan Tora Ibrat, Abdulla Avloni, Abdulla Qadiri, Ghulam Zafari, the leading representatives of the national renaissance period, he was able to get out of the quagmire of ignorance with new ideas, new methods and new approaches. Their incomparable contribution to our language in the application of such ideas for the development of our country is of special importance.

Mahmudhoja Behbudi, who laid the foundation stone of the Jadidism movement, the leading representative of the period of national awakening, the founder of the Turkestan Jadidism movement. In addition to serving the cause of the nation, the intellectual scientist also contributed to our national language. In 1913, he received permission from the government to publish the newspaper "Samarkand". This is the first Uzbek and Tajik language newspaper in the history of our language. From August 20, 1913, he started publishing "Oyina" magazine. The magazine is mainly in Uzbek language, along with poems and analytical materials about our national language, new comments, debates and interesting articles on the nation's rights, history, language and literature issues have been published. Behbudi's views on the literary

language are reflected in his article "Language issue". This article consists of two parts, in the first part, Behbudi thinks about Turkish dialects. According to him, the dialects and dialects of the Turkish language spread in the Turkestan region have been under the influence of Persian culture and literature for hundreds of years, which is why they have adopted many words from this language, they have adopted the original Turkish words. , thinks that the original Turkic words have fallen out of use and been forgotten. When Behbudi writes about Turkestan dialects, he shows himself as an accomplished linguist. The scientist studied the extent to which dialects and dialects of the Turkestans fell into Persian and Arabic, depending on the region, and that this process was "not uniform everywhere, but different depending on the geography of the place" [1:274]. And he concludes that no matter how much the Turkish language has changed under the influence of other languages, all "dialect speakers understand each other's words". The second part of the article is devoted to the creation of a single simplified literary language for the Turkic peoples. It tries to take a hands-free approach in covering this issue. Although Behbudi supports the idea of simplifying the language, bringing it to a form that the public can understand, in the example of the (general) literary language, he considers the issue of refining the language, that is, finding alternatives to Arabic and Persian words and applying them to the language, "impossible to implement." , he evaluates that the dry wayoli is corrupt [1:306]. In the first issue of "Oyina" magazine, he published an article entitled "Not two, but four languages". In this article, the scientist believed that knowing several languages is necessary for the development of the nation. These are Uzbek, Tajik, Arabic and Russian languages. In addition, he raised the issue of bilingualism in the article "School language in Turkistan" in "Tarjiman" newspaper. He wanted to emphasize the importance of Turkish and Persian languages for Turkestans and advocated the inclusion of both languages in school textbooks[2:112]. According to him, the reasons for learning four languages are as follows:

- ☐ Turkish, that is, Uzbek - the language spoken by the majority of the Turkish people;
- ☐ Persian is the language of madrasa and Udabo;
- ☐ Arabic - all Shariah books taught in madrasahs are in this language;
- ☐ Russian - to study the "science of time".

An enlightened scientist creates a program in the field of language so that students can find their place in the future and master the sciences more easily. For example, it shows in 18 articles what should be given importance in mastering written speech in our language. Now let's look at some of them:

- ☐ "While writing Turki and the sign is Turki, people have forbidden to write a Russian or foreign name instead of it;
- ☐ Special letters, court and hospital letters, scientific and political articles should be written in a good and literary style. In monologue letters, it is impossible not to write Arabic, Persian, Russian and French names and vocabulary. As far as possible, it is necessary to find Turkish or Turkish words and, if not found, interpret them with a sentence;
- ☐ It is necessary to write the letter concisely;
- ☐ It is good to write a letter when the condition is moderate;
- ☐ Be careful not to exaggerate, praise, describe, or exaggerate something or a person;
- ☐ Insults, reproaches, jokes, immorality, and words related to sin should not be written in the letter" [3:39].

Behbudi was the first to promote the idea of language unity among Turkestans. He also had a unique experience in the cities of Turkestan. During his sociological research, he read various newspapers to ordinary people who did not read newspapers at all and did not know the language of other Turkic peoples. collected opinions on "language" from newspapers. "The benefits of the common language are very well known, because the common language is the basis of friendship, love, mutual support and cohesion"[1:310].

One of the intellectual representatives of the Uzbek nation is Abdurauf Fitrat, an enlightened scientist who worked both as a literary critic and a linguist. As a linguist, he conducts meaningful research. One of the great contributions of the scientist to our language is to continue the idea of "struggle for language freedom" started by Alisher Navoi, and it represents the rich and unfortunate state of the Turkish language. (the condition is enthusiastic), it is with the completeness of the moss (mukammalyati kamayid). Is there a lot of words in Turkish? He continued Navoi's path with the confession that he came up with this word a few years ago and got his answer from Navoi's book "Muhokamat ul-Lugatayn", that is, the creation of the word , in terms of the priority of grammatical rules, it has been understood that the Turkish language is perfectly formed. Also, while showing the beauty, completeness and richness of the Turkish language, he analyzed the factors that caused its misfortune one by one. Among them, one of the main elements is the thing that dragged the Turkish language into the vortex of misfortune - IMITATION. "No nation has been able to play the role of imitation on the world stage like the Turks. If we want to imitate something of any nation, we imitate it without looking at our own national spirit" [4:71].

From the beginning of 1919, one of the gangs that began to show serious activity was the "Language and Spelling" branch, which was headed by Cholpon and Elbek. Fitrat's article "Our Language" defined the program direction of this group. In 1919, members of Gurung tried to reform the Arabic alphabet and create a new alphabet. The Congress of Language and Spelling held in January 1921 was directly led by "Chigatoy Gurungi". In his introductory speech, Fitrat discussed spelling issues, and put forward the ideas that "... the activity of the Uzbek language as a literary language does not begin only from the time of Alisher Navoi, but the Turkish language was polished and achieved its literary quality in the works of writers before Navoi." When Professor Fitrat said that "the eternity of our language is in itself", he meant such aspects as the compatibility of the Turkish (Uzbek) language with the rules of speech, the perfection of its rules, and the completeness of speech. His "An experiment on the rules of the Uzbek language. The first book: Sarf" also talks about the vocabulary and phonetics of the Uzbek language, but the work mainly reflects the issue of morphemics and morphology. It is noteworthy that although the first editions of the textbook discussed the existence of 9 vowels in the Uzbek language and presented their theoretical foundations and examples, in the 1930 edition, under the influence of Russian linguists A. Konnonov and others, Uzbek There are 6 vowels in the language. Fitrat's "An experiment on the rules of the Uzbek language. The second book: "Nahv" contains information about some terms related to linguistics.

In conclusion, it is worth saying that we should deeply study the heritage of our enlightened grandfathers, the movement of Jadidism. The more we study their incalculable contribution to our mother tongue, the more we will find answers to many questions that concern us even

today. The more we actively promote this priceless wealth, the more we young people and the future generation will understand the value of our national language!!!

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