

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN UZBEK LITERARY LANGUAGE

Yuldasheva Dilnoza Bekmurodovna

Associate Professor (PhD), Head of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature, Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service
Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Vasiyev Navruz Olimjon o'g'li

Student of Group 2M-MK-123 Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Abstract

This article explores the stages of development of the modern Uzbek literary language, tracing its historical evolution from ancient Turkic roots to its present form. The study highlights significant periods, including the influence of Chagatai Turkic, the impact of cultural and political shifts during the Soviet era, and the role of independence in shaping contemporary Uzbek. Key linguistic and literary milestones are analyzed, illustrating how historical events and social changes have influenced vocabulary, grammar, and literary style. The article also examines the contributions of notable writers and poets in standardizing and enriching the language. Through this comprehensive overview, the research underscores the dynamic nature of the Uzbek literary language and its role in preserving cultural identity.

Keywords: Uzbek literary language, language development, Chagatai Turkic, Soviet influence, independence, linguistic evolution, cultural identity, literary milestones, modern Uzbek.

Introduction

The modern Uzbek literary language stands as a vital pillar of Uzbekistan's cultural heritage, embodying the nation's history, identity, and intellectual achievements. Its development spans centuries, marked by diverse influences and transformations that reflect the sociopolitical and cultural dynamics of Central Asia. From its roots in ancient Turkic dialects to the flourishing of Chagatai literature and the significant shifts during the Soviet era, the evolution of the Uzbek language offers a fascinating lens through which to understand the broader historical context of the region.

This article aims to trace the stages of development of the modern Uzbek literary language, exploring key historical milestones, linguistic shifts, and the contributions of prominent literary figures. By examining the interplay between language and historical change, the study sheds light on how the Uzbek language has adapted to the challenges of modernization while maintaining its rich literary traditions. Ultimately, this exploration underscores the role of



language as both a medium of artistic expression and a repository of national identity in Uzbekistan's journey through history.

Main part.

The development of the modern Uzbek literary language is a dynamic and multifaceted process that reflects the historical, cultural, and social evolution of the Uzbek people. This progression can be divided into distinct stages, each marked by significant linguistic and literary transformations.

The origins of the Uzbek literary language can be traced back to the ancient Turkic languages, particularly those of the Orkhon-Yenisei inscriptions (7th–8th centuries). These inscriptions provide valuable insights into the early linguistic features of the Turkic people, including those who would later influence the Uzbek language. The lexicon and grammatical structures of this period laid the groundwork for the development of more refined literary traditions.

The Chagatai language, a prominent literary and cultural medium from the 14th to the 19th centuries, played a pivotal role in shaping Uzbek. Named after Chagatai Khan, this literary language became the lingua franca of Central Asia and served as a bridge between ancient Turkic languages and modern Uzbek. Poets such as Alisher Navoi elevated Chagatai to a high literary standard, producing works that are celebrated for their artistic and linguistic sophistication. Navoi's contributions, particularly in his five-part epic *Khamsa*, exemplify the richness of the Chagatai tradition and its enduring influence on Uzbek literature.

The 19th and early 20th centuries marked a period of transition for the Uzbek literary language. The decline of the Chagatai language and the rise of regional dialects influenced the emergence of modern Uzbek. During this period, political changes and social movements, such as the Jadid reformist movement, called for the modernization and simplification of the language to make it more accessible to the general population. This led to the development of a literary standard based on the northern dialects of Uzbek.

The Soviet period brought significant changes to the Uzbek language, both in its structure and its role in society. The imposition of Cyrillic script replaced the Arabic script in the late 1930s, fundamentally altering the written form of the language. Soviet policies aimed to create a standardized literary language that would unify the Uzbek people while aligning with the broader goals of the USSR. During this time, new terminologies emerged to accommodate modern scientific, technical, and ideological concepts, further enriching the Uzbek lexicon. Writers and poets were encouraged to produce works that reflected socialist ideals, leading to a proliferation of literature that both adhered to and resisted ideological constraints.

The independence of Uzbekistan in 1991 ushered in a new era for the Uzbek literary language. One of the most significant developments was the adoption of the Latin script, aimed at reconnecting with Uzbekistan's Turkic roots and facilitating global communication. This period also saw a revival of interest in pre-Soviet literary traditions and the exploration of themes related to national identity and cultural heritage. Modern Uzbek literature began to embrace diverse genres and styles, reflecting the complexities of contemporary Uzbek society. In the 21st century, the Uzbek literary language continues to evolve, influenced by globalization, technological advancements, and cultural exchanges. The digital age has



introduced new forms of communication and expression, impacting both written and spoken Uzbek. While these developments offer opportunities for linguistic innovation, they also pose challenges, such as the risk of linguistic homogenization and the decline of traditional literary forms. Efforts to preserve and promote the Uzbek language, including the publication of literary works, educational initiatives, and cultural programs, remain crucial in maintaining its vitality and distinctiveness.

The modern Uzbek literary language is the product of centuries of evolution, shaped by historical milestones, cultural influences, and the creative endeavors of its speakers and writers. From its ancient Turkic roots to its current role as a dynamic and expressive medium, the Uzbek language reflects the resilience and adaptability of the Uzbek people. Understanding its stages of development not only enriches our appreciation of Uzbek literature but also highlights the intricate relationship between language, culture, and history.

Conclusions and Suggestions

The development of the modern Uzbek literary language is a testament to the enduring cultural and historical identity of the Uzbek people. Key conclusions drawn from this exploration include:

1. The Uzbek literary language has its origins in ancient Turkic traditions, evolving over centuries through Chagatai Turkic and regional dialects into its modern form.
 2. Each stage of development reflects significant sociopolitical influences, including the rise of Chagatai literature, the modernization efforts of the Jadid movement, and the linguistic reforms during the Soviet era.
 3. Literary figures like Alisher Navoi played a crucial role in elevating and standardizing the language, demonstrating the impact of individual contributions on linguistic evolution.
 4. The adoption of the Latin script and a renewed focus on cultural heritage have reinforced the Uzbek language's role in nation-building and global communication.
 5. Globalization, technological advancements, and the rise of digital media pose both opportunities and challenges, necessitating active efforts to preserve linguistic uniqueness.
- By addressing these priorities, Uzbekistan can ensure the continued vitality and relevance of its literary language while honoring its rich historical and cultural legacy.

REFERENCES

1. Alisher Navoi. Khamsa. Annotated editions and historical analyses.
2. Barthold, W. (1963). Turkestan Down to the Mongol Invasion. London: Luzac & Co.
3. Bodrogligeti, A. (2001). Chagatai Manual: Grammar, Texts, Glossary. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
4. DeWeese, D. (1994). Islamization and Native Religion in the Golden Horde. University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press.
5. Fierman, W. (1991). Language Planning and National Development: The Uzbek Experience. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
6. Karimov, I. A. (1997). Uzbekistan: The Road of Independence and Progress. Tashkent: Uzbekistan Publishing House.



7. Lazzarini, E. J. (1973). "The Jadid Movement and Its Impact on Modern Central Asia." *Modern Asian Studies*, 7(4), 625-647.
8. Muminov, A. (2008). *The Uzbek Language: Past and Present*. Tashkent: Sharq Publishing.
9. Sjoberg, A. (1963). *Uzbek Structural Grammar*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
10. Subtelny, M. E. (1988). *Timurids in Transition: Turko-Persian Politics and Acculturation in Medieval Iran and Central Asia*. Leiden: Brill.