

COMMONALITY OF UZBEKISTAN AND TURKISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article provides information about the process of formation of the Uzbek language, the period and stages of development, and the role of languages of other systems in the formation of the Uzbek literary language.

Keywords: Altai, Orkhon-Enasay, "Hun period", Turkic Khaganate, Turkic language, Orkhon-Enasay, runic writing, Uzbek literary language, pan-Turkic vocabulary.

The Uzbek language is considered a Turkic language. Therefore, the common Uzbek language, including the Uzbek literary language, is studied in direct connection with the history of the Turkic languages. Turkic sources emphasize that the Turkic languages had an "Altai period" before the Common Era. During this period, it is said that the branches of the Turkic-Mongolian, Tungusic-Manchurian, Japanese-Korean languages and their specific peoples formed one family, that is, the Altai language family. Even these languages are considered related to the Uralic language family, which is formed from the branches of the Finno-Ugric and Samoyedic languages, and information is also provided about the Ural-Altai period. Due to the lack of written monuments of the Altai language and the lack of information in ancient historical sources, this language and its period of use are not known. However, the Altai languages are known, that is, the Turkic, Mongolian, Tungusic, and Manchu languages that were formed during the development of the Altai language are known. Therefore, according to the body of knowledge of Altai studies, the history of the universal Turkic languages, including the universal Uzbek language, should begin from the period before the 1st millennium BC. [Sanakulov U. 2004. 105]

The first stage of the history of Turkic languages dates back to the 5th century BC and covers the period up to the 5th century AD. This period is referred to in scientific literature as the oldest Turkic language. This period is divided into two stages. The first stage is called Altai and covers the period up to the 3rd century BC. The second stage covers the period from the 3rd century BC to the 4th century AD and is called the "Hun period" [Saidov Y. 2019. 33].

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The period of the ancient Turkic literary language begins from the 6th century AD. This period is the first stage of the history of the literary, that is, written language. Because this is how the Turkic written literary language emerged. When talking about this period, it is better to add the term written literary language to it [Sodikov K. 2012. 6].

The ancient Turkic literary language is used to refer to the literary language of the VI-X centuries.

The oldest written monuments of the Turkic language date back to that period. The history of the Turkic, in particular, the Uzbek literary language also begins with the language of these written monuments. This period is divided into the following stages:

First, the language of the Blue Turkic written monuments. This group includes the language of the Orkhon and Enesei,

Tuva, Talas, Fergana monuments in the Blue Turkic script created during the First and

Second Turkic khaganates.

Second, the language of the written monuments in the Blue Turkic, Uyghur,

Monei, Brahma, Sogdian scripts created in the Uyghur khaganate and states.

The inscriptions on the ancient Turkic literary language are generally known as the Orkhon-Enasay monuments. They are called so because they were found in the basins of the Orkhon and Yenisei rivers. These monuments are inscribed in runic and Uyghur script. The ancient Turkic runic inscription was carved on stone, metal, wood and other objects. The monuments inscribed in this script, such as Chunonchi, Kultegin, Bilga Khakan, Tunyukuk, Ungin, Kuli Chur and other inscriptions, date back to the 5th-10th centuries. Since the inscription in question is similar in appearance to Gothic (ancient Germanic) writing, European scholars called it runic writing [Saidov Y.2019. 34].

There is no consensus among experts about the origin of the Orhun-Enasoy script. According to some opinions, this script is descended from the Aramaic script through the Sogdian and Pahlavi scripts. This script, like the Arabic script, was written and read from right to left, consisted of 38 letters, and did not use punctuation marks [Saidov Y.2019. 35].

Lexical units characteristic of the Orhun-Enasoy monuments - ancient Turkic words - are found in many modern Turkic languages, such as Uzbek. In linguistic studies, the words of the literary language of this period are variously referred to as ancient Turkic words, ancient Turkic vocabulary, Turkic lexical layer, general Turkic vocabulary, native Turkic words, and the presence of ancient Turkic words in the Turkic lexical layer is recognized [Saidov Y.2019. 35].

If we look at the history of the Uzbek language, we can see that it has gone through complex stages of formation and development. In the past, the Uzbek language was in contact with a number of unrelated languages belonging to other language families for certain socio-political reasons. The degree of influence and qualitative manifestation of this contact differs from each of the languages in other systems [Saidov Y.2019. 22].

Some other languages with which the Uzbek language is in contact have had a strong influence on it, in particular on changes in its lexical composition, while others

have had a less noticeable influence. From this point of view, the languages belonging to the 18 other language families with which the Uzbek language is in contact can be conditionally divided into 2 groups:

1. The Uzbek language, in particular, has been strongly influenced by Persian, Arabic, and Russian. The number of words borrowed from these languages is quite large, and they form a separate lexical layer in the Uzbek lexicon.

2. Other languages that have not left a significant mark on the Uzbek lexicon, such as Chinese, Indian, and Greek, can be included. Only a few words from these languages have been borrowed into the Uzbek language, and they do not form a separate lexical layer [Begmatov E. 1985. 107].

In studies conducted in Uzbek linguistics, words borrowed from languages belonging to other language families are mainly divided into three groups: Persian, Arabic, and Russian-European words.

The assimilation of Persian-Tajik words into the Uzbek language is not a product of one period. Their assimilation is connected with several historical periods of development. Along with the Karluk, Oghuz and Kipchak tribes, Iranian-speaking tribes (Sogdians, Khorezmians, Saks) also played a significant role in the formation of the Uzbek people and language. Due to the socio-ethnic ties between the Persian-Tajik population and the Turkic population, many Persian words were assimilated into the Uzbek language. It is known that during the reign of the Samanids, especially from the 13th to 14th centuries, the influence of the Tajik language on local Turkic languages increased. Bilingualism increased. Poets and writers wrote in Tajik or Uzbek (Turkish). Most official documents were drawn up in Tajik [Abdurakhmanov G. 1999. 14].

Professor E. Begmatov writes that the contact of Turkic tribal and tribal languages, including the language of the Uzbek people, with Iranian languages is characterized by 3 periodic features:

First, the contact and fusion of Turkic tribes and tribes with ancient Iranian tribal and tribal languages (ancient times).

Second, the contact of the Uzbek language with the Persian language (IX-X, XI-XV centuries).

Third, the contact of the Uzbek language with local Tajik dialects and the Tajik language (from ancient times to the present) [Begmatov 1985. 105-106].

The Arabic language is one of the languages that strongly influenced the Turkic languages, namely the Uzbek language. The beginning of this is associated with the Arab Caliphate.

We know that the Arab Caliphate left a huge mark in history. The period of the Arab Caliphate began a period of unique growth in the socio-economic and cultural development of the peoples of Central Asia, Iran, Afghanistan, the Near and Middle East, Northern India, the Iberian Peninsula and North Africa. Due to these socio-economic reasons, many words and phrases from Arabic were adopted into the language of the Turkic peoples. The adoption of Arabic words into the Uzbek language was mainly strong in the 7th-9th centuries. In later periods, new words were not adopted into the Uzbek language to a significant extent. Between the 7th and 9th centuries, the number of words adopted from Arabic into the Turkish (Uzbek) language was quite large, and they form a separate lexical layer. For several centuries, the Arabic words adopted over the course of the 19th and 20th centuries continued to be used in the Uzbek literary language. In particular, in the 14th-18th centuries of the history of the Uzbek literary language, their range of use expanded significantly. According to the scholar B. Bafoev, who specifically studied the vocabulary of Alisher Navoi's works, 35-40% of the vocabulary in the poet's works consists of words and word forms borrowed from Arabic [Bafoev B. 1983. 157].

According to the statistical calculations of the linguist Z. Khamidov, 40% of the lexical units in the work "Lisan at-tayr" are Arabic [Khamidov Z. 2001]. The linguist R. Zohidov notes that 47% of the words in the lexical wealth of the work "Sabot ul-ojizin" by Sufi Olloyor, one of the written monuments of the 17th-18th centuries, are Arabic [Zahidov R. 2001. 172].

It is known from history that the Russian Empire began its first military campaigns to occupy the territories of Central Asia in the middle of the 19th century. The following factors contributed to the emergence of this movement:

First, a cheap raw material base that provided Russia's light industry existed in Central Asia.

Second, the loss of the Black Sea ports from the Russian Empire due to the Crimean War made its economy difficult.

Third, the Russian Empire, unable to compete with European markets, needed to capture the Central Asian markets in order to sell its products. Fourth, the population, impoverished by the land reform carried out in Russia, was to be resettled to Turkestan [History of Uzbekistan. 2003. 335-336].

For these and other reasons, the Russian Empire gradually conquered Central Asia. This political event radically changed the social life of Turkestan. In order to strengthen its position, the Russian Empire government tried to introduce its own culture instead of the cultural and spiritual traditions of the local people. Particular attention was paid to the creation of an authoritarian state, which consisted in Russifying the population. Along with them, words expressing new concepts also came. Words borrowed from Russian and through it from European languages began to be widely used not only in the colloquial speech of the local people, but also in their literary literature, especially in the language of their publicistic works. It is noted in scientific sources that by the historical October Revolution, about three thousand words and phrases had entered the Uzbek language [Usmanov D. 1981].

The process of enrichment of the Uzbek literary language due to words borrowed from Russian and through it from European languages was so intense that such words formed a certain layer in the vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language. The Russian language had a great influence on the Uzbek language, especially its vocabulary, and left a noticeable mark on it.

In conclusion, it can be said that the Turkish language is the language of the modern and ancient Turkic peoples and nations, which occupies a special place in the

system of world languages. The Turkic language, like the Uzbek language, is a language that has been formed since ancient times, has its own past history, and in recent times has been enriched in terms of lexis in all aspects. We know that the language in which the majority of the population speaks has a future. The most gratifying thing is that today the number of speakers of the Uzbek language is about 40 million. This is also evidence that our native language has a future.

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