



THE STUDY OF THE UZBEK LITERARY LANGUAGE IN THE VIEWS OF PROFESSOR INOMJON RASULOV

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Abstract. *“The current Uzbek literary language, formed at the beginning of the 20th century through the efforts of Uzbek enlighteners, is today, thanks to independence, enriched and beautified, and is appearing before our eyes in all its glory. Currently, it is entering into free communication with other languages of the world and is increasingly developing as a language of science, technology, fiction, and official documents.”*

Keywords: *linguistics, literary language, normative and functional system, system, structure, speech, culture.*

Annotatsiya. *“O‘zbek ma‘rifatparvarlarining sa‘y-harakatlari bilan XX asrning boshlarida shakllangan hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili bugun istiqlol sharofati bilan to‘lishib, go‘zallashib, butun borlig‘i bilan ko‘z oldimizda namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Hozirda u dunyodagi boshqa tillar bilan erkin muomalamunosabatga kirishib, ilm-fan, texnika, badiiy adabiyot, rasmiy qog‘ozlar tili sifatida tobora rivojlanib bormoqda.”⁷*

Kalit so‘zlar: *lingvistika, adabiy til, normativ va funksional tizim, Sistema, struktura, nutq, madaniyat.*

Аннотация. *«Современный узбекский литературный язык, сформировавшийся в начале XX века благодаря усилиям узбекских просветителей, сегодня, благодаря независимости, обогатился и украсился, представляя перед нашими глазами во всей своей красе. В настоящее время он вступает в свободное общение с другими языками мира и все больше развивается как язык науки, техники, художественной литературы и официальных документов».*

Ключевые слова: *лингвистика, литературный язык, нормативно-функциональная система, система, структура, речь, культура.*

Research aimed at identifying the formation, stages of development and historical foundations of the Uzbek literary language occupies an important place in the development of Uzbek linguistics. The services of Professor Inomjon Rasulov in this direction deserve special attention. He wrote in his book “History of the Uzbek Literary Language”⁸ In his work, he analyzes the literary language as a normative and functional system arising from the needs of society, and deeply analyzes the historical, political and cultural factors that influenced its development. The work is an important scientific source in the field of Uzbek

⁷ Нурмонов А., Собиров А., Косимова Н. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. 1-китоб: академик лицей ва касб-хунар коллежларининг I, II, III босқич талабалари учун дарслик. – Тошкент: Илм зиё, 2013. – Б. 3

⁸ Шоабдурахмонов Ш., Аскарлова М., Ҳожиев А., Расулов И., Дониёров Х. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. I қисм: Педагогика институтларининг филология факультети талабалари учун дарслик. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1980.

linguistics, in which the formation, stages of development and modern state of the national literary language are comprehensively analyzed.

The work clearly and intelligibly describes the relationship between the oral and written forms of the Uzbek language, their structural features and functional differences. The linguist defines the literary language as follows: “The literary language is a developed, polished and standardized form of the national language. Therefore, it is completely different from the Uzbek literary language and jargon, and is characterized by its commonality for representatives of this people”.⁹ From this definition, it is understood that literary language is seen as a tool that is embedded in all aspects of social life and satisfies the needs of constant communication.

I. Rasulov also touches upon the social functions of literary language. Literary language is not just writing or standardized speech, but is the main means of communication in such areas as social life management, science, education, diplomacy and culture. Therefore, he emphasizes that literary language should be given attention at the level of state policy, and various social institutions, such as the press, mass media, and the education system, should serve its development.¹⁰

There are also linguistic factors in the development of the Uzbek literary language. Grammatical, phonetic, lexical and stylistic changes related to the internal system of the language are also important. Inomjon Rasulov sees these factors in the processes of dynamic development, standardization and methodological enrichment of the language. According to the scientist, the lexical layer has expanded through new terms, the influence of folk oral literature, the active use of Arabic and Persian words in speech, and the introduction of the language of modern technological fields. Grammatical development in the Uzbek language has been enriched through such complex syntactic phenomena as diversification, the system of subordinate clauses, and predicativity. Certain changes in the phonetic system, for example, standardization of pronunciation, changes in Cyrillic and Latin scripts, have also affected the pronunciation norms of the literary language. Stylistic enrichment has expanded the possibilities of using the language in official, journalistic, scientific, artistic and everyday spheres.¹¹ The scientist always describes the development of language as a means of expressing social needs, communicative goals and national identity. Thus, in Inomjon Rasulov's approach, the development of the Uzbek literary language was considered not only as a linguistic process, but also as a complex phenomenon closely related to the broader socio-cultural environment. Based on the principle that language is a reflection of the life of society, he always connected the language with the spirit, thinking and values of the people. The development of the Uzbek literary language at the current stage is also taking place on the basis of such a multifactorial approach.

The scientist understands linguistics as a field aimed at solving not only theoretical, but also practical problems. In particular, he highly appreciates the role of such areas as

⁹ Танланган асарлар: икки жилдлик / Иномжон Расулов; масъул муҳаррир Ҳамидулла Болтабоев. – Тошкент: MUMTOZ SO‘Z, 2015. Жилд 2. – Б. 98

¹⁰ Танланган асарлар: икки жилдлик / Иномжон Расулов; масъул муҳаррир Ҳамидулла Болтабоев. – Тошкент: MUMTOZ SO‘Z, 2015. Жилд 2. – Б. 103

¹¹ Танланган асарлар: икки жилдлик / Иномжон Расулов; масъул муҳаррир Ҳамидулла Болтабоев. – Тошкент: MUMTOZ SO‘Z, 2015. Жилд 2. – Б. 108

speech culture, new word formation, terminology, dialectology in practical life, the importance of textbooks and manuals created for schools and higher educational institutions.

Thus, this work is aimed at thoroughly mastering the formation, stages of development, phonetic, grammatical, lexical and stylistic features of the Uzbek language, as well as language norms. The main task of the course "Current Uzbek Literary Language" is to fully understand the complex system of the Uzbek literary language, the processes associated with its historical development, and to direct students to improve their oral literacy in their native language. By reading this book, not only the theoretical aspects of the Uzbek language are studied, but also the inextricable link between the language and achievements in the fields of national culture, history, economics, politics, science and technology is revealed. Therefore, it is an important part of Uzbek linguistics and the language education system. The linguist says that the content of the course "Modern Uzbek Literary Language" consists of the following main sections¹²:

1. Phonetics - the sound system of the language, vowels and consonants, syllable structure, intonation and stress;
2. Orthoepy - pronunciation norms and their control;
3. Graphics and orthography - writing system, alphabet, spelling rules;
4. Lexicology and phraseology - vocabulary, meaning and stylistic types of words;
5. Lexicography - dictionaries and the basics of their compilation;
6. Morphemics - meaningful parts of a word, their types and structure;
7. Word formation - the process and methods of word formation;
8. Grammar - word classes, grammatical categories and forms, sentence structure;
9. Punctuation - punctuation marks and rules for their use.

The scientist emphasizes that this course is taught as an integral part of linguistics at the faculties of Uzbek language and literature in pedagogical universities. It is inextricably linked with such subjects as "Ancient Turkic Language", "Historical Grammar of the Uzbek Language", "Dialectology of the Uzbek Language", "Stylistics of the Uzbek Language", and provides students with an opportunity to deeply understand the theoretical and practical aspects of linguistics.¹³ I. Rasulov also shows the importance of systematic and thorough teaching of all aspects of the language in modern curricula and teaching materials of the Uzbek language, including phonetic, morphological, syntactic and lexical features. This, in turn, serves to further enhance the national language and speech culture.

In conclusion, the scientific study of the development of the Uzbek literary language was carried out rapidly in the second half of the 20th century. One of the prominent representatives of Uzbek linguistics, Professor Inomjon Rasulov, also played a special role in this process. In his work "The Modern Uzbek Literary Language", he tried to comprehensively cover issues related to the formation, development and current state of the Uzbek literary language. Also, describing the modern appearance of the Uzbek literary

¹² Танланган асарлар: икки жилдлик / Иномжон Расулов; масъул муҳаррир Ҳамидулла Болтабоев. – Тошкент: MUMTOZ SO‘Z, 2015. Жилд 2. – Б. 122-123

¹³ Танланган асарлар: икки жилдлик / Иномжон Расулов; масъул муҳаррир Ҳамидулла Болтабоев. – Тошкент: MUMTOZ SO‘Z, 2015. Жилд 2. – Б.123

language, I. Rasulov analyzes it as a means of reflecting the national identity of the Uzbek people and transmitting cultural heritage to generations. It sheds light on the spiritual and philosophical value of the language, its influence on the methodology of teaching it, and most importantly, on a scientific basis, on the fact that it is a tool that serves as a mirror to the world of thought of the people. In this regard, Inomjon Rasulov's views on the Uzbek literary language are close not only from the point of view of linguistics, but also to the fields of history, cultural studies, sociology and didactics. The main methodological focus of the scientist's approach is systematicity and a functional approach. He studies the Uzbek literary language, on the one hand, as a set of normative norms, and on the other hand, as a living speech system. This approach serves to harmonize the synchronic and diachronic methods of analysis in modern linguistics.

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3. Танланган асарлар: икки жилдлик / Иномжон Расулов; масъул муҳаррир Ҳамидулла Болтабоев. – Тошкент: MUMTOZ SO‘Z, 2015. Жилд 2. – Б. 122-123