



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd May, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

HISTORICAL ROOTS OF CURRENT LITERARY LANGUAGE AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT STAGES

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Abstract:

This article provides information about the historical development of the currently used literary language. The history of the Uzbek language, the emergence of the Uzbek ethnonym, the stages of its formation, and the researches of the Uzbek scholars who worked on them (including Makhmud Koshgari, Olim Mutallibov, Makhmud Zamakhshari, Alisher Navoi, Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur and Aloyi Binni Muhibi) and Turkological scientists (Besim Atalay, Mukhammad Abdullah Turki) are discussed.

Keywords: Literary language, Uzbek language, ethnonym, Turkic scientists, ancient Turkic language, old Turkic language, dialect, dialect, Chigatai language.



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Introduction

The formation and naming of each people and nation goes back to a long history and causes certain controversies. Such discussions are also related to the history of the origin of the Uzbek people. Because each nation does not suddenly start to be called by one name, and that nation has close and distant relations with other different nations and peoples. Among them, the Uzbek language was also called the Turkic language or the Turkic Khagani language in ancient times. It is known that although the Uzbek ethnonym came to us before the 20th century, it was called “Uzbeks” from the beginning of the 20th century. The territorial formation of the Uzbek people belongs to the 9th century.

Analysis and Results

In the 14th and 15th centuries, the original Turkic speakers called the Turks, i.e. the modern Uzbeks, “sort”. Mahmud Koshgari coined the word “Turk” as the basis for the formation of the Uzbek nation. Also, Mahmud Koshgari revealed the characteristics of the Turkish Khakhani language in his work “Devonu lugotit turk”, and Yusuf Khos Hajib revealed 15,000 Turkish words in his work “Kutadgu bilig”. However, Ahmad Yugnakiy Koshgari’s “Turkish khakhani” and Yusuf Khos Hajib’s “Turkish” have shown that the same language is the “old Uzbek language”. Literary language is a form of the national language that has been shaped and processed in a certain way. Mustaqim Mirzaev’s sentences like “Literary language is a bouquet made of the universal language” can be a clear example of such a view of the language. Literary language is also a reflection of the level of national culture.

The written works created by the Uzbek people following the norms of historical literary speech improve the phonetic, lexical and grammatical features of the Uzbek language of the 9th-11th centuries. Scholars who clearly demonstrated



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language characteristics with their works created during this period are Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Qutadgu Bilig" and Mahmud Koshgari's "Devonu Lugatit Turk" encyclopedia written in Arabic. In addition, academic scientists of Turkic studies V. Radlov, A. Kanonov, Mahmed Fuad Koprulu, Ahmad Arat and others said about the above works: *"In order to reach the status of the poetic pieces they brought, they should have at least 300-500 years of artistic processing, so the Uzbek nation should be proud of its literary language."* [1].

The origin of the Uzbek language is divided into 4 periods [2]:

I. XI-XIV centuries (Old Turkic linguistics);

II. XV-XIX centuries (Old Turkic linguistics);

III. From the beginning of the 20th century to the 80s (Formal Linguistics);

IV. From the 80s of the 20th century to the present day (Substantive Linguistics).

The first stage covers the 11th-14th centuries.

The beginning of this period begins directly with MaKhmun Koshgari's work "Devonu lughotit turk". This work was found in Diyarbakır, Turkey in 1914. This work is a three-volume work, which was translated into German by K. Brockelmann in 1928. As a result of many years of research, scientist Mutallibov published the work in Uzbek in 1960-1963.

This work of Koshgari consists of 2 parts: an introduction and a dictionary. In the introduction, he writes about the reason for the creation of the work, the language style, and the analysis of the characteristics of the Turkish language. In the dictionary section, 7,500 words are explained in eight sections. Koshgari became the founder of the comparative-historical method, using the construction of Turkic languages in a comparative way.

Another prominent representative of the 13th century, Abu Hayyan al-Andalusi, his works on Turkish and Arabic are of great importance in the development of the ancient Uzbek language. Andalusii's collection of dictionaries, "Kitab al-drok li



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lisonal-atrok”, was written in Cairo in 1312, and this work includes the vocabulary and grammar of Kipchak and Oghuz dialects.

The second stage is the period between the 15th and 19th centuries, and it is considered the period of formation of the old Uzbek language. When talking about the 15th century, it is impossible not to mention Alisher Navoi, Mirzo Babur and a number of other scholars. The linguistic views of great linguists such as Alisher Navoi, Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur, Alayi Binni Mukhibi, Mirza Mehdikhan are of great importance.

At the end of the 19th century, due to the need of the Russian invaders to learn the customs and language of the local people, a number of grammar manuals were created, such as “Grammar of Turkish, Persian, Kyrgyz and Uzbek languages” by M.A. Terentev, “Sort language tutorial” by Z.A. Alekseev and V. Vishnegorsky, and “Sort language lessons” by F. Mashkovsev.

It is not an exaggeration to say that the Uzbek literary language reached its highest level during the third stage. By this time, scientists such as Abdurauf Fitrat, Ghazi Olim Yunusov, Ulug Tursunov, E.D. Polivanov, Qayyum Ramazon, Fakhri Kamolov, Ayyub Gulomov made a great contribution to the formation of the Uzbek language. By the end of the 30s of the 20th century, the language structure and internal construction of the Uzbek language was developed based on a new style. Spelling rules were created, standard textbooks, scientific grammar and manuals were created in Uzbek for higher education, secondary education and special secondary education. Today, scientific and research work has been carried out on grammatical sections of our language. In addition, consolidated dictionaries for representatives of multilingual, monolingual and multilingual fields of lexicology were created, lexicography appeared as a separate branch of linguistics. Uzbek linguistics was formed as a fully modern science. All the work done for the development of the Uzbek language was united towards one goal, which was the



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development of the modern Uzbek language, bringing all its branches to a perfect level, and including its sections in textbooks. Scientists are working on the following departments of linguistics for the development of the Uzbek literary language:

1. Phonetics
2. Vocabulary
3. Lexicography
4. Derivation
5. Grammar
6. Punctuation
7. Dialectology
8. Defeat
9. Language history.

The authors of the work “Historical Grammar of the Uzbek Language” G. Abdurakhmanov, Sh. Shukurov and K. Makhmudov say that the development of the Uzbek literary language is periodized as follows:

- 1) The oldest Turkic language (period up to VII century);
- 2) Ancient Turkic literary language (VII-X centuries);
- 3) Central Asian literary language (XI-XIV);
- 4) Old Uzbek literary language (XIV-XVII centuries);
- 5) New Uzbek literary language (XVII-XX centuries).

By the 30s of the 20th century, the current Uzbek literary language entered the form.

Conclusion

In short, the historical roots of the current Uzbek literary language are connected with very ancient and multi-layered processes, and it was formed on the basis of the development of Turkic languages, historical and political conditions. Alisher



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Navoi and Polifanov are especially important in the formation of the language. They raised the Turkish language to the level of a perfect language and expanded its possibilities. During the following years, the language will be enriched and developed as a result of local dialects, folklore and social changes. By the 20th century, language forms were formed on a scientific basis, writing systems were formed, language sections were analyzed, modernized and worked as textbooks.

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