

**ALISHER NAVOI'S ROLE IN THE FORMATION OF THE UZBEK LITERARY
LANGUAGE**

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Abstract: The present article talks about the role of the great thinker Alisher Navoi in the formation, development and evolution of the Uzbek language.

Key words: National language, continuity, coherence, poetic, prosaic, phonetic-phonological, morphemic-morphological, lexical-semantic, syntactic level, stylistic, linguopoetic, synonyms, system of terms, ancient Turkic language, ancient Uzbek literary language, Turkic writing, Arabic language, Persian-Tajik language.

It should be recognized that any change or innovation occurring in society finds its expression in the language, especially in its vocabulary. Therefore, when analyzing linguistic events and processes, it is necessary not to lose sight of the realities that took place at different stages of historical development, and to determine their important place in the formation and development of language. After all, it has already been proved that the history of people is the history of language and, vice versa, the history of language is the history of people.

The Uzbek language, like any national language, is a tool that unites the Uzbek people and expresses its national spirit. Because as the first President of our Republic I. Karimov said:

"All good qualities penetrate a person's heart, above all by the inimitable charm of the native language. The mother tongue is the soul of that nation. Any nation that loses its mother tongue is doomed to separate from its identity.

The language of this or that nation is formed, polished, standardized on the basis of long historical events. To a certain extent, it reveals the traits, the character, the priceless nature of the ancestors.

The tendency to the principles of continuity and succession is a key characteristic of language, acting as a kind of link or, in other words, a bridge between ancestors and descendants.

There is no doubt that great people - scientists, poets, writers, thinkers, statesmen and scientists - play a significant role in the formation, development and improvement of the native language. The Uzbek literary language, which has passed its way of development for several millennia, is no exception. Today, it occupies a worthy place not only among related Turkic languages, but also among developed languages of the world, thanks to the great service of many writers, such as Yusuf Khos Hajib, Mahmud Koshgari, Ahmad Yassavi, Zamakhshari, Nasiruddin Rabguzi, Lutfi, Alisher Navoi, Babur, Ogahi, Abdullah Kadiri, Oybek.

The role of its literal founder, Alisher Navoi, in shaping the Uzbek literary language and its modern state is incomparable without exaggeration.

The poems and prose works belonging to the genius of the poet were notable for their high artistic and ideological-spiritual level, and that is why they spread with lightning speed to other regions and attracted the attention of people of knowledge. As a result, a number of dictionaries and grammars were created on his works.

Navoi, who devoted all his conscious life to the cause of national unity, prosperity and peace of the people and nation, with his immortal poetry, epics, scientific and artistic works not only from China to Khorasan, but also from Kypchak Dashti, Volgaboï, beyond the Caucasus to Asia Minor and Europe to the order of his throne", proving in practice that the Turkish (old Uzbek) language is in no way weak compared with the highly developed Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages in particular, but on the contrary, in some aspects it is superior that one can write wonderful poetic divans and create "Khamsa" in Turkish. The richness and beauty of the Turkic (old Uzbek) language, the wide possibilities inherent in it, are clearly realized in the example of Navoi's works. Linguists are encouraged to study the linguistic features of the literary heritage on a deep scientific basis, as a result of which the phonetic-phonological, morpho-morphological, lexico-semantic and syntactic study of the old Uzbek literary language prompted him to make theoretical conclusions about the levels.

Many researches on Turkology and Uzbek linguistics were conducted in this direction, scientific works, dictionaries, brochures, articles were published, and conferences were convened. The volume and number of studies dedicated to the linguistic peculiarities of Navoi's works do not allow us to single them out. But a significant contribution to Navoi studies was made by A. K. Borovkov, A. N. Kononov, A. M. Scherbak, G. Abdurahmonov, A. Rustamov, E. Fozilov, O. Usmonov, B. Bafoev, K. Eraslan, Y. Ekmann, E. Umarov, B. Hasanov, M. It is pertinent to note the works of such linguists as Rakhmatullaeva, A. Karimov, I. Nosirov, Z. Gamidov, S. Ozonder.

The linguistic vocabulary of Navoi works is the most studied level in Navoi studies. The lexemes used in the text of the poet's works are determined in terms of the statistical method, their lexico-semantic, stylistic, and linguopoetic features are studied, synonym range research has been done on the system of some terms.

The Uzbek national language has passed through stages of formation and development over several hundred years, and its history currently dates back to the period of the ancient Turkic language (VII-X). The Orkhun-Enasoy inscriptions in Turkic script, translations from Sanskrit, Sogdian and Chinese provide specific information on the linguistic situation, the literary language and spoken language of the vast area of ancestral residence. in the time of the Turkic Khanate.

The direct heir of that language, at the same time, the ancient Uzbek literary language, formed on the basis of the ancient Turkic language (XI-XIV), differing from it specific and significant changes, which occurred at its existing levels, clearly manifested features of the literary language, formed on the basis of the spoken language of different tribes, is the ancient Turkic language, and is the successor of the ancient Turkic language which to a certain extent has absorbed the vocabulary, sound system and grammatical structure (like other kindred Turkic languages).

It is no exaggeration to say that the Karluk-Uygur script, which had evolved in the eastern regions of the Karakhanid kingdom and produced such a masterpiece as "Kutadgu bilig", had a strong influence on the old Uzbek literary language until the XVI century.

The development of Turkic literature in Central Asia dates back to the 11th-15th centuries. This period is closely associated with the formation of the old Uzbek literary language, established by the great poet, thinker, and statesman Alisher Navoi.

In this new language, compiled on the basis of Central Asian languages (dialects) under the influence of East Turkic, some Kipchak and Oghuz-Turkmen languages, Durbek, Otoy, Sakkoka, Lutfi, Amiri, Gadoi, Sayidahmad, Khojandi, Khaydar Khorezmi, Navoi, Babur, Hossein Boigaro, Muhammad Saleh were created by masters of words.

It is known that by the 15th-16th centuries the Turkic language underwent a partial change in Central Asia, Khorasan and Dashti-Kipchak, that is, according to S.E. Malov, the transition from "e" to "y" language began. In this kind of cultural movement from West to East, Navoi not only joined and indulged in this flow, but also himself to a certain extent moved and guided this flow of language and literature. This flow is not only a fact, but also a historical factor. With his brilliant epics, Navoi contributed to the rapid spread of the Turkic language and literature in regions other than the West. Alisher Navoi's merits are not limited to the thorough legalization of the use of Central Asian Turkic (the old Uzbek literary language - S.E.) in literature instead of Persian.

Navoi was not only the founder of the Uzbek literary language (literary language), but also had a share in the causes and factors that led to the change of the Turkic language in Central Asia.

The Old Uzbek literary language of the 15th-16th centuries served for wide spheres of public life, its position was very high in state and public institutions and organizations, especially in fiction. The grammatical structure of the Old Uzbek literary language had not undergone fundamental qualitative changes in comparison with the Old Turkic language and the Old Turkic language. The leading grammatical categories of the language show the aspects of stability and durability. Changes in grammatical construction occur gradually.

But it would be a mistake to conclude that there were no changes in the Old Uzbek literary language during the observed period. Changes, of course, occurred, and they excluded not only the composition of the vocabulary, but also certain aspects of grammar. In particular, a certain part of the words that entered the relation of agreement in the Old Turkic language (t'yrk bodun), in the Old Uzbek literary language formed a compound compound compound (t'yrk ulusy), or words that entered the relation of agreement became compound words (toqquz on > toqsan). In Old Turkic and Old Turkic the adjectives connected with the same noun consist only of simple qualifiers (one or two), whereas in Old Uzbek literary language both the number and composition of such qualifying adjectives are compound.

In Old Turkic and Old Turkic the first person plural corresponds to the possessive form -(i), and in the Old Uzbek literary language the combination of possessive and participle was made with the help of the suffix -k.

The influence of Arabic and Persian-Tajik was almost absent in the ancient Turkic language. Since the middle of VIII century, under the influence of social, political, economic and religious processes in Central Asia, especially in Movarounnahr, Dashti-Kipchak, and Khorasan, changes in the literary language of Old Turkic and its successor Old Uzbek have been observed. In particular, the sources of the Old Uzbek literary language widely use Persian-Tajik and Arabic suffixes. However, in Old Turkic they are not recorded at all, and in Old Turkic their number was much less. Under the influence of the Persian-Tajik language adverbs are formed. Since the 11th century the function of ligatures in the Old Uzbek literary language has expanded and etc.

The old Uzbek literary language is a polished, standardized form of the universal national language created by the Uzbek people, and one can say that people with a high linguistic culture, i.e. statesmen, thinkers and philosophers, worked hard to improve it. In particular, the role of representatives of artistic creativity - poets and writers - in shaping the old Uzbek literary language and its norms is incomparable. In the transformation of the Old Uzbek literary language, which is the highest form of the national language and is part of the national language, into a literary language in the literal sense, in its rise to the level of Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages, which occupy a high position in the world of the Middle Eastern nations, The incomparable courage, selfless labor, patriotism, patriotism of the great Alisher Navoi, in addition to the unique talent given by his Creator is to demonstrate that it is possible to create scientific works and make philosophical observations.

Navoi, who was the first to deal with the topical issue of mixing Turkic and Iranian languages in Turkicology and managed to create a life to demonstrate the perfection of the Turkish (Uzbek) language in the 15th century. The poet who created his immortal poetic and prose works of *eli lafzi* in Andijan, which, in the expression of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, is "truth in pen", considered his mother tongue (Turkish, *chigati lafzi*) a priceless treasure, *chamanzor* and set a goal to protect it from strangers' feet and foreign hands.

In conclusion, we can say that Navoi, who is considered not only a brilliant poet, but also a great scholar, knew the structure of his native language perfectly well, especially he possessed its vocabulary perfectly. Navoi distinguished the subtleties of meaning of original Turkic words that were the basis of the vocabulary of the old Uzbek literary language, and introduced them into his works, revealing their artistic and aesthetic place in the text.

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