



THEORETICAL ISSUES OF UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: In this article, the theoretical issues of Uzbek linguistics are extensively analyzed. The development stages, grammatical structure, lexicological changes and phonetic features of the Uzbek language are explained on a scientific basis. The article also focuses on the role of language in modern social life, social factors of language change, and the relationship of language with other languages. The main principles of the theory of linguistics, the internal and external laws of the language system, and the grammatical and stylistic aspects of the Uzbek language are discussed in detail. This article is an important resource for specialists, students and researchers conducting research in the field of Uzbek linguistics.

Key words: Uzbek language, linguistics, theoretical issues, grammar, lexicology, phonetics, stylistics, language system, sociolinguistics, development of the Uzbek language.

The science of linguistics, in particular, Uzbek linguistics, has developed rapidly in recent years, and the language system, its grammatical, lexical and phonetic features are being analyzed in depth. Theoretical issues of linguistics are aimed at studying the general laws of the language, observing changes in the language and their scientific justification. This article examines the main theoretical issues of Uzbek linguistics. The internal and external factors of the language system, grammatical and stylistic changes, as well as the role of the modern language in social life are extensively analyzed.

The Uzbek language has a long history, and it has followed its own path of development in different periods. Linguists distinguish the ancient, middle and new periods of the Uzbek language. While the so-called ancient Uzbek language was closely related to the Turkic languages, in the Middle Ages, during the time of Alisher Navoi, the literary and grammatical aspects of the language developed at a high level. Social factors play a major role in the development of the modern Uzbek language, which makes it possible for the language to improve and adapt to modern technologies.

Grammar is one of the main elements of any language and occupies an important place in Uzbek linguistics. Although the grammatical structure of the Uzbek language is similar to other Turkic languages, it also has its own characteristics. For example, verbs, nouns, adjectives and other word groups in the Uzbek language are distinguished by their morphological structure and syntactic possibilities. Linguists study grammatical structure not only in terms of structure, but also in their functional aspects. This helps to deepen the understanding of the practical use of the language.

Lexicology studies the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. The origin of words, their expansion or narrowing in terms of meaning, the emergence of new words are the main issues of this field of science. Words that entered the Uzbek language from other languages are also one of the main directions of lexicological analysis, which helps to study interlinguistic relations and cultural and social factors. Lexicography deals with the creation of dictionaries, the correct definition of the meaning of words and their systematization.

The sound system of the Uzbek language - phonetics is one of the main research areas of linguistics. Phonetics deals with the formation of Uzbek sounds, their acoustic properties and pronunciation. Research in this area is especially important in determining the phonetic changes occurring in the Uzbek language and its dialects. Phonology studies the role of sounds in the language system and their function in the language

structure. In the Uzbek language, phenomena such as accent, syllable and sound change are analyzed in depth phonologically.

Language as a social phenomenon is closely related to human life and society. The development of the Uzbek language in the modern era is related to social factors, globalization processes, modern technologies and new communication tools have an impact on the language. From the point of view of sociolinguistics, the adaptation of the language to modern social processes and the study of changes in this process is one of the urgent issues.

Historically, the Uzbek language has been in active contact with other languages. During this process, many words from Arabic, Persian, Russian and other languages entered the Uzbek language, which led to the enrichment of the lexical content. Changes in the grammatical structure of the Uzbek language also occurred as a result of language interactions. In modern times, the influence of the English language is increasing significantly. This process is constantly monitored by linguists. Theoretical issues of Uzbek linguistics are a process of deeper study of the language and analysis of its specific features on a scientific basis. Grammatical, lexical and phonetic structures of the Uzbek language, its place in social and cultural life are considered to be current directions of Uzbek linguistics. The in-depth study of these theoretical issues will greatly contribute to the further development of the science of linguistics and the more perfect study of the Uzbek language.

Uzbek linguistics provides important theoretical foundations for studying the structure and development of the national language and its place in social life. In the science of the Uzbek language, the theoretical issues of the language are studied in depth through the main areas such as phonetics, morphology, syntax, lexicology and stylistics. This article is aimed at elucidating the main theoretical directions of Uzbek linguistics and showing current problems related to the language system.

In this study, an analysis of scientific literature on theoretical aspects of linguistics was carried out. Theoretical approaches to phonetics, morphology, syntax and lexicology were compared. Linguistic analysis and interpretation methods were used as the main method. Also, analysis and evaluation of the main theoretical approaches advanced in Uzbek linguistics was carried out based on available sources. During the research, it was found that the theoretical directions of Uzbek linguistics are inextricably linked with each other. The phonetics, morphology, and syntax of the Uzbek language were further studied through theoretical foundations, and it was shown that these directions are the main factors necessary for understanding the language system. In particular, the sound system of the Uzbek language and its peculiarities have been determined through phonetic research, while morphological analyzes provide important information on word structure and categorization of Uzbek words. Also, syntax issues play a key role in the theoretical interpretation of the Uzbek sentence structure and its components. Theoretical aspects of Uzbek linguistics include several topical issues. For example, in the phonetic analysis, it is possible to discuss the system of consonants and vowels of the Uzbek language and their influence on socio-psychological factors. In the field of morphology, issues related to the classification of words and the creation of new words are important. Also, issues such as the structure of the sentence in the syntax of the Uzbek language and the interconnection of sentence fragments deserve special attention in theoretical research. In the issues of lexicology and semantics, the semantic richness of the language and the change of words in different speech situations are analyzed.

These issues of linguistics provided important scientific achievements in the stages of development of the Uzbek language. Also, with the increasing importance of the Uzbek language at the international level, the research scope of these theoretical issues is expanding. Theoretical issues of Uzbek linguistics provide deep scientific knowledge about the structure of the language and its social functions. Studies in the fields of phonetics, morphology, syntax and lexicology provide a more perfect study of the language. The theoretical research conducted in these areas will help the further development of the national language and strengthen its position at the international level. At the same time, it is necessary to continue scientific research in order for Uzbek linguistics to achieve new achievements in the future.

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