

COVERAGE OF ISSUES OF NATIONAL LANGUAGE AND ORTHOGRAPHY IN THE WORKS OF ASHURALI ZAHIRI

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Abstract

The article is devoted to identification of the researches of Ashurali Zahiri on the reasons of the inattention to the national language. It emphasizes that one of the most known enlightener of uzbek Jadids, Zahiri deeply investigated the theory and spelling rules of the uzbek language and lack of teaching materials, especially books. Our work aims to learn his practical activities to create scientific books for solving linguistic problems.

Key words:

*“Mother tongue” newspaper article,, “Orthography”,
xicography, singlarmonism*

The issue of preserving language and its purity was widely discussed by Ashurali Zahiri through various articles and scientific works. “Our young people are causing us to lose this sacred mother tongue rather than revive it. They write in Ottoman Turkish or Tatar languages, even if they write a letter inviting one of their friends to a party. In fact, this is where the love for the mother tongue begins.” - Ashurali Zahiri wrote in an article titled “Mother tongue” published in the newspaper “Turkestanskaya vedemosti”.

The writer, who was able to see any socio-economic, cultural and educational problems of his time and was not afraid to open the eyes of the people by calling them out loud, considers the forgetfulness of the mother tongue as a national tragedy. Zahiri's articles on the fate of the national language and the problems surrounding it were also alerted other members of the Jadid movement.

He was one of the first to embark on an important task, namely the creation of a theory of spelling. “In the early twentieth century, the development of Uzbek linguistics in Turkestan, the creation of textbooks for schools, the establishment of a coherent education became one of the most pressing issues, and this was recognized by the Uzbek enlighteners. Under the same conditions, the linguist Ashurali Zahiri was one of the first to create a textbook and various textbooks in the native language. In particular, taking into account the fact that schools do not have the necessary textbooks to teach correct writing in the native language, he created the first textbook in Uzbek "Orthography" (1916) and laid the foundation stone for Uzbek punctuation”.

Zahiri, who was well aware that without theoretical knowledge, without a law, would be like a structure without a foundation, before accusing young people of not speaking their language, he considered it his duty to hold a book in their hands. Indeed, the reason they did not write in their own language was that they did not have a perfect knowledge of spelling in Uzbek. That is why the scientist puts a lot of effort into this work and creates a book "Spelling". This book is not only a great textbook, but also a solution to many scientific problems. Ashurali Zahiri's "Orthography" is the first scientific-methodical manual on Uzbek orthography and punctuation. It also provides students with basic syntax information while learning spelling and punctuation rules.

The Uzbek people have a long history of writing. Ancient Uyghur, Khorezmian and runic inscriptions are known in the history of inscriptions. These inscriptions are considered to be a common inscription for the most ancient ancestors of the Turkic peoples, including the Uzbeks. "Ten centuries ago, Abu Rayhan Beruni, an encyclopedic scholar of the Uzbek people, clearly

pointed out the shortcomings of the Arabic script and stressed that it was impossible to correctly express non-Arabic words in this script."

He never backed down in raising the stature of the apparent national language and in creating a theory of its spelling. He was forced to dwell on the basic dialect of literary language in his article "Language and Literature" in the magazine "Education and Teacher" No. 11-12, 1925, thinking about the principle of thinness and thickness (synharmonism) in the Uzbek language.

It can be indicated that the sole purpose of the scientist in these studies was to preserve the national language, to study it at the scientific level. Because Zahiri not only showed the problem, but also researched its solutions. He created the spelling rules of the Uzbek language, a bilingual dictionary. The author's research in linguistics has become one of the main sources not only for the discoveries of his time, but also for modern linguistics.

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