

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2021 Issue: 04 Volume: 96

Published: 02.04.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Khurshida Dzorakhanovna Khashimova
Academic Lyceum NamMTI
Teacher of Uzbek Language and Literature,
Namangan region Namangan city,
Republic of Uzbekistan

LITERARY LANGUAGE AND SPEECH NORMS

Abstract: *Literary language and its historical stages and norms are shown in the article. The stages of development of the literary language are covered on the basis of the works of Alisher Navoi, Babur and Fitrat. Decisions and decrees adopted for the development of the Uzbek language reflect the Renaissance, in particular, the third Renaissance.*

Key words: *Literary language, state language, graphics, norms, renaissance, national language, speech.*

Language: *English*

Citation: *Khashimova, K. D. (2021). Literary language and speech norms. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 04 (96), 27-29.*

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-04-96-6> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.04.96.6>
Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

Literary language is a great social phenomenon that plays an important role in the spirituality of any people and nation, reveals its spiritual world in material form and serves for universal development, unites the people, is an important tool for self-realization. Phonetically and grammatically, it is a nationwide means of communication that embodies the best features of these vernaculars and is standardized to be understood and accepted by all [1:18]. In 1989, the Uzbek language was given the status of the state language, in 1993 the transition to the Uzbek alphabet based on Latin script began, in 2020 a number of decrees and resolutions were adopted to "radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language." practical aspects, paves the way for research and innovation in the creation of an electronic corpus of the national language.

"Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" (2020, 5 volumes) by the Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, Standards of the Uzbek Language. Fundamental textbooks and manuals such as "Punctuation" ("Zamin Nashr", 2021), "Working in the State Language" ("Uzbekistan", 2020) have been developed, and the norms of lexical, spelling, punctuation, and official

documents of the Uzbek language have been developed.

The Uzbek literary language is closely connected with the national culture, aesthetics, etiquette, folklore, and its specific cultural and moral requirements and norms have been refined over the centuries.

Norms of Uzbek literary speech were formed on the basis of works of talented writers, speeches of officials. The norms of literary language are also connected with the history of Uzbek statehood, and the political systems, spiritual and ideological changes established by different dynasties in the territory of Uzbekistan for thousands of years have certainly left their mark on the Uzbek language.

The requirements and perceptions of speech culture are radically different from the perceptions of speech culture before and after the emergence of literary language, that is, the culture of speech associated with literary language. Speech culture is, in fact, concerned with literary language and its norms.

It is known that literary language is the highest form of the vernacular (national) language. These features are reflected in the specificity of the language, its distinctive features and function.

The emergence and creation of literary language is inextricably linked with the history of the state and society, the purpose of which is to create a nationwide

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

mass media. The use of literary language as the official state language is the socio-political, official spheres and correspondence, administrative and documentary work, diplomatic relations, mass media, propaganda and propaganda, scientific and artistic publications, theater and cinema, education and culture, culture and will be the basis for the development of many areas such as spirituality. Hence, social development requires literary language to be multifunctional. As a result, the methodological aspects of literary language emerge, and features such as the attractiveness of the language, its precise introduction and developing.

The culmination of the development of a literary language in a particular country lays the groundwork for it to become a regional language and a world language. To do this, society must develop socio-politically and scientifically and culturally. Literary language also includes the function of reflecting national, regional and global culture and reality. It becomes a huge repository that performs the function of expressing, storing, transmitting the necessary knowledge and information.

The above-mentioned features of literary language are also peculiar to its oral form. Because in modern conditions there is a wide range of technical methods of long-term storage for the study of verbal expressions, the study of its phonetic, paralinguistic, pragmatic and cognitive features.

The expansion of the function of literary language, in which the emergence of a complex methodological networking requires the development of literary language, the expansion and enrichment of tools and capabilities. At the same time, literary language differs from other forms of vernacular in having a relatively rich lexical structure, improved grammatical structure and the development of methodological branches, but also uses them as an important source, interested in the development of other forms of language.

In particular, the development of the Uzbek language in the XIV century was associated not only with the genius and talent of Alisher Navoi, but also with the Timurid statehood, which brought Central Asia into a single geographical and political environment.

It is well known from history that the first Renaissance in our country coincided with the Samanid period, during which the scientific and philosophical works and universal discoveries of our great ancestors became the cornerstone of Islamic civilization. The second period of the Renaissance coincided with the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids, and not only Movarounnahr, but the whole of Central Asia rose to a new stage of development.

Alisher Navoi wrote his works in his native language, not only demonstrating the beauty, elegance and beauty of the Turkic language, but also comparing it with the Persian language, which was the main

language of literature at that time. lug'atayn "proved. Alisher Navoi's lexical richness is incomparable, his works contain materials of almost all dialects of the Uzbek language, and on the basis of this knowledge he showed in a few words that the lexical richness of the Turkic language is richer than the Persian language. Navoi pointed out that Turkish was not only an oral language, but also a language in which scientific works could be written, and stressed that Arabic was the language in which scientific works could be written with Majolis ul-nafois. The idea of the struggle for the equality of the Turkic language with the Persian language was reflected in the works of Alisher Navoi and his contemporaries.

One of Navoi's followers is Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. Along with being a king and a poet, Babur made a great contribution to linguistics through his works. Although Babur did not write a special work on linguistics, his encyclopedic work "Boburnoma" contains valuable information on linguistics. "Boburnoma" reflects the historical and autobiographical events of the late XV and early XVI centuries, as well as an important source for studying the state of the Uzbek language at that time.

Continuing the traditions of Alisher Navoi and Babur in the last century, Abdurauf Fitrat continued such works as "Our Language", "History of the Arabic Alphabet", "On the Occasion of the Spelling Conference", "Muqaddimat ul-Adab", "The oldest examples of Turkish literature". The scholar's works "Sarfi" and "Nahv" served as a strong bridge between the unique examples of Uzbek linguistics of the last century and the immortal sources of the past and modern Uzbek linguistics.

The modern science of Uzbek linguistics was founded in the 1920s by Abdurauf Fitrat and his contemporaries Elbek, Munavvar Qori, Qayum Ramazan, Ghazi Olim [2:6].

Without a national language, there can be no literary language itself. Thus, the national language is a solid foundation of the literary language.

In short, in addition to the fact that there is an integral connection between the national language or the vernacular and the literary language, their interrelationship and interdependence, their interaction with each other, continues as a continuous process [3:9].

Norms also have a place in the language and speech system. Consequently, from the moment language begins to serve as a material in the process of speech, its standardization has become a need of the community, society, normative problems are on the agenda. The definition of a norm includes the concept of "laws and opportunities defined by society". This concept requires the following explanations. First, as long as our perception of the material side of language emerges in speech, the form and appearance in which it takes place will be determined by certain norms by society [4].

Impact Factor:	ISRA (India) = 6.317	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582	PIHII (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
	GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 9.035	IBI (India) = 4.260
	JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

On the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the words of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan were heard:

In his speeches, the head of state said: "Today's Uzbekistan is not yesterday's Uzbekistan. Our people today are not the people of yesterday," he said.

Indeed, a new revival has begun in Uzbekistan – the Third Renaissance. The deceptive situation is manifesting itself in all spheres in our country today, as a process of growth taking place in our rapidly developing life. Therefore, in the first years of

independence, when we tried to understand our national identity, to grasp and realize the essence of our rich historical, spiritual and scientific heritage, now our people are united and steadily implementing the idea of "National Revival – National Rise". During this period, it is recognized that in our society there is a growing trend of social thinking, the integration of both national and universal values. Social thinking, which is in harmony with the national spirit and universal values, is becoming a criterion and a solid foundation for the sustainable development of our country [5].

References:

1. (2009). *Ma'naviyat. Izohli Lug'at.* (p.18). Toshkent: Ma'naviyat.
2. Qurbonova, M. (1997). *Abdurauf Fitrat va o'zbek tilshunosligi.* (p.6). Toshkent: Universitet.
3. Doniyorov, X., & Yo'ldoshev, B. (1988). *Adabiy til va badiiy stil.* Toshkent.
4. Karimov, S.A. (2002). *Til ta'limi va me'mor.* Toshkent.
5. Nurmonov, A., & Yo'ldoshev, B. (2001). *Tilshunoslik va tabiiy fanlar.* (p.160). Toshkent: SHarq.
6. Rasulov, R. (2005). *Umumiy tilshunoslik.* (p.330). Toshkent.
7. Safarova, R. (1990). *Giponimiya v uzbekskom yazyke (Na materiale zoonimov):* Avtoref. diss. kand. filol. nauk. (p.145). Tashkent.
8. Sobirov, A. (2004). *O'zbek tilining leksik sathini sistemalar sistemasi tamoyili asosida tadqiq etish.* (p.160). Toshkent: Ma'naviyat.
9. Stepanov, Yu.S. (1975). *Osnovy obshhego yazykoznaniya.* (p.271). Moskva: Prosveshhenie.
10. (1981). *O'zbek tili leksikologiyasi.* (p.316). Toshkent: Fan.
11. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://marifat-ziyo.uz/news/uzbekistondauchinchi>