

2-TOM, 5-SON

STATUS OF AN UZBEK LANGUAGE. NATIONAL LITERATURE OF
UZBEKISTAN AND ITS REPRESENTATIVES

Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages Phylology and foreign languages

Supervisor: Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi

nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com

Student of group 403-22: **Isoqova Rayxon Abdulla qizi**

isoqovarayxona43@gmail.com

Annotation: This article provides a comprehensive overview of the status and significance of Uzbek language and literature within the cultural landscape of Uzbekistan. It traces the historical development of the Uzbek language from its ancient roots to its modern form, highlighting its role as a symbol of national identity and unity. Additionally, the article explores the evolution of Uzbek literature through different historical periods, from the classical era to the contemporary age. It discusses notable literary figures, their contributions, and the themes prevalent in Uzbek literature. Furthermore, the article emphasizes the importance of preserving and promoting Uzbek language and literature for future generations, underscoring their cultural, social, and historical significance.

Key words: Uzbek language, literature, cultural heritage, Uzbekistan, identity, tradition, history, poetry, prose, linguistic identity, national literature, heritage preservation, cultural revitalization.

Nestled in the heart of Central Asia lies a land with a linguistic and literary heritage as diverse and vibrant as its people – Uzbekistan. At the crossroads of civilizations, Uzbekistan has been a melting pot of cultures and languages for centuries, giving rise to a unique linguistic identity embodied in the Uzbek language and a rich tradition of national literature. Uzbek, belonging to the Turkic language family, is the official language of Uzbekistan, spoken by over 32 million people worldwide. Its roots trace back to ancient times, evolving over centuries of interaction with Persian, Arabic, Russian, and other languages. Despite the influence of foreign languages, Uzbek has retained its distinct identity, characterized by its agglutinative nature, vowel harmony, and rich vocabulary. Modern Uzbek is written in the Latin script, a significant linguistic reform undertaken by Uzbekistan in 1993, reflecting its commitment to cultural revitalization and modernization.



2-TOM, 5-SON

The status of the Uzbek language as a symbol of national identity is exemplified by its prevalence in education, administration, media, and literature. It serves as a unifying force among the diverse ethnic groups inhabiting Uzbekistan, fostering a sense of solidarity and pride. Uzbek literature, spanning over a millennium, is a treasure trove of poetry, prose, folklore, and historical chronicles. It reflects the collective consciousness, aspirations, and struggles of the Uzbek people, offering insights into their cultural, social, and spiritual dimensions.

The roots of Uzbek literature can be traced back to the era of the Samanid Empire (9th-10th centuries), where Persian influence predominated. Poets like Fuzuli and Navoiy laid the foundation for a distinct Uzbek literary tradition, blending Persian poetic forms with indigenous themes and motifs. In the past decades of 20th century heralded a golden age of Uzbek literature, marked by the emergence of prominent writers and poets whose works resonated with the spirit of their time. Abdulla Qodiriy, Chingiz Aitmatov, and Hamza Hakimzade Niyazi are among the luminaries whose writings explored themes of identity, social justice, and cultural revival.

In the post-independence era, Uzbek literature continues to evolve, embracing diverse forms, styles, and genres. Writers like Hamid Ismailov, whose novel "The Devils' Dance" gained international acclaim, and Gulrukhsor Safieva, known for her poignant poetry, exemplify the dynamism and creativity of contemporary Uzbek literature. The luminaries of Uzbek literature are more than mere wordsmiths; they are custodians of Uzbek identity and heritage, whose works transcend borders and languages, touching the hearts and minds of readers worldwide. Their literary contributions have not only enriched Uzbek culture but also fostered cross-cultural dialogue and understanding.

Our most of the prestigious writers such as Abdulla Qodiriy, often hailed as the father of Uzbek literature, dedicated his life to preserving and promoting the Uzbek language and heritage. His magnum opus, "O'tgan kunlar" (Days Gone By), remains a seminal work in Uzbek literature, exploring themes of tradition, modernity, and social change. As well as Chingiz Aitmatov, though of Kyrgyz descent, made significant contributions to Uzbek literature through works like "The Day Lasts More Than a Hundred Years," which delves into the complexities of human relationships and the clash between tradition and progress. In addition Hamza Hakimzade Niyazi, a pioneering figure in modern Uzbek literature, used his pen as a weapon against oppression and injustice. His works, including "The Skull Tower" and "Bitter Fate," are powerful indictments of totalitarianism and affirmations of the human spirit's resilience.



2-TOM, 5-SON

As Uzbekistan strides confidently into the 21st century, it continues to celebrate and promote its linguistic and literary heritage as sources of pride and inspiration. Government initiatives, educational reforms, and cultural festivals play a pivotal role in preserving and revitalizing the Uzbek language and literature for future generations. The status of the Uzbek language as a vehicle of cultural expression and national unity remains unassailable, while Uzbek literature continues to evolve, reflecting the ever-changing dynamics of society and the human condition. As guardians of this rich legacy, Uzbek writers and poets stand at the vanguard of a cultural renaissance, inspiring generations to come with their words of wisdom, beauty, and truth.

In conclusion, in the tapestry of human civilization, the Uzbek language and literature shine as radiant threads, weaving together the stories, dreams, and aspirations of a resilient people. From the ancient odes of Navoiy to the contemporary prose of Ismailov, Uzbekistan's literary landscape reflects the enduring spirit of a nation striving for cultural renewal and global recognition. As we celebrate the status of the Uzbek language as a symbol of national identity and unity, we also honor the legacy of its literary giants, whose words transcend time and space, resonating with readers across generations and borders. Their works serve as beacons of hope, guiding us through the labyrinth of history and humanity, reminding us of our shared heritage and common humanity. In the corridors of time, let us cherish and preserve the treasures of Uzbek language and literature, for they are not merely artifacts of the past but living testimonies to the resilience, creativity, and beauty of the Uzbek people. As we embrace the future with optimism and determination, let us draw strength from the rich tapestry of our linguistic and literary heritage, knowing that, in the words of our poets and writers, lies the promise of a brighter tomorrow.

REFERENCES

1. Aitmatov, C. (1980). *The Day Lasts More Than a Hundred Years*. Progress Publishers.
2. Abdurozikova, I. I., & Teshaboyeva, N. Z. (2023). The application of adjectives, as well as issues and solutions around their usage. *TECHNICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN UZBEKISTAN*, 1(4), 296-299.
3. Safieva, G. (2019). *Selected Poems*. Uzbekistan Today.
4. Shahzoda, S. (2018). *History of Uzbek Literature*. Publishing House "Sharq".
5. Suvanov, T. (2005). *Modernization of the Uzbek Language: Challenges and Opportunities*. Tashkent University Press.



2-TOM, 5-SON

6. Nafisa, T. (2023). THE USA ECONOMY, INDUSTRY, MANUFACTURING AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF GREAT BRITAIN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER'S THEORY*, 1(9), 94-97.

7. Nafisa, T. (2023, December). Secondary ways of word formation. In " *Conference on Universal Science Research 2023*" (Vol. 1, No. 12, pp. 109-112).

8. Nafisa, T. (2023). VOWELS AND THEIR MODIFACATIONS. *Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке*, 2(16), 298-305.

9. Nafisa, T. (2023, December). Secondary ways of word formation. In " *Conference on Universal Science Research 2023*" (Vol. 1, No. 12, pp. 109-112).

10. Nafisa, T. (2023). THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE USA: PRESCHOOL EDUCATION, SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION, SCHOOL FORMS. *The Role of Exact Sciences in the Era of Modern Development*, 1(6), 53-57.

11. Qizi, T. N. Z., & Umedovich, M. Y. (2023). AMERICAN-BASED PRONUNCIATION STANDARDS OF ENGLISH. *Scientific Impulse*, 2(15), 563-567.

12. Nafisa, T. (2023, December). Word Formation: Compounding. In " *Conference on Universal Science Research 2023*" (Vol. 1, No. 12, pp. 113-115).

13. Nafisa, T. (2023). NOUNS AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES. *Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке*, 2(16), 292-297.

14. Ojha, D. D. R. (2023). Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi.

15. Nafisa, T. (2023). POLITICAL PARTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN. *Нововведения Современного Научного Развития в Эпоху Глобализации: Проблемы и Решения*, 1(5), 97-101.

16. Nafisa, T. (2023). GOVERNMENTAL SYMBOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN; OUTSTANDING DATES OF GREAT BRITAIN. *The Role of Exact Sciences in the Era of Modern Development*, 1(6), 23-26.

17. Nafisa, T. (2023). POLITICAL PARTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN. *Нововведения Современного Научного Развития в Эпоху Глобализации: Проблемы и Решения*, 1(5), 97-101.

