



Reforms of uzbek and turkish writing at the beginning of the xx century

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the spelling reforms in the Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkey in the 20-the 30s of the XX century. The implemented alphabets, the processes of regulating their grammar, documents related to fundamental changes in the socio-political life of Turkestan, these changes were analyzed.

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Introduction

The process of a radical change of the Uzbek spelling in the XX century is closely connected with the revolutionary movements in Turkestan. By the 1940s, this record had changed twice. Such changes in spelling have rarely occurred in the history of nations. Based on the analysis of documents related to the radical changes in the socio-political life of Turkestan, these changes can be divided into the following periods:

1st period. Years (1870-1929) based on Arabic script. This period is characterized by the emergence of the movement for the reform of the Arabic script as a result of the conquest of the country by the tsarist empire, the penetration of the alphabet based on Russian graphics and the attempts of the national intelligentsia, under the influence of Russian linguistics, to create a grammar of the Turkic language, similar to Western standards.

2nd period. Years (1929-1940) based on Latin script. This period covers the period of consolidation of the writing, language and culture of various peoples who inhabited this territory after the victory of Shuro in Turkestan, and at the same time the consequences of Shuro's secret attempts to separate the country from the Muslim world.

3rd period. Years (1940-1993) based on Russian graphics (Cyrillic). This period covers the period of bloody reforms that the Soviet government introduced into social and political life on the basis of a long-term strategy of a sharp blow to national values, traditions, culture and history and the formation of a single Soviet people.

4th period. Years (1993-2010), based on two scripts (Russian-Uzbek and Latin-Uzbek alphabets) [1].

Materials and methods

In this article used the methods of source analysis, comparative analysis of scientific views and approaches, a generalization of historical data, and the principle of objectivity. Ottoman Turkey, as well as the whole world, did not pass by drastic changes in the 20th century. As a result of drastic socio-political transformations in Turkey, as in Turkestan, the monarchy was overthrown, and in the course of these processes, strategic reforms of Kemal Ataturk were launched, which subsequently completely changed the way of life of the Turks. In particular, in the sources created during these periods, he divides the history of the Turkish language into three periods:

1st period. Old Ottoman Turkish: used until the 16th century. Sometimes the language of this period is also called "ancient Anatolian Turkic; This language is very rich in elements of the Arabic language, and in its writing, it is mainly the Iraqi script that is widely used.

2nd period. Middle Ottoman Turkish or Classic Ottoman Turkish: Literature and State Language, which he used from the 16th century until the Tanzimat reform. Ottoman Turkic is most often understood as the language that at that time became a means of communication between representatives of various Turkic clans grouped in Turkey, and the writing order that was formed and popularized on the basis of the Arabic script.

3rd period. New Ottoman Turkish: formed from the 1850s to the twentieth century [2].

Although the Turks began migrating to Anatolia in the early 11th century, the first longest period of migration ended in the 13th century, and as a result, the people spread to Anatolia in the west and the Black Sea in the north and west, becoming one of the most influential peoples in Asia Minor. experienced extensive confusion with the language and writing of the population. As a result, the diversity of the Turkish language and script increased. According to the regions to be translated into Turkish, the Turkish language is divided into two branches, namely, Northeastern and Western Turkish. Ancient Turkic played an important role in the formation of Northeastern Turkic in the XIII-XIV centuries, it was used among the Turks of Central Asia and the North Sea of the Caspian Sea, and later took a leading position in the Turkic language reforms of the XX century. In the 10s of this century, the Northeast Turkic language developed in two branches based on the discussions of linguists, based on the features of the North and East Turkic languages and writing. In the Turkish language and writing reforms of the 1920s, the Kipchak Turkic language and written expression were based on the Turkic elements of Husrev ü Şirin, Gulistan's translation, Codex Kumenikus, and Çiğatay's Turkish texts, Muhakemetül-Lügatayn, Şecere-i Türki the formation of modern Turkish language and writing features on the basis of the texts "Shecere-i Terakime" have become one of the main issues of Turkish linguistics. It is one of the second largest sectors in the development of Western

Turkish in the early twentieth century. The historical development of Western Turkish in the twentieth century is divided into three main periods. It consists of the period up to the 1900s, the period up to the 1910s, and the period up to the 1920s. The features of the last period are determined by the organization of language and writing reforms based on the texts of Yunus Emre's works, "Mantiqut-tayr", Gharibnoma and other works. Western Turkish was called "Ottoman Turkish" in the period between the end of the 15th century and the beginning of the 20th century, during which many Arabic and Persian words entered the Turkish language. In the 10s of the XX century in Turkish linguistics, the struggle against this phenomenon intensified. At the same time, we can see that language and writing reforms in Turkestan are developing in a slightly different way. While there have been no attempts to reform writing in the 1920s, the focus has been on establishing schools based on a new way of teaching, ensuring their development by strengthening the teaching of secular sciences [4].

The books created during this period did not provide for writing reforms, but they made it necessary to adapt the spelling rules, the alphabet to the features of the Uzbek language and to form the rules. Ashurali Zahiri writes about this in his textbook "Spelling" published in 1916: it has contributed to the expansion of our literature, and in addition to the hardships of our youth, our language has been ridiculed in the eyes of foreign nations, and our appreciation of cultural languages has been delayed. That's why I wrote this booklet, Spelling. I have set out the most important rules ... I have included "hoye formalism" in our spelling ... "[5].

In the 1910s, the same was true of language and its spelling in Turkey. While the Turks sought to adapt their language and spelling rules to the language and spelling rules of the developed countries of Western Europe and to use their experience, in Turkestan the Russian experience prevailed. Turkestan was already part of the Russian Empire. The defeat of the Ottoman Empire in the First World War, and then the formation of the Turkish Republic, made these non-state reform efforts a strategic task of the state. In 1928, a language and spelling reform was carried out, and many Arabic and Persian words in the language were removed and replaced by new Turkish words. "It looked at the Turkish languages in the Soviet Union to find or create "pure Turkish words". In addition, new words were created. Newspapers publish a new list of Turkish words every day. The names of the institutions established during and before these "revolutions" were also changed. In Turkey, all educational institutions have become Turkish language learning societies. "[3]

By 1929, the Arabic alphabet had been replaced by the Latin alphabet. This reform was the inertia of the struggle for language and spelling reform that culminated in the 1919s, and eventually became part of the Ataturk reforms led by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. The main purpose of these changes was to form a closer version of the literary Turkish language to the spoken language, to rid Turkey of any possible threats to the future awakening of the Ottoman Empire and to make the new republic a nation-state that could compete with modern European countries.

In Turkestan, however, local rulers have been largely indifferent to these reforms. After the October Revolution, the issues of language and spelling reform were first and foremost reflected in the views of the local people, and their goal was to increase general literacy and education. In 1919, in Tashkent, under the leadership of Fitrat, a circle-seminar on linguistics and literature - the society

"Chigatay Gurungi" was established. The issues of the alphabet and spelling have a special place in the activities of the Chigatay Gurungi society.

The society deals extensively with the problems of the alphabet and spelling, given the unregulated shortcomings of grammar in the language. Elbek, a member of the Society's "Spelling Gang", created a booklet "Ways of Writing" [7], which emphasizes the need to adapt the Arabic script to the system of Uzbek sounds, for this purpose it is recommended to include a number of letters in the alphabet [8]. At that time, Ottoman Turkish was also written mainly in the Ottoman Turkish alphabet (الفبائى alifbâ), which was a type of Arabic alphabet influenced by the Persian alphabet. However, the representation of Ottoman Turkish in the Armenian alphabet (for example, the first Akabi novel, written in the Ottoman Empire and widely used, was written by Vartan Pasha in Turkish and the Armenian alphabet [2]).

On December 26, 1919, a decree was issued to end illiteracy in Russia. This also applied to Turkestan, the Autonomous Republic of Russia in those years. This document played an important role in the activation of language and spelling issues in the post-1919 period. Turkish has been around since the time of the second constitutional monarchy in 1908. Although the spelling has changed in the meantime, attempts to shorten or Turkify the Persian and Arabic word elements in the language have not been overlooked during subsequent reforms. As mentioned above, there has been a growing tendency to adopt elements of the developed European language amid efforts to reform language and spelling. In the 1910s, many English, Greek, and German words and their spelling began to enter the Turkish language, especially English words began to appear among the root words in the Turkish language. The first representatives of the simplification movement tried to prevent this, under the influence of which in a short time the written and oral language began to simplify. But the popularity of foreign words could not be controlled by them. With the change of the alphabet, the stages of nationalization also begin to take place.

In Turkey, the development of this movement after the Turkish language is the most comprehensive revolution. The Tanzimat revolution in 1928 and the establishment of the Turkish Language Association in 1932 systematically simplified the Turkish language and spelling and brought it to a multifaceted stage of development. Although words derived from Arabic and Persian still exist in Turkish today, the change at that time was very wide. Already in the seventies, that is, after several generations, no one could read a book or an article without the special knowledge of the 1930s.

Books from the early republican period, if they were recently reprinted, would be translated into new Turkish. Many of today's Turkish languages have undergone spelling and word changes to the extent that they have not been able to read documents from the recent past, such as newspapers, books from 70 or 80 years ago, and letters from their grandmothers.

The issues of language and spelling changes that took place in Turkestan in the 1920s can be found in the works of several artists of their time. For example, on September 18, 1920, an article by Elbek (Mashrik Yunusov) entitled "The Problem of Spelling" was published in the press. The article says that despite the fact that the issue of spelling has been discussed for a long time, it is still unresolved. In the article, we see that the pedagogical and psychological aspects of writing and

spelling rules - the consistency of the rules for the formation of fluent reading skills, as well as special attention is paid to the age characteristics of students. On September 19, 1920, Elbek's second article, *The Spelling Problem*, was published. It discusses traditional and updated language and spelling based on the issue of assigning vowels and graphic symbols. In particular, he objected to the exclusion of the spelling of Arabic and Persian words from the rules of the Turkish language: "The spelling rule is only for Turkish words, and does not include Arabic and Persian words. It was necessary to generalize this rule because when children learn this rule, they will definitely start writing in that way ... "[10]. But when it comes to the Turkish language of the 1920s, it is also seen as a composition less Turkic, as Ashurali Zahiri points out. Arabic and Persian words are declining. On the other hand, English words are proliferating. The current product of the new Turkish nationalism in Ottoman Turkey is that the written language is closer to the spoken language and stems from the movement to create a new written language. Thus, at the beginning of the last century, the Turkic-speaking peoples of Turkestan and Turkey and their relatives witnessed the efforts to create new written languages by returning to their dialects. In an article published on November 27, 1920, Elbek reported that a congress was planned to be convened in December of this year to discuss the language and spelling of the Uzbeks in Turkestan. On January 1-5, 1921, the first regional congress of the Uzbek language and orthography was held in Tashkent. It contains letters and spelling; spending and nahv; industrial elegance and literature; The establishment of a "Scientific Board" under the Commissariat of Education will be considered. Fitrat, Ashurali Zahiri and Botu (M.Khodiev) will deliver lectures on the alphabet and spelling. In his report, Abdurauf Fitrat noted that during the Councils of the Republic of Turkestan, the issue of school began to be given great importance, and in this regard, the issue of spelling began to be on the agenda, because spelling has a role in the successful solution of school issues.

The same can be said of the simplification movement that began with the first Turkish in Turkey. On the eve of the transition from Tanzimat to the republic under the influence of the Arabic alphabet and Islam, intellectuals reacted to the occupation of the Turkish language with Arabic-Persian words and the alphabet, emphasizing the need for systematic improvement of the school education system. The adaptation of the school to the reforms was seen as a factor in the reform of everyday and literary written languages to the extent that intellectuals could speak in a short period of time. Later, it became clear that in the implementation of the new alphabet, these processes served as a preparatory function [11].

In that report, Fitrat considered it expedient to accept the reforms proposed by the new spelling. He also advocated that words from Arabic, Persian and other languages be written in accordance with the rules of the Turkish language, including the rules of spelling, in accordance with the ideas of the Turkish language reformers.

Speaking about Fitrat's views, Shahid Ahmad (Commissioner of Education) also suggested the new spelling: "Our wish from the new spelling is to make the whole black nation literate and educated as soon as possible. We are not gathered here to adopt a whole new spelling, we no longer need to change our spelling and letters, but to correct the existing letter and spelling" he said. Around this time, Turkish reformers wrote that "the spelling had to be changed because the Arabic alphabet caused

various difficulties, especially because of the incompatibility of the Arabic language with the Turkish and Turkish sounds, the use of these letters in the grammatical structure of the Turkish language in general. The fact that the development of linguistics is becoming more and more difficult, as a result of which the level of literacy in the country remains low, is widely covered in many publications [12].

These factors have led to various regulatory requirements for the Turkish language. The Arabic alphabet The Arabic-Persian words of the Turkish language, combined with the reaction against the Ottomans during the Tanzimat period, were a turning point in the alphabet system. As in Turkestan, the reaction was to intensify efforts to simplify the language, with most of the authors advocating progressive reforms arguing that written language should be simplified, and in fact, most of them sought a new language and style against the Ottoman language and orthography [14].

The debate over the Ottoman spelling and alphabet gradually turned into two different debates in the 1920s. One of them was the improvement of the Ottoman spelling based on the Arabic script, which was done by simplifying the alphabetical order during the Tanzimat and Constitutional periods. The second was to achieve a new Turkish spelling, in line with Atatürk's ideas, through reforms such as simplifying the alphabet, increasing literacy, expanding education, and making drastic changes to the alphabet, in line with Atatürk's ideas. 15].

While believing in the need to use the national language, Mustafa Kemal insisted during the 1923 Economic Congress that society was not yet ready to change the alphabet. He is not in favour of proposals on the issue in Congress. Ataturk elaborated on the idea of switching to the new alphabet in his speech to teachers in Samsun on November 22, 1924, and laid the foundations for reforms in this regard.

In particular, in one of his speeches on language and spelling reforms, Kemal Ataturk said that it is difficult to fully express the features of the language (meaning Turkish), literature that does not fully reflect the language, discourages the majority from choosing the country's development aspirations he argued that a language that was easy to write would create a need for writing and that if its sources were formed, the number of literate people would naturally increase as a result, and it would not take years to read and write as it does today.

According to Atatürk, national culture, independence, national integrity and social peace must be simple, understandable and rich, not different from each other, like dialects, the language spoken among the people who make it up to protect the nation [16].

This issue was later included in the agenda of the Turkish Grand National Assembly in 1924, and on March 3, 1924, a law was adopted to unify education. On Ataturk's orders, a Language Committee was established under the Ministry of Public Education on May 23, 1928, and a Council was established under its auspices. The task of this Council was to ensure the transition to the new Turkish letters. The rapid establishment and launch of such structures related to the implementation of reforms have provided an increase in the number of views that predict the results of the reform in a timely manner and thus accelerate public relations. The question of how long it will take to complete the transition to the new spelling, both inside and outside the country, has been raised day by day. The fact is that it is not easy to adapt society to new letters, which has led to the idea that it will take several

years. Yunus Nadi, in an article published in the Cumhuriyet newspaper on August 10, 1928, stated that this period could not have been earlier than ten years, while Kazim Pasha argued with him that this could happen within three years [3].

On August 19, 1928, Atatürk wrote a letter to Yunus Nadi, stating that this work would take a year and that he would eventually succeed [17].

Under the influence of these views, the writing revolution did not consist only of a simple change of text. This revolution provided profound changes in the social life, language, spelling and cultural history of the Turks, the language and history of Turkish society, the re-development of the national language, spelling and education system, and nationwide changes in reading and writing and culture. These processes have brought Turkey into a period of modern development with an easy-to-learn spelling and alphabet system that fits the language of the Turkish nation.

The views formed under the influence of the speech of the Commissar of Education Shahid Ahmad at the First Uzbek Congress of Uzbek Language and Spelling in Tashkent on January 1-5, 1921 are mainly aimed at regulating the alphabet and spelling rules proposed in several forms. Unlike the Turkish reformers, the Turkestan reformers sought to preserve and develop the existing record. Representatives of 31 regional (district and regional) Education Departments covered by the Commissariat will take part in the congress [18].

Also, 12 experts close to language and spelling reforms were invited to the congress. But here, too, the debaters were divided into two groups, and the other side was in favour of abandoning the Arabic alphabet altogether and adopting the Russian or Latin alphabet, adapting the language to one of these alphabets. After the 1921 Congress, the issues of the alphabet and spelling will be discussed in the press for a long time. For example, in an article titled "Our Letter" published in the Red Banner newspaper, he said, "Our Arabic letter does not need reform, it just needs to be shot. If our Arabic letter corrects itself a million times without being shot, it will not be worth a penny.

The article "Spelling Problems at the Tashkent Conference" published on January 11, 1921, states that "if we gradually move to the Latin script, our writing will be streamlined and simplified" [19]. Taking this into account, the analysis leads to the conclusion that the Turks, in their views on the reform of the alphabet and spelling, and language on this basis, came to more accurate conclusions than the Turkestan. Indeed, by the time the congress took place in Turkestan and the debate began, many Turkish reformers had already consolidated the idea of changing the alphabet and spelling. According to Kemal Atatürk, the transition to the new alphabet and the use of new letters did not take much time, and before that, it was necessary to make the necessary preparations. Even so, it took only 4 years to prepare for such a major change, which was put forward in 1924, because Atatürk firmly set the transition from November 1, 1928, to the new alphabet. Foreign media following these reforms in Turkey predicted that the transition to the new alphabet would take at least 15 years, even if the reforms were accelerated [20].

When the transition to the new alphabet began, some reformers in the Language Council suggested that the old alphabet be taught in parallel to avoid complete illiteracy, but Atatürk saw this as laziness and created a system to closely monitor the work of the Language Council and complete

the transition as soon as possible. On the basis of the reports of the Council, he said in his speech on the evening of August 8, 1928, in the garden of Sarayburnu, that the transition period had begun. This was followed by tests with new letters in the press from 9 August to 1 November. On November 1, 1928, at the first session of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, Mustafa Kemal delivered a fiery speech on the goals of the reform, in which the reform was raised to the level of protecting the nation's pride [13].

Thus, a new Turkish alphabet prepared by the Language Committee was adopted at the Parliamentary session. Since the proclamation of the Spelling Revolution, education in the whole country has been transferred to the new alphabet, and this work is scheduled to be completed by January 1, 1929. [3]

After June 1929, the use of Arabic letters was completely banned in the country [21]. In the early 1920s, when the concrete steps of these processes began in Turkey, debates were still going on in Turkestan. M. Shermuhammad's article "The Problem of the Alphabet", published on February 8, 1921, discusses the role of the alphabet in the development of science. The author of the article suggests to the Scientific Council to abandon the Arabic alphabet altogether and move to another alphabet. Or in the article of Shakirjon Rahimi on March 22, 1922, on the occasion of the Congress of Uzbek culture and education workers of the Republic of Turkestan "Fundamentals of Uzbek spelling" [22] the old inscription is mentioned as "sick and prone to death". In 1923, the debate over the alphabet and spelling continued. Well-known people, such as Ashurali Zahiri, also opposed the change of the alphabet: "In the matter of spelling, you know nothing but to say 'alternative' to your accusation and to accuse yourself. You prove your ignorance by your mistakes and your way in this field ..." [23].

"The issue of the alphabet and spelling is being raised in Russia, Turkey, the Caucasus and Tatarstan," he said. We have also lost our incoming correspondence and our school"[24]. In fact, the process of changing the alphabet in Turkestan began before Turkey, and the process of switching to the Latin alphabet may have prompted Turkey to adopt the same alphabet. On October 9-10, 1923, the first conference of Central Asian Uzbeks on the alphabet and spelling was held in Bukhara. According to the decision of the conference, several letters from the alphabet will be removed and approved in the new content. On April 11, 1924, at a narrow meeting of the People's Commissariat of Education, a draft Latin alphabet proposed by Moscow for the already divided Turkic peoples was discussed. In the same year, another draft of the Uzbek alphabet, compiled by E.D. Polivanov on the basis of Latin letters, consisting of 28 letters, will be announced for discussion [25].

In 1922, Azerbaijan switched to a new Turkish alphabet based on Latin script, which was used in parallel with the Arabic alphabet until 1924, and in 1924 it was declared the State Alphabet [26].

Kemal Atatürk personally set an example in the popular movement for a new Turkish orthography in Turkey. On August 11, 1928, three days after Atatürk's speech in Sarayburnu, he began classes on the use of new Turkish letters at the Dolmabahçe Palace under his leadership. Some deputies, including Atatürk and government officials, are organizing an alphabetical mobilization. Lectures and meetings on language and spelling reforms will be held in all regions of the country with the participation of intellectuals such as teachers, writers, soldiers and poets. Also, the Language Council published new

Turkish letters and official document forms and booklets. Private printing houses approved by the committee are also accelerating the publication of books in the new alphabet. The press is also very active in this work. Even pamphlets promoting the new Turkish alphabet are published in military printing houses and sent to all regions of the country. Courses teaching new letters will be opened in every province, district and village of the country. There will be a campaign to teach people to write in the new alphabet, regardless of age. Day and night courses are organized. The Ministry of Education will start publishing textbooks in new letters. In 1928, a central committee was set up to oversee and monitor the work being done in this regard. On January 1, 1929, national schools under the National Directorate of Education were opened and teaching based on the new spelling was introduced. The purpose of this was to immediately train pedagogical staff in writing in the process of transition to a new record. In parallel with these schools, public educational institutions were launched. Meanwhile, the new alphabet began to be taught to military officers, students, and the public. In September 1928, on the recommendation of Atatürk, the Anthem of Letters was created and performed en masse by the then head of the Presidential Orchestra, Zeki Ungor.

Many works in the new Turkish alphabet published by the Language Committee have been distributed to the public. From December 1, 1928, all official and private Turkish newspapers and magazines in the country began to publish new Turkish letters with the same spelling rules. When the new script first appeared, some newspapers favoured the new script because they knew it would be easier to spell and easier to type than the Arabic spelling [3]. Thus, Kemal Atatürk's speeches travel, and efforts to strategically organize the process of transition to a new script fully fulfilled the obligation and necessity of mastering a new script in a very short period.

Conclusion

It can be assumed that he was not in a hurry about language and writing in Turkestan, but first allowed and organized decades of controversy over local writing here, while the neighbouring Turkic-speaking countries, including Turkey, waited for the choice. This, of course, stemmed from the rise of the political literacy of the Turkic peoples in order to prevent future threats such as their protection or support for one another. But in a sense, the local intellectuals also contributed to the language and alphabet controversy. As a result of the strategy of the Soviet authorities and the leaders of the Communist Party, as well as the disunity of the local intelligentsia, Turkestan was divided, and the idea of uniting the language and spelling of the Turkic peoples were destroyed accordingly.

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