



COVERAGE OF THE INTRODUCTION OF LATIN SPELLING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN UZBEKISTAN IN A PERIODICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE

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Annotation. This scientific article analyzes the issues of periodic press coverage of the introduction of Latin spelling in the Uzbek SSR in the first half of the 20th century. These were analyzed by reading the basic of newspapers in the period of thought. In the periodic press, it was noted that all decisions and meetings in which the Latin spelling was introduced, and the results of the conference were printed and published.

Key words. Article, conference, newspaper, Press, Publishing, Latinization, spelling, “Red Uzbekistan”, “red stamp”, “Izvestnia”, “red flag”, “Education and teacher”, proletariat.

Introduction

The first half of the 20th century is considered to be the period of its place in the history of Uzbekistan. There have been two changes in National Spelling during this period. These are all known that, with the support of national intellectuals, the old Uzbek script based on the Arabic script was reformed, and after a period of time, the old Uzbek spelling in the Arabic script was completely changed to the new spelling in the Latin alphabet. Beginning in 1929, all work shifted to the Uzbek script in the Latin spelling. The transition from one spelling to another naturally puts the people in a difficult position. However, our bright intellectuals sought to make the people literate as quickly as possible. For this reason, they diligently participated in the activities of illiteracy courses.

Results And Discussions

After the reform of Arabic spelling in Uzbekistan, there were no people among the National intelligentsia who were in the mood to change the Arabic spelling to Latin spelling. Because, among the National intelligentsia, the transition to the new Latin alphabet was intended to make European states faster to master the achievements they had achieved in science. Moreover, as a result of the long-standing education system, many of the children of poor people remained illiterate. It would not take years to produce baskets in the new alphabet, and for the people it would be also less costly. On February 17, 1925, the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic was established, and the transition to the new Latin alphabet became political after its incorporation into the USSR on May 13, 1929. After the Baku Conference of 1926, a large-scale movement towards the new Alphabet began. In the Uzbek SSR, the move to the new Latin alphabet was opposed only by some religious fanatics. But we can find out from the periodical publishers in which we are thinking that this did not show great importance. The move to the new alphabet was carried out with speed, while the literacy rate of the common



people was not taken into account. Special illiteracy termination courses were established for workers working in government agencies. From 1928 to 1929, it was made mandatory for anyone to learn the new alphabet in order to be able to hold office. Work has been launched to check those who run new alphabet courses. For example, an October 1929 issue of the “Red Uzbekistan” published in the same month: ” the educational commissariat informs the teachers of the Uzbek language in Samarkand that there will be an examination of the knowledge of the teachers of Uzbek courses under the institutions. In addition to them, the knowledge of those who want to teach the Uzbek language anew is also checked. The commission operates from 6 to 8 pm from October 14 to October 25. Those who want to pass the inspection should come to Comrade Muminov every day during working hours and sign up (specialty education branch of the Education commissariat shuralar Street house № 39). Commission.” [1]

Starting in August 1928, a new weekly newspaper, “red stamp”, was established to aid the introduction of the Latin alphabet in the Uzbek SSR. In the early issues of this newspaper, the following information was cited: “the question of the new alphabet, which has received a strong movement among the working peasant masses due to the current technique, industry and kultura wish, has now begun to be carried out from a large-scale word-to-Work decision. Unable to promote the progress of proletarian culture, the Arabic letter was forced to give its place to a new Latin-based Alphabet. This was the case, day after day, life was improving, the farm was machined, the places were becoming more electrified, and the tetr, cinema, radio stations were developing. In such conditions, he began to make every effort to learn the Latin alphabet. Now this issue has become a strong move, bringing open and sharp clarity. Of course, there are some real reasons for the origin of this movement. For example, the Arabic letters that have been used so far have not been able to satisfy Uzbek laborers in terms of technique and innovation. Even after the reforms made for the first time, it did not take its place. Now the benefit of the new alphabet was known to everyone its place, its importance in our culture. The number of rewards and withdrawals with the new alphabet is a thousand and not a million. So far, 9 newspapers and 9 magazines published in our republic have no work on the new alphabet. But the number of people waiting for help in this regard in our newspaper magazines is a thousand. Among these, the newspaper” Red Uzbekistan ” began to act practically from this issue. A red tamga weekly newspaper was launched next to the” Red Uzbekistan ” newspaper. The main tasks of the newspaper “red stamp” are as follows.

- Increasing the readership of the New newspaper,
- Growing the new alphabet movement,
- Guide organizational work,
- Strong criticism of lazy sloths,
- Practical leadership of the wall newspapers with the new alphabet.

When it comes to the place, it must be said that many of our responsible workers have not yet graduated from the new alphabet illiteracy without the kamsamol nobles being followers of the new alphabet.” [2]

The work in the counties on the move to the new alphabet was covered in the periodical publishing house, and discussions were held in the publishing house about which county was going forward and which counties were experiencing deficiencies. For example: "the work of the new alphabet in Tash County has advanced for some time compared to other counties of Uzbekistan. In our article shul we will talk about the work done from January in toğrisin. First,



5 teacher training courses were opened in the city and 116 people were prepared for primary schools. Another 38 people turned out to be new alphabet specialists. After the training of teachers, courses to combat illiteracy continued to be opened in 29 villages in 21 new alphabets in cities. These opened courses were attended by women working batrak kosib kostar. These are the courses that take the first from the ongoing courses in the districts. Medium chirping high chirping Parkent new road is an enviable Rayon. Those in these raions turned out to be literate. What the rest of the raions did is still unknown. On March 8, 8 courses to end illiteracy were opened only for wife and girls. 3,000 was allocated to end illiteracy for Tash okrug. Fifteen courses were opened for this money. For workers, 4 for the military 1. 1 for the Company 1 for the youth 3 for Women 2 for the Girls 2 for the sidewalks 2 for the sidewalks.” [3]

In order to switch to the new Latin spelling, the Central Committee of the new alphabet was formed, and the chairman was Oyun Okhunboboyev and the secretary O. Appointed Alimzhanov. In the publishing house, the statements of Alimzhanov are given: "the adoption of a new Latin-based alphabet into the place of the Arabic alphabet will undoubtedly make a huge difference. The culture of us is the most ambitious way to save our construction work from the prejudices of the old bourgeois culture. Lenin's" latinisation is a revolution in the East " gives the importance of this work. Explains openly to each of us. It is known that there was some movement before on the way to this new alphabet. But at first, no matter what practical value had been taken for this. Only the idea of adopting a new Alphabet did not go before becoming oral words of some. But our work in this ygl began with practice, not with words. In little time, our practical work showed its result. One of our achievements in this way is the appearance on the field of this newspaper based on the new alphabet, which is the flower of a new culture for the general public. The spread of this new culture flower among a wide working peasant is undoubtedly the reason for the expansion of its supporters and, consequently, for our cultural construction work to move forward with great steps.” [4]

Among the National intelligentsia, Mannon the symbol (Abdullayev Mannon 1895, Tashkent — 1938, Krasnoyarsk) occupies a special place as a Māori figure in the introduction of Latin spelling in the Uzbek SSR in 1928 – 1929. The 1928 book “in the struggle for Latinization” by Mannon the symbol was judged as follows: “this booklet is 3000 pieces written by Mannon the symbol and printed by the Uzbek state publishing house. The price is 45 kopecks in a small format on good paper. This booklet first of all discusses the history of the new alphabet and the basic requirements for moving to it, the inability of the Arabic alphabet to meet our current writing, the end of its ease after receiving it. We are told openly that from when the new alphabet works will begin to rise in Tatarstan, Kazakhstan collection in Uzbekistan and their resistance in this true. The new alphabet voices in India, Turkey Iran and even Egypt as well as the adoption and practical beginning of the work of all Turkish peoples in the USSR, the Arabic alphabet, which indicates that being an attack was a great revolution in the East, is a fact. Our achievements after the move to the new alphabet to literacy the teachers of the city and the village, the work on our county and rayon committees is partly due to the new alphabet of newspapers and magazines, and the movement among women seems to us a great achievement. The book tells about these, publishing houses in the Latinization struggle offices schools asakars and their work on this path our 5-year plan was completed by the words of priests, nationalists ' revolutionary views on writing Agalamjon and the rich Tursun spoke at the first Congress. This is what anyone who does not have a theoretical

background in the new alphabet togris realizes when reading this booklet. It is especially familiar with thoughts in turkiyot congresses and works and views in the plenum. What achievement have we achieved, and what we want to do in the future, we will be able to understand this openly and fluently. The booklet is much richer and provides a lot of feed to the person. What achievement have we achieved, and what we want to do in the future, we will be able to understand this openly and fluently. The booklet is much richer and provides a lot of feed to the person. It must also be said that the spelling error of the booklet works such as letters dropping the other instead of one-for example “b” with “b” I “with” y “with” u " written confusingly in so many places. Let the book be read by intellectuals of all ages, as well as new alphabet friends. The book will be read by intellectuals of all ages, also bringing friends of the new alphabet. [5]

Since August 1928, a new weekly newspaper, “red stamp”, was established in the Uzbek SSR. The main tasks of this newspaper are outlined in the following article. “The mass urination of arab prejudice, which in our country has struck a blow for each of our affairs and is not suitable for our technical work, instead of instilling our true alphabet in the Uzbek working peasants. On the way to the glorious task ahead of us, our newspaper will certainly make a big fervor. In addition, the Central New Uzbek Alphabet committee will assist our committee to curate with the illiteracy of the masses on the way to the full implementation of the 5-year plan of our newspaper together with the political social and economic sphere in its own page, which will give a wide place in various educational issues of language, spelling and method among the people who are not yet That is why it is natural to say the above tasks from the fact that Our Revolution was a great work in the construction of a new alphabet, socialism, the fruit that we gave for the Turkish peoples”. [6]

In addition, the Central New Uzbek Alphabet committee will assist our committee to curate with the illiteracy of the masses on the way to the full implementation of the 5-year plan of our newspaper together with the political social and economic sphere in its own page, which will give a wide place in various educational issues of language, spelling and method among the people who are not yet Therefore, according to the testimony of kadbawri publishers, a House of Māori people was established in Bukhara County (1926 – 1930s) next to the Māori Council, where courses were established with the aim of mastering the new alphabet. These courses contain the following information about the new alphabetic savages: "Bukhara okrug maorif sayuzi established a house of Educational people in Old Bukhara to raise the consciousness knowledge of the sayuz members, and the fruit that Our Revolution gave for the Turkic peoples, it is natural to say the above tasks from the great work in the construction of the new alphabet, socialism. Again next to the education house, every 5 days a devol newspaper is issued.” [7]

Among the counties, there are references to the promotion and work of the new alphabet in Khojand County (1926 – 1929): “everywhere in Khojand County, even in remote villages, the new Uzbek Alphabet was well opposed. Especially at such a time, the craving for the study of the new Alphabet also grew in the workers – peasants.

After the district's new alphabet Committee began work on Persian-Tajik labourers as well ending illiteracy with their alphabets was put on the committee's first plan.

After the formation of the rayon departments of the committee, courses and circles for the termination of illiteracy with a new alphabet were opened in the city of Khojand, and later in the district centers.



In the city of Khojand itself, a new course of three alphabets was opened, preparing about 150 Latinos in a month.

Of these, 3 new alphabet schools continued in Konibodom Rayon, 2 in Isfara, 1 in Nav rayon, and 3 in Khojand. In a short period of time, about 200 hundred people in these turned out to be literate by reading.

There were many difficulties in implementing the new alphabet. For Msalan, there was a lack of literature on the new alphabet. The committee's money was also not determined, etc. New alphabet work has also been expanded in teacher retraining courses opened in Khojand. In total, about 6 thousand people in Khojand County were litrecy with the new alphabet.” [8]

In the colonial countries of the USSR, Central decisions were made on the conduct of work in the new Latin alphabet. One such decision was made on August 7, 1929, which stated in the following paragraphs for Uzbekistan: “in accordance with the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR of the central executive and people's commissars of the USSR on August 7 of this year, in accordance with the decree of the Central Executive Committee of Uzbekistan No. 27/16 issued on September 7 of this year, a test will be made on the translator, Uzbek – speaking sarkotib, letter carrier Walker and typewriter workers. Workers of these offices in the city of Samarkand are also obliged to pass a camisia test before the district new alphabet committees from the Central testing Commission next to the Uzbek new alphabet center from October 1 to October 15 this year (from 10 : 00 to 12 : 00 am).

Test work of individual workers is carried out at the time indicated on the bottom:

1. Sarcophagus, proceedings and Letter Carriers, from October 1 to October 5
2. Translators October 5-1
3. Typewriters October 10-15

To date, those who have studied the new alphabet, studying in courses, or privately, will not be released from the test.

These works are assigned to the heads of the organization, who are allocated on the way to check the performance. These are the chairman of the Central Committee of the Uzbek new alphabet Y. Akhunbabayev, Secretary Alimzhanov.” [9]

At the Third Plenum of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, the new Latin alphabet, together with the Cyrillic alphabet, was declared the state Alphabet. This talk contains the following source:” on the commission of the 3rd plenary in Kazan on August 7, 1929, the All – Union Central New Alphabet committee was able to act and decide the new alphabet as a state Alphabet on the scale of the whole union.” [10]

About the above historical decision, Shokirjon Rahimi expressed his thoughts and attitude in the press: “Article 1 of this historical decision contains such an important sentence: "all government institutions in the Union of cities are also important in the entire union production offices after that, all contacts with the Turkic – tatar peoples with writing, and especially the law issued by the Union republic”.

In other articles of the resolution, all educational institutions in the Union of saloons have important Gaos about seeing the presence of learning the new alphabet, the Commissariat of internal and external trade to timely feed the national republics that are moving towards the new alphabet with printing, paper, machine and other necessary weapons, to blunt zakazs belonging to the Arabic alphabet, to stop So, since August 21, 1929, the Arabic alphabet has been deprived of its right to citizen on the soil of the Union of the Shurans, and its place will have received a new Turkish – Uzbek Alphabet.



At one time, the old people, who were pushing into the bosom of the Arabic alphabet and spreading envious statements, will enter the field only a new alphabet, which today is the state Alphabet. The new alphabet, once optional, is said to be a common alphabet of several different Eastern peoples on a scale of all dialects and, on a small scale, a state Alphabet in addition to the Russian language.

Gazitkhans, who were admitted yesterday with the reading of the words written in the new alphabet in our newspapers, responsible workers (especially members of the central and local New Alphabet Committee) who, knowing that they were not savadish from the new Alphabet, did not become letters, some press and pechat people (especially the Office of “Yeryuzi”) who dragged the case forward on the pretext I think there is no surprise in this, the new alphabet will undoubtedly be the place to touch itself. It is a saying that those who silt up the Boyagi case later (if so) will certainly be responsible for the history of the Uzbek proletarian.

Now we have moved all our educational institutions to a new alphabet of 100 prasents. About this, our teachers say that narmal is literate, but they play behind their lack of qualifications. In June 1929, the broad Presidium of the Union New Alphabet committee in Dagestan said that even if things are satisfactory in schools of ending illiteracy in Uzbekistan among the shortcomings in the work of the new alphabet, it is correct to say that those who are literate with the Arabic alphabet are weak to be literate with the new alphabet. Indeed, we have more people who are half-hearted to work than those who are literate with the Arabic alphabet. While newly enrolled children and adults can easily learn the new alphabet, they will be well qualified because they are not drawn with the Arabic alphabet. The work between the Arabic alphabet and the literate is a little difficult. For this reason, 24 courses have recently been opened at a Republican cost. It was proposed to increase these courses in the counties. In the organization of such courses, there are large tasks on top of local committees.

Now when we come to the newspapers: from October 1929 there is a decision of the committee to move the newspapers “The Education and the teacher”, “the worker “and” the young Lenin ” one hundred percent to the new alphabet. To move to the new alphabet, it is necessary to race between publishers. The decision made by the higher authorities about this can be a good counterweight to this.

About the rapid and successful transition to the new alphabet, one can take into account the newspapers “Eastern truth”, “New Fergana”, “Avozi Tajik”. Within the journals, “Earth ” is a very good example.

The state publishing house is fulfilling the task assigned to the move to the new alphabet. However the lack of bo letter (letter picker) makes the case a little flawed.” [11]

Judging by the above data, it is known that there is a shortage of specialists in the migration to the new alphabet. From 1928 to 1929, the work of Latinization in Uzbekistan was marked by various decisions and laws. National intellectuals and local leaders believed that the positive reaction to these laws would be literate for most of the people, as well as obeying orders from above only.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be said that the processes of the processing of Latin spelling in the Uzbek SSR were covered in the full Periodical Press. The views expressed by local leaders and national intellectuals were all covered. The main ones from these newspapers are “red Uzbekistan”, “free Bukhara”, “red stamp”, “Izvestnya”, “Flame”, “Red Flag”, “Earth”, etc.



During this period of thought, the media it was undoubtedly considered a periodical press. All state decisions, decrees and laws, so the result of Republican and international meetings and decisions on language and spelling were covered in newspapers. Judging by the above data, from October 1928, the first periodical newspaper, the “red stamp”, began to be issued in Latin spelling, and after that other newspapers were printed in Latin spelling from 1929 to 1930. In this period, the Uzbek people for the first time experienced the introduction of Latin spelling, which, unfortunately, did not last long. Because, officially in 1941, the Cyrillic alphabet was introduced with the wrong policy of the Soviet government, which lasted 48 years.

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