

UZBEK

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Uzbeks were formed by mixing of ancient Iranian settled populations with the nomadic Mongol or Turkic tribes who conquered the region in the period between XI and XV centuries. Uzbek is part of the Turkic group. In addition to the language of Uzbekistan is widespread in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan.

The formation of Uzbek literary language covers three historical periods: the ancient Turkic language, old Uzbek and modern Uzbek language. In the 15th c., thanks to the efforts and work of the poet Alisher Navoi, old Uzbek language became united and developed a literary language, norms and traditions that have survived until the end of the 19th century.

In Soviet times, the Uzbek script has undergone several reforms spelling: until 1927 used the Arabic alphabet, in 1940 - the alphabet, created the Cyrillic alphabet. In 1993, the Uzbek was officially transferred to the Latin alphabet. There are 26 letters and 3 letter combinations. No grammatical category of gender: no agreement in gender, case and number. It is mandatory negotiation subject and predicate in the face, but not necessarily in chisle. In Uzbek there are 6 cases: nominative, genitive (attributive), dative (of the guide), accusative (acts as a direct complement), local (expresses place or time of an action, name acts as circumstances), starting (expresses the subject on which (through which the past which, by means of which) takes effect)).

A specific feature of the Uzbek language is agglutinative structure, which means that the derivation in a given language is carried out by agglutination - accession to the root or base of the word affixes, each of which is unambiguous and has its own grammatical meaning.

In phonetics, grammar and vocabulary strong influence of Persian language. Most Arabisms in the Uzbek language borrowed by Persian.

In the 20th century in Uzbek literary language there was a tendency towards democratization rules whereby it became easier and more accessible.