

Some Speeches about Spelling

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the relationship of the spelling department with other departments of linguistics, the work on the Uzbek spelling rules, the importance of the spelling rules.

Keywords: spelling, or theory, spelling rules, literary language.

Introduction. In today's globalized world, one of the most important tasks at all levels of education is to increase the literacy of our society. Every segment of the population is required to be literate and fluent. "There are two forms of literary language, one of which is written speech. This speech is based on the rules of spelling" [1,42].

The main part. The word orthography is derived from the Greek word orphos - "correct", grapho - "I write", which means to write correctly. The word is used in a narrow and broad sense. Spelling in the narrow sense is a branch of linguistics that teaches the rules of correct writing. In the broadest sense, spelling is used in reference to the Code of Literary Writing [8, 451].

The orthography department is studied in connection with orthoepy, phonetics, morphemes and other branches of linguistics. Its connection with orthoepy can be seen in its relation to pronunciation in determining spelling rules. Phonetics is related to the phenomenon of sound change. It is also related to sections such as morphemes, word formation, and morphology, which can be seen in the spelling rules for bases and suffixes and compound words.

Spelling and graphics are studied together in many literatures. Spelling differs from graphics in the following features: the rules of graphics are based on coding the content plan (referent) of graphemes, and the rules of spelling are based on the selection of spellings based on certain principles [2, 101].

Spelling rules take into account a particular stage of language development. Spelling rules change as a language develops. According to Shavkat Rakhmatullayev, "The written form of the modern Uzbek literary language has been streamlined. Spelling rules play an important role in unifying the diversity of spoken language, raising one of them to the level of literary norms, and correctly defining the relationship between spoken and written pronunciation and writing [8,451]. .

The fact that the spelling rules of our language have been adopted several times so far is the basis for this idea. The old Uzbek script, based on the Arabic alphabet, has also undergone a number of spellings.

Advanced Uzbek intellectuals began to write in the press in 1905-1907 (after freedom of the press and speech) about reforming the form of some Arabic letters and some spelling rules. At this stage, the main focus is on the organization of literacy, reading and teaching, and a number of textbooks have been created for this purpose. "Master First" (Saidrasul Saidazizov, 1902), "The First Teacher" (Abdulla Avloni, 1911), "The First Teacher" (Abdulla Avloni, 1912), "Turkish Rule" (MM Fakhriddinov, 1913), "Leader" (Abdulloho ' and manuals such as Saidmuhammad-Khodjayev, 1916) [10, 9].

However, the authorities opposed the process. They noted that the state language was Russian and that the spelling of local languages was irrelevant. Nevertheless, efforts continued. As a result, "On October 3-9, 1923, an alphabet-spelling conference was held in Bukhara to reform the writing and spelling of the Uzbeks of Central Asia. It adopts a new Arabic alphabet, reformed by a 1922 decree. 6 characters for vowels are added to the alphabet. Along with the new alphabet, the first spelling rules will be adopted at the conference. On August 10, 1929, a meeting of the board of the People's Commissariat of Education of Uzbekistan was held, which approved the new spelling rules recommended by the language and spelling conference in May. "The" Rules "consist of 29 articles. , they give more space to the expression of synharmonic dialect features in writing [10, 9].

In schools from 1927 to 1928 until May 8, 1940, work was carried out on the basis of the Latin script. On May 8, 1940, a law was passed to switch to a new alphabet based on the Cyrillic alphabet.

On the basis of critical opinions and suggestions expressed in the press in 1953-1955, several new drafts of the "Basic Rules of Uzbek Spelling" were created, the last of which were submitted to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan. On April 4, 1956, the "Basic Rules of Uzbek Spelling" (revised and improved version) were approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan [10,10].

After we became independent, the issue of writing came to the fore. Switched to the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script. As a result, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved the "Basic spelling rules of the Uzbek language" by Resolution No. 339 of August 24, 1995.

The development of spelling rules for the modern literary Uzbek language began seventy-five years ago, and today's "Basic spelling rules of the Uzbek language" have been improved several times as a result of many years of observation. The spelling rules introduced in practice are based on sound theory and can serve as a reliable guide in the fight against literacy [8]. You need to know the spelling rules to be literate.

Spelling rules are based on certain norms. These principles are also called principles. However, spelling principles are interpreted differently in the scientific literature. While Rano Sayfullayeva [9, 74] points out that phonetic, morphological, historical-traditional, differential and formal (graphic) writing are based on the principles of modern Uzbek spelling, Shavkat Rakhmatullayev [8] phonetic, morphological stops at the norms. Jamolkhanov [2,102-108] Phonetic, phonemic (phonological), morphological principle (analogy principle), graphic principle, historical-traditional, differentiation principle (symbolic principle), formal-traditional as the basic principles of spelling rules The writing, focusing on semantic-methodological principles, shows that the current (Cyrillic and Latin) Uzbek scripts are more adhered to phonetic, phonemic and morphological principles in the

formation of spelling rules. Madrim Hamroyev [1, 42] believes that the rules of spelling are based on the principles of phonetics, morphology, form, tradition, differentiation. S. Otamirzaeva [7] states that the basis of Uzbek orthography is based on phonetic, morphological and historical-traditional principles.

Conclusion. Just as it is important to follow the rules of word choice, sentence construction, and correct pronunciation in the oral form of a literary language, it is just as important to follow the norms of spelling in its written form. Adherence to such principles helps to understand the content of written speech correctly and clearly, and prevents the development of anarchy (chaos) in written speech [2, 101]. It has a role to play in strengthening the socio-cultural and educational role of literary language, especially written speech.

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