



THE ROLE OF SHOKIRJON RAHIMI IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIFE AND LINGUISTICS

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Abstract:

The article describes the views of the Uzbek literary language, phonetics, lets views on one of the Jadid enlightenment in the article, on the basis of archival materials known to science.

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Uzbek, like all languages in the world, also has its own period and history. In this regard, the Uzbek language discussed in the 30th anniversary of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev: "Uzbek, one of the world's ancient and rich languages, is the symbol of our people and the symbol of independent statehood, priceless spiritual riches." In fact, the selflessness of our nationality intellectuals, selflessness, for the preservation and development of our language, for the preservation of our language, has shown their courage in history. The idea that Uzbek linguistics began to form in the 40s in the literature in our independence. As a result, the Uzbek linguistics almost was almost taken into account for the 20–30 s. However, during the development of Uzbek linguistics during this period, even the name of "Jadids," our most famous nationalistic, famously, made a great contribution to the development of our linguistics.

The specifics of Uzbek linguistics in the last century, the specifics of the Uzbek linguistics, the formation of the original spelling of the first spelling, and the scientific heretics of the original spelling, are almost unexplored by the scientific heritage and career of Fitrat, Cholpon, Elbek Ashurali Ashurali, in turn. Our Jadiders are like humilism for developing our linguistics and is one of the devout of the shoulder to shoulder, and Shokirjon Rahimi is Shokirjon Rahimi. But there is little information about Shokirjon Rahim. For example, if we look at the Internet data, Kahat.uz and Wikipedia Internet Encyclopedia The following is the following information about its life and work:

"Shokirjon Rahimi" (1898-1938 4.10) was born in the madrassa when he released letter-in-law in the hands of enlightenment and at Tashkent. (1909-19). Along with participating in the activities of the Rahimi Theater Territory, the participation of the People's University (1919) and the establishment of "1923) and" published edition "newspaper (1919) were initiating. Since 1912, the method has published textbooks for Jadid schools and various educational institutions.

The first alphabetical textbook in the Uzbek language "Gift" (1919), as well as adults), as well as adults Author of textbooks and textbooks such as the "workbook" (1932). Sadoi Turkiston newspaper (1914-15) in the Folk Departments of Public Education (1918-23) and Tashkent Region, currently teachers and managers (1918-22), Rahimi In 1924 he was the head of the Faculty of Bukhara Education and Workers, organized for Uzbek youth in Moscow. In 1930, Tashkent returned to Tashkent in the educational institution after the Court of IT and on August 5, 1937, he was arrested as "enemies" and shot shortly after, and later. A street in Tashkent is called Rahimi [1.2].

In addition to the Internet data quanted above, Shokirjon Rakhmi was sent to Kolesnikov's 1910-Kolesnikov's 1911 storage of taloles talented young people The fact that Turkey is being sent to Constantinapol said; "Из лиц посланных в Константинополь, мне известен сарт Нур-Магомет Мулла Мир Хидоятов братъ состоятельного сарта Самык Кары Мир Хидоятова юноша Шакирджон Рахимов-очень бедный, отправлен на собранные деньги в пользу его" [3, 101]. This information is known from Shokirjon Rahim to leave the sponsor of Naturashidkhonov.

After the February 1917 revolution, local intellectuals, which lived with the Dream of National Independence, will emerge in July this year, the Turkish Adan Mashkili Center and its Ittihad and Tourish organization. Murgultor Abdurashidkhonov and Sadriddinchoja Sharifkhodjayev [3, 180] were initiatric to the organization's arena. Shokirjon Rahimi was also an activist of the National University of Nations. Shokirjon Rahimi Fitrat, Cholpon, Qayum Ramazan, as well as the East, consistently acted in literary and illness of national languages and the purity of national language and literature, organized by the "Chigatay Gurungi" organized by Fitrat. was one of the active members. This was stated by the literary criticism, "Shokirjon Rahimi, Shelum, Elbek, Bots, and Sadahul Zunun, and Sadahul Zunun are members. Those who enjoyed classes were enjoyed. [4, 237] After the abolition of "Chigatay Guruhung" was completed in 1922, at the initiative of Uzbek intellectual Abdurashidkhonov, the interests of the Uzbek intellectual. Board of the branch of this society Shokirjon Rahimki (Deputy chairperson), Mirgundir Mirayunov (Treasury), Abdulhamid Sulaymonov (Holmuhammad Miraboyov (Cholbamammad Akhunov (Treasury), Abdulhamammad Akurashidov (Cholbamammad Akhunov (Talon), Abdulhamammad Akhunov (Cholbuhammad Akhunov (Talon),

Abdullon Massaboy, Talibjon Moboboyev, Zufar Nosiriy, Abdullah Avloni says he is composed of high school and culture, such as Salim Tillayev [4, 243].

The main goal of the society, which was leader in Shokirjon Rahimi, was: Uzbek literary language The development of measures aimed at assisting their officials, the number of Uzbek students in Turkestan, Russia, and Uzbeks, culture the Uzbek people culturally to cultivate the Uzbek people. [4, 244].

It is possible that this information can be understood that the goals of "edition Mainif Society on the destiny and future of Nation. Shokirjon Rahimi, like the rest of this society, dedicated his life on this honorable path. In addition to leadership activities, they participated in the theater troupe and promoted propaganda among the population on various topics. The organizer of the "Participatory" newspaper was a textbooks, taught and in the Uzbek language was involved in the problems of working in Uzbek. Considering, in 1922, if we look at the workbook of Shokirjon Rahim, we can see the first women in Tashkent worked at the women's pedagogical school.

In 1924–1931, he continued his career in the office at the faculty established for Uzbek youth in Moscow. One of the most prominent intellectuals of that period, Abduvahab, "Nashry Maorif," Abduwaljon Morif wrote in Moscow, I met Cholpon, Shokirjon Rahimi" [3, 157].

In 1930–1931, a group of Qorids will be held under the name "National Ittihadists" during the Moscow of Shokirjon Rahim. Rahimi will return to Tashkent after his passage and starts working in the educational institutions. However, when he returned to Tashkent, he will be investigated here and in August 1938 by the State Security Committee. On October 5, 1938, the Supreme Court of the Supreme Court shall be prosecuted in accordance with the Supreme Court of the Supreme Court and arrested as "the enemy of the people" and is shot shortly in the autumn of the Supreme Court. Well-known Economist Hikmat Sobirov recalls that day: "On July 18, 1937, my uncle was taken from home in Tachapp. He again confiscated the books and papers in our house. I was all arrested in one day, Elbah Qadiri, Elbek, Fitrat, Cholpon, Joshua Yunus in a single day. Shokirjon Rahimi and colleagues were false guilty, including slander. A founder of Uzbek national schools is the victim of many textbooks, manuals, and self-sacrificing Shokirjon Rahimi. The improvement of the political system later, the judgment is revised, and the name Shokirjon Rahimi will be named a street in Tashkent.

We can understand from the above data that Shokirjon Rahimi and its scientific heritage has not yet been studied. Scientists have announced 3 articles from Linguist Hasanboy Jasamkhanov and Abdusalom Umar on the basis of archive materials on the basis of archive materials. In 1921–1925, were given to the extension of literary language, term (constraints), the old Uzbek phonological system in the Arab graph, and the reform of the writing, and their implementation for their implementation, Tashkent, Samarkand. And in Bukhara, conferences and congresses have been conducted in various newspapers, interrelations, disputes through public publications.

Shokirjon Rahimi, like our other jobs, came to the public through his views and the problems that need to be solved in it.

The first article of the Shokirjon Rahimi was published in 1922 by the March 22th of the Red Flat newspaper No. 22 His article was written before the congregent, published by newspaper Maorif, in the language and spelling of Mainif.

Shokirjon Rahimi writes about the role of his native language in society: "The perfection of the literature of every nation shall depend on the order and the rule of the language and writing of that person. There is no doubt that one day the structure of language and rules of language is made of tongue and inscriptions is not a day. If the language is dead, the note is His body. A body without health is hard to live a long time. " Indeed, its thoughts have not lost its own value to this day. Additionally, the article was initially said that the alphabetically, spell problems entered the press, but in the early days, that it was unclear from imitiveness. Over the past four years, the "Spellers" (in the People's Language, "Mother Tengens") is proud to be reached by educated young people over the past four years.

Rahim tells the following problems facing the Uzbek spirit:

1. Alphabet problem. It is said that the main shortcoming in our language is in its writing and adapted to the Arabs from another nation, and we have been able to master the record, directly, we face difficulties in teaching.
2. The issue of the number of people. The number of vowels used in our language is insufficient, and a single letter also suggests that the non-existent representation of a consonant, which is unscientifically correct, suggests to determine the number of vowels, considering the domestic nature of the Uzbek language.
3. The thickness, divination of fragmentism, in thoroughness. Uzbeks approve the thickness of sounds, saying that there are forms of thickness, thinness, and the law of the fractime.

The issue of the formal number of letters in the 4alifboles. In Arabic script, some letters are 4 different letters (words, the middle, the middle of the word, word, word, and separate form), some letters have 2 different forms. Shokirjon Talibi recommends teaching, telegraph, to provide comfort in printing work [5, 126].

The 1929 "Red Uzbekistan" newspaper, published in the 2012 issue of Red Uzbekistan 12, talks about the issue of freaks, the issue of listing, listing, and capital letters. Standards the issue of fragmentism, this is not to follow in Uzbek, but some linguists criticize the actions of this rule: Creating a list of some lists, making a look and focusing on a syrup or feeling in the peary, creating a list of some lists. Let us know the rules that people who have rejected and learn to see our"[5, 397].

The lack of the thick thinner in the flours "A" says that in some dialogues that only "A" fever is to thick-colored, and the need to decide. Speaking of the number of vowels, the fact that the issue has come out of the spelling of 14, even 22 voices say that the issue is concerned that it is considered a scientific transcription, which is also among the

spoilers 14 or there are people in favor of 22 voices. This issue comes from the Spanic Frame, and the ears of scientific transcripts are an angel, saying, Talks to capital letters and oppose its acceptance, but it says that we can be taken in the future: "We are early to accept the Latin capital letter. However, the current lower case letters should not be played at the beginning of the sentence or names of fires. Otherwise, but in the future, in the future, the capital letters will not agree on the Kashgan, from nowhere, [5, 398].

In the article "Uzbek literary language" of May 17, 1929, the Uzbek Literary Language Language of May 17, May 17, the issues of creating the rules of the Uzbek literary language explain their views on the bases of support, literary language. In literary language, the need to obtain two different flows, "Single languages," "languages without" languages, "[5, 405].

From these articles, which were born above, we can see scientific observations about the Uzbek dialects, and we can see a huge contribution to the formation and development of spelling grammar.

The Uzbek people have a rich scientific heritage, and it is our high duty to study the younger generation. Like Shokirjon Rahimi, the legacy of our self-sacrificing ancestors awaits us waiting for their research. In particular, the study of the vital activity and scientific heritage of Shokirjon Rahim.

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