

## A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE WRITING

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### ABSTRACT

The article deals with historical facts of appearance writing in human civilization. It is believed that the discovery of writing signifies the beginning of civilization is that man has the opportunity to preserve memories of past events and thus leave his experience to others. Writing is an invaluable means of transmitting the spiritual riches created by human thought from century to century, from generation to generation. And it is considered to be one of the highest discoveries of man.

**Keywords:** Writing, civilization, inscription, record, ideography, script, pictographic signs.

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

It is known from history that civilization claims that the stage of civilization of the three great historical periods in human history (savagery, savagery, and civilization) began with the emergence of civilization. This phenomenon began 5-6 thousand years ago. The first writing consisted of pictures, but over time the alphabet began to appear in different parts of the world[1]. The reason why it is believed that the discovery of writing signifies the beginning of civilization is that man has the opportunity to preserve memories of past events and thus leave his experience to others. Writing is an invaluable means of transmitting the spiritual riches created by human thought from century to century, from generation to generation. He is one of the highest discoveries of man.

A writing record is a set of special characters adopted in a language. The concept of writing includes not only the symbols that represent the phonetic elements (words, syllables, sounds) of the language, but also the forms of pictography (Latin pictu - picture, picture, pictorial inscription. Ideography (inscription representing individual words). As a set of traits, it is contrasted with pre-writing characters (memory traces, computational traits, etc.). In the era of the hereditary system, the picture was first created. In a society where human society is small and scattered, people communicate with each other only orally thought.

The advances made in the study of the history of primitive society in the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the many monuments found and read (deciphered), made it possible to trace the emergence and historical development of writing. During this period, basically four groups of ancient inscriptions were deciphered:

1. Egyptian hieroglyphs of different types. The inscription of this species was read in the 1920s by the French scholar Champalon. The ancient Cretan inscriptions read by Evans in the 70s and 90s of the 19th century and the Cypriot inscriptions read by Sims belong to the type of Egyptian inscriptions.

2. Different types of Mihhat inscriptions. This type of Scripture was used in the languages of a number of ancient peoples in Asia (Sumerian, Assyrian-Babylonian, Elamite,

Khald, Hittite, Persian, etc.). This type of writing began to be deciphered in the early 19th century and was completed in the first decades of the 20th century.

3. The oldest forms of letter (sound) writing, recorded in the Sami peoples and adapted to their languages. These are the Phoenician and Canaanite inscriptions (the main monuments were found in the 60s and 70s of the XIX century and the 20s of the XX century): Southern Arabic, Aramaic inscriptions (the oldest examples were found in the 60s and 70s of the XIX century). Many scholars believe that the ancient Uyghur and Urhun enesey inscriptions also originated on the basis of the Aramaic script. It was deciphered in the 90s of the XIX century by linguists V. Thomsen and V. Radlov[2].

4. The ancient form of the Greek alphabet and a separate variant of the Latin alphabet, as well as these types of inscriptions in various other variants (various monuments reflecting dialects such as Phrygian, Etruscan, Italian, Venetian) have come down to us. These writings became known to scholars in the eighteenth century, and their grammatical study greatly contributed to the development of the science of comparative and historical linguistics in the nineteenth century.

The first record appeared 5,000 years ago[3]. The writing that people have learned consists of gestures, which for the first time were trampled on by stones with bird claws, bones, and stones. Later, as society developed, these gestures were studied. The first alphabet was created in Phoenicia and Greece. It later spread to other regions. After that, when people started to crush with bird feathers, not with claws, they began to crush trees, pieces of metal. Pictography (Latin *pictus* - drawing, depicting and ... graphics) - a type of writing before the developmental stages of writing, phonetic writing: a method of displaying the content of certain information in any picture or in a series of pictures. The American Indians, the indigenous peoples of Tropical Africa, the indigenous peoples of Australia and Oceania, were scattered among some peoples in Siberia and even practiced after the twentieth century. The oldest examples of pictography belong to the Paleolithic (according to some scholars - Neolithic). Pictographic signs - pictograms differ from phonetic (sound, letter) punctuation in that they do not depend on a specific language unit and can be interpreted in any language: a pictogram is a specific word, its synonym, phrase, sentence with several meanings can be "read" in a few sentences[4]. Pictographs later became the basis for the origin of hieroglyphic and phonetic inscriptions. Inscriptions in the form of pictograms have been found in a number of archeological sites in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. One such address is the village of Darband in the Boysun district of Surkhandarya province. Historians and archeologists of Termez State University have found a collection of the oldest stone inscriptions from the above-mentioned village. According to its method of crushing, it dates back to the 3rd-2nd millennia BC, and is about 5 years old. The inscriptions on the stone are so clear that we can easily read the images of simple animals, mountains and trees at a glance.

According to Zoir Choriev, there are about 70 large, about 30 small horns, and a total of about 100 images. That is why we have no hesitation in calling this book a stone book. Most importantly, this original pictographic work has not yet been found in any part of the world. And it confirms that the territory of Uzbekistan, along with Mesopotamia, China, Egypt and Ancient India, is a hotbed of civilization. A thorough study of these pictographic inscriptions by experts reveals aspects of the past that are also unknown to us[5].

The first record is completely different from our record today. The following historical event testifies to this. People have found paintings drawn in the Paleolithic period, 40-10 thousand years BC. The ancient man carved a pattern on the stone, carved symbols on the bone, and

painted on the walls of the cave images of animals — bison, mammoths, owls, rhinos, horses, deer, and humans. So he described the duo as he knew it.

Over the course of the period, the recording of events through the object also changed (by type). Both the eloquent writing and the narration with the pictures performed their main function, as this writing could not become a peculiar memory that would preserve the knowledge accumulated by mankind. Traditions that took a certain form had to pass on traditions to a new generation. The division of labor and the exchange of goods required precise accounting. It was this necessity, the evolution that developed out of need. Thus began to serve the progress of society. Initially, it was used by certain classes - government officials, those who were constantly engaged in writing. The twelfth Pharaoh of Egypt wrote a letter to his son: Look at the shoemakers, they sew boots in the lamplight all night, get sick from starvation, and die prematurely. Look at the stonecutters, no matter how hard they work, no matter how hard they work, they will not get out of poverty. That is why you will be happy if you learn to write, be literate, and know how to write.

Ancient peoples highly valued the writing as a form of miraculous art, believing that the writing was created by their great gods. Writing seemed like a miracle to illiterate people. Literate people — priests, scribes, scholars, and statesmen — were considered privileged.

There are also some legends about writing. For example, there is a legend among the Indians living on the American continent about the origin of the world: The first man in the world had two sons, one white and one black. One-day God called the two children to him and placed a gold and a book in front of them and said, “Take what you want from these two things, and which one you want to take.” Then the black boy took the gold and the white boy took the book. But the black boy finished spending the gold and left nothing to his children. That is why her children were unhappy. The white boy took the book and taught it to his children and made them knowledgeable, literate. He made his children and grandchildren happy.

The fate of the inscriptions appearing in different nations is different. Today, there are about four hundred types of writing in the world. But the origin and origin of all writing is not known. Every writing system is alive, changing and evolving. More than two hundred years of work have been done in the field of the study of the writing system. The secret of some records has been fully revealed, others are waiting their turn. For example, the earliest documents of the Sumerians, written at the end of the fourth millennium BC and the beginning of the third millennium BC, are still a mystery. The Sumerians were a spiritually advanced people from the earliest stages of social development. They were among the first creators of writing. Unfortunately, only the later letters of the Sumerians were read.

The Aramaic script dates back to the beginning of the first millennium BC. The original homeland of the Aramaean was the Arabian Desert in southern Syria and Mesopotamia. The spiritual and material needs of the culturally growing population in these deserts remained unchanged. Nomadic Aramaic tribes settled in the countries of Ancient and Lesser Asia (Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Phoenicia, etc.) in the second millennium BC. These places were wet pastures and could be settled and more spiritually uplifted. When they became acquainted with the Phoenician script in Phoenicia, they adapted the script to the Aramaic language. The early Aramaic script was almost indistinguishable from the Phoenician script. Later, in the middle of the first millennium BC, the Aramaean made some changes to the Phoenician script. They also simplified the shape by reducing the number of letters. This change was due to the widespread use of Aramaic in trade and administrative activities and the need for rapid wear[6].

In the Aramaic script, words are separated, and a vertical line or two dots are used to separate the words. Later, leaving a space between the words was a picture. The Aramaean held a leading position in the socio-political and economic life of Old and Little Asia. From the 8th century BC, the Aramaic language and dialect rose to the international level in these countries. Then the Jews, the Babylonians, the Assyrians, the Persians, the Arabs adapted the Aramaic script to their own language.

By the 4th century AD, the Aramaean were mixed with the Arabs. As a result of the widespread use of the Arabic language, the Aramaic language also disappeared. The oldest Aramaic texts date back to the IX-VIII centuries BC.

In short, the emergence of oppression was a product of human activity and an important tool that formed the basis of human civilizations. After the arrival of the Phoenician Aramaic Jesuits in our country, the Khorezm Jesuits were formed due to local conditions.

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