

HISTORY AND STUDY OF WRITING

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Abstract: The writing appeared out of necessity. In the early times, the means of memory preservation were natural objects. Symbolism of objects performed such a task. For example, it was a symbol of peace when representatives of opposing tribes took turns smoking pipes. In Slavic tribes, before and now, welcoming a guest with bread and salt is a sign of friendship and respect.

Key words: writing, history, symbol, technique.

The history of writing is not as long as language. The written history of the languages known to us now does not exceed ten to fifteen thousand years. Some languages have no writing yet. E.g., some indigenous people in the Americas.

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Writing is one of the greatest discoveries of society, and it plays a huge role in the all-round development of human society. Due to the ability of writing to convey information, major political, scientific, technical and literary events that occurred at different distances - in different parts of the world - became the property of all nations.

If there was no writing, the examples of high culture created by our ancestors would not have reached us. So, the scientific symbology that appeared on the basis of letter writing played and continues to play an important role in accelerating the development of thinking, raising thinking, thinking and proof to a higher level. We are aware of the changes in the phonetic and grammatical layers that have occurred in the language over the years only because of writing. Only the script can revive our vision of the evolution of language.

If there was no writing, we would not be able to enjoy the wise thoughts of such great figures as Mahmud Kashgari, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Ahmed Yugnaki, Lutfi, Alisher Navoi.

The achievement of writing: possibilities that are not in language are revealed in writing. But it is not a complete reflection of the language, but a conditional and artificial reflection.

Writing has changed little compared to language, and its function is somewhat limited. In the future development of society, new means superior to writing may appear, such as radio and television, and the Internet.

The writing did not appear by itself, but was created based on a certain need and necessity to convey the idea to a long distance or to leave it to the next generations. It has its own characteristics

1. Writing cannot be an independent and main means of communication, it is considered an auxiliary means.
2. Serves to convey speech over a long distance and leave it for later periods. Graphic symbols are the main tool of writing.

Therefore, writing is a system of graphic signs that can be seen by the eye and serves as a unique means of communication between people, and it has a special place and service in society, i.e. writing plays an extremely important role in improving relations between people separated by a certain distance, in creating written literature and written literary language, and in delivering cultural-literary monuments created in a certain period to later periods.

Scholars have written special works on the origin and importance of writing. For example, Abu Nasr Farabi expressed his thoughts about the writing system and methodology in his commentary on Aristotle's Rhetoric. He defined the content of linguistics as consisting of six sections, and noted that the fifth is "the science of writing laws and correct pronunciation (orphoepy)". In addition, the scientist wrote a work called "Kitab fi siyad al-kitaba" ("Book about the art of writing").

Among many issues of linguistics, Abu Rayhan Beruni thinks in detail about the importance of writing. He writes about the relationship between language and writing: "If the power of speech in man had not spread everywhere like the wind and had not given rise to the art of letter writing that passes from time to time like breath, the past would not have conveyed the message of time, especially How could it be translated into modern languages long ago?" At a time when some bigots are giving the Arabic script a divine tone that it was sent by God, Beruni admits that this script, like any other script, is a human invention. However, it is explained that there are many shortcomings in this writing, which is why it is difficult to express some names correctly in the translations of Greek, Latin, and Indian works into Arabic, and because of this, many names are given in garbled form. The scientist said that there are "great misfortunes" in the Arabic script. The lack of expression of vowel phonemes, the similarity of many letters and their differentiation only by some points lead to a number of difficulties.

W. Humboldt later wrote works such as "On Letter Writing and Its Connection with Language Construction" (1824).

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