

Description of Dialectal Units in Jadid Dictionaries

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Abstract: *This article explores the pivotal role of the Uzbek Jadid movement in transforming the Uzbek literary language at the beginning of the 20th century. It analyzes how socio-political and cultural changes influenced linguistic developments and how the Jadids responded by modernizing the language. The study highlights their efforts in enriching vocabulary, reforming writing systems, and promoting literacy. By examining their contributions to grammar, punctuation, and stylistic norms, the article underscores the lasting significance of the Jadids' work in shaping contemporary Uzbek language and education.*

Keywords: *Jadid Literature, Uzbek language reform, linguistic modernization, national consciousness, literary transformation, educational reform, Uzbek language standardization, Turkistan intellectuals.*

Introduction

The Uzbek Jadid movement was a crucial cultural and intellectual force that emerged at the turn of the 20th century, significantly influencing the development of Uzbek language, literature, and education. This article examines the linguistic, contextual, and stylistic transformations introduced by the Jadid intellectuals, who sought to modernize and standardize the Uzbek literary language. By focusing on language reform, literary innovation, and educational advancements, the study explores how the Jadids contributed to shaping national identity and fostering intellectual progress in Uzbekistan [1].

One of the central objectives of the Jadid movement was to create a more accessible and nationally unified language. This was achieved through efforts to simplify the literary language, replace archaic structures with modernized grammatical norms, and introduce new literary genres such as drama, journalism, and novels [2]. Moreover, the Jadids worked to reform traditional education by developing new teaching methodologies, writing textbooks, and advocating for a revised alphabet system to enhance literacy rates[3].

The article also explores the role of key figures, including Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulhamid Chulpan, and Elbek, in linguistic and literary reforms. These intellectuals, particularly through the activities of the Chig'atoy Gurungi literary circle, championed the purification of the Uzbek language by reducing reliance on Arabic and Persian borrowings while revitalizing native Turkic elements [4]. Additionally, the study discusses the socio-political impact of the movement, emphasizing how language and literature were used as tools for national awakening and modernization[5].

METHOD

This study employs a historical-comparative and textual analysis approach to examine the influence of the Jadid movement on Uzbek language and literature. Primary sources, including literary

works, textbooks, and linguistic studies authored by Jadid intellectuals, were analyzed to assess their contributions to language standardization, lexical enrichment, and grammatical reforms [6]. The study also incorporates a comparative linguistic analysis, highlighting shifts in Uzbek literary norms by comparing pre-Jadid and post-Jadid language structures.

Secondary sources, including historical and scholarly interpretations of the Jadid movement, were utilized to provide a broader contextual understanding of its impact on education and national identity formation [7]. By synthesizing historical data with linguistic analysis, the study offers a comprehensive perspective on how the Jadids' language policies laid the groundwork for modern Uzbek linguistics.

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The article provides a detailed analysis of the Uzbek Jadid literary movement and its significant contributions to the development of the Uzbek language, literature, and education in the early 20th century. The research focuses on the linguistic, contextual, and stylistic features of metaphors used in Jadid poetry, highlighting how these poets skillfully employed words related to national identity, freedom, and education to inspire social change.

One of the central findings is that the Jadids played a crucial role in modernizing the Uzbek language by advocating for a simplified and standardized literary form. Their efforts led to the development of new literary genres, including drama, journalism, and novels, which expanded the scope of Uzbek literature. Additionally, the article examines how the Jadids worked to reform traditional education by introducing modern teaching methods, writing textbooks, and promoting literacy through a revised alphabet.

The research also sheds light on the influence of the "Chig'atoy Gurungi" literary circle, where prominent figures like Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulhamid Chulpan, and Elbek actively contributed to linguistic reforms. The study highlights their efforts to purify the Uzbek language by reducing reliance on Arabic and Persian borrowings while preserving and revitalizing native Turkic elements.

Furthermore, the article underscores the socio-political impact of the Jadid movement, as it sought to empower the nation through language and education. By introducing new grammatical structures, orthographic rules, and linguistic aesthetics, the Jadids laid the foundation for modern Uzbek linguistic studies. Their contributions continue to influence contemporary Uzbek language policies and literary development.

In conclusion, the research establishes that the Uzbek Jadid movement was instrumental in shaping the national language, culture, and identity. Their reforms in education, literature, and linguistics not only strengthened the socio-political status of the Uzbek language but also ensured its adaptability to modern needs. The article reaffirms the lasting significance of the Jadids' work, emphasizing their role in fostering a sense of national consciousness and intellectual progress in Uzbekistan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The article provides a detailed analysis of the Uzbek Jadid literary movement and its significant contributions to the development of the Uzbek language, literature, and education in the early 20th century. The research focuses on the linguistic, contextual, and stylistic features of metaphors used in Jadid poetry, highlighting how these poets skillfully employed words related to national identity, freedom, and education to inspire social change [8].

One of the central findings is that the Jadids played a crucial role in modernizing the Uzbek language by advocating for a simplified and standardized literary form. Their efforts led to the development of new literary genres, including drama, journalism, and novels, which expanded the scope of Uzbek literature[9]. By refining the Uzbek lexicon, introducing more accessible grammatical structures, and establishing norms for orthography, the Jadids facilitated the transition of Uzbek from a language of limited literary application to a modernized and versatile linguistic medium.

Additionally, the article examines how the Jadids worked to reform traditional education by introducing modern teaching methods, writing textbooks, and promoting literacy through a revised alphabet[10]. The transition from the Arabic to the Latin script under the influence of the Jadids aimed to simplify learning and increase literacy rates. Educational materials published by the Jadids not only covered linguistic and literary topics but also included subjects such as history, geography, and science, reflecting their broader commitment to intellectual development. The introduction of phonetic-based learning strategies helped bridge gaps between spoken and written Uzbek, making education more accessible to the wider population.

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Furthermore, the article underscores the socio-political impact of the Jadid movement, as it sought to empower the nation through language and education. By introducing new grammatical structures, orthographic rules, and linguistic aesthetics, the Jadids laid the foundation for modern Uzbek linguistic studies. Their contributions continue to influence contemporary Uzbek language policies and literary development[13].

The findings confirm that the Uzbek Jadid movement was a transformative force in shaping the national language, literature, and education. Their work in developing Uzbek linguistic norms, advocating for educational reforms, and fostering a sense of national identity has had a long-lasting impact. The linguistic innovations introduced by the Jadids played a crucial role in shaping modern Uzbek, making it more accessible, structured, and reflective of national consciousness. Their legacy continues to influence contemporary efforts to standardize and modernize the Uzbek language, ensuring its relevance in an evolving global linguistic landscape.

By examining the interplay between language, literature, and socio-political change, this research highlights how the Jadids laid the foundation for Uzbekistan's cultural and intellectual development. Their contributions remain relevant in today's discussions on language policy, national identity, and educational reforms.

CONCLUSION

The research establishes that the Uzbek Jadid movement was instrumental in shaping the national language, culture, and identity. Their reforms in education, literature, and linguistics not only strengthened the socio-political status of the Uzbek language but also ensured its adaptability to modern needs[14]. The article reaffirms the lasting significance of the Jadids' work, emphasizing their role in fostering a sense of national consciousness and intellectual progress in Uzbekistan. The findings confirm that the Uzbek Jadid movement was a transformative force in shaping the national language, literature, and education. Their work in developing Uzbek linguistic norms, advocating for educational reforms, and fostering a sense of national identity has had a long-lasting impact[15].

Their linguistic innovations played a crucial role in making Uzbek more accessible, structured, and reflective of national consciousness. Through their dedication to educational reform, they expanded literacy and intellectual engagement, contributing to the modernization of Uzbek society. The Jadids' legacy is evident in modern Uzbekistan's language policies, literary traditions, and educational frameworks. Their vision of a progressive, educated, and culturally enriched nation continues to shape contemporary efforts in language planning, education, and cultural preservation. By examining the interplay between language, literature, and socio-political change, this research highlights how the Jadids laid the foundation for Uzbekistan's cultural and intellectual development. Their contributions remain relevant in today's discussions on language policy, national identity, and educational reforms, reinforcing their status as pioneers of Uzbek modernization.

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