

Chinese as a Science

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***Annotation-**This article discusses about the history, development and scripts of the Chinese language, which is widely-spread at the present days, and today's role, development and prospects of this language in Uzbekistan and also discusses regional accent, dialects and their unifying factors in Chinese.*

Keywords-Chinese, hieroglyphics, phonetics, syllables, compounds, Chinese scripts.

1. Introduction

Undoubtedly, language is an integral part of humankind. It is not only a means of communication, but also a vital tool that is important. Language develops thoughts and ideas, friendship, cultural ties and economic relations. According to Benjamin Wort's point "language shapes the thoughts and feelings that determine the perception of truth."

There are more than 6,000 languages in the world. Some of these languages are spoken by millions, while others are spoken by only a few thousand people. Today, more than 1 billion people speak Chinese.

2. Main part

Chinese is one of the most widely used languages in the world which is completely different from other world languages. This language belongs to the Thai-Chinese group of the Chinese-Tibetan language family, one of the largest language families in the world. Sino-Tibetan languages are amorphous languages that are prone to agglutination. The syllable is the basic phonetic unit, in which the boundary of the syllables is the boundary of the morpheme and the word at the same time. Chinese is one of the oldest written languages in the world with a history of 6,000 years. Chinese inscriptions 1766 BC - mil. Avv. In 1123, it was found in the shells of many tortoises belonging to the Shan dynasty, confirming that the written language is more than 3,000 years old. Chinese uses unique rare characters or symbols to represent a single word in their vocabulary. These are hieroglyphs. Most hieroglyphs are simply written descriptions of the verbal sound that make sense. You can find more than 40,000 hieroglyphs in some Chinese dictionaries. To read a Chinese newspaper or magazine, you need to study at least 2,000 hieroglyphs.

Chinese is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. Today it is the official state language of the People's Republic of China. About 92% of China's population, or 1.3 billion people, speak this language. more than In addition, Chinese is the main means of communication for more than 30 million people in Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Brunei, Hong Kong, Macau, the Philippines, Japan, Korea and other countries.

3. Discussion

There are many dialects of Chinese. They make extensive use of 7 dialects. These dialects differ greatly in phonetics and lexicon, and even the representatives of the dialects do not understand each other; however, their grammatical structure and vocabulary are unique. Although Chinese in different provinces speak different languages, they understand a common written language. This language has three forms: traditional, simplified, and phonetic or informal. The Chinese form "pin-yin" is transliterated using the Roman spelling. Transliteration is the literal representation of texts or individual words based on an alphabet by means of another alphabet.

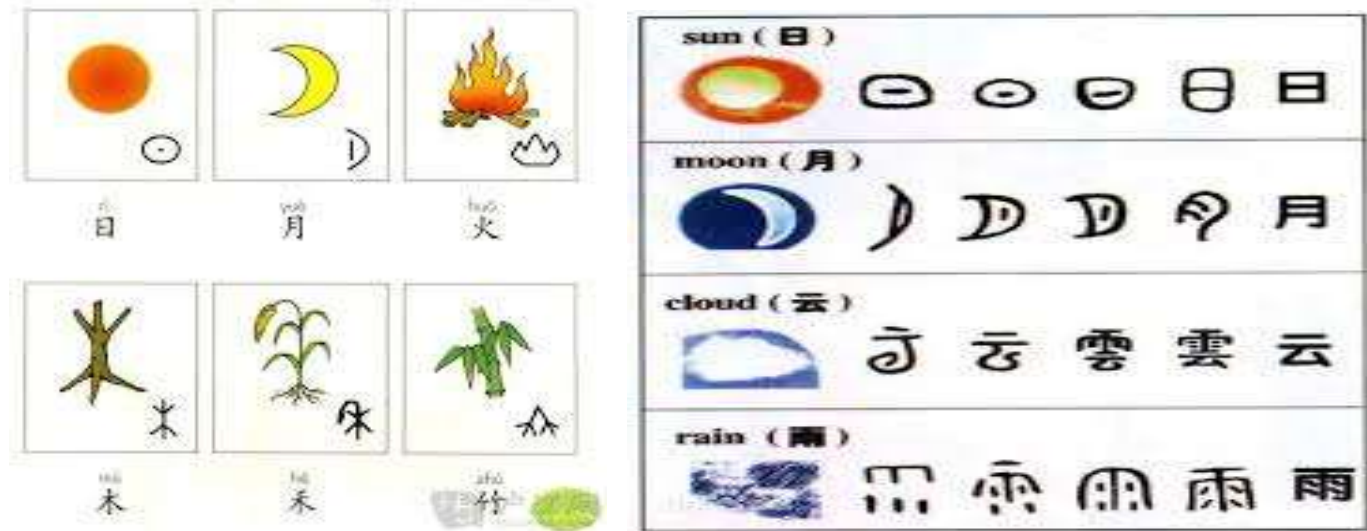
The difference between Chinese and other languages is that they do not include the concept of an alphabet and always use a part of a syllable as a unit. There are almost no idioms in Chinese. It has its own morphological and syntactic features. Although Chinese is predominantly amorphous, there are occasional agglutinative signs.

In Chinese, two-syllable words play an important role. As a result of the development of terminology, more than two syllables have been added. Word formation takes place through word addition, affixation, and the transition from one word group to another. Because word-formation patterns are similar to word-formation patterns, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish compound words from compound words.

Chinese writing has caused a number of difficulties in learning over time. As a result, the problem of simplifying hieroglyphs was advanced. Most of the simplified Chinese symbols used today are the result of work done by the government of the People's Republic of China in the 1950s and 1960s. Earlier, in 1909, Lufey Kui suggested that simplified symbols should be used in education. The scientists, linguists have argued that the simplification of Chinese language symbols will help increase literacy in China. Even today, the issue of increasing literacy in many world languages is promoted as a major task. The People's Republic of China published the first type of simplifications of an official nature in two documents, the first in 1956 and the second in 1964.

The Chinese script is both traditional and simplified, with special characters - hieroglyphs - used to write words and morphemes. In Chinese writing, hieroglyphs consist of 1 to 36 standard lines repeated in various combinations. Hieroglyphs are written in a specific order, from left to right and from top to bottom, following strict spelling rules. The total number of hieroglyphs in the Chinese script is more than 60,000, most of which are complex and about 4% are simple hieroglyphs. About 8,000 to 10,000 hieroglyphs are used in modern Chinese.

If we take a closer look at Chinese hieroglyphs, hieroglyphs indicate the shape, image, or characteristics of something. The ancient Chinese tried to explain to their partner by drawing a picture of the same thing or a similar symbol to express a word. As a result, hieroglyphics began to emerge. It is easy to notice this in ancient hieroglyphs. Modern hieroglyphs are a look that has been polished and updated over the years and centuries.



1-Fig: Chinese Hieroglyphics

In February 1958, the Chinese Hieroglyphics Reform Committee adopted a 26-letter transcription alphabet based on Latin script for the pronunciation of hieroglyphs. This alphabet is very popular today and is widely used in all fields.

Knowing a language is undoubtedly an equal to the world. Currently, the demand for Chinese language in Uzbekistan is growing. In many educational institutions, Chinese is taught as a core subject. For example, Chinese is currently taught in the following institutions:

- Tashkent city secondary school number 59;
- In two lyceums in Tashkent;
- Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies;
- Uzbek State University of World Languages;
- University of World Economy and Diplomacy;
- Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages;
- Fergana State University;
- Silk Road International Tourism University;

4. Conclusion

It should be noted that language skills have become a requirement of today. Especially nowadays, the demand for Chinese language is growing. In particular, our country is also signing agreements with those who speak this language. Because China has occupied a large part of the world market. Knowing the language is equally like discovering another new world for a person.

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