



HISTORY OF EARLY ALPHABETS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

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Abstract: This article analyzes the emergence of alphabets in the history of mankind, the first writing systems and their impact on the development of society. The role of alphabets in the development of culture, science, trade and political relations is described, as well as the specific features of ancient writing systems that emerged in various civilizations. The article is written on the basis of general historical facts and modern research and provides useful information for students and readers interested in the history of writing.

Keywords: Alphabet, history of writing, ancient civilizations, pictography, phonetic system, Sumerians, Phoenicians, ancient Egypt, letters.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada insoniyat tarixida alifbolarning paydo bo'lishi, dastlabki yozuv tizimlari va ularning jamiyat taraqqiyotiga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Alifbolar madaniyat, ilm-fan, savdo-sotiq va siyosiy aloqalar rivojida qanday rol o'ynagani, shuningdek, turli sivilizatsiyalarda paydo bo'lgan qadimgi yozuv tizimlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bayon qilinadi. Maqola umumiy tarixiy faktlar va zamonaviy tadqiqotlar asosida yozilgan bo'lib, yozuv tarixiga qiziqqan talabalar va o'quvchilar uchun foydali ma'lumotlar beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Alifbo, yozuv tarixi, qadimgi sivilizatsiyalar, piktografiya, fonetik tizim, sumerlar, finikiyaliklar, qadimgi Misr, harflar.

Аннотация: В статье анализируется возникновение алфавитов в истории человечества, ранние системы письма и их влияние на развитие общества. В нем описывается роль алфавитов в развитии культуры, науки, торговли и политических отношений, а также уникальные характеристики древних систем письма, возникших в различных цивилизациях. Статья основана на общеисторических фактах и современных исследованиях и

предоставляет полезную информацию для студентов и читателей, интересующихся историей письменности.

Ключевые слова: *Алфавит, история письменности, древние цивилизации, пиктография, фонетическая система, шумеры, финикийцы, Древний Египет, буквы.*

Introduction: In the history of mankind, the need to transmit ideas and knowledge from generation to generation led to the emergence of writing. Writing is one of the important elements of culture, which is of great importance in human thinking, historical memory and social development. Without writing, the development of society, the formation of science and culture was impossible.

Main part: Archaeological research shows that the first writing systems appeared in the fourth millennium BC. The oldest form of writing is pictography, in which information was expressed through formal signs. This method was initially used for simple needs, trade and warehouse reporting.

One of the major centers of pictographic signs was Mesopotamia, where the Sumerians created cuneiform writing. Cuneiform writing is a simplified and geometric representation of pictograms, which was used more often in the formalization of economic, legal and political documents. At the same time, hieroglyphic writing appeared in ancient Egypt. Hieroglyphs are a complex system of symbols that represent words and sounds. The inscriptions on ancient Egyptian temples, pyramids, and ancient manuscripts have survived to this day.

Features of pictographic writing:

1. Each symbol represents an independent concept.
2. There is no grammar and phonetic pronunciation.
3. Each image can have different meanings depending on the context.
4. Simple and understandable - everyone can roughly understand the meaning by looking at the pictogram.

Today, the pictographic form of writing is used as symbols:

- On road signs;
- In program interfaces (icons);
- Emojis (in telephone and Internet correspondence);
- Universal symbols in airports and public places.

In the 1200s BC, the Phoenicians created a simplified phonetic alphabet. This alphabet consisted only of consonants and quickly spread among merchants and sailors. The Phoenician alphabet is considered one of the main sources of modern letter writing. The Greeks adopted this system, improved it, and also added vowels. This led to the perfection of the writing system.

After the Greek alphabet, the Latin alphabet was formed during the Roman Empire. The Latin alphabet today forms the basis of the writing of many languages, in particular, English, German, French, Italian and Spanish. Such development of alphabets has played an important role in historical processes as an integral part of human thought and cultural development.

CONCLUSION

Writing has been formed in the history of mankind as the most effective means of transmitting knowledge, experience and culture from generation to generation. The initial forms of writing appeared in the form of pictograms, and later the transition to phonetic alphabets began. The alphabets created by the Phoenicians, Greeks and Romans form the basis of today's modern writing systems. The development of alphabets accelerated the processes of deepening human thinking, information exchange and cultural development. Therefore, the alphabet is not just a writing system, but also an important scientific, cultural and civilizational achievement in the history of human development.

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