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STUDYING CLASSICAL ORIENTAL LANGUAGES: FROM HISTORICAL HERITAGE TO MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract

The article discusses the role of oriental languages, the importance of studying them, the interconnectedness of oriental countries, and the relevance of sources written in these languages today. At the same time, technologies that have shown their effectiveness in teaching foreign languages and their advantages were presented. It was noted that learning a language provides several advantages, including the opportunity to learn the values, traditions of another nation, and revive valuable works.

Keywords: national heritage, roadmap, project, global, digital technology.

"The time has come to establish a new system of teaching foreign languages, which will become a solid foundation for the future."

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev

Each nation has its own language, values, and traditions, and when a person thoroughly learns his native language, understands the essence of nationality, he will certainly respect the way of life and customs of other peoples, and at the same time, he will be able to perfectly learn their languages. Knowledge of different languages also expands the opportunity to become a valuable person in the global labor market. Also, this skill eliminates various boundaries and obstacles that may arise in personal development. Increases the level of competitiveness of a person.

In particular, the characteristics of the rise of the world's leading countries in recent years indicate that progress in the economic, cultural, and scientific spheres is moving to Asia - to the East. The influence of the countries of this region on the world geopolitical stage is also increasing. From this perspective, today's globalization process does not mean contrasting Eastern and Western cultures, but rather rationally using the opportunities for interaction, cooperation, and spiritual and cultural enrichment that have existed between them since ancient times, and requires a thorough study of the countries of these two regions and their languages. The "classical languages of the East" have not lost their relevance today, as they have in history. Examples of this language family include Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Korean, Chinese, and Vietnamese. Because our rich literary and national heritage was also in ancient Turkic languages, Arabic, and Persian, and has reached us.

Oriental scholars - in the eyes of the world

The place occupied by these languages in the world arena is also incomparable. If we take al-Khwarizmi alone, he was the author of more than 20 scientific works, 7 of which have survived to our time. Including::

- "Fi xisab al-Xind"[1] (Arabic: "Book on Indian Calculation") – a work describing the decimal positional calculation system and describing nine digits with a zero sign.
- "Al-kitab al-mukhtasar fi hisab al-jabr wal-muqabala". (Arabic: "A Brief Book on Al-jabr and Al-muqabala Calculation") – a book in which the author considered algebra as a science and called it "Algebra".

➢ "Ziji al-Khwarizmi" (Arabic: "Zij") "Astronomical Table") – a work consisting of small theoretical sections and tables containing trigonometric functions of sines.

➢ "Kitab surat al-arz" (Arabic: "Book on the Picture of the Earth") – a geographical treatise in which, for the first time in the Middle Ages, humans described the eastern half of the planet Earth, its countries, the Pacific Ocean (Bahr al-muzallam) and a map of our planet.

One of the oriental scholars who worked in Persian is Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi. His work "Zafarnoma" is considered the most complete historical work describing the campaigns of Amir Temur. "Zafarnoma" was noted both in its time and later due to its wealth of accurate information and high artistic skill [2].

Classical literature or the interrelationship of oriental languages

In order to study sources written in oriental languages, convey them to the younger generation, radically improve the quality of training qualified personnel with comprehensive knowledge in the field of oriental studies in accordance with international standards, rapidly develop science, continuously improve the potential and pedagogical skills of professors and teachers, and improve the education of students and young people based on oriental values, the "Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies" was established by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies [3]. It is no exaggeration to say that this is a big step towards studying and teaching oriental languages perfectly.

Another noteworthy aspect is that oriental literature is also closely related to each other, and we cannot imagine one without the other. Each cannot but influence the other. They cannot be separated from each other. This harmony of oriental literary studies indicates the unity of the spiritual image of the peoples, and by studying it, one can understand the essence of life. The increase in translated works is the easiest way to get acquainted with them. To give another example, the ancient literature of China is similar to the literary views that existed in Transoxiana and Khorasan. For example, the great enlightener poet Alisher Navoi also devoted his work, first of all, to the perfection of man, and also paid didactic importance and attention to his works. We can compare the wisdom of Confucius to "Hayrat ul-abror", which is part of Alisher Navoi's only work "Khamsa". Confucius' wisdom "For injury, know justice as a shield, and for kindness only kindness" (translated by Sevara Alijonova) corresponds to the third article of "Hayrat ul-abror" - the chapter on Salatin. Or Alisher Navoi expresses his attitude towards China in the work "Farhod and Shirin" at the birth of Farhod, that is, he calls his country Chin. These aspects indicate the closeness of both nations to each other from ancient times [4]. In general, the study of oriental languages creates a basis for our understanding of history to the most subtle points, for a pure, objective and transparent analysis of sources, for drawing the necessary conclusions from them and, of course, for finding our place in life.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 5117 of 2021, "On measures to bring the popularization of foreign language learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level" was signed. According to it, instructions were set for the development of "road maps" for the popularization of foreign language teaching in the regions, for allocating funds for the purchase of necessary textbooks, and for motivating teachers and students [5].

Education in innovative reforms

A new era has begun for us in teaching foreign languages using digital technologies. In particular, the "IBRAT farzandlari" project of the Youth Affairs Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan began its work in November 2022. The main goal of this project is to teach foreign languages free, simply and creatively. Another noteworthy aspect of this project is the

presence of a mobile application. This application is called “IBRAT ACADEMY” [6]. At the same time, various questions and quizzes are also included to reinforce the lesson. In the “IBRAT Farzandlari” project, video lessons are filmed with the participation of qualified teachers in 24 foreign languages (English, Uzbek, Russian, Turkish, German, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Arabic, literacy lessons, Italian, Hindi, French, Karakalpak, Persian, Malay, Urdu, Dari, Azerbaijani, Pashto, Vietnamese, Tajik, Greek) and are constantly being provided to language learners.

The use of augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) accelerates and facilitates language learning for students. Because with the help of these technologies, the learner enters a virtual world, studies a certain topic as if he feels it with his own eyes. And through AR, the textbook comes to life before his eyes. This leads to an increase in accuracy, acceleration of thinking, and effective mastery in learning foreign languages. Most importantly, with the help of virtual language environments, students learn in conditions close to real-life communication.

Research results

In conclusion, it should be noted that we have learned how necessary it is for us to study classical oriental languages. So, knowing their necessity, we have understood the importance of testing and implementing it in modern technologies. However, science and its branches are very numerous, and time is limited. If we use modern technologies as much as possible to use them efficiently and effectively, it will be easier for us to learn languages. It is appropriate to read our ancient works, works in Arabic, Persian, Turkic languages, revive them, and present their unexplored aspects. This activity allows us to be a worthy generation for our ancestors, and a guide for future generations.

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