



## ORIGIN AND TYPES OF WRITING

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**Abstract:** *The article provides information about the history of the emergence of writing and its types, each of which is illustrated with specific examples. Pictographic, ideographic, syllabic and alphabetic writing patterns used by mankind were used. The final part of the article provides detailed information about the specifics of each type of writing.*

**Keywords:** *writing, pictographic writing, ideographic writing, syllabic writing, alphabetic writing, pictorial writing.*

### Introduction

Recognized as one of humanity's greatest inventions, writing is closely linked to the development of language. Writing and its development have been shaped over thousands of years, and this process is still in constant motion today.

Before we start talking about writing, the history of writing, and its types, let's look at the definition of this term.

**A system of literal graphic forms used to represent written speech on paper, a means of communication based on this system [1].**

### The main part

We all know that writing did not appear as soon as man appeared on earth. One of the reasons for the creation of the record was the need to solve the problem of space and time in the exchange of information, that is, the ability to transmit data over long distances or to keep it unchanged for a long time. However, it should be noted that before the formation of the record, there were many means of exchanging and storing information, and they were used for some time. The human mind has long been sought after until it has created the perfect means of communication such as writing.

The fact that almost all peoples used "reminder" symbols in ancient times was the first manifestation of the above idea. For example, different types of stones and shells were used to represent a certain quantity, sticks, various strings were tied to a tree and its branches, knots were made, and other means were used to memorize certain information. tried to send at a distance. Or they used smoke, bonfires, drum sounds, or similar sounds to carry a message over long distances.

Symbolic objects were used for long-term storage of the message: a fortress - a sign of the place of burial of the deceased; bread-salt in Slavic tribes - a sign of friendship; The tube was a symbol of peace [2, 5].

Some of these media outlets, known as "written records," have survived. For example, you can remember the habit of wrapping the tip of a handkerchief in order not to forget a certain task or work.

These forms of communication were the first step towards the emergence of pictographic writing, the first type of writing.

According to the latest data, there are about 6,000 languages in the world, and their speakers use 220 different scripts. According to scientific sources, the following records have been used in the history of mankind:

1. Pictographic writing
2. Ideographic writing
3. Joint writing
4. Alphabetical writing

The earliest method of writing is called pictographic characters in science. It was invented by the Sumerians in the 4th millennium BC. The Sumerian pictographic inscription was first created in the form of a picture [3, 4].

Pictographic writing is a method of conveying information using pictures. For a human being who is unable to explain the changes taking place around him, it was a great discovery to inform each other using pictures of different shapes and forms. Archaeologists have unearthed various stones, bones, caves, and rock paintings depicting animals and humans.

Scholars have found and studied ancient Paleolithic pictographic inscriptions. The samples found are simple in appearance and most of them are animal images. This type of writing became more complex in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, and even whole sentences or stories were written.

As a proof of our opinion, we can take the magnificent pictographic inscriptions of the basutos in Victor Drachuk's "Writings - Witness the Secrets of the Past". In the village of Basuto, South Africa, there are unique, silent-looking paintings on the walls of the homes of the residents, which served as family archives. Family news is added by women in the form of pictures. P. Lipton was interested in the study of this wall inscription, but many of them disappeared before the Europeans came to Africa to study it. This incident highlights some of the shortcomings of pictographic writing. These are as follows: 1. This type of writing is not based on sound or letter, so it can be understood by all nations, but the possibility of different interpretations of the content expressed in the image can cause a number of problems. 2. The fact that the pictographic writing was engraved on a special instrument, rather than on an ordinary pen or pencil, took a long time to write and was considered rough. Therefore, the above-mentioned basuto people, in the 70 years before the Europeans studied, abandoned the inscription in the form of a pattern written on the roof of their ancestors and chose another script that was convenient for them. 3. Image is one of the most widely used means of expressing human thought, so it was very difficult to express abstract concepts in the form of pictures. 4. The accuracy of the information is impaired due to the fact that the image of the same object appears differently in different pictograms, and the actions and events are described differently. For example, the "weapon" is drawn in the form of a spear in one place, a bow and arrow in another, and a hammer in another.

Similar circumstances have led to the replacement of pictographic writing with ideographic and phonographic writing. But the human world has not completely abandoned this type of writing. Many of its manifestations are common in our lives today. For example, we can get meaningful signs or traffic signs in different images on the kitchen, store shelves.

In addition, North Ossetia has a tradition of drawing pictographic symbols of the deceased's qualities or talents: on the tombstone of a skilled rider - a horse or saddle, on the tombstone of a scientist - a book, and on the tombstone of a skilled seamstress - a sewing machine [4, 6].

In general, if we look at the etymology of the term writing, we can see that its origin is inextricably linked with the image and description. This factor indicates that the early development

of writing was based on drawing and painting. Their connection is evident in both of them. Thus, pictographic writing can be said to have originated in primitive art. Primitive fine art on various stones and rocks was formed in two directions — in general as paintings and as a specific medium, i.e., writing.

This can be seen in the etymology of the words "write" in many languages around the world. In the etymology of such words, the main content is related to the process of drawing. For example, in the ancient Turkic languages, the concept of "writing" is expressed by the verb "bit (i) moq" ("bitik" - writing, book). The root of this verb is related to the Chinese word "bi" (brush), which first means "to carve, carve and decorate", and then "to write". The meaning of the Slavic verb "pisati" (Russian: "pisat" - "to write") was originally associated with painting on a brush (Russian: "zjivopis" - with the word color). compare). The root of this verb is related to the Latin word "pingere" (painting), the original meaning of the verb "pisat", apparently, was "to paint", "to decorate". The original meaning of the Gotcha verb "melian" (to write) is also "to draw" on a brush, and this verb is used in modern German in the form "malen" and in the sense of "to draw" [2, 7].

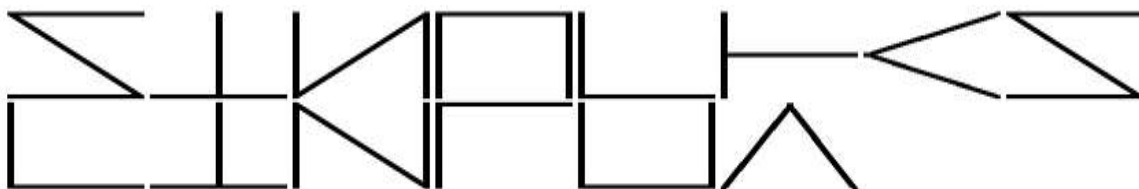
Ideographic writing - In the development of society, pictographic writing gradually improved, and as a result, it was replaced by another writing system, ideographic writing. Ideography is made up of the Greek words for "idea" and "grapho". Some scholars refer to this writing as logographic.

Ideographic writing is actually a continuation of pictographic writing. Various pictures and symbols are also used in this writing. The difference is that in pictographic writing, each picture has a common meaning, while in ideographic writing, one picture has multiple meanings. This means that in pictographic writing, the idea is narrower, while in general, the idea is broader in ideographic writing, but the meaning is clearer [5, 6].

In iconic writing, symbols and pictures are called "pictograms", while in ideographic writing, images and symbols denoting concepts are called "ideograms".

Ideographic writing has been used in North and Central America, Mesopotamia, Egypt, China, Northeast Siberia, and parts of Africa.

Tenevil ideograms are taken as the latest examples of this record. Ch. Tenevil was a representative of the Chukot people and a shepherd who fed deer. He drew various ideographic shapes on 14 wooden boards. These ideograms give the object, the symbol, and so on. (samples are kept in the Kunstkamera - Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences), but it was not widely used. Since the 1930s, the Chukot people have been using an alphabet based on the Cyrillic alphabet with a few letters added. Chukot literature is written mainly in Russian [6]



**Tenevil ideogram**

a) Some scholars call ideographic writing logographic (Greek logos - word and grapho - write) because the symbols in such writing not only reflect the objects around us, but also the words in the language. also reflects; each word in the language has its own symbol.

b) The advantages of logographic writing over pictographic writing are:

c) a) the logographic record may reflect in more detail the content to be reported;

d) word order and word forms are more ambiguous in pictographic writing and more precise in logographic writing;

f) pictographic writing allows for subjectivity, voluntariness, and logographic writing consists of stable logograms.

The gradual development of pictographic and ideographic writing led to the emergence of hierarchical writing, the next type of writing. Unlike other types of writing, syllabic writing focuses on the syllable.

Conjunctive writing is a type of writing based on syllables, which is the main starting point for the transition to phonetic writing. Conjunctions are often used in conjunction. The characters used to represent syllables, individual words, and sounds [5, 8].

Babylon, Syria, and nail writing are examples of syllabic writing. These records were created about one and a half thousand years ago.

The syllables of Syria, Cyprus, Babylon, and Japan are the oldest, while the syllables of West Africa and North America are the newest.



q a	✱	a la	∨	z na	⊥	Q ra	⊙	A ta	⊥	Z xa	✱
w e	✱	s le	8	x ne	⊥	W re	↑	S te	∨	x xe	⊥
e i	✱	d li	∠	c ni	∨	E ri	∨	D ti	↑	V zo	∨
r o	∨	f lo	⊥	v no	∨	R ro	∨	F to	⊥	N ga	✱
t u	↑	g lu	⊙	b nu	✱	T ru	∨	G tu	⊥	l ja	⊙
y ka	↑	h ma	✱	n pa	⊥	Y sa	∨	H wa	✱	I jo	∨
u ke	✱	i me	✱	m pe	∨	U se	⊥	I we	⊥		
i ki	↑	k mi	∨	. pi	∨	I si	∨	K wi	✱	' (sep) '	
o ko	∨	l mo	⊙	. po	∨	O so	∨	L wo	↑		
p ku	✱	: mu	✱	/ pu	∨	P su	⊥				

Examples of Cypriot syllables

Alphabetical writing system: Alphabetical writing is of special importance in the history of writing. The reason is writing

An pictographic, ideographic, syllabic post-creation script is an alphabetic script. This type of writing has played a significant role in human history. Because after the creation of this record, the social significance among people has significantly increased, its scope has expanded.

Linguistic literature suggests that this type of writing was created in Phencia by the Hyksos tribe, who entered the Nile Valley in the second millennium BC. The Phoenician alphabet is made up of 22 letters, written from right to left. It was a great experience to be able to write Phoenician words with these 22 letters. The Phoenician script quickly spread to other lands. They adapted the Phoenician alphabet to their language. More than four-fifths of the world's writings today are based on the Phoenician script. Even modern Latin and Cyrillic scripts are derived from the Phoenician script.

According to Dringer's Alphabet [8, 233], there are various theories about the origin and origin of the alphabet. Even then, the most valid and reliable theory is the Egyptian theory.

But we are a little critical of this idea. If the alphabet had indeed been created in Egypt, centuries later the Egyptians would not have created and used hieroglyphs that were complex and difficult for them to read. Because the Phoenician alphabet was very simple and easy to learn.

**Conclusion**

In short, each record required a specific cause and condition in its creation and played an important role in human history.

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