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LANGUAGE POLICY IN KARAKALPAKSTAN (1917-1941)

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ABSTRACT

Based on new archival sources and published literature, the article covers an excursion on the transition to romanization in 1926-1940 in Karakalpakstan, shows the reasons and consequences of the reform of the Karakalpak language writing. The most important task of national-autonomous construction was the adaptation of the bodies of the created state power and their apparatus to local national conditions. To solve it, it was necessary in a short time to translate the office work into the national language and involve representatives of the "indigenous" nationality in the apparatus. If in the 1927/1928 academic year in all indigenous schools teaching was carried out in two alphabets, then in the 1928/1929 academic year it was completely conducted in the new alphabet.

KEYWORDS: *Writing, Language, Alphabet, "Yanalif", Romanization, Dialects, Nationalities, Elimination Of Illiteracy, Spelling, Karakalpak Autonomous Region, Pan-Turkists, Pan-Islamists, Jadids, Cyrillic.*

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