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AMALGA OSHIRISH YO‘NALISHLARI VA
ISTIQBOLLARI YOSHLAR NIGOHIDA»
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EAST ASIA COUNTRIES LANGUAGES AND CULTURES

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Annotation: This article informs about East Asia countries language and culture. East Asia includes China, Hong Kong, Japan, Macau, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, and Taiwan. Content related to these countries culture and language

Key words: East Asia countries, language, history, century, culture, year, civilization, dynasties traditon, letter, East Asia, China, Hong Kong, Makkao, Mangolia, Japan, Korea,

East Asia is home to some of the world's oldest civilizations. Chinese history stretches back more than four thousand years, and its early empires—some of the wealthiest in history—invented paper, movable type (in printing), gunpowder, and the compass.

Chinese culture is one of the world's oldest cultures, originating thousands of years ago. Chinese civilization is historically considered a dominant culture of East Asia. With China being one of earliest ancient civilization Chinese culture exerts profound influence on the philosophy, virtue, etiquette, and traditions of Chinese

characters, ceramics, architecture, music, danceliterature, martial arts, cuisine, arts, philosophy, etiquette, religion and politics and history have had global influence, while its traditions and festivals are celebrated, impressed, and practiced by people around the world.

China is a magic country with special culture, traditions and ancient civilization. The Chinese civilization is one of the world's ancient calcinations, aged almost 5,000 years. Its first written records date back to IV millennia BC. The Chinese civilization originated in Hwang Ho and Yangtze River basins. And it was there, where the ancient farmers' deals developed into first Chinese towns and national brotherhoods.

Development of China as a single integrated country starts under emperor Qin Shi Huang Di (221 BC), who united seven Chinese kingdoms and conquered many adjacent territories. However, Qin Shi Huang Di is famous not only for his political services for China, but also for his well-known Terracotta Army, which has been protecting the entrance to his shrine almost 2,000 years. An etched mark in history of China was left by the Tang dynasty (618-907 AD), whose ruling is often called as "Golden Age" of China.

In 1911 China had the Xinhai Revolution, which caused the downfall of the Empire and formation of the People's Republic. In 1949, upon the victory of the Communist Party of China over Guomintang (Kuomintang), it was proclaimed **the People's Republic of China (PRC)**, headed by Mao Zedong.

Hong Kong is a city and a special administrative region in China. With 7.4 million residents of various nationalities in a 1,104-square-kilometre (426 sq mi) territory, Hong Kong is one of the most densely populated territories in the world.

Hong Kong is one of the major tourist destinations in the world because of its gastronomic affair, vibrant nightlife, beautiful temples, and spell-binding natural beauty. Also, Hong Kong is known for being a paradise for shopaholics.

Inhabited since the Stone Age, the region of Hong Kong was **incorporated into Imperial China** around the 2nd century BC, and its history reflected that of the mainland for the next two thousand years. Hong Kong's population originally relied on **fishing, pearl farming and salt production** for their income, but the coastal area eventually became an important free port involved in trade with the British Empire.

By the early 19th century, the British Empire was dependant on importation of tea from China, but could not keep up with the country's demands for silver in exchange and instead started **illegally importing opium to China**. Opium had long been used in Chinese medicine, but it began to be used as a recreational drug, leading to mass addiction, which the British Empire used to export more and more

In essence, there is no Chinese alphabet. Unlike languages like English, Spanish, and even Korean, Chinese does not have a phonetic or syllabic writing system. Instead, the Chinese writing system is logographic, meaning that it uses symbols (Chinese characters) to represent meanings rather than sounds.

Cantonese. The principal vernacular language of Hong Kong is standard Cantonese (粵語, 廣州話, 廣東話, 廣府話, 白話, 本地話), spoken by 85.9% of the population. It is used as a colloquial language in all areas of daily life, government, and administration.

The Chinese language is the oldest written language in the world with at least six thousand years of history. Chinese character inscriptions have been found in turtle shells dating back to the Shang dynasty¹ (1766-1123 BC) proving the written language has existed for more than 3,000 years descend from Proto-Sino-Tibetan. The relationship between Chinese and other Sino-Tibetan Chinese is part of the Sino-Tibetan language family, a group of languages that all languages is an area of active research and controversy.

It was not until 1909 that Mandarin became the national language of China, 国语 (guó yǔ). When the Qing Dynasty fell in 1912, the Republic of China maintained Mandarin as the official language. It was renamed 普通话 (pǔ tōng huà) in 1955, but Taiwan continues to use the name 国语 (guó yǔ). attempt to reconstruct Proto-Sino-Tibetan.

Macau is an autonomous territory within China. A Portuguese colony until 1999, Macau has a diverse culture firmly rooted in Cantonese culture, with a mix of influences from East Asia and Western Europe. Macau is known for being the largest gambling center in the world.

Source Macanese is the name of Macau's culture and it is highly influenced by both Chinese and Portuguese cultures. The society is mainly divided into three sections - portugees who have immigrated from Portugal, Macanese descendants of Portugal-Chinese union, and Chinese (who are originally from China. The official languages of Macau are Chinese and Portuguese. But in reality, things are different and Portuguese is spoken by only 2.3% of the people. The most widely spoken language in Macau is Cantonese, which is used in everyday life by over 85% of the population. Cantonese is spoken by ethnic Chinese in Portugal who originate from Macau, the most established Chinese community in the nation with a presence dating back to the 16th century and Portuguese colonialism.

Mongolian culture has deep roots in Buddhism, shamanism, and animism, and the main religion in Mongolia is Buddhism, with 90% of the population. Mongolian Buddhism is an essential part of the country's religious practices, with monasteries and temples scattered throughout the country.

Mongolia is known as the "Land of the Eternal Blue Sky" or "Country of Blue Sky" (Mongolian: "Mönkh khökh tengeriin oron") because it has over 250 sunny days a year. Mongolia map of Köppen climate classification zones

Mangolia famous for nature– Mongolia boasts a wide range of birds, fish and mammals but is probably best known for the Siberian Ibex, Snow Leopard, Gobi Bear, Wild Bactrian Camel and Przewalski's Horse. 8. LANDSCAPE – The Land of the Blue Skies has a widely varied topography and the most dramatic landscapes

The first human inhabitants of the Japanese archipelago have been traced to the Paleolithic, around 38–39,000 years ago. The Jōmon period, named after its cord-marked pottery, was followed by the Yayoi period in the first millennium BC when new inventions were introduced from Asia.

The history of the Mongolian language, both spoken and written, includes of three stages. The divisions of the spoken language are Old, or Ancient, Mongolian

(through the 12th century), Middle Mongolian 13th–16th centuries, and New, or Modern, Mongolian 17th century until the present

Japan is a island country lying off the east coast of Asia. It consists of a great string of islands in a northeast-southwest arc that stretches for approximately 1,500 miles (2,400 km) through the western North Pacific Ocean.

Deeply rooted in Japan's unique Shinto religion and traditional agrarian lifestyle, Japan is a country with a vibrant "matsuri" culture. Japanese popular culture includes Japanese cinema, cuisine, television programs, anime, manga, video games, music, and doujinshi, all of which retain older artistic and literary traditions; many of their themes and styles of presentation can be traced to traditional art forms.

Creating harmonious relations with others through reciprocity and the fulfillment of social obligations is more significant for most Japanese than an individual's relationship to a transcendent God. Harmony, order, and self-development are three of the most important values that underlie Japanese social interaction.

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99.2% of people in Japan have Japanese as their first language. There are still a few lesser-spoken languages across the islands, including: Amami, Kyukyu, Kikai and Miyako. The Ainu language (spoken in Hokkaido) is critically endangered as a language, and only 15 people identified as speaking in in the late 1990s.

Written records of Japanese date to the 8th century, the oldest among them being the Kojiki.

South Korea. The Beginnings of the Country's History. The history of the Korean nation began in Manchuria and the Korean Peninsula when people started settling there 700,000 years ago.

The history of South Korea begins with the Japanese surrender on 2 September 1945. At that time, South Korea and North Korea were divided, despite being the same people and on the same peninsula. In 1950, the Korean War broke out. North Korea overran South Korea until US-lead UN forces intervened.

These are the main themes of Korean culture that embody Korean spirit. South Korea has a culture of deep spiritual beliefs. Of nearly fifty million people, twelve million are Christian; an equal number are Buddhist. Beneath this, most Koreans are influenced by Shamanism and Confucian philosophy.

Korean culture is profoundly influenced by Confucian principles and this pervades not only personal lives, but also business. Confucianism supports group harmony, respect for elders and authority, the importance of family, friendship and ancestors, and also, tradition.

North Korea Several religious traditions have influenced North Korean culture. Historically, the Korean way of life was shaped by Confucian values based on the teachings of Confucius, a Chinese teacher and philosopher. Through the years,

the religions of Buddhism, Shamanism, and Christianity also gained influenced in North Korea.

North Korea is known for its strict authoritarian government and its emphasis on traditional Korean culture and values. The country is relatively closed off to the outside world, and its people have limited access to outside information and influences.

The North Korea known for the contemporary culture of North Korea is based on traditional Korean culture, but has developed since the division of Korea in 1945. The Juche ideology conceived by Kim Il Sung (1948–1994) asserts Korea's cultural distinctiveness and creativity, as well as the productive powers of the working masses.

Korean is the official language of both South Korea (Republic of Korea) and North Korea. In South Korea, it is called *hangukmal* (한국말) or *hangugeo* (Hangeul: 한국어, Hanja: 韓國語). In North Korea, however, it is called *choseonmal* (조선말) or *choseoneo* (조선어, 朝鮮語). They are named differently because the common names for North and South Korea are different.

Officially, there are two standard varieties of Korean in Korea: the Seoul dialect in South Korea and the Phyong'yang dialect in North Korea. The dialects are distinguished and regulated by each country's national language policy.

Korean is a unique language because of its interaction of phonetics, phonology, morphology, and syntax.

The Korean language is part of a northern Asian language known as Altaic, that includes Turkish, Mongolian and Japanese, suggesting early Northern migrations and trade. Korean was also heavily influenced by Chinese, but have adopted its own writing system in the 16th century.

The culture of Taiwan is a blend of Confucian Chinese and indigenous Taiwanese cultures. Despite the overwhelming traditional Chinese influence, Japanese culture has significantly influenced Taiwanese culture as well.

Ritual and role-playing are stronger than in most other cultures. Respect for elders is considered vital, as is loyalty toward the family. Eating is a central part of the culture, and people in Taiwan are proud of their cuisine. At home, meals bring the family together and last longer than in many other societies

Modern Taiwanese culture blends Chinese, Austronesian, Japanese and Western influences. Because Taiwan never experienced Communist oppression, visitors have opportunities to witness traditional religious practices and ancient customs that have disappeared from the Chinese mainland.

Mandarin is commonly known and officially referred to as the national language in Taiwan. In 1945, following the end of World War II, Mandarin was introduced as the de facto official language and made compulsory in schools.

The truth is that although their cultures seem interchangeable at times, they are, in fact, two distinct languages. Chinese Mandarin has been the official language of Taiwan since 1945, although Taiwanese Hokkien, commonly known as Taiwanese, is also spoken by about 70% of the population daily.

So east Asian counties culture and languages are related to each other. It might be locational reason or historical. Because in some country has some linguistic

changes after depending to other country. For example, Macou and south Korea. South Korea's culture after Japan is also some kind of similar. Not only culture also their foods and behaviours common. East Asia countries languages letter mostly in graphical form. All in one county's location and neighbouring with is essential to cultural behaviour.

TIL O'QITISH USULLARI; O'RGANILAYOTGAN TILLARNI O'QITISH UCHUN QO'LLANILADIGAN USULLAR, TIL O'RGANISHNING FOYDALI TOMONLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tezis yurtimizda til bilish darajasi haqida ko'plab ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lamiz. Kattalarning ingliz tilini bilish darajasini ham o'rganamiz. Til o'rganishning afzalikklari hamda til o'rganishning eng samarali usullarini bilib olamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: EPI, EF, Xorijiy tillar, Xorijiy davlatlar, Duoling, BBC news, BBC Learning English

Muhtaram prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev "Bugun bitta kitob o'qigan bola ertaga televizor ko'rib o'tirgan o'nta bolani boshqarishi mumkin" degan gaplari bejiz emas. Bugungi kunda jamiyatda inson o'z o'rniga ega bo'lishi uchun uning o'z fikri, dunyoqarashi va eng asosiysi bilimi bo'lishi kerak. Yildan-yilga hayot rivojlanib atrofimizdagi muhit ham insonlar ham o'zgarib bormoqda. Biz ham bir yerda qotib qolmay, o'zimizni ko'plab sohlarda bilimimizni rivojlantirishimiz uchun albatta til o'rganishimiz kerak. SSSR davrida o'zbek xalqi asosan rus tilida gaplashgan va bu til o'sha davr uchun eng rivojlangan til edi yillar o'tib bora-bora ingliz tili ham rivojlanib bugungi kunda oddiy bir batareyadan tortib eng zamonaviy kompyuter deysizmi hamma soha ingliz tili bilan bog'liq.

EF English Proficiency Index ²⁹(EF EPI) kattalar o'rtasida ingliz tilini bilish darajasini o'lchaydi va ushbu ko'rsatkich bo'yicha mamlakatlarni joylashtiradi. U 100 ta mamlakat va mintaqadagi 2,1 million kishini sinovdan o'tkazishga asoslangan. (2022y). O'zbekiston 111 mamlakat ichida 89-o'rinni egalladi. Barcha davlatlar tilni bilish darajasiga ko'ra 5 toifaga bo'lingan. O'zbekiston 446 ball to'plagan holda juda past ko'rsatkichga ega davlatlar toifasiga kirdi. Shu bilan birga,

²⁹ English Proficiency Index