

THE EMERGENCE OF WRITING IN ANCIENT GREECE

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Abstract: This article presents information about the origin, formation and change of the Greek script. In addition, it was analyzed that the basis for the creation of Greek literature and the wide distribution of written sources in the study of history based on the Greek script.

Key words: Alphabet, vowel, consonant, Coptic, stigma, coppa, sampi, cursive script, cursive script, monumental script, Iliad, Odyssey, play, tragedy.

According to archaeological data, people have been living in Greece since the Paleolithic era. A skull of a Neanderthal man was found on the Halkidiki peninsula. During the Neolithic period, the population of Greece was engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry engaged and lived a sedentary life. The Bronze Age culture of Greece is conditional commonly called Kritmycene culture or Aegean culture. Greek writing is an alphabetic (letter-sound) writing that originated from the Phoenician writing and appeared approximately in the 9th-8th centuries BC. Ancient monuments with Greek inscriptions belong to VIII-VII centuries BC. In terms of type and set of letters, it is closer to the ancient Phrygian script (VIII-VII centuries BC). In contrast to the Phoenician consonantal alphabet, in Greek writing, in addition to letters representing consonants, letters representing vowels also appear. It became a new stage in the development of writing and became of great cultural significance. The Greeks used linear syllabic writing before the advent of alphabetic writing used. The alphabetic Greek script is divided into 2 branches: Western and Eastern. The Western Greek script, in turn, had several local variations, distinguished by the peculiarities of the writing of certain characters. Eastern

Greek writing developed in the style of classical Greek writing and Byzantine writing. Coptic (Coptic), Goth, Slavic Cyrillic, as well as Armenian, partly Georgian writing became the basis. Etruscan, Latin and ancient Germanic runic writings appeared on the basis of the Western Greek script. The classical Greek alphabet (from the 4th century BC) consists of 27 letters and texts based on this are written from left to right. "Stigma", "coppa", "Sampi" characters were used only to represent numbers, later alphabets removed from the line. The New Greek (Greek) alphabet consists of 24 letters. There were several types and forms of Greek writing: monumental writing written on solid bodies such as stone, metal, and ceramic (strictly square, edged writing; from the 8th century BC), uncial writing (a more rounded, cursive writing; on papyrus from the 4th century BC) , on parchment from the 2nd century AD), cursive writing (quick, manuscript-like writing, from the 3rd century AD). From the 13th century, small minuscule (writing with small letters) stabilized and became the basis and model for the early Greek printing font (15th century). Modern Greek letters were created in the 17th century. The origin of ancient Greek literature goes back to the distant sixty. Greek writers created wonderful legends, narratives, poems, songs, epics, tragedies and comedies. The Greek poets passed down ancient myths and legends orally from generation to generation.

Myths, epics and narratives such as "Heracles", "Didalus and Icarus", "Argonauts", "Iliad" and "Odyssey" are among the rarest works of Greek literature. One of the most famous representatives of Greek literature is Homer, who lived in the 8th century BC, according to other sources, in the 12th century. Homer is the author of the epics "Iliad" and "Odyssey". In the epics, the Greeks marched to Troy in Asia Minor, the struggles and adventures of the heroes were told. One of the great figures of Greek literature is Hesiod, who lived at the end of the 8th century - the beginning of the 7th century BC. His poem "Labour and Days" was created in the spirit of love for Greek workers and hatred for free-spirited nobles. Hesiod praised the working people in his work. Famous poets and dramatists such as Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides created in Greece in the VI-IV centuries BC. Each of them wrote immortal songs, poems and tragedies. The most famous

of them is Aeschylus, who lived in 525-456 BC. He wrote more than 90 tragedies. He is considered the "Father of Tragedy". His most famous tragedies are Prometheus in Chains and Persians. In "Prometheus in Chains", the wrestler Prometheus goes against the will of the god Zeus and brings down fire from the sky on a reed stalk. According to legend, he taught people how to build houses, train animals, build ships, "science of arithmetic" and literacy. These actions angered Zeus and ordered Prometheus to be chained to a mountain rock. Zeus orders a bird with an iron beak to sting and eat Prometheus' liver. Prometheus knows who will dethrone Zeus in the future. But he does not tell this secret to Hermes, who was sent by Zeus. Then Zeus is so angry with Prometheus that the chained Prometheus falls to the ground with a rock. Aeschylus' tragedy "The Persians" is dedicated to the Greco-Iranian wars of 492-449 BC. Sophocles is another Greek poet and dramatist. He is a tragic poet who lived in 496-406 BC. He wrote more than 120 tragedies, and his tragedies "Oedipus the King" and "Antigone" are famous. Greek writers were also famous in the field of comedy. One of the great representatives of Greek comedy is Aristophanes, who lived and created in 480-388 BC. He created comic plays such as "Peace", "Women's People's Meeting" and "Cavaliers". The contribution of Greek literature to the study of the history of Greece is incomparably great. Ancient Greece produced famous scientists in various fields of science. Ancient Greek scientists benefited a lot from the knowledge of the peoples of Egypt, Babylon and Asia Minor. The science of the ancient East had a beneficial effect on the development of the science of the Greek world. In the 7th-1st centuries BC, Greece produced such great figures as Homer, Hesiod, Herodotus, Democritus, Protagoras, Hippocrates, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. In the VI-V centuries BC, the city of Miletus on the west coast of Asia Minor became a center of knowledge. Famous scientists and historians of that time gathered in this city. One of them is Herodotus, who lived in the city of Halicarnassus in Asia Minor in 490-424 BC. He was a very learned scholar, and in 477-455 BC he studied Egypt, Babylon, Syria, Little He traveled to countries on the shores of Asia and the Black Sea. Herodotus is the author of the "History of the Greco-Iranian Wars" and the multivolume book "History".

Thucydides, a contemporary of Herodotus, lived and wrote in 470-400 BC. He is a participant in the Peloponnesian War and is one of the historians who wrote about it. Another famous Greek encyclopedist is Democritus, who was born in Abder, Thrace. Democritus, who lived and worked in 460-370 BC, was an unparalleled scientist who was engaged in all the sciences that existed at that time. He put forward the ingenious idea that everything in nature is made of particles - atoms. One of the famous Greek philosopher-sages is Socrates, who was born in Athens in 471 BC. It is said that he did not write books and did not teach in schools. He urged his disciples to know the truth in crowded places. Contrary to those who think that it is impossible to know the truth, Socrates believed that it can be known through debate. He opposed the equality of people and divided them into those who knew the truth and those who did not. He criticized all forms of state management that are contrary to justice, i.e. monarchy, tyranny, aristocracy and democracy. Representatives of the Athenian slave democracy did not like his ideas. He was prosecuted as an enemy of the democratic system. The court sentenced him to death. According to the court verdict, he died by drinking poison made from cannabis.

In the Eastern world, one of the famous scientists known as "the first teacher" is Aristotle. He is also called Aristotle. He was born in 384 BC and died in 322 BC. He was a well-educated scientist, a teacher of the famous Alexander, and wrote many works. His works such as "Politics" and "Methodology" are famous. He divided the scientific knowledge of that time into separate fields and named each of them with names such as botany, physics, history, and politics. He believed that the Earth is spherical, the center of the universe, and the Sun and stars revolve around the Earth. Aristotle remained the greatest scholar of all times. Greek writing It is no mistake to say that Greek literature has provided us with a great deal of historical information. The scientific heritage left by Greek historians and scientists served as a basis for our knowledge of the history of not only Greece, but the entire ancient world. Touching on this topic, we tried to cover the history of Greece, albeit briefly, but there are many unexplored aspects of the rich past of

Greek history and culture. In the course of further scientific research, we will focus on Greek history in detail, taking into account these aspects.

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