

ANTHROPOCENTRIC PARADIGM IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS AND NIZOMIDDIN MAHMUDOV'S LINGUISTIC SCHOOL

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Abstract

This article provides brief comments on the invaluable contribution of Professor Nizomiddin Mahmudov, one of the leading linguists of contemporary Uzbek linguistics, to the development of Uzbek linguistics and his scientific legacy.

Key words

linguistics, language development, history of linguistics, structural linguistics, linguistic synergetic.

Аннотация

в данной статье один из ведущих лингвистов современного узбекского языкознания, профессор Низомиддин Махмудов сделал краткий комментарий о несравненном вкладе в развитие узбекского языкознания и своем научном наследии.

Ключевые слова

лингвистика, языковое развитие, история языкознания, структурная лингвистика, лингвосинергетика.

It is known that literary language is a means of confirming the nationality of any nation. Currently, the emergence of new areas in linguistics and the study of text problems are rapidly developing. From this point of view, today, researchers in text analysis are working on the achievements of a number of directions, such as grammar, semantics, cognitology, psycholinguistics, and linguocultural studies. The goal is to determine the place of the factor of the person who creates and perceives speech in linguistic activity, and on the other hand, to study the semantic and linguocultural properties of the text in more depth. As such, the linguocultural issues related to the concept of language and culture, which are currently attracting everyone's attention in linguistics, are being studied by many linguists, but have not yet found a full-fledged solution.

From his first articles, N. Mahmudov wrote about a complete and systematic definition of language. In each article, the scientist wrote down concise and fundamental ideas about the function and essence of language. For example, "Interpreting language only as a means of communication between people is nothing more than trivializing the natural language of man, this incredibly complex and magnificent phenomenon, to the point of equating it with an artificial language

(such as Esperanto) that is based on a specific national image or national-spiritual background, and to a conditional "language" created for the purpose of regulating traffic rules." It seems that the imperfection of the definition called "language is a means of communication" between people was explained by important evidence that language is fundamentally different from any other means of communication. When you see a scientist writing with no less skill than a poet or writer when talking about language, you feel his great love for language. Seeing the scientist's demandingness for language, his meticulousness in words, his sensitivity to expression, and his charm, you are sure that he is a born linguist. Among creative people, only those with innate talent are so loyal and devoted to their craft. It can be said that each of N.Mahmudov's works is a monument of loyalty to the language. For example, in the following works, we observe the valuable thoughts of the scientist about the function of language, the skill of using words, the preparation of dictionaries that are true treasures of the national language, the principles of correct language teaching, and the desire to read and study works that are the products of artistic thought: "A word is loved when it is sung by a poet", "Language", "Ourselves and our words", "Destinations of Enlightenment", "The chest of our language", "The key to perfection", etc. The introduction of a number of works into practice led to the emergence of Uzbek linguistics, in particular, linguistics, linguo-cultural studies, and sociolinguistics.

One of the leading and prominent representatives of Uzbek linguistics, Nizomiddin Mahmudov, is a linguist who has devoted his entire life to the advancement of science and the development of the Uzbek language. Nizomiddin Mahmudov, who diligently serves to increase the place of our native language in the life of our society, is the author of about 80 textbooks on various issues of the Uzbek language, about 400 articles on scientific and educational topics, as well as several textbooks. In particular, the linguist's works "Theoretical Grammar of the Uzbek Language" (1995), "Ourselves and Our Words" (1997), "Enlightenment Destinations", "Speech Aesthetics" (1981), "Semantic-Syntactic Asymmetry in Simple Sentences in the Uzbek Language" (1984), "Form and Content in Speech" (1984), "Working in the Uzbek Language" (1990), "We Learn the Uzbek Language. Illustrated Dictionary" (1991), "Language and Culture" (1992), "Content Syntax of the Uzbek Language" (1992), "Turkish-Uzbek, Uzbek-Turkish Dictionary" (Tashkent, 1993, Ankara, 1998), "Theoretical Grammar of the Uzbek Language. Syntax" (1995), "Language" (1998), "Landscapes of the Enlightenment" (1999), "The Key to Perfection. His books and textbooks, such as "Uzbek-Russian-English Dictionary of Spirituality" (1999, 2006), "The Culture of Teacher Speech" (2009), and "The Golden Chest of Our Language" (2011)[1], are considered to be among the most important works in our linguistics today.

Nizomiddin Mahmudov was born in 1951 in the Buvayda district of Fergana region. In 1974 he graduated from the Faculty of Uzbek Philology of Tashkent State University. Former head of the Uzbek language department of Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami. Currently, he works as the director of the Alisher Navoi Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences

of the Republic of Uzbekistan. He has conducted research on linguistics, literary studies, spirituality and enlightenment. A number of his scientific works have been published in foreign countries such as the USA, Turkey, Azerbaijan. He is also the author of the textbooks "Mother Language" for grades V-IX of secondary schools. He is a member of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan.

Methodological part

Research materials and methods

Professor Nizomiddin Mahmudov has created a number of significant works in the fields of lexicology, semasiology, onomastics, speech culture, stylistics, and lexicography of Uzbek linguistics. The scientist's work in the field of Uzbek speech culture and Uzbek lexicology is also a significant contribution to the development of these areas.

In the textbook "Theoretical Grammar of the Uzbek Language", co-authored with linguist Abdulhamid Nurmonov, he discussed in detail the emergence of sciences, the system of sciences, the classification of sciences, the relationship of linguistics with other sciences, the role of linguistics in the system of sciences, and showed that the science of linguistics is closely related to almost all sciences. He writes about this as follows: "Currently, there are a number of scientific and research works on all levels of the Uzbek language. Descriptive textbooks and manuals have been created for students of the faculties of the Uzbek language and literature of higher educational institutions. These textbooks and manuals provide consistent information on the phonetics, morphemics, word formation, lexicology, morphology and syntax of the Uzbek language." [2] The "Introduction", "Simple speech" parts of this manual were written by Professor A. Nurmonov, and the "Form and content in speech" ("Simple speech and compound speech") parts were written by Professor N. Mahmudov.

Nizomiddin Mahmudov's book "Study of Language Linguistics" is also of great practical importance in our linguistics today. This book extensively covers the emergence of structural linguistics, its directions, linguistic linguistics, the need for regularity and proportionality in language interpretations, the linguistic landscape of the world, word acquisition and nationality, the role of analogies in language and speech. Expressing his opinion on linguistics, he said: "Language is the sacred wealth of any people that is not given to the world. The world that the people have accumulated throughout their long lives has found its embodiment in this wealth. Any damage or degradation to this wealth is perceived as an infringement on the spirituality and dignity of the people who own it." [3], - says the linguist.

The scientist's thoughts on language are noteworthy: "The Uzbek language does not need baseless glorifications and false praise. It is honestly recognized by experts both in our country and abroad that this language is one of the most ancient and richest languages on earth. Language is a priceless property of the people, everyone uses it every day at every step, but of course not everyone knows the iron laws of this language." "The power that makes a nation a nation, that holds it in its place, is language", "The Uzbek language is a mirror of the people's soul", "Language is, first of all, a means of determining a person's inner world, perception

of the world, way of thinking and maturity. Language is often viewed as a means of communication. In fact, this is a misconception that arose as a result of a misunderstanding of the essence of language. Language is not only a means of communication, it is also a means of knowing, seeing, and hearing the world, determining a person's way of thinking." From this it is clear that no matter what subject a linguist takes up, he or she intends to demonstrate the infinite possibilities of beautiful expression of language.

One of the important works of Nizomiddin Mahmudov in linguistics is his research in the field of linguosynergetic, which developed later than other areas. As a result of the development and formation of synergetic, it is observed that in many areas the laws related to the natural sciences are becoming a general philosophical, methodological basis. "Today, the development of world intellectual experience is unimaginable without the integration of various disciplines, in today's globalizing world, scientific integrative processes are taking place at a very high pace" [4]. The formation of this method in linguistics is the result of the need to find ways of objective and thorough study of language. As the saying goes, "Without historical memory - there is no future," the development and progress of our native language is directly related to the study of its history, origin, how it has changed over the centuries, and how many paths it has traveled before reaching its current form. Professor N. Mahmudov noted that a deep study of the current state of each science will yield the expected results only when it is carried out in connection with its historical development. Therefore, the "Theory of Linguistics", which deals with the internal structure of language, which is a means of communication between people, its structural units, the occurrence of these units in the internal process, the relationship of language with society, the relationship of language and thought, the genealogical and typological problems of languages, and the "History of Linguistics", which sheds light on the history of the study of these problems, are inextricably linked.

The textbooks created by Nizomiddin Mahmudov provide an opportunity to gain a deep understanding of the history of the Uzbek language. The contributions of Uzbek linguists to the development of world linguistics, the linguistic views of such encyclopedists as Forabiy, Beruniy, Ibn Sina, Mahmud Kashgari, Zamakhshari, Alisher Navoi, play an important role in the formation and development of Uzbek linguistics. Professor Nizomiddin Mahmudov conducted scientific research in many areas of linguistics. The above-mentioned works in the field of linguosynergetic, comparative-historical linguistics, and linguistic research methodology are vivid evidence of this. In particular, the linguist scientist outlined his views on linguocultural studies in his articles entitled "How did language arise?" and "Language and spirituality".

It is no exaggeration to say that the linguist Nizomiddin Mahmudov was able to create a unique school of Uzbek linguistics. After all, the fact that several candidate dissertations were defended under his leadership is a vivid proof of this. In particular, the scientist himself defended his candidate dissertation on the topic "ellipsis in the Uzbek language" and his doctoral dissertations on the topic

"Semantic-syntactic asymmetry in a simple sentence in the Uzbek language". At the same time, the professor's textbooks "Mother Language" for grades V-IX of secondary schools and the 3-volume textbook "Modern Uzbek Literary Language" for academic lyceums have been serving as the main teaching aids for us young people for many years.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is worth noting that Professor Nizomiddin Mahmudov has created a separate direction in the science of Uzbek linguistics throughout his life, leaving a unique legacy, and has made a real contribution to the development of our native language. Nizomiddin Mahmudov enriched the development of the Uzbek language with Uzbek scientific views, further improving it.

As A.Nurmonov rightly acknowledged, N. Mahmudov "without any fuss, without any pretensions, and with respect for the scientific heritage left by his predecessors, he followed his own path in illuminating the specific internal aspects of the Uzbek language, which differ from languages in other systems, on the basis of convincing evidence, achieved great and enviable successes and rightfully became a pillar of Uzbek linguistics." [6] Due to the enormous importance of the scientist's contribution to Uzbek linguistics, we have only briefly presented our own observations.

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