

EDWARD SEPIR AND LEV VLADIMIROVICH SHCHERBA. THE LIFE AND SCIENTIFIC VIEWS OF TWO OUTSTANDING SCIENTISTS.

Yuldasheva Dilshoda Musaevna¹

¹ Lecturer at the Uzbekistan State University of International Languages

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Streszczenie

Annotation. This article is devoted to the study of the scientific heritage of two outstanding scientists of the XX century. Their views have not lost their relevance even today. Despite the fact that these scientists lived in two different continents, their views on the essence of language to some extent have a similar character. The study of the scientific heritage of the American scientist Edward Sepir and the Russian, Soviet linguist Lev Vladimirovich Shcherba can fill in the gaps that exist in linguistics. Their theoretical views will be a guide for young scientists.

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Introduction. Edward Sepir was born on January 26, 1884 in the city of Lembork. The fate of E. Sepir, one of the most famous linguists of the twentieth century, was not always smooth and unambiguous. E. Sepir's father, Jacob Sepir, immigrated with his family from Germany to America. Having immigrated with his family to America from Germany in 1889, he worked as a rabbi (from others –Heb. "my lord", "my teacher" in Judaism is an academic title denoting qualifications in the interpretation of the Torah and Talmud) in synagogues in New York City. Continuing the presentation of the biography of E. A.E. Kibrik, a well-known Germanist and translator of his works, writes that the young Sepir was not interested in religious teachings, but primarily in music, literature and science. In 1900, he enrolled at Columbia University and received his bachelor's degree in 1904.

A.E.Kibrik writes that E. Sepir's acquaintance with the famous linguist and anthropologist Franz Boas had a huge impact on his future fate. He also recommended him to make a trip to Canada and study the languages of the Northern Indians there, where he wrote his famous monograph "Language. An Introduction to the study of speech", which brought him worldwide fame.

L.V. Shcherba was a famous Russian linguist and for many years worked actively at St. Petersburg (and then at Petrograd and Leningrad) University. The scientist was born on February 20, 1880, according to the old style, so many reference books indicate the second date of his birth – March 3, according to the new style. It should be noted that a huge number of in-depth studies have already been written about L.V. Shcherba with a thorough and comprehensive analysis of his vital activity.

The influence of L.V. Shcherba on the development of Russian linguistics, in particular, is described in detail in the work of L.R. Zinder and M.I. Matusevich. [1] At the same time, L.V. Shcherba's legacy contains many areas of research that still attract the attention of specialists.

Starting from a young age, L. V. Shcherba strives to combine his theoretical research with practice in its various aspects, apply them to the development of cultural construction in the country. So, already in 1914, he took care of the development of the language culture of university students and organized a circle for the study of the Russian language (among its participants were S. G. Barkhudarov, Yu. N. Tynyanov, etc.), of which he was the head for several years. The American linguist Edward Sepir also sought to combine his theoretical research with practice in its various aspects. For example, the outstanding scientist E. Sepir was interested in the languages of the indigenous people of the USA and Canada. And in order to study their languages, he intensively conducted field research. Which proves the fact of his practical interests.

Materials and methods. Speaking about the nature of Sepir's further scientific activities, Russian linguist A. E. Kibrik emphasizes that the main interest of his life was the language, which does not exist for itself, but in intimate connection with all manifestations of the human spirit. [2] Edward Sepir moved to Canada in 1910 and has been engaged in scientific activities in Ottawa for 10 years. While in Canada, Edward Sepir published his famous monograph "Language. An introduction to the study of speech."

Further, A.I. Kibrik briefly dwells on the main provisions of this book, which boil down to the following: - the connection of language with thinking. Here E. Sepir emphasizes that language and thinking are only two facets of the same mental process; - the parallel existence of linguistic and mental activity. This fundamental position of E. Sepir has been ignored for a long time. The formation of cognitive linguistics served to popularize this idea of the scientist; Throughout his life, Edward Sepir writes a lot of articles, creates dictionaries, monographs, and makes a huge contribution to linguistic anthropology and typology. The classification of languages according to Sepir is still very relevant and in demand. Analyzing the languages of the indigenous inhabitants of North America, E. Sepir comes to the conclusion that most of these languages have a polysynthetic character.

As for L.V. Shcherba, Around 1930 L. V. Shcherba began to revise his general linguistic provisions, and the result of this was an article "On the threefold aspect of linguistic phenomena and on the experiment in linguistics", to which he attached great importance. Russian Russian grammar In the 30s, L. V. continues to engage in dictionary work, writes a textbook "Phonetics of the French language", but also pays great attention to the study of various grammar issues, mainly syntactic, of the Russian language, which attracted him back in the 20s, when he taught a course on the syntax of the Russian language at the Institute of the Living Word.

Continuing his multifaceted activities both at Leningrad University and at the Academy of Sciences, L. V. Shcherba at the same time devotes a lot of time to issues of cultural construction. With a sense of great responsibility, he takes part in writing textbooks for secondary schools, programs, in developing spelling questions, etc. Back in 1921, L. V. Shcherba was actively involved in the construction of national cultures of the USSR, helping to create a written Komi language. And in the late 30s L. V. Russian Russian is involved in the translation of graphics of various languages from Latin into the Russian alphabet, and thanks to his great linguistic erudition, he gives deep, interesting conclusions on such projects, such as, for example, L. V. Shcherba's Opinion on the Kabardian Alphabet project based on Russian Graphics, which is being printed here for the first time according to a preserved manuscript.

Results and discussion.

It can also be noted here that both authors have received official recognition. For example, since the 20s L. V. Shcherba has been the permanent chairman of the

Linguistic Society (the natural continuation of the linguistic department of the Neophilological Society) and groups linguists of various specialties around himself. From 1923 to 1928, four issues of the collection "Russian Speech" were published under the editorship of L. V. Shcherba, whose task was to popularize linguistics. They were attended by both scientists of the older generation, for example D. N. Ushakov, V. I. Chernyshev, etc., and young ones, for example S. G. Barkhudarov, S. I. Bernstein, V. V. Vinogradov, B. A. Larin, etc.

In 1924, L. V. Shcherba was elected a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and from that time began his fruitful work in the field of dictionary compilation theory (see below, p. 16), culminating in 1940 with the writing of the work "The Experience of the general theory of lexicography". Edward Sapir served as president of the American Linguistic Society and the American Anthropological Association in 1933-38-39. He was called up to the American Academy. He left a huge legacy and famous students. Such as Benjamin Lee Wharf and so on.

Next, A. I. Kibrik briefly dwells on the main provisions of Edward Sapir in linguistics: - the connection of language with thinking. Here E. Sapir emphasizes that language and thinking are only two facets of the same mental process; - the parallel existence of linguistic and mental activity. This fundamental position of E. Sapir has been ignored for a long time. The formation of cognitive linguistics served to popularize this idea of the scientist; - E. Sapir's classification is based on the semantic principle, so he identifies 4 types of grammatical meanings:

- a) specific values;
- b) derivational values;
- c) specifically relational values;
- d) purely relational values.

It is noteworthy that the Mouton de Gruyter publishing house plans to publish the complete works of E. Sapir (Collected works of Edward Sapir), which will consist of 16 volumes ranging from 450 to 800 pages each.[3] This edition includes the above-mentioned book "Language" by Sapir, articles entitled "General problems of language". These articles directly adjoin and develop the problems considered in the language. It also includes articles by Sapir "Symbolism, communication, dialect and language" [4]. The article "Language" should not be confused with the book by E. Sapir "Language.

Conclusions.

An introduction to the study of speech." This publication also contains articles by Sapir "The status of linguistics as a science" (1928), "The relation of American Studies to general linguistics" (posthumously in 1947), "on a study in the field of phonetic symbolism" (1929), "The concept of phonetic law" (1931), "Glottalized passageways in Navajo, Nootka, and quacknutl (with meanings about Indo-European) (1938), "Some intra-linguistic evidence of the northern origin of the Navajo Indians" (1936); Abnormal speech techniques in Nootka" (1915), "Male and female versions of speech in the Yana language" (1929), "Two Navajo puns" (1932), "Culture genuine and imaginary" (1924) "This work in this volume is a slightly slightly opened tip of the iceberg, which is the scientific work of Sapir" . [5]

Literature

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