

NIZOMIDDIN MAHMUDOV'S VIEWS ON MODERN LINGUISTICS

Boshmanova Dildora Makhramovna

*QDPI Primary Education
Department teacher*

ARTICLE INFO.

Keywords:

*language, culture, language,
speech, linguoculturology,
psycholinguistics, paradigm,
dictionary.*

Abstract

This article reviews the work of Nizomiddin Mahmudov, a well-known scientist, Doctor of Philology, Professor, who makes a worthy contribution to the development of linguistics.

<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2022 LWAB.

It is well known that literary language is a means of proving that any nation is a nation. Nowadays, the work on the emergence of new fields of linguistics, the study of text problems is developing rapidly. In this regard, today in text analysis, researchers rely on the achievements of a number of areas, such as grammar, semantics, cognitology, psycholinguistics, linguocultural studies. The purpose is to determine the role of the factor that creates and perceives speech in linguistic activity, and, on the other hand, to study in more depth the semantic, linguocultural features of the text. As such, linguistic and cultural issues related to the concept of language and culture, which are currently attracting the attention of everyone in linguistics, have been studied by many linguists, but have not been fully resolved.

The great thinker of the East, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, expressed the following opinion about correct speech, drawing logical conclusions, and composing meaningful and beautiful speeches: When it comes to how to express, describe, ask, and answer, we affirm that the first knowledge of this is the science of language, which gives names to objects (substances) and accidents (events)."

Created by Kaikovus in 1082-1083, the Nightmare, one of the great works of pedagogy of the ancient East, also contains instructive ideas about the etiquette and culture of speech. Through her advice to her child, the author encourages the reader to speak pleasantly, politely, appropriately, and not in vain. When he speaks, he thinks that it is necessary to speak with the conclusion that comes from every thought, that one should be humble, that one should behave modestly among the people, and that boasting is not a sign of wisdom. gives such advice. "My child, even if you are a speaker, be inferior to those who know you, so that you do not become idle when you know the word. Know more, speak less, know less, don't talk too much, because a fool says a lot, and sitting still is the cause of health. "

The great poet Alisher Navoi, the patron of the Uzbek classical literary language, as the standard-bearer of speech in the Turkic language, demonstrated the richness of the Uzbek language with all his works. Navoi has created great works in the Uzbek literary language. Muhokamat ul-Lughatayn mentions the advantages and disadvantages of each language. Navoi's works "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn", "Mahbub ul qulub", "Nazmul javohir" are not only beautiful examples of speech in the Uzbek language, but also contributed to its development. Navoi, in his book Mahbub ul-Qulub, says: it is a disaster of language if

it is used inappropriately.

Granting the status of the state language to the Uzbek language has created a great opportunity for the conduct of state affairs, education, teaching, propaganda in this language in the Republic. Attitudes towards language have changed radically, and all its potential is being explored on a large scale. The work of a number of our linguists in the development of the Uzbek literary language is enormous.

A number of theoretical views on linguistics as a result of scientific research of Uzbek linguists S.Ibragimov, E.Begmatov, B.Urinbaev, A.Rustamov, R.Kungurov, S.Karimov, A.Abdurahmonov, N.Mahmudov said It is clear from the works of the named authors that a lot of research has been done on theoretical issues in Uzbek linguistics. In Uzbek linguistics, "the great legacy of our teacher, Doctor of Philology, Professor Nizomiddin Mahmudov, who is the most and most engaged in the issues of language and culture, is the textbooks and textbooks created for teachers and students. can be shown in the manuals.

In recent years, a number of articles by leading linguists directly related to linguistics have been published. Nizomiddin Mahmudov is a very active, prolific and versatile scholar who has been working in almost all areas of Uzbek linguistics, as well as in general linguistics and translation studies. He has carefully studied and analyzed not only the scientific and theoretical issues of Uzbek linguistics, the social nature and tasks of the language, but also its practical issues. The first textbooks on linguoculturology were created. Professor N.Mahmudov's article "Parables - a product of figurative thinking" describes the relationship of stable analogies in Uzbek to language and speech, as well as their "units that reflect the national figurative way of thinking." is important in that the problem of studying the linguocultural features of the units is posed. N.Mahmudov elaborated on this in the preface to the "Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek analogies". In his article "In Search of Ways to Perfect the Study of Language ...", the essence of the anthropocentric paradigm in general and the problems in this area are described in depth and in depth. The article gives a very good idea of the factors that led to the formation of the theory of linguoculturology, the basic concepts in it, the differences in their interpretations. In particular, N. Mahmudov writes about language and culture, which is one of the most important concepts in this field: never shows. Language and culture are usually used to explain a language through the study of a culture, or, conversely, through the study of a culture. level (speech culture) "but" a set of achievements of human society in the productive, social and spiritual-enlightenment life. Therefore, the problems of studying the culture of speech are different, and the object of study of linguoculturology is completely different. " Nizomiddin Mahmudov emphasizes the importance of respecting and paying attention to the language: "Language is a very sacred and honorable blessing. is an incomparable bond that begins, opens the gates of the flower of contemplation? That is why disregard for language means disregard for human identity. Respect and attention to language is a recognition of the dignity of the human child in this world. " Wilhelm von Humboldt's idea that "language reflects the spirit of the people" can be seen in the works of N. Mahmudov in a unique way: is displayed. Knowing the language of a particular people means understanding its whole existence. To understand the essence of the language of a particular people is to understand the history and future of that nation. "Language is a priceless and sacred treasure of the people, and it is both a duty and an obligation for every true child of the people to be steadfast in his own language and to be faithful to his own language." Linguist Nizomiddin Mahmudov commented on the teacher's speech and culture: Whether it is mathematics, physics or history, it is desirable for the teacher to set an example with his or her speech culture, to demonstrate the complete language of the relevant field of science, and thus to empower the student's sense of word. Demonstration has long been considered the most important factor in teaching practice, so the teacher spends a lot of time developing various visual

aids. That's fine, but it's important to keep in mind that teaching a culture of speech, cultivating the pleasure of beautiful words, and, in general, teaching language aesthetics is a key, vivid visual tool for the teacher. "

One of the most pressing issues of modern Uzbek linguistics is the further expansion and effective use of the above principles of linguocultural analysis in the creation of a perfect interpretation of our native language. After all, language and culture are unique phenomena that store socially important information, pass it down from generation to generation, and create and develop intercultural communication. In this case, it serves as both a product of culture and a factor that determines the image of culture as a basic condition for its existence. Therefore, the Uzbek language system should be studied on the basis of anthropocentrism, which is one of the leading paradigms in world linguistics. This will not only raise the level of development of Uzbek linguistics, but also serve to show the unity of our language with society, culture, national mentality and spirit.

Professor Nizomiddin Mahmudov's contribution to the development of general linguistics, psycholinguistics, lexicography, grammar and phonology is significant. N.Mahmudov formed and developed advanced linguistic theories at all stages of language. It should be noted that his scientific and pedagogical activity enriched each other and put into practice the concepts he developed. N.Mahmudov's pedagogical opinion was formed in accordance with his scientific achievements. It is safe to say that a number of methodological ideas of the scientist became one of the main works for the methodology of reading and teaching the native language. The uniqueness of N.Mahmudov's scientific works lies in the formation of recommendations for students of the native language. Due to his talented organization, N.Mahmudov has implemented many educational and enlightenment projects. The scientific works and textbooks of the scientist are of great importance today. It is difficult to imagine the current development of Uzbek linguistics without the well-known scientist, Doctor of Philology, Professor Nizomiddin Mahmudov. He is known not only in Uzbek linguistics, but also in the world of Turkic studies for his scientific work rich in in-depth analytical materials. Nizomiddin Mahmudov is a very active, prolific and versatile scholar who has been working in almost all areas of Uzbek linguistics, general linguistics and translation studies.

Mahmudov is a prolific scholar who has made a worthy contribution to the development of Uzbek lexicography. "Learning the Uzbek language" created in collaboration with N.Mahmudov and well-known philologist B.Tukhliyev. "Picture Dictionary" to increase the interest of the population in learning the Uzbek language through the publication of various textbooks and manuals, speakers, bilingual dictionaries and more. It is a product of the need for support. "We are learning Uzbek. illustrated dictionary" will help you in the early stages of learning the Uzbek language.

The authors of this handbook use dictionaries and pictures to explain the lexical meanings of some words and phrases in the Uzbek language. Of the 1,300 words quoted, 830 are directly illustrated. They are mainly nouns, adjectives, numbers, verbs. The division of Uzbek words into well-known thematic groups has allowed them to be actively used in various compound sentences. Creating a glossary is a complex process, especially for young children. Nizomiddin Mahmudov's Annotated Dictionary, The Word Box, is the first original explanatory dictionary for children in Uzbek linguistics. It's not just a matter of choosing words from large dictionaries and putting them in alphabetical order. It is important to be aware of the child's nature and the words and phrases he or she can use. N.Mahmudov strictly adhered to these requirements when creating an explanatory dictionary for primary school students, and selected about 700 children's words and phrases for the dictionary and explained them in a way that is understandable to children. Comparing the explanations of words and phrases in the dictionary with the

explanations of the same words and phrases in the dictionary shows how much the author has done in terms of word interpretation. He also used eloquent examples to explain the words in the dictionary, using examples only from Uzbek children's literature: Ilyas Muslim, Zafar Diyor, Polat Momin, Khudoiberdi Tukhtaboyev, Anvar Obidjon, Tursunboy Adashboyev, Safar Barnoyev and Dilshod Rajab from folklore genres such as proverbs, parables, fairy tales, riddles, newspapers and magazines published for children. All of the evidence examples have educational value.

After explaining many words in the dictionary, the author highlights the antonyms of the corresponding word in black letters under the opposite sign. For example, defeat is victory; brave - like a coward. Under the synonym, it highlights its synonyms. M: difficult - difficult; The opponent is the enemy, like an enemy. This not only teaches the student to think about a particular word in detail, but also increases its vocabulary. Due to current needs, the dictionary was reprinted in 10,000 copies in 2020.

This dictionary is the first experience in Uzbek lexicography and plays an important role in developing children's speech, enriching the vocabulary and, most importantly, improving the quality of education. It is safe to say that the book is one of the most important resources for primary school students. It is this rich treasure that makes the tongue sharp and the mind sharp. The dictionary, prepared in a spirit and form suitable for children, will help young people in our country to know and learn what they do not know in Uzbek. In this way, the child develops a healthy sense of language, a delicate sense of speech, the pleasure of beautiful and effective speech, and gradually develops. In the practice of world lexicography (Russian, Turkish, English, etc.) there is a long tradition of compiling such dictionaries for children, but this dictionary was the first in the Uzbek language. This book has a special symbolic meaning. This book can be a great resource for our compatriots of different nationalities and ethnic groups, who speak different languages, to learn the Uzbek language. Education is provided in seven languages in our country. Uzbek language classes have been increased in such educational institutions. What is being done today is to increase the prestige of the Uzbek language.

References

1. Abu Nasr Faroobi. Brochures. T., 1975. 54-p.
2. Mahmudov N. The culture of teacher speech. - T.: Alisher Navoi National Library, 2007.
3. Alisher Navoi. A perfect collection of works. Twenty volumes. Volume fourteen. - T.: Fan, 1998. - P.94.
4. Mahmudov N. In search of ways to perfect the study of language... // Uzbek language and literature. - T., 2012. - B.10.
5. Mahmudov N. Language. - T., Writer, 1998. - P. 3.
6. Nurmonov A. The relationship of form and content is the basis of linguistic research // Nurmonov A. Selected works. Volume 3 - T., 2012, p.225
7. Mahmudov N. Word box. Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: NMIU named after G. Gulom, 2016.