
THE SCOPE OF THEOLINGUISTIC RESEARCH IN UZBEK
LINGUISTICS

Ismoilova Nodirabegim Usmonjon qizi

Andijan State University Department of Primary Education Methodology,

Teacher, Independent scientist

Prof-ismoilov@umail.uz

Annotation.

In this thesis, it is emphasized that on the basis of the valuable researches of Uzbek linguists, the basis of the theolinguistics direction has been formed in Uzbek linguistics, but there are many important tasks in the field of linguistics and religion that are waiting for their solution.

Keywords. Theolinguistics, linguistics and religion, religious texts.

System-structural and anthropocentric characterization of religious texts from the point of view of religious style in world linguistics serves the development of linguistics well. Until now, the main attention in research carried out in world linguistics is focused on the study of various features of artistic texts: form-content construction. It should be noted separately that theo-linguistics is one of the rapidly developing trends in Uzbek linguistics.

In our country, especially in the process of establishing New Uzbekistan, comprehensive measures are being taken to further develop the Uzbek language. "According to the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021: based on the noble idea of enlightenment against ignorance, wide coverage of the original humanitarian nature of religion, virtues such as goodness, peace and humanity are expressions of our ancient values, and intensive organization of scientific and educational activities in this field" [1] at the same time, valuable scientific research is being carried out on the study of linguistics and religious science in proportion.

Linguist Sh.Sultanova emphasizes that religion has become important in the lives of peoples, in her article she acknowledges the activation of phraseological units with the participation of components expressing basic religious concepts in modern national languages and writes: "The positive social and political situation in our country in recent years as a result of changes, opportunities for researchers to study the place of religious lexicon in the language system have expanded" [8, 114-120].

In this sense, it is necessary to acknowledge the presence of valuable research in Uzbek linguistics in the theolinguistic direction. Among them, the dissertations of linguists N.Ulukov, T.Yuldashev, M.Galieva, Sh.Sultonova, Sh.R.Amonturdieva, Sh.T.Mahmaraimova, Sh.Yusupova on a number of linguistic features of Uzbek religious texts, M.Umarkho'jaev's "Religious in the Uzbek language popular dictionary of terms" and Sh.S. Sirojiddinov's article entitled "Religious-philosophical teachings and Navoi worldview" are of particular importance.

In the candidate's thesis of Professor N.Ulukov [9], a deep scientific and theoretical analysis of the exotic lexicon of religious texts in the Uzbek language was carried out. These lexical units are 1. Exotic words. 2. Horses with exotic names. 3. Exotic phraseology. will be researched by dividing into the following thematic groups.

In his dictionary [12], M. Umarkho'jaev explained the review and explanation of religious terms in Uzbek language. While commenting on a number of religious terms in her dissertation, Sh. Yusupova, in order to prove her points, stated that in this dictionary of M. Umarkho'jaev, more detailed explanations were given in the description of religious terms than in other dictionaries, and that the author's dictionary was created based on the need to compile a special index of religious terms, and the terms related to religion are local and notes enriched on the basis of information obtained from foreign scientific sources. [8, 39].

T. Yuldashev's candidate's thesis [11] is devoted to the research of Sharia terms and their linguistic features used in the works of Navoi and Babur on Islamic duties. The author summarizes the sharia terms used in Navoi's works "Siroju-l-muslimiyn" and Babur's "Mubayyin" and shows the contribution of Alisher Navoi and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur to Uzbek terminology by analyzing these types of terms from a lexical-semantic, geneological and grammatical point of view [10, 27].

In the doctor's thesis of M. Galiyeva [4], the scientific and theoretical views on the reflection of the religious and mythological imagination in the Lisonian image of the world are explained in detail, and the scientist proves that the religious and mythological imagination is unique in the Lisonian image of the world, and expresses valuable conclusions about it.

Sh.Sultonova's dissertation [7] describes the linguological characteristics of temporal words expressing the category of time in sacred texts. When the scientist talks about the religious lexicon, which is the main component of religious

phraseology, he admits that the research of religious phraseological units in the Uzbek language is one of the problems waiting to be solved.

Sh. Amonturdieva's dissertation [2] is dedicated to "Functional-stylistic analysis of Uzbek religious text", and the functional-stylistic uniqueness of Uzbek religious text is justified according to the scholar's research.

Sh. Mahmaraimova's dissertation [5] is devoted to the study of the cognitive aspect of theomorphic metaphor in the national linguistic image of the world, in which the description and uniqueness of theomorphic metaphors are explained on the basis of real life examples and valuable scientific conclusions are presented regarding the cognitive aspect of theomorphic metaphor.

Sh. S. Sirojiddinov's article [6] entitled "Religious-philosophical teachings and Navoi's worldview" is also important in the research development of the theological direction. It contains reflections on the religious-philosophical view of Alisher Navoi, a great representative of Uzbek classical literature, the reflection of religious-philosophical teachings in his work.

Sh. Yusupova's dissertation [10] is valuable because it researches the linguo-pragmatic features of religious texts specific to the Uzbek language and reveals the pragmatic features of religious texts. The difference of this dissertation from the research mentioned above is that it describes in detail the methodological, functional and linguo-pragmatic features of religious texts, and through this, the different features of religious texts in the Uzbek language from other types of texts are revealed.

On the basis of the review of recognized research results and our opinions expressed in the manner of reaction to them, it can be said that the development of theolinguistics in Uzbek linguistics, although the research in this regard is small in quantity, occupies an important place. Based on the efforts and valuable works of the above-mentioned authors, the basis of the theolinguistics direction in Uzbek linguistics has been formed until today. However, there are many important tasks for researchers in the field of linguistics and religion.

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