

## Professor Ayyub Gulomov's Contribution to the Development of Uzbek Linguistics

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### Abstract

*In spite of numerous studies on the Uzbek language, it is not an easy task to present a clear picture of its complexity. This study aims at revealing some historical facts and characterizing certain stages in the development of the Uzbek linguistics with special attention to the activity of the one of the most evident contributors to the development of linguistics itself in Uzbekistan – Ayyub Gulomov. This study, being focused on the achievements of one person, does not ignore the contribution of other linguists of the country. By this way, the author intends to show the more common picture of the situation in Uzbek linguistics from the historical aspect.*

**Keywords:** The Uzbek language, linguistics, Ayyub Gulomov, morphology, analysis, achievements.

### 1.0. Introduction

Uzbek language together with other Central Asian languages has been mainly studied within the framework of historical analysis of Turkic family of languages (Wurm, 1954; Johanson, 1998, 2002, 2005, 2008; Baldauf, 1993). There was a considerable attention to studies on Khorezmian (khwarizmian, choresmian, coresmian) language and its ancient culture (Menges, 1933; Beckmann, 1959, 1996; Boeschoten, 1993; Henning, 1956, 1965). These works used various sources besides local and Russian ones including Chinese, Persian and Greek. Uzbek belongs to the Eastern Turkic or Karluk branch of the Turkic language family. External influences include Arabic, Persian and Russian. Uzbek can be considered the direct descendant or a later form of Chagatai, the language of great Turkic Central Asian literary development in the realm of Chagatai Khan, Timur (Tamerlane, Timberline), and the Timurid dynasty (including the early Mughal rulers of India). The language was championed by Alisher Navoi in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Navoi was the greatest representative of Chagatai language literature. He significantly contributed to the development of the Chagatai language and its direct descendant Uzbek and is widely considered to be the founder of Uzbek literature. Ultimately based on the Karluk variant of the Turkic languages, Chagatai contained large numbers of Persian and Arabic loanwords. By the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was rarely used for literary composition, but disappeared only in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 2.0. Research Problem

The development of science promotes the development of society. There are many scholars who have dedicated their lives to the development of linguistics. Among such selfless people is Professor A. Gulomov, who played a significant role in the formation of Uzbek linguistics. His scientific heritage was studied by his students A. Abduazizov, Y. Tojiev, A. Nurmonov, M. Juraboeva and others. On the occasion of the 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary of A. Gulomov the following books were published: A. Abduazizov's "Ayyub Gulom and Uzbek Linguistics", M. Juraboeva's "Ayyub Gulom" as well as A. Abduazizov's articles "Professor Ayyub Gulom and the Phonology of the Uzbek Language", "Professor Ayyub Gulom's Ideas on Grammar", "Professor Ayyub Gulom's Morphological Views". These publications were dedicated to the life and scientific achievements of Professor Ayyub Gulom.

### 3.0. Discussion of the Results

The famous scholar M. Juraboeva's pamphlet "Ayyub Gulom" contains an article "On the Scientific, Pedagogical and Social Activities of Ayyub Gulom", which shows the main dates in the life and work of the scientist, gives information about scientific works of Professor A. Gulomov expressed through his monographs, textbooks and manuals, articles published in various magazines, newspapers and scientific volumes. The information in both brochures differs to some extent and complements each other. Also, the information provided by M. Juraboeva includes dissertations under the guidance of A. Gulomov, candidate and doctoral dissertations reviewed by him, as well as doctoral dissertations, where he was an adviser.

**Table 1. Scientific Heritage of A. Gulomov.**

Monographs, Textbooks and Teaching Manuals	Journal, Newspaper and Chapter Publications	Works edited by A.Gulomov	Books about him	PhD dissertations prepared under the guidance of A.Gulomov	PhD dissertations reviewed by A.Gulomov	Doctoral dissertations prepared under the guidance of A.Gulomov	Total:
37	50	31	21	17	14	7	177

In fact, that was a huge contribution of A. Gulomov to the linguistics of the Uzbek language in particular. The first examples of morphological views are found in Aristotle's 'Poetics' (Aristotel 1980). Sections of the work, such as "Language and Thought" (Chapter XIX), "Fragments of Speech" (Chapter XX), "Types of Horses" (Chapter XXI), contain views on direct morphology. It should also be noted that in 170-90 BC, Dionysius of Thrace, a representative of the Alexander school, analyzed eight groups of words (noun, verb, adjective, article, pronoun, auxiliary, adverb, conjunction) of the ancient Greek language. The scholar's views on the distinction of word groups are distinguished by their accuracy: "A noun is a variable word group, an expression of the body or thing (body, for example – 'stone', thing, for example – 'education') and general and specific (general, for example – 'man', specific, for example – 'Socrates' (Sotsekgiz, 1936). Eight word groups are also observed in the XVI-XVII centuries (in Slavic languages). It is closely connected to the influence of M. V. Lomonosov's famous "Russian grammar". Later the adjective was replaced by a category of adjectives (Vostokov), and later, R. P. Pavsky and F. I. Buslaev included a category of numbers in this series. In the twentieth century, the notion of ' ' took a significant place in the system of Russian linguistics (Bulanin, 1936). After deep analysis in determining the bases (criteria) for distinguishing word groups, L. L. Bulanin notes the semantic and grammatical basis (combining morphological and syntactic bases as a grammatical basis) (Bulanin, 1936). It is noted that the meaning of a group of words is defined by different scholars in different terms ("basic meaning" – A. M. Zemsky; "general, abstract meaning" – A. I. Smarnitsky; "generalized meaning" - Modern Russian, 1964 ; "generalized-abstracted meaning" – A. V. Dudnikov; "lexical-grammatical meaning" – N. S. Valgina; "categorical meaning" – Grammar, 1970; "classifying meaning" – A. N. Tikhonov; "grammatical meaning" – A. N. Gvozdev, Steblin-Kamensky), but it is expedient that from them the term "lexical meaning" can be chosen more on the essence of the phenomenon. It is also true that morphological and syntactic bases are combined in the classification as a grammatical basis.

Views on morphology in Turkish linguistics began to take shape in the IX-XI centuries under the influence of Arabic linguistics. M. Kashgari devoted most of his work "Devonu lug'atit turk" (Koshg'ariy, 1960, pp. 41-71) to "Word formation" and "Morphology". Volume 2 of the work mainly reflects the views of the scientist on morphology. First, the scholar divides the words into three categories, in which he expresses his views on verbs and verb forms. As Prof. A. Nurmonov rightly noted, "M. Kashgari's work "Devonu lug'atit turk" is an encyclopedic work that gives a complete picture of the morphology of Turkic languages of the X-XI centuries". In the research, the scholar expresses his views on the forms of the verb tense, "masdar" (noun of action), verb inclinations, the expression of the numerical form, the form of respect, the indivisibility, the relative forms. In Turkish linguistics, the grammatical part of the work "At-tuxfatuz zakiyatu fillug'atit turkiya" (Fozilov & Ziyaeva, 1978, pp. 3-450), the author of which is unknown and whose place of discussion is controversial, is important in two ways:

1) the work can be called the first grammar of Turkic languages;

2) the work can be called the first example of comparative grammar (Nurmonov, Makhmudov, 2000). Pages 29-89 of the book are presented in the form of a lexical-grammatical essay, and the main grammatical views are in this section.

S. Mutallibov's work "At-tuhfa" ("Unique gift") was published in Uzbek in 1968. After that, it was first translated into Russian by E. Fozilov and M. Ziyaeva and partially commented. It is said that the materials of the Kipchak language are explained in the book. The morphology and syntax of the Kipchak language are described in a 64-chapter grammar section. It is observed that the author interprets almost all grammatical categories and forms in the Turkic language through the terms of Arabic linguistics.

Some views on the morphology of the Turkic language (old Uzbek literary language) can be found in Alisher Navoi's "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn" (Navoi, 1964, pp. 116-117). Alisher Navoi is undoubtedly the name that comes to mind when it comes to Chagatai literature. Libraries of the world are full of copies of his works. One of these libraries is the British Library in London. The British Library is considered quite rich in terms of Chagatai manuscripts. About 30 Alisher Navoi's manuscripts are preserved in the British Library. However, Alisher Navoi did not write a special work on the morphology of the Turkic language. The author is limited to mentioning some morphological aspects of nouns and verbs specific to Turkic languages. It is known that a special study of Alisher Navoi's work as a linguist covered his views in this area as much as possible (Doniyorov & Sanaqulov, 1990, pp. 14-41).

In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Russian landowners needed to know Uzbek (Turkic languages) in order to keep the local population of Central Asia in captivity and to communicate with them. Because of this need, they began to study grammar [of Turkic languages] and created some practical grammars which were also very important for its development. Those who developed these grammars include M. A. Terentev (Terentiev, 1876), I. A. Belyaev (Belyaev, 1906) and others. However, there is not enough information in these works to the extent that it provides the formation of scientific morphology. Abdurauf Abdurahim oglu Fitrat, who played an important role in the formation of the Samarkand School of Linguistics in the linguistics of this period (early twentieth century), took the first step in the formation of scientific morphology, as well as the foundation of scientific syntax. In the "sarf" section of the book "Grammar of the Uzbek language" ("Sarf va nahv") he gave examples of scientific morphology, and thus to some extent began to create Uzbek scientific grammar. The scientist showed that morphology and syntax are interrelated, arguing that these two sections constitute grammar.

Our scholars B. Tuychibaev and M. Kurbanova have seriously studied Fitrat's activity as a linguist, his views on grammar, including morphology. At the same time, in the textbook "History of Uzbek linguistics" by A. Nurmonov and N. Mahmudov, special attention is paid to the morphological views of Fitrat (O'zbek tilshunosligi tarixi, 2000, pp. 148-159).

In addition, the history of the study of the morphological system of Uzbek linguistics in the 1920s was the object of special research. In this work, "Uzbek language lessons" and manuals written by Munavvarqori, Qayum Ramazan, Shorasul Zunnun, as well as Fitrat's work "Sarf" were analyzed as much as possible and a 13-point conclusion on the state of linguistics of this period was given. By quoting one of these conclusions, it is possible to make a logical generalization about the state of study of the morphological system of the Uzbek language. "Works of this period, which reflect the morphological structure of the Uzbek language, were created at different levels. "Bitam yollari", Elbek's "Yazuv yollari" are covered by program information as the works of Q. Ramazan, Sh. Zunnun as school and course textbook knowledge and Fitrat's works as scientific works "(abstract, p. 20). In the same way, if we cite the ideas in the fifth and sixth conclusions, the situation becomes clear: "The scientific grammar of the real Uzbek language in the 1920s, although Fitrat's work is just an 'experience' in this direction." (Kurbanova, 1997, pp. 4-41). Since there are no theoretical rules for distinguishing word groups, 4 to 7 word groups are distinguished. Although the meanings of words and affixes (additional) were understood, the tradition of treating affixes as words was followed, with the result that under the term 'characters' all affixes were separated as a separate word group" (Kurbanova, 1996, pp. 3-28). Probably due to the lack of popularity of such works as "Devoni lug'atit turk", "At-tuhfa ..." at the beginning of the century, research in the field of morphology did not acquire a truly scientific character.

However, it should be noted that A. Fitrat reacts to the word in the form of a commentary on the "concept", which is now expressed by the term concept. In other words, A. Nurmanov shows that he "approaches from the objective world in terms of the reflection of his generalized image in the mind and the expression of this generalized image by means of a certain series of material sounds" (O'zbek tilshunosligi tarixi, 2000, p. 148). Fitrat tries to distinguish between words and affixes, defines the word, unites them into types according to their semantics. In this way, the noun, adjective, number, verb, diamond, identifies and analyzes the most important features of auxiliaries. Apparently, Fitrat's work "Sarf" was the first step in creating a scientific morphology of the Uzbek language.

In the 20-40s of the XX century, the grammars of linguistics were analyzed by such scientists as Gazi Olim Yunusov (1936), M. Shamsiev and A. Sherbek (1932), H. Kayumi and S. Dolimov (1933-1934), O. Usmon and B. Azizov (1938), as well as E. D. Polivanov (1926). It should also be noted that Qayum Ramazan in 1913, in collaboration with Munavvar qori Abdurashidov and Shorasul Zunnun, created a textbook "Language lessons". The memoir of the literary critic Sh. Zunnun about his participation in the writing of the textbook is mentioned by B. Urinbaev: "In the creation of the book" Language lessons "Kayumjon wrote such difficult sections as word structure, structure-morphology and sound structure" (O'rinboev, 2006, p. 124). This textbook served as a source for work on the morphology of the Uzbek language, created in the 20-40s.

Given that the history of the formation of scientific morphology has been extensively covered in special works, we have not set ourselves the goal of a broad interpretation of the situation here. Only in the next part, based on the analysis of some works of A. Gulyamov, we have tried to explain and justify the formation of scientific morphology on the basis of the views of this scientist. S. Usmanov's contribution to the formation of the scientific morphology of the Uzbek language is also invaluable. The scholar's book "Morphological structure of words in the Uzbek language" is one of the most serious

studies in this area. However, given the need for a separate study of the scientific activities and views of the scientist, as noted above, prof. In the case of Yo. Tojiev, we also mentioned his views on the views of S. Usmanov (Tojiyev, 2008, pp. 25-56].

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