

PERTINENT TO THE ROLE OF SCIENTIST WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUBJECT UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: Uzbek linguistics subject is one of the historical subjects. Its roots turn on the works of Mahmud Koshgariy, Mahmud Zamakhshariy, Avitsienna, Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Abu Nasr Forobiy, Alisher Navoiy, Sulaymon Bukhoriy. In the golden age of Uzbek linguistics in XX and XXI centuries, the role of scientist women is incomparable. Nearly 200 people defended candidate, 50 people defended doctoral theses on this subject, half of them done by scientist women. This article discusses about the role of scientist women in the development of the subject Uzbek linguistics.

Keywords and phrases: Lexicographical work, scientific leadership, doctoral theses, semantic-methodic peculiarities, close peculiarities, somatic phraseology research, dissertation

One of the linguists Khosiyat Komilova (1912-1961) was elected as a corresponding member of Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences in 1952 as she put valuable work into practice on Uzbek linguistics. Her researches such as 'Numeral and pronoun in Uzbek language' (1953), 'Word connections in sentences' (1955) served as an essential factor in creating the scientific grammar of Uzbek language. Scientist took part in declaring of the research with the great capacity called 'Present Uzbek language' (1957) actively as the member of editorial board and one of the authors.

In the 60th of XX century, there was a great contribution of Mazluma Asqarova in the development of Uzbek linguistics. Mazluma Asqarova (1924-2010) began her working process as a teacher. Having graduated from pedagogical college (1940) and TashSPI (Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute) (1944), she worked as a teacher at the secondary schools in Tashkent during 1943-1946. Mazluma Asqarova was the first to defend a candidate thesis on linguistics among Uzbek women at the age of 26 [1]. Scientist defended her doctoral thesis in 1963 [2], too, worked as the head of the Uzbek linguistics department in TashSPI (TashSPU (Tashkent State Pedagogical University)) during many years, was a supervisor of scientific studies of more than 20 linguistic personnel. Scientist is considered as a first to deal with the questions of compound sentences in Uzbek linguistics, their classification, and relations with other clauses. These services of the scientist were rewarded and she got the rank of Honoured scientist in Uzbekistan.

Maqsuda Sodiqova (1925-2011) worked as a teacher at the schools in Tashkent while she was studying at the Tashkent night Pedagogical Institute (1948-1950). She worked at the department of present Uzbek language and lexicographical work in Uzbekistan Academy of Science the institute of Uzbek language and literature from 1950 till the end of her life. Scientist defended candidate [3] and doctoral (1991) theses, her monographic researches such as 'Adjective in present Uzbek language' (1974), 'Stylistics of verbs' (1975) played a great role in Uzbek linguistics. Maqsuda Sodiqova participated in creating some lexicographic works such as 'Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek linguistics' (1981) in two volumes, 'Uzbek – Russian dictionary' (1959) in a volume, 'Russian – Uzbek dictionary' (1950-1955) in 5 volumes directly. In addition, she is considered as an author of works such as 'Russian – Uzbek phraseological dictionary' (1972), 'Short dictionary of Uzbek – Russian phraseology' (1989).

In ToshSU (present UzNU) since 1980s several scientists defending their candidature and then thesis have been making a valuable contribution to science in development of Uzbek linguistics. Among them, there are such scientists: Farohat Ubayeva, Ra'no Sayfullayeva, Muxabbat Qurbonova, Zulhukum Xolmanova, Shoira Usmanova. Also, Farohat Ubayeva in reality comes from Kattakurghan district of Samarkand province. In 1944 she graduated from Uzbek language and literature faculty of Bukhara SPI,

January, 30th 2022

during 1944-1962 she worked in Bukhara SPI (In Bukhara) as a teacher and then as a distinguished teacher, in 1959 she defended her candidature under the scientific leadership of professor U. Tursunov [4] and from 1962 to the end of her life she worked in department of Uzbek linguistics of ToshSU (present UzNU) as a doctor, she published a monograph of “Modifier category in Uzbek language” (1971) and she defended a thesis in this subject.

Dissertation of Shoira Usmanova was devoted to somatic phraseology research in Uzbek and Turk languages [5]. In these work semantic-methodic peculiarities of such phrases in each comparable language was analyzed: “dazzle”, “bow”, “avoid oneself”, “vile hand”, “bad eye”, “if head is safe, hat will be founded”, “give with hand and look for with legs” (word by word translation of Uzbek phraseology). Scientist expanding her comparable-historic research in the area of turkey languages lexica and phraseology, she was engaged in finding parallel condition of Altai and mogul languages with turkey languages. According to this work being in Japan and South Korea for several years, she was busy with analyzing close peculiarities of these languages.

In 2010 Sh. Usmanova published in the subject “The same life lexica in Altay languages” [6], and then in 2011 she defended a thesis at the same subject. This work is one of primary great created research in lexicology. And Zulhkumor Xolmanova was specially engaged in the research of “Boburnoma” vocabulary and she wrote a monograph in this subject (2007), as well as defended a thesis successfully (2008).

Moreover, Shohida Shahobiddinova, Diloru Nabiyeva in Andijon, Hurniso Usmanova in Namangan, Sharifaxon Iskandarova in Fergana and besides UzNU in Tashkent other educational Institutions’ talented scientist women such as Durдона Lutfullayeva, Saodat Muxamedova, Gulandom Boqiyeva, Laylo Raupova, Naibaxon Mamadaliyeva, Zilola Xudoyberganova, Dilfuza Toshboeva, Durдона Xudoyberganova have been working in this field, who defended a thesis in problems of Uzbek linguistics and got philology doctor’s degree.

In spite of that, it is necessary to analyse seriously peculiarities of using out taken terms, lexical parallels in these languages, literal relationship of Uzbek language with other languages, especially, European languages such as English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and with Asian languages such as Japanese, Korean, Chinese, and Indian. Efficient researches on this subject, in their turn, will cause to develop the rank of lingua-scientist women in our country subsequently.

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