THEOLINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

This article provides detailed information on the theological studies that have emerged in other countries and in our country as a result of the interaction of religious and linguistic research. In addition to the emergence of Theo-linguistics, its formation and development as a branch of linguistics, the author pays special attention to the fact that the history of such research in our country goes back a long way.

INTRODUCTION

The development of any society is directly linked to the development of science. The role of language and religion in the spiritual maturity of society and people, in cultural life and in the education of the perfect man is invaluable. The interrelationships of language and religion, their cultural significance and their impact on the human mind have been the subject of much research. Over the centuries, linguistics, along with other sciences, has been developing and enriching itself on the basis of factors. These factors have led to the development of a complex process for the study of linguistics as a whole and its delivery to future linguists, and since the second half of the twentieth century, there has been a need to study it in detail. One of the most important areas of linguistics today is Theo-linguistics, and in this article,

we will discuss in detail its origin, significance and what has been done in our country in this regard.

It is natural for people who want to learn about theology to turn to the Internet, which is now the easiest way to get information and work on it. If you search for information about this field of linguistics through Google, Yahoo, Yandex and many other popular search engines, there is almost no information in Uzbek. Elsevier, one of the world's largest publishers of scientific information analysis, does not have an article or book on theology in ScienceDirect. Most of the information in Russian and English, which is known to the majority of the population of our country, is summarized in scientific articles or a certain part of scientific sources. This means that almost all the information about Theo-linguistics on the

Internet is for specialists in the field, and it is no exaggeration to say that there is no information for people who do not know linguistics or have limited knowledge of terms.

The science of linguistics identifying the characteristics of the language and religion, which contains the religious lands of the world is the emergence of Theo linguistic at the bottom of anthropocentric approach to "return." In our opinion, this is one of the species of social consciousness and without an integral part of any culture, without an integral part of any culture, in some cases, are impossible.

However, the status of this science is controversial. A group of scientists are conducting research on the problem of language and religion in the exposes of the traditional spreadiness, such as formal stylistics, vocational linguistics and older. In view of the complexity, uncertainty and multi-tram nary group of this problem, a separate linguistic direction - Theo linguistic, including the exposal and religion of language in all spheres of language and religions Identify the need for separation.

The history of the emergence and development of theological linguistics is described in detail in the articles and research of A. K. Gadomsky, D. Kristal, N. A. Kravchenko. According to researchers, the term "Theo linguistics" was first proposed by the Belgian linguist J. P. van Noppen in 1981 in the collection of scientific articles "Theo linguistics 1". JP van Noppen described Theo linguistics as "the science that describes how the word man is used in relation to God, as well as how language works in religious situations that do not meet the strict standards of direct one-way communication.". In 1983, J.P. Under his editorship, Noppen published the second volume of Theo linguistics, which deals with the study of metaphors in religious discourse. The relevance of this approach to the study of religious discourse in the future led to the publication of a whole series of books under the general title "Religion and Speech" by the German publishing house Peter Lang. In 1987, D. Crystal introduced the term "Theo linguistics" in the Cambridge Encyclopedia and later in the Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics, defining it as follows: A term used for research in linguistics. The relationship between language and religious thought and practice is demonstrated by rituals, sacred texts, sermons, doctrines, and affirmations of personal faith, that is, the science that studies the relationship between language and religious theory and practice. The term is used in ceremonies, scriptures, sermons, doctrines, and beliefs.

Some progress has been made in the promotion of theology in German linguistics. In the works of a number of German researchers, various problems related to religious language are considered: the history of the development of the German religious and ecclesiastical dictionary, the secularization of the Christian dictionary, the main features of the religious language, sociolinguistic and theoretical. the beginning of the study of religious language, linguistic and discursive studies of the text of the New Testament, speech movements in prayer. In particular, A. Wagner proposes to include linguistic analysis in the list of problems of theology:
1) elements of service in the church and their interaction;
2) religious communicative situations and contexts;

3) statements on religious issues;

4) the language of catechism;

5) archaic expressions and syntactic structures;

6) religious forms of communication.

Anglo-American researchers focus on religious speech, the pragmatic nature of speech movements, and the communicative functions of religious language. It is also noteworthy that in Western literature, statements about God and religion have been included in religious language. D. Kristal is a well-known scholar who developed theological problems. The researcher puts forward the idea that it is necessary to expand the range of problems considered by theology, which, in addition to a discursive approach to the study of religious language, should focus on:

1) Study different versions of Bible translations. and identifying dubious opinions;

2) to form an empirical basis for determining the amount of dictionary taken from the Bible;

3) development of a body of religious statements;

4) lexical structure of religious language, idiomatic expressions, grammatical forms and linguistic descriptions of sounds;

5) to reveal the stylistic and sociolinguistic features of the religious language;

6) definition of areas and contexts of use of religious language;

7) to study the psycholinguistic features of religious language

Another well-known scientist in parallel with theological linguistics was VI Postovalova, who introduced a new concept of theoanthropocosmic paradigm (God - man - space) into scientific circulation and developed a new linguistic science - the theory of onto linguistics and later renamed it. In 2012, VI Postovalova's article "Theo linguistics in modern humanities: origins, ideas and directions" was published. In this article, the author focuses on the most important methodological problems of the epistemological situation of Theo linguistics, its methodological basis and definition of the subject area, the object of research, research tasks. In other words, according to the scientist, theology can be based on "ontological, synergistic-pneumatic perception of language as the energy of the soul, its anti-instrumentalist, ant conventionalist concept."

To determine what has been done in this area of linguistics in our country, first of all, it is enough to emphasize the role of Islam, which is the majority of the population, in the social, spiritual and enlightenment life of the country. The study of the Qur'an and the Hadith, which are the two main sources of Islam, requires, first of all, religious scholars and experts to know the sensitive elements of language. Excellent knowledge of Arabic, the original language of both sacred sources in addition to their native language, the ability to analyze words lexically and semantically, knowledge of Islamic history, knowledge of the reasons for the revelation of verses, and more. how many strict requirements are set? In the early days of Islam, the science of tafsir was established to explain the Qur'an in a broader way and to convey its meaning to non-Arabs.

Let us now turn to some of the work that has been done to compile religious dictionaries that are directly part of the theological research. In the modern history of Uzbek linguistics there are enough such dictionaries. However. Although many

religious dictionaries and studies were conducted during the former Soviet Union, the influence of atheism, the dominant ideology of the time, was clearly felt and was one-sided, i.e., negative. approached.

Thus, in modern linguistics, in our opinion, there were two directions in the study of the interaction of language and religion. The first direction is taken from the position of functional stylistics and is devoted to the study of the peculiarities of the religious style, religious genres: sermons, prayers, liturgy, religious hymns, etc. A communicative approach to the study of the language of believers and the language of religious books from this point of view, it shows the features of the functioning of religious dialogue, the language of the clergy, the language of believers, the discursive features.

CONCLUSION

The above work shows that the problem of the interaction of language and religion is becoming increasingly relevant and of interest to a wide range of researchers. In this regard, there is a need to distinguish the corresponding independent linguistic discipline in linguistics. As an independent branch of linguistics, linguistics can include the above approaches to the study of religious language, as well as focus on the study of various tasks related to the problem of language and religion, as well as a number of related linguistics. characterized by the use of achievements. Interdisciplinary approach to the study of language phenomena: sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, communicative linguistics, cognitive linguistics, cultural linguistics, text linguistics and others.

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