



THE ROLE OF PHILOLOGY IN PRESERVING CULTURAL IDENTITY THROUGH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

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Annotation: *This article explores the significant role of philology in preserving cultural identity through language and literature. Language is more than a tool of communication—it reflects the mindset, values, and history of a society, while literature serves as an artistic expression of these cultural elements. Philology connects the past with the present by studying historical texts and literary traditions. The article discusses how philology contributes to the preservation of endangered languages, the revival of national heritage, and the protection of cultural diversity. Real-world examples from countries like Uzbekistan, India, and African nations illustrate the discipline's impact. Moreover, the article highlights the modern challenges faced by philology and the emerging opportunities offered by digital technology. To sum up, philology is not just an academic field but a powerful instrument for safeguarding cultural heritage and ensuring intergenerational continuity.*

Аннотация: *В этой статье рассматривается важная роль филологии в сохранении культурной идентичности посредством языка и литературы. Язык — это больше, чем инструмент общения, он отражает образ мышления, ценности и историю общества, в то время как литература служит художественным выражением этих культурных элементов. Филология связывает прошлое с настоящим, изучая исторические тексты и литературные традиции. В статье обсуждается, как филология способствует сохранению исчезающих языков, возрождению национального наследия и защите культурного разнообразия. Реальные примеры из таких стран, как Узбекистан, Индия и африканские страны, иллюстрируют влияние дисциплины. Кроме того, в статье освещаются современные проблемы, с которыми сталкивается филология, и новые возможности, предлагаемые цифровыми технологиями. В заключение следует сказать, что филология — это не просто академическая область, но и мощный инструмент для сохранения культурного наследия и обеспечения преемственности между поколениями.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola til va adabiyot orqali madaniy o'ziga xoslikni saqlashda filologiyaning muhim rolini o'rganadi. Til muloqot quroli emas, balki jamiyatning tafakkuri, qadriyatlar va tarixini aks ettiradi, adabiyot esa ushbu madaniy elementlarning badiiy ifodasi sifatida xizmat qiladi. Filologiya tarixiy matnlar va adabiy an'analarni o'rganish orqali o'tmish bilan bugungi kunni bog'laydi. Maqolada filologiya yo'qolib borayotgan tillarni saqlash, milliy merosni tiklash va madaniy xilma-xillikni muhofaza qilishga qanday hissa qo'shishi haqida so'z boradi. O'zbekiston, Hindiston va Afrika*



davlatlari kabi mamlakatlarning haqiqiy misollari bu intizomning ta 'sirini ko 'rsatadi. Bundan tashqari, maqolada filologiya oldida turgan zamonaviy muammolar va raqamli texnologiyalar tomonidan taqdim etilayotgan imkoniyatlar yoritilgan. Xulosa qilib aytganda, filologiya nafaqat ilmiy soha, balki madaniy merosni muhofaza qilish va avlodlar davomiyligini ta 'minlashning kuchli qurolidir.

Keywords : *language , literature , culture , cultural identities, endangered languages, beliefs , UNESCO , philologist , Alisher Navoi, Mahabharata and Raymana , Zulu*

In an era of rapid globalization and digital communication , where cultures are more and more interconnected and sometime shomogenized, the need to conserve unique cultural identities has been becoming more momentous than ever. Amid the many disciplines contributing to this goal, philology maintains a significant and commonly underappreciated role. Philology ,the historical study of language via written texts, goes beyond the analysis of words and grammar. It is an influential tool for understanding, preserving, and promoting cultural heritage through language and literature. Language and literature form the soul of a society's identity. They are not only means of communication but also carriers of a nation's values, beliefs, stories, and history. Philologists help preserve, study, and pass on these vital elements of culture to future generations.

Language is not just a contact tool; it is a depository of collective memory, values , and world-view. Through proverbs, idioms , traditional poetry , and classic literature , a community conveys its identity , philosophy , and history. Philologists can play a vital role in deciphering these elements , tracing their origins , as well as preserving them for following generations.

Besides ,written literature – poetry , prose , drama – captures mutual experiences sentiments . while a society loses its language or literature , it risks losing its soul . Philology can play a vital role in preserving these aspects of culture by keeping safe and elucidating classical texts , many of these might otherwise be forgotten and / or misunderstood.

According to UNESKO , above of half world's 7000 languages are endangered. Many of these languages have little written documentation and are spoken by small communities. When the language dies , its culture ,stories , traditions and knowledge will also be in an endangered.

Philologist help save the disappearing languages:

- Document verbal traditions , such as public fairy tales , songs and expression.
- Creating dictionaries and grammar of less known languages
- Translate texts and make them open for academic and public use
- Collaborate with native language speakers and local communities to record actual use

In many cases , these efforts lead to revitalization of language , where teams begin to teach their traditional languages again in schools or families.



One strong example of philological influence can be seen in Uzbekistan. The philological scientist studying the work of the 15th century and the work of Alisher Navoi helped restore interest in Uzbek and its literary arrogance. Its work's words in the Chigatay language (the ancestor of the present Uzbek language) are also explored not only with their function but also the concepts of their Central Asian culture, philosophy and spirituality.

In the same way, in countries such as India, philologists played an important role in maintaining ancient texts, including eminent texts, such as religious scribes, and Mahabharata and Raymana. When the philological was not the case, many of this cultural wealth would be unattainable or even lost.

In Africa, philologists are working on recording and storing local languages such as Zulu, Yoruba and Sahilia, which is rich orally and written traditions. This will serve to ensure that future generations have ancestors knowledge and worldview.

Many nations have used philological research to strengthen their national minds. After colonial rule or political repression, the teams often try to restore their own who is by regaining their traditional language and literature. Philology creates an academic foundation for this process by authentication of historic texts, restoration of forgotten grammar and rewriting classical literature in a modern context.

Through this, philologists not only maintain the past, but also help the formation of the future cultural line of the country. They use historical supplies to the doctors, teachers and artists, from which they use new forms of national expression.

Despite its importance, philology faces a number of problems:

Decrease in humanities in the reduction of interest, in favor of science and technology.

Restricted funds to explore and publish unique texts.

Digital communication and globalization often promotes the dominant world and ignore minorities.

However, technology also gives new opportunities. Digital archives, e-books, online courses and language apps allow philologists to cover a broader audience more than ever. Ancient intelligence and machine translation is also used to decode old writings and transit verbal texts.

The joint efforts between scientists and communities can provide an important role in the development of philology and maintenance of culture.

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