

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF LANGUAGE — THE DEEPEST LAYER OF SCIENCE

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INTRODUCTION: Was Linguistics Ever Really a Science?

If linguistics were truly a science, it would have developed a clear, empirical, biologically grounded methodology by now. But until the emergence of the **“Odam Tili” (Human Language) theory**, what we called linguistics was merely a collection of texts, metaphors, and speculative frameworks with no solid grounding in anatomy, physiology, or natural logic [1, 6].

Dr. Mahmudjon Kuchkarov dismantled this pseudo-scientific foundation and proposed a radical alternative — a scientific linguistics rooted in the human body, in sound, in motion, and in meaning. He calls this new approach the **“Archaeology of Language.”**

Dr. Kuchkarov: Not a Linguist, but an Archaeologist of Linguistics

Dr. M.K. does not call himself a linguist. He is an archaeologist of linguistics — because he digs deeper than anyone before him.

Whereas mainstream linguistics begins with words and scripts [7], Kuchkarov goes further — back to pre-verbal levels, to the origins of sound in the body, to muscle movements, natural gestures, tactile sensations, and primal phonemes shaped by physiology and environment [4].

His breakthrough is simple yet revolutionary:

Language is not born in the mind. It is born in the body — and only later becomes thought.

The “Odam Tili” Theory: The Birth of a New Scientific Discipline

“Odam Tili” — The Human Language — is not just a hypothesis about language origins. It is:

- An empirical theory of how sounds and signs emerge
- A model of language grounded in the body, movement, form, and repeatability

[8]

- A new methodology of **phono-signo-semantics**: sound → sign → meaning

According to this theory:

- Every sound and every sign must have a natural origin [2]
- Only natural, systemic, and repeatable patterns can be considered valid

linguistic units

- Meaning is not arbitrary — it is embedded in form and function, not assigned by convention [3]

THE SNAKE AND THE SOUND “S”: A SYMBOL OF PRIMAL LANGUAGE

The snake is not a metaphor. It is a biological and linguistic archetype.

1. The Sound:

- The /s-s-s/ sound emerges naturally from the mouth of the snake during hissing — a direct physiological source of the /s/ phoneme [5]
- The /sh-sh-sh/ sound emerges naturally from the tail of the rattlesnake — a sound produced by the snake’s own rattle (a biological tail organ)
- Both sounds are systematic, repeatable, and found across languages

2. Morphology and Semantics:

- The shape of the Latin letter “s” mirrors the curved form of the snake’s body
- *sleep* (Eng.), *спать* (Rus.) — the pose of lying down flat, like a snake
- *sit* (Eng.), *сидеть* (Rus.) — the curled, grounded posture, snake-like in nature
- *smooth* (Eng.), *силлиқ* (Uzb.) — snakes have no fur, only sleek skin

WHY THIS THEORY IS BEING IGNORED

The “**Odam Tili**” theory is being suppressed because it challenges everything:

1. It debunks religious myths (Adam, Eve, the snake, the tree — these are not stories about sin, but about the origin of language itself)
2. It destroys fake linguistic paradigms:
 - **Saussure’s idea of the arbitrariness of the sign — false** [7]
 - **Chomsky’s LAD and structuralism — non-empirical** [1]
 - **Diachronic linguistics — disconnected from the body**
3. It proves **monogenesis** — all human languages originate from the same embodied source [2]

CONCLUSION: “ODAM TILI” IS NOT A THEORY — IT’S A NEW SCIENCE

- It is linguistic archaeology, not philology
- It is the first empirically grounded science of language [8]
- It is a universal decoder for understanding all human speech

Subscribe and study the revolution:

OTA — Odam Tili Akademiyasi on

YouTube Join the language before it’s too late.

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