STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT IN HIGHER PHILOLOGICAL EDUCATION, PHILOLOGY: PAST AND PRESENT

Anvarova Dilobar Doniyor qizi

Master's Student in Uzbek Language and

Literature, Alisher Navoi Tashkent State

University of Uzbek Language and Literature

Abstract: This article analyzes the historical developmental stages and contemporary state of higher philological education. The research sheds light on the path traversed by philology from ancient times to the present, examining its main evolutionary phases: antiquity, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the contemporary era. It also explores the impact of new technologies and innovative approaches on modern philological education, highlighting the contributions of interactive methods and digital tools to the educational process. Additionally, the article emphasizes the necessity of adopting new methods and approaches to enhance the relevance of philology. The conclusions underline the practical and scientific significance of contemporary philological education.

Keywords: philological education, history of philology, higher education, innovative approaches, modern technologies, digital philology, interactive methods, educational development.

Introduction: Objectives, significance, and contemporary relevance of philological education. Philology, an ancient discipline dedicated to studying human language and culture, has consistently played a crucial role in educational processes aimed at understanding languages and acquiring knowledge. Philological education primarily aims to foster deep understanding of language, literature, and culture within society, and reveal their essence through meticulous analysis of texts and languages. Today, philology encompasses not only the study of literary texts and languages themselves but also their social, cultural, and psychological impacts.

With increasing globalization and intercultural communication, the importance of philological education is growing significantly. Philology teachers and researchers play an essential role in creating bridges between diverse languages, fostering national and international connections, and enhancing intercultural understanding. Moreover, the expansion of digital technologies and artificial intelligence has opened new challenges and opportunities for philology, making research and analysis more effective, particularly in linguistics and literary studies.

Today, philological education goes beyond traditional linguistic and literary approaches by incorporating modern communicative and media-focused methods. This enables specialists trained in philology to not only promote and preserve national culture but also effectively manage communication processes, analyze and appropriately interpret information, thus significantly contributing to contemporary communication and cultural interactions.

Historical development of philology: From antiquity to modern times. Philology's evolution spans thousands of years, each era bringing distinctive changes and innovations. Scientific inquiries and research developed in line with the demands of their times, leading to the emergence of new ideas and theories. The primary developmental stages of philology are as follows:

Ancient Philology. In ancient Greece and Rome, philology began to take form. Greek philosophers such as Aristotle and Plato offered significant theoretical contributions regarding linguistic features, laying the groundwork for early philology. The concept of acquiring knowledge through careful reading, understanding, and translating texts became widespread. Roman philologists excelled in copying and analyzing texts, significantly advancing grammatical and phonetic studies.

Medieval Philology. During the Middle Ages, philology was primarily religious in nature, focusing on understanding and interpreting sacred texts. Arabic philology flourished in the Muslim world, with notable linguists extensively analyzing the Quran.

Latin analysis held prominence in the Christian world. Grammar books authored by Muslim scholars greatly influenced both Eastern and Western philological traditions.

Renaissance Philology. The Renaissance expanded intellectual and creative opportunities, strongly boosting scientific and artistic growth. During this era, classical Greek and Roman texts were rediscovered and meticulously translated. Philology became crucial for textual criticism, linguistic analysis, and literary interpretation. Prominent figures like Erasmus and Dante Alighieri greatly contributed by making classical texts accessible to contemporary readers.

Modern Philology. In modern times, philology expanded further, incorporating new approaches in linguistics, literary criticism, and cultural studies. The 20th century saw linguists like Saussure and Chomsky introducing structural and generative methods of linguistic analysis. The field diversified into specialized branches such as phonetics, semantics, semiotics, and digital philology. Digital philology and corpus linguistics facilitated comprehensive analyses through innovative technologies and methods.

Philology has consistently been integral to cultural advancement and shaping societal attitudes toward knowledge and language. Today, its relevance has amplified, making it central in global communication and cultural exchanges. Thus, understanding philology's historical phases and aligning them with contemporary demands is essential for societal development.

Distinctive Features of Contemporary Philological Education. Today, philological education is adapting to global educational shifts, incorporating innovative technologies and methodologies. Digital technologies, online platforms, corpus linguistics, interactive communicative approaches, and intercultural competencies significantly characterize modern philological training.

1.   Digital Technologies and Online Platforms. Digital advancements are substantially influencing philological education. Platforms such as Moodle, Google Classroom, and Microsoft Teams facilitate remote learning, allowing interactive

student-teacher engagement regardless of distance. AI-based textual analysis, automatic translations, and digital dictionary creation further enhance educational efficacy.

2.   Corpus Linguistics and Digital Philology. Corpus linguistics, a method analyzing large textual databases, significantly enriches contemporary philology, offering statistically-based insights into language characteristics. Digital philology involves digitally storing and analyzing textual data, improving students' proficiency in handling extensive information.

3.   Interactive and Communicative Approaches. Modern philological education emphasizes interactive methods such as role-playing, discussions, and group projects, making learning engaging and effective. Communicative approaches foster practical language use and deep cultural understanding.

4.   Intercultural and Diverse Communication. Philological training increasingly focuses on intercultural skills and global communication proficiency. Linguocultural analyses and contextual methods prepare students for effective cross-cultural interaction. Exchange programs and international conferences further enhance their global competencies.

5.   AI-Assisted Textual Analysis. Artificial intelligence and machine learning provide novel opportunities for philological research, allowing rapid, extensive semantic textual analysis, sentiment analysis, automatic translations, and innovative linguistic modeling.

6.   Multidisciplinary Scope of Philological Research. Modern philological education encompasses interdisciplinary connections with history, psychology, sociology, digital culture, and communication studies, broadening research scope and applicability. Thus, philologists become versatile experts capable of profound societal and cultural analyses.

In conclusion, contemporary philological education, enriched by technological innovations and interactive methodologies, adapts dynamically to global needs,

equipping students with comprehensive, multidisciplinary competencies essential for modern cultural and communicative contexts.

Contemporary philological education is enriched through technologies and innovative approaches, continuously evolving to meet the needs of the modern world. Through digital and communicative methods, artificial intelligence, and intercultural communication, today's students acquire comprehensive, multidisciplinary knowledge and skills in philology.

References:

1. Azizov, Sh. (2020). Current Issues in Philological Education in Higher Education. Tashkent: Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

2. Nurmuhamedov, A. (2019). Theoretical Foundations and Contemporary Approaches in Philology. Samarkand State University Press.

3. Karimov, T. & Ashurova, D. (2021). Contemporary Philology and Digital Technologies. Tashkent: Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Publishing House.

4. Johnson, S., & Smith, L. (2018). Digital Humanities and the Future of Philology. New York: Routledge.

5. Karimova, N. (2022). "Application of Innovative Methods in Philological Education: Experience of Teaching Uzbek Language". Scientific Journal of National University of Uzbekistan, 8(3), 112-120.

6. Baker, P. (2020). Corpus Linguistics and Modern Philological Approaches. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

7. Smith, J. & Evans, R. (2019). "The Evolution of Philology in Higher Education". International Journal of Philological Studies, 13(2), 145-160.

8. Karimova, S. & Toirov, M. (2021). Linguocultural Approach in Higher Education and Its Distinctive Features. Samarkand: Zarafshon.

9.   Azizbekov, U. (2020). "Integration of Philological Education and Digital Technologies". Journal of New Pedagogical Technologies, 12(4), 53-59.