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THE AUTHOR AND HIS CREATIVE PROFILE IN THE NUSRATULLA JUMAXO‘JA AUTHOR CORPUS

Shohista Akramova Islom kizi
Lecturer,
Asia International University, Uzbekistan

Annotation:
This study examines the creative profile of Nusratulla Jumaxo‘ja through the analysis of his author corpus. The research explores the linguistic, stylistic, and thematic features that characterize the writer’s works and contribute to the formation of his individual authorial identity. By employing corpus-based methods, the study identifies recurrent lexical units, stylistic patterns, and dominant themes present in the author's texts. The findings provide a deeper understanding of Nusratulla Jumaxo‘ja’s literary craftsmanship, artistic worldview, and contribution to Uzbek literature. Furthermore, the research highlights the significance of author corpora in modern linguistic and literary studies as an effective tool for investigating individual writing styles and creative expression.

Keywords: Nusratulla Jumaxo‘ja, author corpus, creative profile, corpus linguistics, literary style, authorial identity, linguistic analysis, lexical features, stylistic patterns, Uzbek literature, text corpus, literary discourse

The scientific value of an author corpus is determined not only by the collection of texts it contains but also by its ability to reconstruct the scholarly, creative, and intellectual profile of the individual who produced those texts. From this perspective, the representation of the author and his creative identity constitutes one of the conceptual components of the **Nusratulla Jumaxo‘ja Author Corpus**. Such an approach transforms the corpus from a simple electronic repository of texts into a research instrument designed to investigate the author’s discourse, scholarly thinking, linguistic individuality, and intellectual legacy.

Nusratulla Jumaxo‘ja is widely recognized as one of the distinguished scholars who has made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek literary studies, textual criticism, and Navoi studies. His academic activity spans several decades and is characterized by extensive research devoted to both theoretical and practical issues of Uzbek philology. The scholar’s intellectual heritage serves not only as a source of textual material for corpus construction but also as a model of language use, scholarly style, and academic reasoning. Consequently, the corpus provides an opportunity to examine the interaction between linguistic expression and scholarly thought within a unified digital environment.

The formation of Nusratulla Jumaxo‘ja’s academic worldview was strongly influenced by his early education and intellectual environment. His interest in literature, reading, and critical observation from an early age later became the foundation of his scholarly pursuits. During his university years, he studied under prominent representatives of the Uzbek philological school, which shaped his academic outlook and strengthened his interest in classical literature. In particular, his engagement with the works of Alisher Navoi and the broader historical literary heritage subsequently became one of the principal directions of his research activity.

An analysis of the scholar's works demonstrates that the central principle underlying his creative profile is a profound respect for textual scholarship and scientific accuracy. Throughout his academic career, priority has been given to the examination of texts as historical, aesthetic, and semantic entities. He interprets texts not merely as linguistic objects but also as carriers of cultural memory and spiritual heritage. Therefore, his studies extensively employ methods such as source criticism, manuscript comparison, scholarly commentary, and textual reconstruction. This methodological approach is reflected in the author corpus, where each text is interpreted within its historical, generic, and scholarly context.

One of the most significant areas of Nusratulla Jumaxo'ja's scholarly activity is the study of classical literature. His research devoted to the literary heritage of Munis, Feruz, Huvaydo, Ogahiy, and other classical authors has contributed substantially to revealing new dimensions of Uzbek classical literature. These studies clearly demonstrate the scholar's historical-aesthetic perspective, careful treatment of textual sources, and distinctive style of academic interpretation. From the perspective of corpus construction, such works constitute an important resource for identifying terminological layers, stylistic features, and conceptual dominants.

The scholar's contribution to Navoi studies occupies a particularly important place within his creative profile. His research on Navoi's ghazals and poetics is distinguished by analytical depth and a persistent effort to uncover the internal semantic mechanisms of literary texts. In Jumaxo'ja's interpretations, literary texts are viewed as multilayered semantic systems. This perspective highlights the predominance of consistency, interpretative depth, and evidence-based reasoning in his scholarly style. Within the corpus environment, such an approach facilitates the reconstruction of lexical-semantic networks and the identification of the author's conceptual domain.

Another important aspect of Nusratulla Jumaxo'ja's scholarly legacy is his work in textual criticism. He has actively participated in introducing historical sources into academic circulation, preparing them for publication, and providing scholarly annotations. This activity demonstrates the predominance of accuracy, systematicity, and fidelity to original sources in his research methodology. Within the author corpus, these characteristics are reflected through metadata structures, annotation layers, and intertextual connections that allow researchers to examine relationships among texts and scholarly concepts.

His pedagogical activity also constitutes an integral part of his creative profile. He has contributed significantly to the development of textbooks, curricula, and methodological materials. This demonstrates the close relationship between his academic views and educational practice. From the perspective of corpus analysis, pedagogical texts provide valuable material for identifying scientific-popular, didactic, and explanatory features of the author's language.

Within the author corpus, the creative profile of Nusratulla Jumaxo'ja is represented through several interconnected layers, including the biographical layer, bibliographical layer, thematic layer, generic layer, terminological layer, and stylistic layer. The integration of these layers enables the reconstruction of the author's scholarly worldview, dominant research interests, linguistic preferences, and academic identity. As a result, the corpus functions not only as a repository of texts but also as a digital scholarly model reflecting the researcher's intellectual development, creative individuality, and academic heritage.

Nusratulla Jumaxo'ja's scholarly heritage constitutes a multi-genre and multi-layered body of texts encompassing Uzbek literary studies, textual criticism, Navoi studies, classical literature research, language culture, and issues of spiritual and educational thought. Throughout his academic career, the texts he produced demonstrate a harmonious integration of scholarly

analysis, literary interpretation, textual commentary, journalistic reflection, and educational discourse.

In constructing the author corpus, special attention was paid to preserving the thematic and stylistic diversity of the scholar's works. Accordingly, the corpus includes monographs, scholarly articles, newspaper and journal publications, textbooks, instructional and methodological materials, reviews and commentaries, conference proceedings, and critically edited texts prepared for publication. Since the selected materials cover different periods of the author's academic activity, the corpus provides an opportunity to trace the evolution of his scholarly views and linguistic style over time.

The selection of texts for inclusion in the corpus was based on several key criteria, including their scholarly significance, textual completeness, digitization quality, and suitability for linguistic analysis. As a result, the corpus was designed as a representative textual database capable of facilitating a comprehensive investigation of the scholar's individual linguistic model, lexical characteristics, and academic style.

The corpus consists of 101 texts classified according to genre and thematic orientation. Scholarly-analytical articles constitute the largest proportion of the corpus, accounting for 72.3% of all materials. Literary studies texts represent 13.9%, while linguistic texts account for 7.9%. Commentary and interpretative texts comprise 4.0%, whereas educational-methodological and journalistic materials each represent 1.0% of the corpus. This distribution demonstrates the predominance of scholarly and analytical discourse in Nusratulla Jumaxo'ja's academic output and confirms the representative nature of the corpus.

The generic composition of the corpus reveals that the major part of the author's work is devoted to literary and scholarly observation, textual analysis, and theoretical generalization. Literary studies materials focus primarily on classical authors, poetic interpretation, and textual scholarship. Linguistic texts, commentaries, and educational materials contribute to the corpus's functional diversity and broaden its analytical potential. Such a composition ensures the representativeness of the corpus by preserving generic diversity and providing a sufficient empirical basis for a comprehensive investigation of the author's scholarly style, lexical preferences, and discourse characteristics.

Consequently, the **Nusratulla Jumaxo'ja Author Corpus** functions not merely as a digital archive of texts but as a multidimensional research environment for exploring the interaction between language, thought, and scholarly creativity. The corpus serves as a digital model of the scholar's intellectual identity, bringing together his texts, scientific views, and linguistic characteristics within a unified system. In this way, it provides a reliable empirical foundation for future linguistic, literary, stylistic, and corpus-based investigations and contributes to the further development of Uzbek corpus linguistics and digital philology.

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