

**THE THEFT OF METRICS: WHY MODERN SOCIETY FAILS TO RECOGNIZE
AUTHENTIC SCIENCE**

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Annotation: The contemporary intellectual landscape is characterized by a deep crisis manifested in the growing separation between technological progress and the understanding of human nature. While natural sciences such as physics, chemistry, and biology have advanced through measurable and repeatable parameters, many humanities disciplines remain dominated by interpretive narratives that often lack objective metrics. This article analyzes the concept of the "theft of metrics" within the framework of the **Odam Tili (Human Language) theory** developed by Dr. Mahmudjon Kuchkarov. The theory proposes a paradigm shift from the conventional view of language as an arbitrary system of symbols to an embodied, biologically grounded understanding of linguistic structures and human cognition. Special attention is given to the relationship between measurement, language, and embodied human experience. The article also discusses the implications of this framework for understanding the limitations of contemporary artificial intelligence and the transformation of scientific paradigms in the humanities.

Keywords: metric systems, Odam Tili theory, phono-semantics, signo-semantics, archaeology of language, embodied cognition, linguistic ontology, artificial intelligence, semantic grounding

Introduction

Modern civilization has achieved unprecedented technological progress, largely due to the strict reliance of natural sciences on measurable and repeatable parameters. Mathematics functions as the universal language describing physical reality, enabling the development of technologies ranging from engineering systems to artificial intelligence [2]. However, the humanities—particularly linguistics, psychology, and sociology—often lack the same level of methodological precision.

According to the **Odam Tili theory**, this discrepancy stems from a fundamental distortion in the conceptual language used within human sciences. The theory argues that the concept of **metric**, which historically served as a tool for measuring truth, has been replaced by socially constructed indicators influenced by prestige, status, and public relations narratives. As a result, scientific evaluation in many humanities fields often prioritizes institutional authority rather than empirical verification [3].

Dr. Mahmudjon Kuchkarov's research introduces an alternative framework that reconnects language and cognition with biological and physical processes. Instead of treating linguistic signs as arbitrary conventions, the theory proposes that sounds and symbols emerge from embodied sensory experience and physiological interactions with the environment [2].

This perspective leads to a broader question: why do groundbreaking ideas in the humanities often remain socially invisible despite the presence of global communication networks? The concept of "metric theft" attempts to explain this paradox by demonstrating how the separation of measurement systems from their natural origins can distort scientific evaluation.

Methodology

The methodological framework of this study is based on interdisciplinary analysis combining linguistic archaeology, phono-semantics, and historical analysis of measurement systems.

The approach relies on several methodological principles described within the Odam Tili theory.

Archaeology of language.

This method investigates the origins of linguistic signs by analyzing their relationship with physical forms and sensory experiences. The theory assumes that early linguistic structures emerged through direct interaction between human perception and natural objects [2].

Somatic reflection.

Language is interpreted as an embodied system in which sounds and symbols correspond to physiological actions and sensory feedback. This perspective aligns with research in embodied cognition, which emphasizes the role of bodily experience in shaping cognitive processes.

Phono-semantic analysis.

Phono-semantics examines the relationship between phonetic structures and meaning. According to the Odam Tili framework, specific sounds consistently correlate with particular semantic domains across multiple languages.

Historical analysis of measurement systems.

The study also analyzes historical measurement units to demonstrate the connection between metric systems and the human body. Historical sources confirm that many traditional units were originally derived from anatomical measurements, such as finger width, palm length, or body proportions [5][6].

By combining these analytical approaches, the research attempts to reconstruct the natural foundations of linguistic signs and measurement systems.

Results

The analysis reveals several key findings regarding the relationship between language, measurement, and human cognition.

First, historical evidence indicates that early measurement systems were directly connected to human anatomy. For example, the **inch** was historically defined as the width of a thumb or the length of a phalanx joint [5]. Similar anthropometric units appear in many cultures, demonstrating that early metrics were grounded in the physical experience of the observer.

Second, phono-semantic patterns appear across multiple languages. Within the Odam Tili framework, specific sounds are associated with consistent semantic fields. For instance, the sound **G** frequently appears in words related to round shapes or central objects. Examples include *globe* and *goal* in English, *gol* and *gilos* in Uzbek, and *galla* in Turkmen, which refer to spherical or central elements such as heads, fruits, or spheres [2].

Third, the visual structure of certain letters may correspond to human body geometry. The letter **M**, for example, resembles the silhouette of a human body with arms extended downward at an angle. Within the Odam Tili interpretation, this symbol is associated with human action and manual activity, emphasizing the role of hands as primary instruments of interaction with the environment [11].

Fourth, linguistic symbols can be interpreted through archetypal structures found in mythological narratives. The theory interprets the archetypes of **human, tree, and serpent** as symbolic representations of early linguistic forms: the vertical human figure corresponds to the letter *I*, the tree structure corresponds to *T*, and the curved movement of a serpent resembles *S*. These archetypal symbols may represent early attempts to encode natural forms into linguistic structures [2].

Finally, the research highlights the limitations of current artificial intelligence systems. Contemporary large language models primarily rely on statistical prediction of textual sequences.

Without direct sensory interaction with the physical world, such systems lack what philosophers describe as **semantic grounding**, meaning they cannot fully understand the concepts represented by linguistic symbols [17].

Analysis and Discussion

The concept of **metric theft** proposed by the Odam Tili theory provides a framework for understanding the epistemological crisis in modern humanities.

Historically, measurement systems emerged from embodied human experience. Anthropometric units such as the inch, cubit, or foot were not arbitrary inventions but practical tools derived from the physical proportions of the human body [6]. These systems allowed individuals to measure and interpret the environment using their own bodily reference points.

However, the modernization of measurement systems gradually separated metrics from their biological origins. While standardization improved precision and global compatibility, it also contributed to the abstraction of measurement from the lived experience of the observer. In scientific disciplines where mathematical formalization dominates, this abstraction enhances accuracy. In contrast, in the humanities the absence of a stable metric framework often leads to conceptual ambiguity.

Within the Odam Tili paradigm, language functions as a biological interface connecting perception, cognition, and communication. The theory suggests that linguistic signs encode sensory experiences through phono-semantic and signo-semantic mechanisms. For example, sounds produced by the human vocal apparatus may reflect physical gestures or emotional states, creating systematic correspondences between sound and meaning.

This perspective challenges the dominant linguistic paradigm that views language primarily as a system of arbitrary symbols. If linguistic signs indeed contain embodied semantic information, then traditional structuralist approaches may overlook essential aspects of language formation.

The implications extend beyond linguistics. Artificial intelligence research faces a similar challenge. The well-known philosophical thought experiment known as the **Chinese Room**, proposed by John Searle, demonstrates that syntactic manipulation of symbols does not necessarily produce genuine understanding. A system may follow formal rules for processing language without possessing semantic comprehension.

Current AI models operate largely within this syntactic paradigm. They analyze statistical patterns in large datasets but lack direct sensorimotor interaction with physical objects. Consequently, they cannot develop the experiential grounding that humans acquire through bodily interaction with the world.

The Odam Tili framework proposes that future artificial intelligence systems may require multiple layers of semantic grounding. These layers could include phonetic correlations between sound and meaning, visual recognition of symbolic forms, and emotional feedback mechanisms reflecting human perception.

Another significant issue addressed by the theory is the social invisibility of innovative ideas. Historically, transformative discoveries often faced resistance from established institutions. The theory suggests that contemporary scientific hierarchies sometimes prioritize institutional reputation over empirical originality. As a result, groundbreaking theoretical models may remain marginalized despite their potential significance.

The modern information environment further complicates this issue. Digital platforms allow rapid dissemination of information, yet they also amplify popularity-driven evaluation systems. Metrics such as citation counts, popularity indexes, and online visibility may influence the perception of scientific credibility. While such indicators provide useful quantitative measures, they may not always correspond to the intrinsic validity of a theory.

Therefore, the “theft of metrics” can be interpreted as a metaphor for the transformation of scientific evaluation mechanisms. When measurement systems become detached from their original epistemological purpose, they risk becoming tools of symbolic prestige rather than instruments of truth.

Conclusion

The analysis presented in this article demonstrates that the concept of **metric theft** reflects a broader epistemological challenge within contemporary human sciences. While natural sciences continue to advance through precise measurement and empirical verification, many humanities disciplines face difficulties in establishing stable methodological metrics.

The **Odam Tili theory** offers an alternative perspective by reconnecting language with biological embodiment and sensory experience. Through phono-semantic and signo-semantic analysis, the theory suggests that linguistic structures may originate from systematic relationships between human physiology, perception, and natural forms.

Historical evidence regarding anthropometric measurement units further supports the idea that early metrics were rooted in the physical body of the observer. Understanding these origins may help restore a more integrated approach to scientific measurement in the humanities.

The implications of this framework extend to artificial intelligence research. Without semantic grounding in sensory experience, AI systems remain limited to statistical processing of symbols rather than genuine understanding.

Ultimately, the recognition of authentic scientific innovation requires methodological clarity and openness to new paradigms. Reexamining the relationship between language, measurement, and human embodiment may contribute to the development of more coherent scientific frameworks capable of bridging the gap between technological progress and the understanding of human cognition.

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