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IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2022 Issue: 01 Volume: 105

Published: 24.01.2022 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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EXPLORING THE THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF LINGUOSYNERGETICS AND ITS BASIC CONCEPTS

Abstract: Determining the nature of the phenomena of reality is an important and necessary step in learning the laws of functioning of various systems. The article deals with the study of the theoretical foundations of linguosynergetics and its basic concepts. The authors of the article think that reference to the principles of linguistic synergetics makes it possible to study the mechanisms of self-organization of language.

Key words: phenomena, reality, system, study of theoretical foundations, linguosynergetics, self-organization of language, mechanisms.

Language: English

Citation: Davlyatova, G. N., & Yokubova, M. I. (2022). Exploring the theoretical foundations of linguosynergetics and its basic concepts. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 01 (105), 458-461.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-01-105-32> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.01.105.32>

Scopus ASCC: 3310.

Introduction

Although synergetics is a relatively new science of self-organisation and self-development of complex systems, it is finding new applications in various fields of science and technology. A number of scientific works have already been written about it, in which an attempt is made to generalise the main regularities of complex systems identified in the natural sciences.

The creator of the synergetic trend is G. Khaken. He listed the following key points of this interdisciplinary scientific trend:

- The systems under study consist of several or many identical or heterogeneous parts, which are in interaction with each other.
- These systems are non-linear.
- When systems of different origin are considered, they are open systems which are far from a state of equilibrium.

- These systems are subject to internal and external fluctuations.

- Systems can become unstable.
- Qualitative changes occur.
- Emergent new properties are discovered in these systems.
- Spatial, temporal, spatial and/or functional structures emerge.
- Structures may be ordered or chaotic.
- In many cases mathematisation is possible [5, p.55].

The foundations of synergetics - the concepts of open, nonlinear systems and processes, deterministic chaos, dissipative structures and many others - were laid by G. Khaken and I.R. Prigozhin [6, p.404] and were further developed in various fields of natural science and the humanities: physics, chemistry, biology, sociology, pedagogy, linguistics, and also in art, culture, and communication (E.N. Knyazeva, V.I.

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Arshinov, D.S. Chernavskiy, V.G. Budanov, A.V. Voloshinov, I.A. Evin, V.G. Zinchenko) [2, p.228].

Main part

In recent years there has been a trend towards a convergence between the natural sciences and the humanities, and a growing interest among the humanities in the ideas and methods of synergetics. Synergetic understanding of multiple phenomena is gaining more and more followers in the world. Linguistics has not remained aloof from this scientific trend. A number of synergetic ideas, such as the non-linearity of the language system, openness and dynamic structure, are being developed by linguists.

In contemporary linguistics new aspects of the debate have emerged. The synergetic approach to the analysis of language deserves careful consideration. Synergetics (from the Greek *συν-* prefix meaning "togetherness" and *εργον* - "activity") has been actively used for more than 30 years in various fields of knowledge as a methodology of studying processes, self-organization in complex systems of various nature. Language is a complex, dynamic, self-organizing system. On this basis, the patterns identified in the theory of self-organisation (synergetics) of this new interdisciplinary field of knowledge can be extrapolated to the field of language and communication.

In our opinion, the synergetic analysis of language allows us to gain new knowledge about meaning formation, about the organization of communicative processes, and about language teaching methodology. Let us consider successively the mentioned directions of the project designated as "synergetic movement in language". We can also talk about the formation of a linguistic-synergetic direction related to the processes of self-organization in language as a communicative system. This new direction is characterised by an emphasis on systemic ideas and their implementation in the processes of modeling thought and speech generation. In Russian linguistics the introduction of systemic ideas in the study of language is associated with the works of I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, A.A. Potebny, F.F. Fortunatov. In the twentieth century the system approach to the study of language was developed in the works of V.G. Admoni, J.D. Apresyan, N.D. Arutyunova, O.V. Aleksandrova, M.M. Bakhtin, F.M. Berezin, V.V. Vinogradov, L.S. Vygotsky, V.A. Zvegintsev, E.S. Kubryakova, A.A. Leontiev, J.M. Lotman, N.S. Pospelov, B.A. Serebrennikov, E.V. Sidorov, Y.S. Stepanov, L.V. Scherba, etc. [8, p.108]

Common to all researchers is the understanding of linguosynergetics as a science that studies the objects and processes of the language system hidden from direct observation. The solution of linguistic synergetic problems requires the introduction of a modern cognitive technology that differs significantly from the methods used by researchers in descriptive

and structural linguistics. The modern linguosynergetic approach uses the method of hypotheses and models used in most modern experimental sciences. Such an approach requires the researcher to consistently perform a number of time-consuming operations. Direct observation and verbal hypothesis making, usual for linguists, are considered, according to the linguosynergetic approach, to be the initial step of cognition. A prerequisite of linguistic synergetic research is the identification of spheres of speech and thinking activity where the action of internal mechanisms of self-organization and self-development is most likely to be detected. The researcher also needs to be clear and unambiguous about the formulation of the hypothesis, not excluding hypothesis, without ruling out the existence of various alternative hypotheses. The next step of the method is the transition to evidence-experimental testing of the hypothesis [12, p. 3].

Research in the field of linguosynergetic analysis has shown that its implementation has to take into account a number of linguistic antinomies. These include: the antinomy of the language system and the speech system, the antinomy of the collective language and the idiolect, the antinomy of collective or individual speech activity in normality and pathology, and the antinomy of synchronicity and diachronicity [12, p. 2].

Consideration of the first antinomy presupposes an understanding of the difference between the synergetics of language paradigms and speech and textual synergetics. The second antinomy distinguishes the study of synergetic mechanisms of speech of an individual speaker from the consideration of systemic language synergetic mechanisms and the speech system as a whole [9, p. 13]. Speaking of the third antinomy, scholars address the consideration of various pathologies of speech activity of both the subject and the object of communication, taking into account their influence on the mechanisms of speech generation and perception in the synergetic space [9, p. 58]. The fourth antinomy is characterized by the study of changes that occur in language and speech systems: the transition from the state of equilibrium to the region of chaos, and then to a new state or destruction [4, p. 221].

The linguosynergetic approach is associated with the functional-communicative theory of language, according to which language acts as a communicative system. Linguosynergetics considers language as a self-organizing system connected to the consciousness of communicative subjects and the general linguistic system [3, p. 65]. There is a constant interaction between these two systems that manifests itself in the rejection of excess information by the language's semantic system and its dissipation into the environment, which, in its turn, inflows resources that fill gaps in the language's semantic system. The interplay of these systems generates functional

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fluctuations and therefore deviations from the equilibrium state of the language's semantic field. The result of this interaction will be a movement of the language system towards the communicative goal as the most favourable mode of functioning. In linguistic synergy, the development of language systems is based on circular causal relationships. The components of the systems are in constant motion, interacting with each other [7, p. 170].

It is also worth noting that the methodology of systems linguistics has developed in the context of the affirmation of communicativity theory in philosophy. Thus, the process of communication is not only functional but also ontological. It is well known that systems methodology studies systems in statics, while the study of the dynamics of systems functioning is further developed in the concepts of linguistic synergetics. Using the methodology of linguistic synergetics, such complex systems as text, word, sign, mental activity, and speech activity are studied [8, p.108]. Detecting spontaneity in speech production, the linguosynergetic approach allows tracing the influence of communicative environment on the sign content of speech works. In this regard, traditional linguistic approaches to the analysis of language structure prove to be far from universal, while the ideas of synergetics on nonlinearity can be extrapolated to the discourse system.

Thus, today, linguistic synergetics, envisioned by I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay, is a new paradigm of cognition of language as a communicative phenomenon. The scholar made the connection between language features and the worldview and the insistence of people who speak certain languages. In all phenomena he tried to see speaking and listening people in real interaction. Baudouin le Courtenay revolutionized the science of language: before him, linguistics had been dominated by history and languages had been researched solely on the basis of written texts. He proved that the essence of language lies in speech activity and that it is important to study living languages and dialects in order to understand internal functional language. He also introduced the principle of experimental verification, which can be used to prove or disprove the truth of linguistic descriptions. [8, p. 109].

J.A. Baudouin de Courtenay was an opponent of the molodogrammatic branch of linguistics in matters of the universal-historical approach to the study of language and advocated a "descriptive" study of language, putting a line between statics and dynamics. Baudouin recognized the autonomy of these two phenomena and distinguished their particularities. The scholar wrote: "There is no stillness in languag... In language, as in nature in general, everything lives, everything moves, everything changes. Quiet, halting, stagnation is an apparent phenomenon, a particular case of movement with minimal changes. Static language is only a special case of its dynamics or rather kinematics" [1, p.45]. It is impossible not to agree with the scientist, because dynamics is an integral part of the development of language life, because if we look at the present situation, we will see that language develops only in society.

It should be noted that the scholar's works on statics and dynamics were further reflected by later scholars, and were also considered in the modern stage of his life and are still current topics that have taken a new turn in linguistics. One such scholar is Ferdinand de Saussure, who introduced the concept of synchronicity and diachronicity, which in Baudouin de Courtenay is statics and dynamics. The popularity of the study of this theory is due to the increasing interest of scientists in dynamics as a science, because if we look at the current world, we see the high rate of development of information technology and the rapid development of life. All this does not go unnoticed in relation to language [2, p.230].

Conclusion

Thus, synergetics has been actively used for more than 30 years in various fields of knowledge as a methodology for studying processes, self-organisation in complex systems of various nature. Language is a complex, dynamic, self-organising system. On this basis, the patterns identified in the self-organisation theory (synergetics) of this new interdisciplinary field of knowledge can be extrapolated to the field of language and communication. We think that reference to the principles of linguistic synergetics makes it possible to study the mechanisms of self-organization of language.

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