



ASSOCIATION TERMINOLOGY AND ITS INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS

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D. Lutfullaeva

Doctor Of Philological Sciences, Professor International Islamic Academy Of Uzbekistan Tashkent, Uzbekistan

M. Nosirova

Candidate Of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor International Islamic Academy Of Uzbekistan Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article discusses association terminology and its introduction to linguistics. The beginning of the XX century. The 20s of the XX century were the last stage of associationism, during which associationism as a direction completely disappeared, and its ideas were absorbed into various branches of psychological theory and practice.

KEYWORDS

Association terminology, introduction, linguistics, associationism, direction, psychological theory, psychological practice.

INTRODUCTION

The term association is derived from the Latin word associatio, which means connection, mutual connection [1]. This term was first used in 1690 by

the English philosopher and psychologist J. Locke. But even before J. Locke, it is known that views on the association of ideas were put forward by ancient philosophers Plato and Aristotle in ancient



philosophy. According to the information of these philosophers, an idea that arises in a person, certainly brings to mind another idea. In human memory, one idea reminds another idea based on their mutual similarity or the fact that they are adjacent to each other. Accordingly, Aristotle provided information on the associative connection of ideas on the basis of similarity, sequence and contrast. Plato concluded that ideas recall each other by similarity and affinity.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In psychology, the term association, unlike in philosophy, is used to refer to a mental process observed in the human psyche, an event legitimately causing another mental process in the human mind, recalling it.

J. Locke used the term association in the same sense, that is, in relation to the associative connection connecting mental processes occurring in a person [2].

The famous philosopher and psychologist J. Locke used the term association to clarify the issue of the emergence of “superstitions and “false ideas”. He believed that during the formation of an idea in a person, random, free association of other ideas takes place on the basis of association [3]. His views on association gave rise to philosophical and psychological associationism in the XVIII and XIX centuries.

J. Locke’s psychological views on association inspired the formation of classical associationism in the middle of the XVIII century and the beginning of the XIX century. In the sources, the

emergence of the current of associationism is also associated with the name of the English doctor and philosopher D. Gartley. He used the principles of association in his book “Control over Man” published in 1749. D. Gartley concludes that the laws of association lie behind all mental phenomena affecting the nervous system. According to him, objects in the external world affect the human sensory organs and create vibrations in the brain. Such vibrations remind the brain of an action associated with it.

In the XIX century, the ideas of psychological associationism were developed by English psychologists T. Brown, brothers J. Mill and J. S. Mill, A. Ben, G. Spencer [4]. In the works of these scientists, the law of association was interpreted as the mutual associative connection of two or more mental processes, their recalling each other in memory [5].

From the middle of the XIX century to the beginning of the XX century, the ideas of associationism declined. As a result, it became clear that the ideas of association do not lie at the basis of all phenomena that occurred in the world, including the fact that the laws of psychological association cannot be applied to physical processes.

The beginning of the XX century. The 20s of the XX century were the last stage of associationism, during which associationism as a direction completely disappeared, and its ideas were absorbed into various branches of psychological theory and practice. The view that the association is not a mechanism, but a fundamental phenomenon, and that its mechanisms should be



explained and revealed, was recognized by everyone.

In linguistics, the term associative relationship was used to refer to the feature of recalling each other in human memory of language units.

In linguistics, the issue of associative communication observed in relation to language units was first put forward by the German scientist W. Humboldt. He thought that in the mind of each person there are different thoughts that are close to each other, so they can understand each other [6].

The famous Swiss scientist F. de Saussure also spoke about the associative relationship between language units and equated it to a paradigmatic relationship [7.155].

In world linguistics, only from the end of the XIX century, special attention was paid to the study of issues such as the formation of lexical associations as a form of linguistic association, the associative meaning of lexical units, the merging of pairs into associative groups in human memory, and the merging of groups in an associative relationship into the associative field. In Western linguistics, since this period, the study of linguistic associations observed in relation to language units has been started.

In Russian linguistics, since the end of the XIX century, the desire to study associative relations in the language has increased. During this period, the representative of the Kazan Linguistic School, N.V. Krushevsky, was one of the first to put forward the views that words are arranged in associative rows according to the law of association. According to him, “words are related to each

other: 1) according to similarity; 2) is directly connected through association according to affinity. From this place come nests or systems and lines of words” [8. 68-69].

A.A. Potebnya, thinking about associative communication, concludes that the internal form of a word can be characterized as an association of a specific object with another object according to its single main sign. It is understood that A.A. Potebnya regards the association as an important sign of the word.

At the beginning of the XX century, the associative experimental method entered linguistics. The application of the associative experiment method to language learning paved the way for the emergence of the first associative dictionaries. Associative dictionaries serve as a source of extensive information about a person’s linguistic consciousness, linguistic memory and stock of lexical units.

By the middle of the XX century, in Russian linguistics, the study of the language in the associative direction took a serious shape. During this period, M.M. Pokrovsky’s conclusions on the problem of the role of associations in the formation of the human lexicon became noteworthy. According to the scientist, words and word forms are united into different groups and categories according to the similarity in form and content, independent of consciousness... The association of forms, words, categories in the language is diverse and can be an interesting material for both the linguist and the psychologist [9.18].



In the middle of the XX century, the concepts of associative norm and associative field entered science. From individual associations to the study of collective associations, attention was paid to the analysis of the results of associative experiments based on quantitative signs. The objects of conducting associative experiments have expanded, the associative units of different languages have been comparatively studied, and their common aspects have been identified. Since the 70s of the last century, associative lexicography began to develop as a separate direction.

It seems that the study of associative units in linguistics was initially carried out in two directions. The first direction is based on the traditional-linguistic (conditional) understanding of associations. This approach was observed in the works of Russian linguists A.A. Potebnya, I.A. Beudoin de Courtenay, N.V. Krushevsky, M.M. Pokrovsky and others [10]. It is characteristic that artistic texts were chosen as the material of analysis in these works. On the basis of the work of these scientists, the linguists of the next period formed various forms of connections between associative units.

In the second scientific direction (experimental-psychological), the question of the dependence of associations on the type of associative experience was raised. Western psychologists, psychiatrists, later psycholinguists - G. Kent, A. Rozanov, J. Diez, J. Miller, C. Kofer [11. 37-96; 298;603-606] and found expression in the works of others. The theoretical views put forward by these scientists motivated the wide spread of the associative

experiment method, the development of the associative theory, and later the creation of various classifications of verbal associations in linguistics [12.73].

The period from the end of the 80s of the XX century to the present is recognized as the final stage of the formation of the associative direction in psycholinguistics and the period of emergence of associative linguistics. Today, it is noted that a separate direction from psycholinguistics - associative lexicography and lexicology, associative linguistics covering associative grammar.

According to Yu.N. Karaulov, the creation of a multi-volume associative thesaurus of the Russian language laid the groundwork for the formation of the theoretical basis of associative linguistics and the creation of an associative verbal network (AVT) and an associative grammar based on it. According to the concept of associative linguistics, language is manifested not only in the form of systematic relations, not only in the form of a large set of texts, but also in the form of an associative verbal network related to human language ability [13. 328].

In the associative verbal network, there are such connections between different level units of the language, that such connections make it possible to communicate directly with another level unit through one level unit. This condition is expressed in the direct connection of the stimulus word with the lexical, morphological, syntactic, word formation system units and in the interaction of associations.



CONCLUSION

So, today the term association is considered the basic term of such sciences as psycholinguistics, associative linguistics, literary studies, philosophy, logic.

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