



THE ROLE OF THE ANTHROPOCENTRIC PARADIGM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK LINGUISTICS

Submission Date: December 20, 2022, **Accepted Date:** December 25, 2022,

Published Date: December 30, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/philological-crjps-03-12-15>

Journal Website:
<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crjps>

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the role of linguistic anthropocentrism in Uzbek linguistics. It is also based on the fact that researches on language and man, language and society formed as a result of researches on linguistic culture, pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics have an important place in the development of Uzbek national linguistics.

KEYWORDS

Paradigm of scientific knowledge, anthropocentric paradigm, linguistic anthropocentrism, exchange of paradigms, linguoculturology, pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics, macrosociolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, Uzbek linguistics, integration of sciences, globalization.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbek linguistics of the 21st century is manifested as a linguistics that combines the unique principles of researching the linguistic system with the latest scientific theories that are the priority in world

linguistics. Looking at today's situation, we can see that in the process of research, first of all, attention is paid to relying on the national characteristics of the language, and at the same time, analyzing it in the context of scientific views that serve to shed light on the fundamental nature



of the language, and at the same time, it is one of the main factors that ensure the development of our linguistics. In particular, the approach specific to the anthropocentric paradigm, which is increasingly attracting the attention of world linguists, is highlighted as a special research method of today's Uzbek linguistics.

It is known that the main goal of linguistic anthropocentrism is to study the linguistic system as a phenomenon related to non-linguistic factors such as social processes, the national mentality, thinking, psyche, and culture of the ethnic group, in which language is considered not only as a means of communication between people, but also as a cognitive activity of a specific person (people), a national way of thinking, as well as a reflection of the national linguistic landscape of the world, is recognized in general linguistics. Linguistic anthropocentrism is considered an integrative direction, intersects with fields such as sociology, cognitive psychology, epistemology, cultural studies, ethnography, artificial intelligence, medicine and uses theoretical views of these fields. At the center of this paradigm is a person who expresses his personality, goals, ideas, views through language - a person who lives in a specific historical situation, belongs to a specific nationality, who expresses his national values and national thinking, the capabilities of his native language.

Although the directions of linguistic anthropocentrism in our linguistics began to be clearly formed in the last quarter of the last century, its roots go back to the researches of Uzbek scientists who made a great contribution to the creation of Uzbek scientific linguistics. In particular, cognitive anthropocentric in works on word formation created in the 40s of the 20th century, valence in the Uzbek language created in

the 70s, social communication in the Uzbek language, anthroponyms of the Uzbek language, semantic field theory, linguistics and natural sciences, works carried out in the direction of sociolinguistics views and analyzes specific to the approach can be found.

The study of the linguistic system as a whole with the individual factor was clearly visible in the studies of pragmalinguistics, which entered our linguistics in the last quarter of the last century. The main goal of pragmalinguistics is the selection of linguistic units in the process of communication, their use, the process of studying the effects of units in this process on the participants of the communication, the speaker and the listener who are participants in the speech activity, their general language knowledge and language skills. One of the factors that ensured the development of Uzbek pragmalinguistics was the introduction of scientific views about presupposition[1], speech act, speech participants, speech situation, meaning, and deixis through the initial studies of pragmalinguistics in Uzbek linguistics. These theories inspired the creation of many studies in the pragmalinguistic direction. As a result, there were studies aimed at revealing the linguistic features characteristic of the speech of Uzbek speakers in the pragmalinguistic approach, and Uzbek pragmalinguistics was formed as a separate field of our linguistics.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Professor Sh. Safarov's work entitled "Cognitive Linguistics" [2] published in 2006 was a real innovation for Uzbek linguistics. In this monograph, for the first time, information was provided about the goals and tasks of the science of cognitive linguistics, as well as its main concepts. This research of the scientist had a



positive effect on the emergence of research about the concept, which is the central concept of cognitive linguistics. In general, the publication of this work increased the interest of Uzbek researchers in cognitive linguistics. At present, the concept, conceptualization, linguistic landscape and conceptual metaphors are among the most focused issues in Uzbek linguocognitology, and several studies have been created on these topics [3].

It should be said that the anthropocentric paradigm, anthropocentric linguistics, and linguistic anthropocentrism terms were almost ignored in the anthropocentric researches in the period before the new century.

The first decades of the 21st century can be considered as a period of serious turning point in Uzbek linguistics. The theoretical views on the anthropocentric paradigm published in this period, articles dedicated to the research of the linguistic system based on this approach, monographic studies drew the attention of Uzbek linguists to the concept of the anthropocentric paradigm [4]. During this period, the anthropocentric paradigm, its essence, views on the role of the language owner in the linguistic system entered our linguistics. Many new concepts such as linguistic personality, linguistic landscape of the world, conceptual landscape of the world, linguistic culture, linguistic community, linguistic community, linguistic consciousness, and precedent units have emerged from linguistic research. In Uzbek linguistics, ideas on the theoretical foundations of linguistic and cultural studies were put forward [5], this caused the emergence of many studies in this field, as a result of which the peculiarities of the national-image thinking of the Uzbek language speakers in their perception in the language, the integral aspects of

the Uzbek language units and culture were highlighted in the linguistic and cultural approach [6]. The most important feature of Uzbek linguistics in this period is that it was recognized by the scientific community that the language cannot be studied without its creator.

During the period of independence, the role of our mother tongue, which was considered the state language, in society, its social functions, the role of language in the life of the individual, the language policy carried out by our state, and the current linguistic situation from the sociolinguistic aspect were published [7]. As a result, the essence of views on the state language and the socio-educational importance of the language deepened.

In the first decade of the 21st century, research on psycholinguistics and ontolinguistics, which is considered one of its branches, appeared in Uzbek linguistics [8]. In this case, the meaningful perception of the text and the psycholinguistic features of Uzbek children's speech were chosen as the main object of research. In particular, as a result of the study of the psycholinguistic aspects of the speech of Uzbek children, the attention to the personality factor in our linguistics has increased.

In the first quarter of the 21st century, a monographic study explaining the theoretical foundations of associative linguistics was published [9], and the first associative dictionary of the Uzbek language was created [10]. Also, in Uzbek linguistics, attention was paid to linguopersonology, which is considered one of the new directions of anthropocentric linguistics, and preliminary studies were created in this regard [11].



In our opinion, there are two important factors of these changes, which have played an important role in the development of Uzbek linguistics: on the one hand, these changes are related to the era of globalization, the rapid development of science, the integration of sciences, the breadth of the scope of information, and the speed of its use. The second, main factor is that Uzbek researchers realized that the principles of linguistic anthropocentrism are the factor determining the further development of our national linguistics.

So, 21st century Uzbek linguistics, as noted in the theoretical literature, shows a paradigm shift. Today, the work done in the anthropocentric approach is increasing more and more. Naturally, it is impossible to mention all of them in one article. Our current linguistics should be evaluated as a linguistics that demonstrates the synthesis of paradigms, combining both traditional and modern approaches. As has been repeatedly stated in the scientific literature, the diversity of paradigms never hinders the progress of linguistics.

Fields such as cognitive linguistics, pragmalinguistics, linguocultural studies, associative linguistics, psycholinguistics, gender linguistics, linguopersonology, which have entered Uzbek linguistics, have brought about great changes in the terminological system of our linguistics - many new concepts and terms have appeared in the science. This tasked the Uzbek lexicography with the task of systematizing these terms, explaining their meanings, and organizing the terms. This task was carried out by the scientists of the Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore of the Academy of Sciences - a collective monograph and an explanatory dictionary dedicated to clarifying the essence of the main concepts and terms of

anthropocentric linguistics were prepared and submitted for publication.

Uzbek anthropocentric linguistics is being formed as a result of the introduction of linguistic anthropocentrism into our national linguistics. We would like to emphasize the importance of linguistics and sociolinguistics, which are considered as these linguistic fields, in the development of science. After all, the development of these fields serves not only for our national linguistics, but also for the analysis of issues related to language policy in our country, aspects specific to the national consciousness of Uzbek speakers whose thinking is being renewed in the era of globalization, and to make important generalizations.

Linguistics is a field that studies the integral aspects of language with cultural concepts, how cultural concepts, cultural models, and cultural categories are reflected in the language. allows to illuminate the important task of The creation of the linguistic landscape of the Uzbek world, the role of linguistic and cultural codes in the perception of national thinking, the expression of national stereotypes through the units of our native language, and the solution of such issues as the integration of national image thinking with the linguistic system in a linguistic and cultural approach will shed light on the unique, unique aspects of our native language, and its place among the languages of the world. serves to clarify. This proves that the linguistic and cultural study of our language is one of the important tasks in the current era of globalization, when the national identity of the peoples of the world is being “sifted”.

The development of sociolinguistic research is also important in today's society. It is known that



macrosociolinguistics, which is one of the directions of sociolinguistics, studies the processes and relations that occur in language and are determined by social factors. The problems of language normalization and codification, language policy and language planning, linguistic situations, the ratio of the number of speakers of different languages, the interaction of languages in a multinational society, the components that make up the socio-communicative system are studied [12]. As a result of the creation of a number of sociolinguistic researches in the last quarter of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, the main concepts related to this field have emerged from Uzbek linguistics. However, it should be said that these issues are not sufficiently studied in our linguistics. Expanding the scope of macro-sociolinguistic research allows us to shed light on issues such as the status of the Uzbek language as a state language in Uzbekistan, the peculiarities of the linguistic situation in our multinational society, language planning, the relationship between literary language and sociolects, and the peculiarities of bilingualism. We would not be wrong to say that the sociolinguistic research of our language is more necessary than ever, when a lot of attention is being paid to the development of the Uzbek language and its status as a state language.

CONCLUSION

So, the development of linguistic anthropocentrism in Uzbek linguistics serves the full study of our native language, the scientific level of researches conducted on the basis of the unity of language and man, language and society and allows them to be directed to a single scientific concept, it ensures that Uzbek linguistics keeps pace with the leading scientific ideas in world linguistics. Current Uzbek linguistics is

acting as one of the disciplines that shows such positive changes and boldly reacts to new and priority scientific views in world linguistics.

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