

SYNERGETIC PROPERTIES OF LANGUAGE UNITS

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Abstract

The article highlights the concept of synergy in relation to speech / discourse from the point of view of functional linguistics. The term "synergism" refers to the ability of self-organizing open systems (including language and speech) to combine elements in such a way that their total effect exceeds the pure linear addition of components. This nonlinearity is inherent in speech, since the general meaning of the text is usually not equal to the mechanically obtained sum of the semantics of its units.

Keywords: functional linguistics, synergism, functional self-organization of discourse, pragmasemantic properties, language units.

The principle of universal evolutionism, shared by modern post-non-classical science, predetermines the attitude towards language as an evolving integrity included in the universe. Indeed, the language system cannot be opposed to the rest of the world, because it is part of it, a product of the co-evolution of biological, mental, social and cultural systems. Opening the linguistic reality, we thereby recognize that the causes of linguistic events cannot be located exclusively within its space. The language is open, turned towards the changing environment, and in it, among other things, lies the source of forces that create its history. This means that considering a language in the context of all its complexity is too global a task for a disciplinary linguistic project that aims not in breadth, but in depth, to the fundamental foundations of the language. Interdisciplinary strategies that encounter difficulties in mutual understanding also turn out to be ineffective. Thus, the understanding came to linguistics that in order to obtain a complete picture of the language, knowledge about the language must be integrated with another particular knowledge.

The creator of the synergetic direction is G. Haken. He listed the following key provisions of this interdisciplinary scientific direction:

1. "The systems under study consist of several or many identical or heterogeneous parts that interact with each other.
2. These systems are non-linear.
3. When considering systems of various origins, we are talking about open systems that are far from the state of equilibrium.
4. These systems are subject to internal and external vibrations.
5. Systems can become unstable.
6. Qualitative changes are taking place.
7. Emergent new properties are found in these systems.
8. Spatial, temporal, spatiotemporal and/or functional structures emerge.
9. Structures can be ordered or chaotic.
10. Mathematization is possible in many cases" [5].

Synergetics (from the Greek synergetikos - joint action, interaction, etc.) is a new interdisciplinary direction in the study of systems consisting of a large number of components or subsystems that interact in a complex way. As a result of such interaction, processes arise that lead to the self-organization of the system.

The answer to the challenge of the time was linguosynergetics. Initially, this was the name of the linguosynergetic theory of speech activity, a little later the scope of the meaning of the term expanded due to the linguosynergetic theory of the text. Since the 2000s this concept is associated with any study in which linguistic phenomena and processes are interpreted from the standpoint of synergetics. Sometimes, however, in the same broad context there is a mention of synergetic linguistics or linguistic synergetics. But, as our observations show, the term "linguosynergetics" is much more popular. This fact may indicate that he emerges victorious from this competitive struggle.

Modern linguosynergetics is represented by several directions (only the most noticeable trends are included in the list). The psycholinguistic approach integrates synergetics and the theory of speech activity developed in the domestic psycholinguistic tradition. Representatives of this direction should be considered pioneers in the field of linguosynergetics. First of all, it is necessary to talk about the merits of V.A. Pishchalnikova and I.A. Hermann. In addition to creating the term "linguosynergetics" itself, they also made the first joint attempt to derive the theoretical principles of linguosynergetics. Their ideas were supported by A.A. Zalevskaya, who proposed the clarifying name "psycholinguisticsynergetics" [3].

The approach is based on the idea of the analogy of physiological, neurophysiological, mental processes of generating meanings, which makes it possible to combine this knowledge in a single model. Speech activity is considered as a synergetic, i.e. system capable of self-organization. The text is interpreted as a relatively stable system of verbally represented meanings. Let us briefly outline the range of problems that are trying to be solved using the psycholinguistic approach:

- organization and self-organization of different ontological realities of the text, their interaction in the process of functioning of the text in different conceptual environments (artistic, experimental, educational). For this, methodological algorithms are developed that are optimal for experimental and model text research;
- the processes of the emergence of a text as a semantic whole, self-organizing under the influence of the phonetic parameters of speech, emotional states experienced by a person;
- a creative attractor as such a linguistic and psycholinguistic reality of the text that controls the deployment of its structures in space-time, and a linguistic symbol that performs the function of a creative attractor.

Functional linguosynergetics proposed by E.V. Ponomarenko, combines the system-functional and synergetic perspectives of language and speech/discourse. At the same time, they, language and speech/discourse, are considered "as (relatively) independent hierarchical systems with specific functions, laws of life and "manner" of behavior" [2]. In the process of speech realization, units of the language system may experience functional fluctuations, understood as deviations from the norm. This leads the system itself into a state of instability, but thanks to self-regulation, the ability to "forget" individual violations of general rules, the former balance of power is maintained in it. In discourse (speech), a lot of verbal elements interact, their functioning is subject to the general trend in the development of the entire system of discourse - the functional attractor. Behind this concept is the area of attraction of the elements of the discourse system, which is determined by the author's goal, intention. For the sake of achieving it, the discourse evolves, ensuring the implementation of its leading function - impact. From the standpoint of functional linguosynergetics, the following were studied:

- the ability for self-organization and self-regulation of the language subsystem of English abbreviations in the conditions of the functioning of its elements in lexicographic and educational and business discourses, the nominative paradigm of the names of English-language textbooks as part of an advertising educational discourse;

- the role of means of expressing conditional relations in self-organization and self-regulation of discourse;
- functional significance of communication verbs in the self-organization of English discourse;
- irony as a means of creating a synergistic effect of ordering or chaotization of the pragma-semantic system of English business discourse.

Linguistic synergetics developed by R.G. Piotrovsky and his students, is based on the main thesis of the linguosynergetic approach: language and speech are self-developing systems. The involvement of the structuralist dichotomy "synchrony - diachrony" allowed R.G. Piotrovsky to identify two areas: static synergetics as the study of synergistic mechanisms that ensure the stability of language and speech systems at a certain synchronous slice, and dynamic synergetics, aimed at discovering internal mechanisms that control the development, transformation or extinction of a particular language, groups of related languages in general or an individual idiolect native speaker [4].

For all its resemblance to the general linguo-synergetic movement, this version has one characteristic feature. Linguistic synergetics is focused mainly on quantitative linguistic data and their statistical processing. This is largely due to the close ideological interaction with foreign quantitative studies of the synergetic patterns of the language. It is this approach that is called synergetic linguistics abroad (G. Altmann, R. Köhler, E. Leopold, C. Prün, G. Wimmer, A. Ziegler, etc.). From the point of view of linguistic synergetics, the following were considered:

- ✓ synergetics of the plan of expression of the language and the individual speech and thinking activity of a person;
- ✓ problems of language contacts, their interference, pidginization and creolization;
- ✓ the degree of kinship of the Romance languages (Spanish, French, Italian and Romanian) on a single synergistic basis - the high frequency of significant words in them.

Diachronic linguosynergetics focuses on the typological universal nature of synergetic patterns observed within the language as an abstract system. Recognition of this fact makes it possible to transfer knowledge about the processes of self-regulation and self-organization from one language system to another language system, regardless of their genetic commonality and temporal parameters. From the analysis of empirical material, the main pattern of language self-development is derived: "Any minimal phenomenon at one of the levels of the system can cause a chain reaction of innovations at all deterministic levels, which ultimately leads to a violation of the previous balance of the entire system" [1].

Reconstruction of the structure and functioning of the language in the past provides knowledge that allows predicting its future states. This approach opens up the prospect of interaction between linguosynergetics and linguoprosthetics (I.E. Voronina, O.L. Gamova, L.V. Garskaya, A.A. Kretoy, E.V. Kucherenko, I.A. Merkulova, Yu.A. Rylov, A.A. Frolov and others). The counter-synergetic approach (contradict-synergetic linguistics), which was initiated in the works of N.L. Myshkina, introduces an energy dimension into the linguosynergetic perspective of language. The goal is to "study the synergy (fusion of energies) of the self-movement of language units, taking into account their contradictions (contradictions) as a mechanism for the development of the system" [5]. Energy is understood in a broad sense, integrating natural science, philosophical, humanitarian ideas. The main method is the dynamic-system method - modeling of self-movement (self-development) of the meaning of language units and, consequently, their energy properties. The results obtained are fixed in the system of concepts of counter-synergetic linguistics, which, it should be noted, differ significantly from the synergetic ones proper, for example: energy center, space of sense fluctuation, point of sense branching, point of break of sense, energy life of the text, linguodynamics of the text. With the help of the categorical apparatus and methods of counter-synergetic linguistics, the following was studied:

- the co-evolution of semantic and sound substances in the process of generating meaning in a poetic text and the role of the energy of sound substance in the linguodynamics of a poetic text;

- the dynamics of the development of the semantic system of the advertising text;
- energy properties of a complex sentence of the German language. With the help of the Gestalt-synergetic approach, the applied aspect of linguosynergetics is developed in order to create a synergetic semantic model of translation - a translation space, which is considered as an open, dynamic, developing system. Each subject of translation communication - the author, translator, recipient - project their own component of meaning into the translation space. As a result, the fields of all subjects of the translation space become meaning-generating, but the process of meaning generation takes place in one of them - in the field of the translator. The generation of meaning is carried out in the form of a text gestalt image, which is distinguished by its integrative integrity. The image gestalt, endowed with the status of a control parameter in the system of semantic transposition, is considered the fundamental gestalt synergetic category [4].

The semiotic-synergetic approach, as the name implies, integrates the synergetic and semiotic principles of research. This combination allowed N.S. Olizko to explore postmodern artistic discourse as a self-organizing semiotic space. His system consists of many different discourses and sign systems. As a constituent component, the system of postmodern discourse enters into an even larger space of the semiosphere (the totality of all sign systems used by a person, including both text, language, and culture as a whole). Self-organization of postmodern artistic discourse consists in the transition from less complex forms to more complex ones due to the internal restructuring of links between its elements (discourses, sign systems). The result of the implementation of linguosynergetic research programs is the modeling of a generalized linguosynergetic image of the language. In the theoretical dimension, linguistic and speech facts and events appear as complex open systems, the statics of which are relative, and the dynamics are absolute. Their development is subject to a number of principles, while the fundamental role in the dynamics of language/speech systems is assigned to self-regulation and self-organization. Based on the synthesis of synergetic and linguistic knowledge, a new linguosynergetic ontology is conceptualized, new concepts and categories are born that describe the dynamic space of language and speech: a creative attractor, a functional attractor, the energy life of a text, an image-gestalt of a text, positional intervals of a text, primary and incremental sound-semantic energy, sound sense.

It should also be taken into account that the formation of the linguosynergetic paradigm is also associated with a number of difficulties:

1. It is difficult to test the proposed synergistic models experimentally.
2. It is practically impossible to observe the mechanisms of self-regulation and self-organization of language due to the slow transformation of language systems.
3. Finding sufficient calculated variables for synergetic models is difficult even on representative linguistic material.
4. The boundaries of linguistic objects change in the course of the evolution of language and speech systems.

A typical example of a complex open self-organizing system is the English language. Its essential property lies in the fact that in the process of its speech implementation, various units and components of discourse cooperate, mutually influence and in certain cases determine each other and at the same time show the ability for dynamic variation, self-regulation, adaptation. Systemic interdependence and complexity are characteristic of various norms of phonetics, spelling and orthoepy, grammar and vocabulary" [3]. In conclusion, it is worth noting that at present the concept of systemicity in linguistics needs some rethinking in the light of modern general scientific ideas about the system and system properties, and in this regard - in "modernization".

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