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СЎЗ САНЪАТИ ХАЛҚАРО ЖУРНАЛИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF WORD ART


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ТИЛНИНГ БИОПСИХОСОЦИАЛ ОНТОЛОГИК МАҚОМИ МУАММОЛАРИ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Мақолада тилнинг онтологик мақомини антропоцентризм ёндашуви асосида тадқиқ этиш муаммоси ёритилган. Тил ва нутқ қобилиятлари, компетенцияларнинг онг, юқори онг ва онгсизлик соҳаларида юзага келиши ва амал қилишининг ўзига хос муаммолари кўриб чиқилган. Тил муаммоларини психиканинг барча даражаларини акс эттирувчи биофизиологик, психологик ва ижтимоий хусусиятларга асосланувчи биопсихосоциал онтологик мақомидан келиб чиққан ҳолда ўрганишнинг мақсадга мувофиқ эканлиги ҳақида ҳулоса чиқарилган.

Таянч сўз ва иборалар: онтологик мақом, тил ва нутқ қобилиятлари, биопсихосоциал ёндашув, тахмин, структурализм, парадигма, тил ҳодисаларини аниқлаш, парадоксал муаммолар, онгсиз мезонлар;

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ПРОБЛЕМА БИОПСИХОСОЦИАЛЬНОГО ОНТОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО СТАТУСА ЯЗЫКА

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматривается проблема научной идентификации онтологического статуса языка в рамках антропоцентрического подхода. Охарактеризованы особенности формирования и функционирования языковых компетенций на уровне сознания, сверхсознания и неосознанности. На основе анализа языковых явлений на всех уровнях психики предпринята попытка обоснования презумпций биопсихосоциального (сокращённо «БПСМ») онтологического статуса, постулирующего триединство языка как биофизиологического, психического и социального феномена.

Ключевые слова и выражения: онтологический статус, формирование и функционирование языка, биопсихологический подход, презумпция, структурализм, парадигма, идентификация языковых явлений, парадоксальные проблемы, неосознанные критерии;

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THE PROBLEM OF THE BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL ONTOLOGICAL STATUS OF LANGUAGE

ANNOTATION

The article considers the problem of scientific identification of the ontological status of a language in the framework of the anthropocentric approach. The features of the formation and functioning of language competencies at the level of consciousness, above consciousness and the unconscious, are characterized. Based on the analysis of linguistic phenomena at all levels of the psyche, an attempt was made to substantiate the presumptions of the biopsychosocial (abbreviated as "BPSM") ontological status that postulates the trinity of language as a biophysiological, mental and social phenomenon.

Key words and expressions: ontological status, formation and functioning of language, biopsychosocial approach, presumption, structuralism, paradigm, identification of linguistic phenomena, paradoxical problems, unconscious criterion;

Introduction

It is advisable to start the methodological analysis by considering the initial moment of deployment of the genetic code, aimed at overcoming the fundamental contradiction in the transition of genetic material from the inanimate (abiotic) state to the living state. This initial moment creates a prerequisite for the further formation of the organism as a homogeneous (other Greek: homogenous - homogeneous) system capable of Autonomous existence in a heterogeneous (other Greek: homogenous) environment. heterogenous-heterogeneous) of the external environment. Homogeneity as an intrinsic property of the psyche in the process of information exchange is manifested in the fact that the reception of information coming from external heterogeneous sources, it is carried out from a position integral substance of the individual, the transfer of internal information psyche also performs as a single, integrated instance.

Knowledge of the problem

A characteristic feature of the theoretical linguistics of our time is a reorientation to the anthropocentric paradigm of identifying the phenomenon of language. E. Benvenist sees the essence of the new paradigm in that "it is in the language and thanks to the language that a person is constituted as a subject" [2]. In the modern anthropocentric paradigm of linguistics and in the modern anthropocentric paradigm of linguistics and psycholinguistics, along with the identification of purely psychological mechanisms of thinking and language, attention is drawn to the study of the material substrate of consciousness – the structure and functioning of the neural network.

Main part

Thus, in the process of transformation of the psyche under the influence of social information, two important, mentally conditioned prerequisites for the process of socialization of the individual are created – the ability to transform behavioral patterns in the sphere of consciousness based on intelligence and the ability to implement full-fledged communication to express internal intent. These prerequisites set the stage for the formation of a peculiar ability,

characterized by K.Jung as an unconscious identification or projection of unconscious content on an object until it is fully integrated into consciousness. [3]

In recent months, words related to the spread of a global pandemic have been reflected in the vocabulary of almost all languages of the world. These terms were previously known only to specialists, and the vast majority of native speakers perceive them as neologisms. These words include coronavirus, covid-19, strain, ventilator, mask mode, etc. In all likelihood, neologisms may soon appear that denote the names of new vaccines for the prevention of the disease, medicines and medical devices intended to treat this insidious disease.

The study of the unconscious as an implicit mental phenomenon is associated with objective, most often paradoxical difficulties; even more paradoxical problems arise when establishing the relationship and interdependence of consciousness, unconsciousness and superconsciousness. Since the problem of studying the ontological status of a language is directly related to these aspects of scientific problems, we will try to formulate some hypothetical judgments, to some extent reasoned on the basis of the facts of modern sciences. It will be appropriate to mention here that the unconscious is the most important determining factor in speech behavior, as an integral part of a person's behavioral act. Based on this, we will try to present the problem of the unconscious and supraconscious in the context of modern knowledge of psychophysiology, neurobiology, neurolinguistics, etc. and propose in this connection some judgments, which, like any hypotheses, can be adequately or refuted.

The famous psychologist N.Zhinkin wrote that "a linguist can know absolutely nothing about the brain and its work, and yet it can quite successfully conduct its highly specialized observations on the facts of the language and establish the laws of its development." Although he argued that "psychologism ultimately becomes a negative factor in the complete identification of the language and mechanisms of speech," his generally accepted concept is aimed at identifying the psychological foundations of language and speech. [5]

Speaking about the role of the unconscious, first of all, it is necessary to consider the issue of regulating the process of energy supply of the neural network, which is a material substrate of the system of linguistic signs. It will be appropriate here to recall the famous statement of F. von Humboldt that "language is not a product of activity (ergon), but activity" (energia). Humboldt regarded language as a self-generating and self-moving whole - energy. It should be noted that consciousness does not participate in the regulation of the most complex processes of generation, distribution and consumption of brain energy resources, in particular, energy supply for the functioning of the system of linguistic signs. In the energy supply of the phonetic act, carried out in the form of neural and muscle movements controlled by the Brock center, most likely, along with the energy resources of astrocytic cells, unconscious energy resources are also mobilized from other sources of energy supply of the body substance.

Due to strengthening of the integrating function of gnostic neurons in the cerebral cortex, mechanisms of mental representation, thinking and speech are being established as specific forms of reception, processing and exchange of information that are not characteristic of higher nervous activity in animals.

The processing of information in an instance of the unconscious as in the sphere of consciousness is carried out by neurons. These are not substitutes for objects reflected in the brain (like cortical neurons), but they are full-fledged material substrates that are provided with energy for life (the brain is considered to be the main consumer of energy) and capable of installation, activation, functioning, energy supply all secondary signs are representative (the term was proposed by C.S. Piers), incl. language signs.

In 1966, in the book of J. von Neumann's Theory of Self-Replicating Automata, the theory of cellular automata that are capable of self-reproduction, similar to a living cell, was substantiated. In 1994, the experiments of the American scientist L. Edlman showed that DNA molecules can solve computational problems of the highest degree of complexity that pose the greatest difficulties for human intelligence and traditional computers. Solving problems within the framework of the classical paradigm of computing involves the implementation of parallel computing with the testing

of each option. L. Adlman developed the method of DNA computation, which allows you to immediately generate all possible solutions and using the well-known biochemical reactions to quickly filter the exact molecule of the thread in which the desired response is encoded.

The specifics of the impact of the unconscious in the process of the formation of linguistic signs is partially manifested in the fact that gestalt - pyramids of neurons are established in exact accordance with the biophysiological capabilities of the organs of speech. To illustrate this idea, statistical data on the number of phonemes in human language can be given. In phonology studies, it is noted that the minimum number of phonemes in some languages is 13, while in some languages up to 141 phonemes are used. Since native speakers cannot consciously determine the thresholds for the functioning of phonemes, the solution to this problem can also be attributed to the competence of the unconscious.

As you know, in theoretical linguistics, much attention was paid to the development of the theory of language universals, which is associated with the name of Joseph Greenberg. The category of “language universals” is associated with the concept of integration. The mechanisms of biomolecular coding in the subcortical sphere at the level of the unconscious, generated by homogeneous substrates of the brain, process information only in an integrated form. Language universals associated with the general features of the human speech and cognitive apparatus (the presence in all languages of both vowels and consonants of phonemes, the ability to voice speech only when exhaling, the ability to voice words of any languages in a particular language, the ability of a person to learn any language only if there is a speech environment, etc. .) can be considered as a manifestation of the homogeneous properties of the subcortical substrates of the brain.

At this level of the psyche, information is identified in the context of binary oppositions: good - evil, beautiful - ugly, exalted - low, harmony - chaos, etc. In the sphere of superconsciousness, an intuitive perception of artistic pathways is formed, in particular, oxymoron, metaphor, etc.

Conclusion

From all that has been said, it can be concluded that the study of mechanisms at the level of mental representation, unconsciousness and superconsciousness at the intersection of linguistics and the natural sciences makes it possible to identify the presumptions of the biopsychosocial (abbreviated as “BPSM”) ontological status that postulates the trinity of language as a biophysiological, mental and social phenomenon. It can be assumed that this approach to language learning will allow for a more consistent implementation of the anthropocentric paradigm of the study of the phenomenon of language.

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