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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**LINGUOSYNERGETIC APPROACHES OF DISCOURSE****Khayriniso Ganiyeva***PhD, Head of the department**Jizzakh State Pedagogical University**Jizzakh, Uzbekistan**E-mail: khayrinisoganieva@gmail.com*

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Discourse, speech acts, lingvosynergetics, synergetic approach, attractor system, Creole languages, creolization, Pidgin language.

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Abstract: The purpose of the article is to justify the application of the methodology of linguistic synergetic. To carry out a synergetic analysis in the process of speech acts. The relevance of the article is due to disagreements about the nature of the studied concepts and the lack of a defined methodology for their analysis. The article describes the main problems of the synergistic paradigm. The main synergistic fields and schools are listed. In addition, the article includes the definition of the concepts of "discourse" and "discursive space" in a broad sense. The legality of using synergetic methods in linguistics, as well as opinions and comments on the separation of linguistic synergetics into separate directions are widely covered.

INTRODUCTION:

In the second half of the 20th century, the fundamental changes in natural science give rise to the theory of self-organization or synergetics. The word 'synergetics' is derived from a Greek word 'synergètikós' meaning joint action, interaction. Synergetics combines "the theory of chaos, the theory of self-organization, the theory of complex systems, the theory of disasters, the theory of nonlinear oscillations and waves, and others". Synergetics is a relatively new area of interdisciplinary research, officially identified as a separate scientific discipline in the 1970s after the publication of the monograph "Synergetics" by Hermann Haken, a professor at the University of Stuttgart (Germany). Synergetics H. Haken called the field of knowledge that arose at the junction of mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology, the object of study of which is a

special class of complex systems of various natures, and the subject of research is the process of self-organization of such systems. By self-organization, H. Haken understands the process of "spontaneous formation of highly ordered structures from embryos or even from chaos". Synergetic linguistics or linguosynergetics (linguistic synergetics) is an actively developing paradigm of language cognition as a human, social, biopsychic, cognitive, and social phenomenon. Synergetic linguistics is the approach to study language, discourse, and text as a self-organizing system, which are closely interrelated with the external environment (the system of language, communicants' consciousness, communicative situation). In modern science, there is no strict distinction of terms 'synergetic linguistics', 'linguosynergetics', and 'linguistic synergetics.' Linguistic synergetics of self-organization in language general laws, the relationship between linguistic order and disorder, typological changes in the gradual development of the language, updates, processes of transition to another quality stage, bifurcation (split of development into two), polyfuration (development into several directions based on the principles of branching), attraction (a stable state of attractive development, such as magnetic poles), fluctuation (a state of deviation from a stable regularity, deviation) is an interpretation-oriented paradigm. Phonetic, lexical of languages and grammatical structure develops in an evolutionary way, periodically undergoes some typological changes. Synergetics is accelerating the integration of the natural sciences and the humanities, with synergetics for both fields serves as a general methodology. Synergetics is the field of self-organization of systems, the study of real phenomena, the new way of thinking about the world, scientific direction, thinking aimed at knowing the nature of natural and socio-economically complex economic processes style. It describes the process of self-organization in complex systems in nature, at what stage of evolution chaos (disorder) plays a positive role, the emergence of order from chaos, cases of deviation from regularity (fluctuation), unstable and steady state, linear and non-linear development, the new priorities of the world view of the past - explores the concept of an unstable world without balance, such issues as the phenomenon of linearity and multi-alternative development. Synergetics is a philosophy of paradoxes in science. For example, chaos is disorder, but in essence, chaos is the foundation of structure and order. Chaos is destructive at first glance. to the element and the last stage of system development, to the end seems like. In fact, it is a constructive (creative factor) element in systems and structures, and the previous one the beginning of the transition from the system to a new system, a new order is the source. Language is also complex, dynamic and self-organizing is considered Based on this, the theory of synergetics. It is also applied to the field of language and communication the effective nature of language based on the methodology of synergetics, the concept of

systematicity, the development and evolution of language is being perceived and gaining a new content.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Phonetic changes in the language, a decrease in the number of sounds synergetics should be the main methodology in the analysis of progress, convergence and divergence processes, changes in grammar. Scientists such as S. Mutallibov, H. Ne'matov, E. Umarov, H. Dadaboev, S. Ashirboev, U. Sanakulov, B. Toychiboev, rusticologists: E. D. Polivanov, A M. Shcherbak, V. V. Reshetov although they did not use the term "synergetics", in fact, they worked according to its basic principles. Language forms itself under the influence of various linguistic and non-linguistic factors, with its diverse functional capabilities, it gives rise to various incarnations and re-incarnations. In studying the process of self-organization in language it is necessary to consider the following parameters: 1) geographical factor - space factor; 2) chronological factor - time, time axis; 3) sociological factor - social environment, culture, religion, nationality, age social cues like. The latest research shows that language is also nature in a self-organizing, gradual way, like events it is a complex system that manifests new structures and develops on the basis of a synergetic paradigm. This changes in the morphological construction of certain languages, one transitions from state to another quality stage, different as a result of internal and external influences in certain languages The evidence confirms that different characters are coming to Yuea. According to Espier, these changes in the language are of the language with some mechanism that is integrally related to its internal structure managed. The scientist expressed the fact that the synergetic paradigm works in language. He called this nature of language "driver", as we mentioned above. "Driver" the "movement" of language, like the genetic program of the human organism and constitutes the essence of "life". The type of creole and pidgin languages formed under the influence of language contacts (the process of creolization and pidginization) is also should be noted that it is based on the synergetic paradigm. The new creole or pidgin language in Wunda is dissipation (English - "dispersion", "scattering" means; one of the main principles of synergetics, in which onethe emergence of a new structure from a structure is understood) is formed in accordance with the law. In the process of creolization, the language has a new typological system will be based on fluctuation, bifurcation, and dissipation goes from one order to another, in which the corporate exposure of two or more languages is important is enough. But it should be noted that it is a new quality. It is impossible to predict when the transition process will occur. The process whereby reduction is 'repaired' by expansion is known as *creolization* and is one of the most fascinating processes in linguistic change. Creole languages, in other words, are perfectly normal languages - only

their history is somewhat unusual. Of European-based creole languages - those that have developed out of pidgins based on European languages - the best known are French, English, Portuguese and Spanish creoles. Most of the better-known English Creoles are spoken in different parts of both Americas and are a consequence of the slave trade. Sranan, for example, is an English creole spoken by several tens of thousands of native speakers in the coastal areas of Surinam, and is also widely used by others in the area as a lingua franca. Terms of pidgin are related to: 1. the dominant ethnic group consisting of relatively few, but economically strong social groups exists; 2. subordinate to the dominant ethnos (they are hired on plantations can be workers or servants, slaves) two or the existence of more than that ethnos. Pidgin language is a grammatically simplified means of communication that develops between two or more groups of people that do not have a [language](#) in common: typically, its [vocabulary](#) and [grammar](#) are limited and often drawn from several languages. It is most commonly employed in situations such as [trade](#), or where both groups speak languages different from the language of the country in which they reside (but where there is no common language between the groups). One of the leading ideas in areal linguistics is linguistic continuity. That is, without clear boundaries between languages or dialects, each language or dialect is different from the other can be considered as a relatively intermediate dialect. Linguistic phenomena change gradually from place to place. This idea can also be applied to linguistic types. Because linguistic type is not observed in a pure state in any language, the types overlap each other appears. It is based on the synergistic paradigm of languages shows the development. Approaching the language based on the methodology of synergetics gives rise to new views on existing theories in linguistics. This is especially caused by the relativity of existing laws in the language. It is impossible to create a stable and invariable "formula" for many phenomena in language. Because any law in language is more relativistic. Therefore, at all levels of linguistics, an exception does not fall into the "formula" of a language that is outside the law cases are common.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

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 nonlinear.
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 fluctuations.
5. Systems may become unstable.
6. Qualitative changes are taking place.
7. Emergent new properties are found in these systems.
8. Spatial, temporal, spatial-temporal and/or functional structures arise.
9. Structures can be ordered or chaotic.
10. In many cases, mathematization is possible”

The language super-system consists of a certain number of interconnected macro- and microsystems, which interact with each other to ensure its functioning. Language macro-systems (phonographic, morphemic, lexical-semantic, syntactic) differ in stability/instability, openness/closure, linearity/non-linearity, and, as a consequence, have different dynamics of change and development. Of all language macro-systems, the lexico-semantic one is directly related to the environment, open to the exchange of substance, information and energy, and, as a result, extremely mobile and dynamic. Scholars claim that “the lexical level of language accumulates and records the results of cognitive activity of speakers, and the concepts, developed in the practice of communication”. It should be underlined that synergetics offers a new perspective on the phenomena of chaos and chance. As the opposite of the established order, Chaos is recognised by synergetics as a constructive mechanism. In our opinion, the verbal-creative operations of an individual are a manifestation of the processes of constructive chaos in the system. The very result of the search for optimal methods and mechanisms of new lexical units” formation, the selection of the constitutive means necessary for the implementation of the verbo-creation, is often random. Word formation offers various potential variants of the sign’s exponent, which will serve to name a new object or phenomenon of reality, and only native speakers, visualizing one of the innovations, can determine the most suitable variant. There are two special requirements at this level (which is the most abstract level within the model): the requirements of adaptation and stability. The mechanism of the model increases the efficiency of all the processes in the system as a consequence of the influence of the adaptation requirement, and decreases it according to the stability requirement. The result is, as in the other cases of competitive forces in the model, a steady state (a “flux equilibrium”), a temporary, dynamic compromise. Requirements, system variables, and their interrelations together constitute the structure of the system. The fundamental axiom of synergetic linguistics is that language systems possess self-regulating and self-organising control mechanisms which change the language towards an optimal steady state and an optimal adaptation to its environment - in analogy to biological evolution. The

environment of a language consists of the social and cultural systems that make use of it for communicative (and other) purposes, the individual human beings with their brains, articulatory apparatus, auditory devices, communicative and other social needs, and their language processing and language acquisition devices, the communication channels with their particular physical characteristics, neighbouring languages, and many other factors.

CONCLUSION:

It is positive that synergetics will enter linguistics should be evaluated as an event. The application of synergetics to linguistics led to the emergence of a new theory such as the "nonlinear theory of language" possible. The evidence is that all the languages of the world are influenced by each other, that they are constantly growing and developing, and that they are constantly evolving confirms that it is in progress. Synergetics as a new scientific paradigm can explain the mysterious way of the world. chaos, dissipation, bifurcation, fluctuation, finite development, principles and categories like coevolution are complicated creating a convenient opportunity to learn the laws of existence and development of systems, in particular, the language system gives more new approaches for developing modern linguistics. Linguosynergetics is not just a new stage, but an actively developing independent paradigm of systemic linguistics, which is based on an approach to language /speech/ discourse as a dynamic selfregulated system. "Many ideas of modern linguistics, including English, are related to synergetic ones and testify to the timeliness of the emergence of this direction, integrating them into the system and directing them into a single channel".

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