



**IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRESUMPTIONS OF THE ONTOLOGICAL STATUS OF LANGUAGE
IN MODERN LINGUISTICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES**

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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, unconscious criterion;

In linguistics of the 20th century, the paradigm of structural linguistics, based on the theoretical concept of F.de Saussure, was received as the fundamental methodological setting. The Chomsky Revolution, carried out within the framework of structuralism and based on the theory of generative grammar, rejected the presumption of American descriptivism and the whole paradigm of structuralism. In the framework of linguistics, attention was first paid to the calculus of all deep and surface structures, as well as the establishment of strict correspondence between them. [1]. From our point of view, generative grammar is based on the postulation of the idea of generating speech according to the scheme of successive replacement of linguistic phenomena according to the scheme “ideal - material – ideal”. Moreover, in terms of expression, only a description of “sounding matter” is given. The most complex processes of speech generation through primary material substrates - the neural network, the movement of ions and biochemical reactions are not considered. Fundamental changes in linguistics have led to a rather paradoxical situation in the field of language research: the generally recognized paradigm of structural linguistics has become less popular, and the concepts of generative grammar and poststructuralism have not taken shape as new paradigms. A characteristic feature of the theoretical linguistics of our time is a reorientation to the anthropocentric paradigm of identifying the phenomenon of language. E. Benefits 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] Language identification within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm involves a combination of psycholinguistic research with scientific research in the field of neurobiology,

biophysiology, neuro-linguistics, etc., aimed at studying the processes occurring in the cortex and subcortical spheres of the brain.

The most difficult problem in the scientific interpretation of linguistic phenomena based on the proposed scheme is the identification of the unconscious and superconscious. As you know, the unconscious is characterized as an implicit phenomenon, therefore, the identification of this phenomenon is most often based on implicit knowledge. Despite numerous attempts to scientifically identify the phenomenon of the unconscious, which were reflected in the concept of Z. Freud, it has not yet been possible to construct a holistic theory that explains the mechanisms and structure of the unconscious. [3]. The same can be said about the study of superconsciousness as a separate level of the psyche.

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, neuro-linguistics, 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. [4]

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.

At present, neurobiologists have quite definite ideas about specific mechanisms that carry out sensory analysis and the construction of a sensory model of the external environment. According to the theory of vector coding, a certain ensemble of neurons generates an excitation vector, which contributes to the creation of a holistic image (gestalt). Detector neurons are combined into a hierarchically organized neural network in the form of a pyramid, at the top of which there is a so-called Gnostic unit, a neuron that synthesizes perceived information. As a result of studies in neurophysiology, scientists came to the conclusion that the neurons of one ensemble are not concentrated in one cortical zone, but are scattered in different zones. [9]

It can be assumed that the appearance in the cortex of all the iconic formations of the second-signal system is not associated with the appearance of new material substrates, i.e. neurons. Most likely, this process should be considered as a systemic transformation and restructuring of the neural network established by the genetic program of the unconscious to coordinate information processes at the level of perception. In all likelihood, the gestalt pyramids and the Gnostic neurons (the term E.N. Sokolova) play the main role in the implementation of all transformations in the cerebral cortex. A well-known psychophysicist notes that “the activated gestalt pyramid of hierarchically organized neurons represents the basic mechanism of acts of consciousness”. [10]

Due to the 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.

It is paradoxical that sign systems that ensure the functioning of consciousness, superconsciousness, thinking and language as the highest forms of reflection arise and function as substrates of the brain without the participation of consciousness. However, in no case can one ignore the question of the influence of information processing in the sphere of the mental ring as a person-specific form of information exchange, one should also pay attention to the features of such a process due to the interaction of two signal systems. Researchers point out that with the development of thinking and speech, the influence of controlling second-signal influences increases.

Signs - representations located in the cerebral cortex (mental ring) participate in the reception, transmission, processing and storage of relevant information coming from the body's life support systems (feeling of pain, malaise, etc.) and the external environment (social information). Energy-information processes are controlled by the unconscious in an autonomous mode without the participation of the centers of the cerebral cortex. Consciousness does not have energy sources that allow transporting information impulses into the realm of the unconscious. The unconscious exports and imports relevant information from the sphere of the mental ring through channels of direct and feedback in the form of afferent and efferent impulses without the direct participation of consciousness.

The starting point in psychology was the idea of mental (mental) representation as a reflection of some qualities of the outside world. Based on an in-depth analysis of the mechanisms for constructing mental representations, J. Piaget gave a new interpretation of this method of processing information related to the formation of operational structures characterizing the ability to manipulate individual elements of visual impressions, knowledge, and cognitive patterns in the mind. According to the well-known psychologist, mental representation “allows reproducing reality in its entirety and freeing action from slavish submission to situational “here and now”.

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. Edlman 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. It can be assumed that in the deep structures of the brain there are DNA computation mechanisms that promote adequate recognition and processing of information at a level close to absolute perfection. In the sphere of the unconscious, the criteria characteristic of mental representation cannot serve as a basis for establishing the relevance of information. It can be assumed that the unconscious operates with instinct-based biomolecular coding mechanisms as the main criteria for determining the relevance of all types of information, including natural information coming through the channels of the first signal system, and social information. These mechanisms are aimed at revealing the significance of information for maintaining libido as a basic attraction to life, and preventing mortido - death as returning the body to its original state (Z. Freud's terminology) [3]. Apparently, information coming from sign systems that provide the processes of thinking, consciousness and language, the unconscious recognizes as positive phenomena that support libido and prevent premature onset of mortido.

According to C.S. Pierce, the most perfect should be those signs in which the iconic, index and symbolic signs are represented evenly. At the same time, Pierce correlated iconicity with past human experience, the index with the here and now parameters characteristic of the present, and considered the symbol as a manifestation of an uncertain future. Modern linguistic theories reveal features of iconicity and semiological index in especially symbolic linguistic signs, especially noticeable in onomatopoeic words (crowing, meowing, barking, etc.), in the order of the parts of the statement: the most important thing is usually at the beginning of the phrase.

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.

"In thinking," writes Academician P.V. Simonov, "superconsciousness gives samples of the new, designs and offers the unexpected and, perhaps, even the incredible ... The purpose of the superconscious is to "punch the paths of the new" Such "the inclusion of superconsciousness in mental work is usually called intuition, and the state in which it is boldly and generously included

is called inspiration ...” This “over” is a fundamentally new information that does not stem from previous impressions. “Unlike the subconscious, the activity of the superconscious” is not controlled by consciousness and will under any circumstances. [6] It can be assumed that superconsciousness is a peculiar form of mental activity, in its essential parameters close to the unconscious. At this level of the psyche, the process of linguistic work is carried out with the appearance of neologisms.

The semantic field, based on the cortical-cortical connections of neurons, unfolds along a horizontal line and is limited to the sphere of mental representation. The vertical line of information exchange as a cortical-subcortical connection between consciousness, superconsciousness and the unconscious encompasses both the semantic field and the bioactive zone of information processing in the deep structures of the brain. With the sphere of superconsciousness, information processing takes place in the form of experiences. 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. All the most complex processes reception and identification, energy supply of the neural network in the superconscious are carried out at the level of biomolecular coding in the deep subcortical layers of the brain.

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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