



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS
ON THE ANTHROPOCENTRIC SEMANTICS OF COGNITIVE
STIMULI IN HISTORICAL TEXTS

Rajabov Elshod Erkinovich

PhD student of the 2nd stage of NavSU.

Abstract: *This article presents scientific and theoretical analyses of the anthropocentric semantics of cognitive stimuli in historical texts.*

Keywords: *fields of knowledge, linguistic phenomena, "anthropocentric", "cognitive-semiological", "non-linguistics", cognitive, communicative. aesthetic need and x.*

The development of linguistics has always relied on its interaction with related fields of knowledge: on the one hand, the desire to define itself more clearly; subject, object and methods, on the other hand, to find points of support and intersection with other disciplines, to "feed" on their experience, ideas and methods. At the same time; what was considered "non-linguistic" at one stage was included in the problems of linguistics at the next stage. In general, a process of integration! The inclusion of non-linguistic questions in the language paradigm, as a rule, was aimed at "removing the a priori postulated restrictions" on the study of linguistic phenomena that had not been sufficiently formalized, sufficiently observable until then. Among the latter, we can name the ontological aspects of speech activity, in; including poetry; associative-figurative epistemology, the role of the human factor in linguistic activity; namely; this main problem; turned out to be a cognitive stimulus for the formation. It is defined as "anthropocentric", "cognitive-semiological" and determines the methodological vector of the given. If the definition of "anthropocentric" characterizes the main idea of the paradigm under consideration, then the definition of "cognitive-semiological" characterizes its substantive and methodological guidelines.

Anthropocentrism in linguistic poetics means replacing the idea of a "flat" system with the idea of a nonlinear essence of subjects producing and perceiving speech, whose consciousness and reality outside them are interconnected; Single: intentional action: in modeling the processes of poetic speech communication, the center of the model is the individual (author, reader) with his cognitive, communicative and aesthetic needs. In this case, the term cognitive needs covers the space of discursive thinking, where language interacts with the phenomena of cognitive activity, which, of course, is studied by a special science of mental activity - cognitology. It is within the cognitive paradigm that modern linguistics has become "an analysis of the activity of language operating in reality in a broad socio-cultural context," or rather, a discursive study. A cognitively oriented approach that focuses on mental structures, mechanisms and strategies is deeply and organically consistent with modern speech theory, which, in particular, asks the question "What does a person achieve through language?" The anthropocentric theory of





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

linguistic poetics models language/speech images from the perspective of the creator and recipient of a poetic text, while also determining what knowledge he or she must have in order to construct and perceive a poetic text.

The specificity of linguistic thinking in the paradigm of the anthropocentric theory of modern linguistic poetics is: a) the tendency to a holistic and systematic understanding of linguistic phenomena within the framework of poetic speech; b) the desire to understand the nature of the sender and receiver of the poetic text together with their linguistic personality (c) by studying each "participant" of poetic communication as an elementary component of the formation of a more complex substrate of speech thinking. This is especially relevant for the study of the processes of poetic communication.

Unlike the traditional approach to the study of a historical text, in which its artistic essence as a holistic system is determined by its structural units of secondary figurative nomenclature (poetic metaphors), we proceed from the opposite methodological doctrine. In our concept, the essence of the poetic element of artistic speech is determined by the functional-semantic properties of poetic speech as a holistic (at the same time open, dynamic) formation, in the depths of which the poetic word is born, matures, dissolves, acquires a specific artistic and aesthetic edge. Otherwise, how can one explain the obvious fact that a word that is not figurative in everyday speech turns into a living verbal image in the text of a poetic work with sometimes unpredictable growths of a speech character? Moreover, today it is relevant to understand speech as speech embedded in life, which in fact means recognizing the linguistic aspect of speech, which is closely related to social or even socio-cultural parameters: the conditions of the place and time of speech, its type, the social tasks facing speakers, etc. Therefore, in the study of poetic speech, "not only the actual parameter of the time of the event is important, but also the whole complex of pragmatic factors that can characterize this phenomenon."

The direct purpose of the dissertation research is to study the features of discursive space-text as a specific phenomenon of poetic speech thinking in cognitive, communicative and cultural aspects. Thus, the general strategy of the research is determined by the problem of the relationship of the poetic text with speech. The first focus of our research was a fairly broad object - poetic speech (speech in poetry and / or speech in poetry). The anthropocentric and linguocognitive methodology predetermined the choice of general philological (philological interpretation of the text) and special linguistic (conceptual, cognitive-discursive, component and intertextual analysis methods; statistical method) research methods. The traditional use of these methods is complicated by the specific nature of the object of study. The meaning-forming energy of speech is provided by various semantic energy flows: emotional-perceptual image, sign-symbol. the interpretation of primary images, the movement of the modified form in the text, and finally, the influence of the extralinguistic environment (situational, communicative-pragmatic, and cultural contexts).





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

The named energy flows in their unity express the associative-derivative essence of speech, as a result of which the linguistic signs used in it become figurative units capable of transmitting not only rational information, but also expressing an almost unlimited range of human feelings, expressing in unity the human perception and experience of the world.

The main psychic unit of poetic speech, which forms the discursive-cognitive space of the historical text, is the poetic concept. This is a special type of artistic concept, which has its own fuzzy architectonics, determined by the associative-semantic mechanisms of forming its substantive structure. Since the poetic concept, like any artistic concept, is a secondary formation, in the structure of linguistic consciousness it is a rhythmic-metro-melodic embodiment of both heuristic word creation, as well as hermeneutic perception of poetic subjective meanings. The poetic linguistic personality is a special type of language personality with a specific semantic structure of consciousness, which can be embodied in two hypostases - the author and the addressee (poet and reader).

This is a person characterized by creative pragmatic, aesthetic motivation (pragmatic level), imaginative thinking, imagination or creative fantasy (cognitive level); creative speech thinking activity conditioned by poetic form (speech level). The mechanisms of external communication are associated with the metadiscursive environment, in particular, with the processes accompanying poetic communication - communicative intervention, communicative intermediaries and inter-discursive dialogue. As a product of associative-figurative speech, the poetic text exists in the context of culture, confirming the unique role of man as a poetic linguistic person in the world in general and in the world of culture in particular: the poetic linguistic person is the creator of the text and at the same time its object, subject; the person is simultaneously the author-addressee and the addressee of the text.

The cultural aspect in the discursive space of the historical text is most clearly manifested in the category of intertextuality. The most characteristic phenomena of intertextual coherence are (1) precedent cases, which allow us to observe the formation of intertextuality categories in the semantic space of the text, and (2) precedent names, which predict the semantic content of the poetic text at a probabilistic level. Named precedent cases connect the recipient text with the source text. The functioning of precedent cases in the discursive space of the intertext is observed using cognitive-discursive and intertextual analysis, carried out using a specially developed methodology.

REFERENCES:

1. Чурилина; Л.Н. Антропоцентризм художественного текста как принцип организации его лексической структуры [Текст] : автореф. дис. ... д-ра филол. наук / Л.Н. Чурилина: - СПб., 2003.
2. Шабес, В .Я. Событие и текст [Текст] / В.Я. Шабес. - М., 1989.





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

3. Шаклеин, В.М. Лингвокультурологический аспект исследования художественного текста. Лингвистический анализ художественного текста в школьной практике [Текст] / В.М. Шаклеин. — М.: 2000.
4. Asror o'g'li A. A. PRINCE OF AFGHANISTAN ISAK KHAN ORIENTALIST DN IN THE INTERPRETATION OF LOGOPHET //Web of Semantics: Journal of Interdisciplinary Science. – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 5. – С. 82-85.
5. Asror o'g'li A. A. History of Afghanistan-Bukhara Relations in the Process of Incorporation of Bukhara Emirate into Russian Customs System //American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 11. – С. 339-342.
6. Akhmadjon A. HISTORY OF BUKHARA-AFGAN RELATIONS IN THE PROCESS OF INCLUSION INTO THE RUSSIAN CUSTOMS SYSTEM //International Journal of Philosophical Studies and Social Sciences. – 2023. – Т. 3. – №. 3. – С. 39-46.
7. Ahmadov A. XX ASR BOSHLARIDA BUXORO VA AFG'ONISTON EMIGRATSIYASI VA REMIGRATSIYASI //Modern Science and Research. – 2025. – Т. 4. – №. 1. – С. 842-845.
8. Ahmadov A. BUXORO AMIRLIGIDAGI AFG'ONLAR: HAYOTI VA FAOLIYATI XUSUSIDA //Modern Science and Research. – 2025. – Т. 4. – №. 2. – С. 1304-1308.
9. Asror o'g'li A. A. et al. BUXORO VOHASIDAGI VARDONZE QO 'RG 'ONINING ANTIK VA O 'RTA ASRLAR DAVRI TARIXI //ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ. – 2024. – Т. 45. – №. 5. – С. 84-87.
10. Asror o'g'li A. A., Farruxbek N. FARG 'ONA VODIYSIDAGI ILK SHAHARSOZLIK MADANIYAT (CHUST MISOLIDA) //ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ. – 2024. – Т. 45. – №. 5. – С. 88-91.
11. Botirjon O'g'li N. S., Asror o'g'li A. A. UMARXON XUKMRONLIGI DAVRIDA QO'QON XONLIGINING HARBIY SALOHIIYATI //JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, ETHICS AND VALUE. – 2024. – Т. 3. – №. 5. – С. 374-377.
12. Zoir o'g'li R. Z., Asror o'g'li A. A. QADIMGI XORAZM: O 'ZBEK DAVLATCHILIGINING ILK BOSQICHIDA //JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, ETHICS AND VALUE. – 2024. – Т. 3. – №. 5. – С. 378-382.

