

ANTHROPOCENTRIC RELATIONS OF LINGUISTIC DISCOURSES (BASED ON HISTORICAL TEXTS)

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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 discourse theory is carried out through its interaction with the category of text, which implies the interdependence of the system of concepts, methods and principles of text linguistics. Initially, the term text linguistics served as a general designation for any type of linguistic study of written or spoken text. Accordingly, the concepts of "text" and "discourse" (Latin: discursus, French: discours, English: discourse) were used synonymously in many linguistic works.

The tendency to separate these concepts arose from their gradual differentiation, which began with the change in the general linguistic paradigm of the 20th century. The flat/metaphor of the text becomes three-dimensional - the semantic structure of the text is represented as the semantic field of the text as a hierarchy of its semantic components, the problem of addressing the text is considered as a relationship between the "world within the text" (text-inner world) and the "world outside the text" (more text).

In general, the text is understood as "a mainly abstract, formal construction, and speech is considered in terms of mental processes and in connection with extralinguistic factors, various types of its actualization." The text is the product of a speech-creative process, objectified in the form of a written document, having completeness; a literary work processed in accordance with the type of this document: a name (title) and a number of basic units combined with various lexical and grammatical types; having a logical, stylistic connection, a certain purposefulness and pragmatic orientation. Discourse is "a coherent text, combined with extralinguistic, pragmatic, socio-cultural and other factors; a text taken in the aspect of the event, speech is considered as a component participating in purposeful social action, human interaction and mechanisms of consciousness (cognitive processes). "Discourse includes paralinguistic accompaniment of speech (facial expressions, gestures)."

Despite the fact that speech is repeatedly defined as text in the above definitions, speech and text are clearly distinguished by a number of parameters: If in the description

of the text such qualities as integrity, completeness, processing, consistency, structure are emphasized, in the definition of speech the idea of dynamism and “phenomenality” is especially emphasized. If the text is a product, the result of speech-making activity {the product of the speech-making process; objectified in the form of ...; appropriately processed literary ...}, then speech is a component of the process or the process itself (speech taken in the aspect of a phenomenon; speech considered as a purposeful social action; a component participating in the interaction of people and the mechanisms of consciousness - cognitive processes). It cannot be said that the presence of the mentioned features in one phenomenon excludes them in another.

As noted, both of these concepts have the following: 1) the expression of the speaker's intention to influence the interlocutor, but their combination with the idea of completeness and formality in the text and the dynamism of speech creates a linearity-nonlinearity relationship. It should be noted that, in general, modern linguistics emphasizes a non-rigid opposition between text and speech. This is probably due to the abundance of opinions among scientists on the issue of the relationship between text and speech.

The text is considered as an elementary (basic) unit of speech, and speech is considered as a whole text or a set of texts united by some feature; the text can also be considered as a certain result of speech activity*. In modern linguistics, there are three main approaches to solving the terminological problem: defining the concepts of "text" and "discourse", fully differentiating the concepts according to the parameter of the statics of the object (text) (discourse), and including the text in the concept of speech. The discourse-text relationship is usually considered in the speech registers of fiction. Thus, in the work of M.Ya.

Dedicated to the study of the literary prose text, Dimarsky identifies the following distinguishing features of text and speech: 1) speech has a processual nature, that is, speech cannot exist without being tied to the real, physical time in which it takes place. Unlike speech, the text does not have a strict connection with real time; its connection with time is indirect. The text exists not in physical time, but in the time and space of culture (semiotic time); 2) the tasks of speech are to transmit information, the functions of the text are to accumulate it; 3) the text, unlike speech, is created with the intention of repeating it over and over again.

Considering the literary text as a text consciously “established in classicism”, the scientist identifies two more of its features: 1) the severance of all extratextual connections that, according to the creator of the text, are not absolutely necessary for understanding (a special form of the author's name, pseudonym, encryption of names, encryption of names, etc.); 2) inevitability - ensuring speech in the process of perceiving

the text, which is possible only by compensating for the incompatible parameters of the communicative situation: the gap in time and space between the author and the reader, their complete incompatibility, their pragmatic relationship, social positions, etc. A significant number of extralinguistic factors - knowledge of the world, intentions, attitudes and specific goals of the speaker, who is the creator of the text.

The text is not only a recorded message, but also a complex whole located at the intersection of extratextual and intratextual connections. As a static, permanent object, it is included in a powerful energy field - a discursive environment, which is one of the components of poetic speech as a system. The text acts as a unity of communicative elements functionally united into a hierarchically structured complex with the general intention of the author. Poetic speech does not express a separate concrete communicative phenomenon, but a communicative phenomenon as an integrative set of individual communicative actions; the result of this is the cognitive-pragmatic commonality of many texts.

Thus, poetic* speech is a complex and nonlinearly organized system of poetic texts, the figurative and speech elements of which represent an integrated and systematically interconnected unity. their linguistic, pragmatic, sociocultural, psychological and paralinguistic features.

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