

THE DEGREE OF ANTHROPOCENTRICITY OF TERMS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING IN TERMINOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

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Annotation

Nowadays, as a result of the integration of such disciplines in world linguistics as pragmalinguistics, psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, discourse theory, the linguocultural direction of the anthropocentric paradigm is rapidly developing. The study of the factors, conditions and their nature that lead to the emergence of the category of education as a conceptual field in languages of different systems, the specificity of the conceptual occurrence of the category of education, the study of interlinguistic phenomena as an object of study is one of the most pressing issues facing linguistics.

Keywords: anthropolinguistics, terminology, terminography, anthropocentrism, linguistics, lexicography, terminology, paradigm, education, upbringing.

Introduction

The Enlightenment of science is the focal point for the full-fledged development of the community. The importance of the educational system and its world of terminology in solving urgent issues of the state, political, social, economic transformations in society is a fact that does not require proof.

On the one hand, international pedagogy on the other hand requires the need to conduct research within the framework of National Education and training. By the way, the system of terms on pedagogy is not only the focus of attention of theorist educators, but also has become the object of research for practitioners and linguists. Because the linguistic analysis of terms used in practice, made anew from day to day, is one of the pressing issues of the direction of modern terminology.

The general essence and main features of the new scientific discipline are its purpose, object, subject and methods of research, starting positions, the main problems and directions of research, its sections it is believed that it is necessary to form as follows: language evolution dictates scientists - primarily associated with its geography. It can be assumed that this gives us a unique opportunity to look at the human mind in the process of its appearance and formation, to look at our place in the world around us and, possibly, our future.

The authors, whose names are given above, call the main problematic issues of anthropolinguistics "issues that are reflected in the language, determined by the

nature of human thinking at different stages of the evolution of human consciousness." Accordingly, the separation of the main areas of research and the Departments of anthropolinguistics is associated with the main stages of the evolution of human thinking.

It should be noted that when determining the subject of anthropolinguistics research in the study under consideration (subject of research - "general features of the historical development of terminology of different languages, the process of development of the system of scientific knowledge, fully reflects the specifics of the language in terminology. ") the authors indicate the need to " consider multilingual terminologies as a means of expressing a system of general concepts " [there. , 12.p].

The central place in anthropolinguistics is occupied by the issue of correspondence of language units to the periods highlighted in the accumulated history of knowledge. So, S.Grinev According to the concept of in the formation of universal knowledge accumulated in the history of human society, three conditional periods can be distinguished: the simple period, the period of crafts, the scientific period.

In highlighting and defining each period, S.V. Grinev distinguishes three types of thinking: a simple type of thinking inherent in a person in a simple period of language development; a pre-fanatical type of thinking characteristic of the artisanal period of language development; a scientific type of thinking is observed at stages defined as the scientific period of language development.

According to grinev, each period has its own characteristics:

- the ancient or simple period in the development of language is characterized by a person's simple vision of the surrounding world, vocabulary with a small number of lexemes. The historical loci have phonetic and spelling variants of the names of the same concept;
- it is characterized by the emergence of a pre-fan specialization of the meanings of lexical units at the stage of mastery (or pre-fan) of the development of the language. The emergence of new crafts and products of their labor, created by craftsmen, requires new, special names;
- the scientific stage of language development is associated with the separation of special lexical units - terms.

In this place, for our research on terminography, it is important to determine the degree of anthropocentricity of terminographic research, since the establishment of an idial Geographic is an activity that is carried out jointly by a linguist-terminologist and a specialist-terminologist, and in terminology, anthropocentrism is considered a fundamental factor that determines both the characteristics of the

Consequently, the human factor is pre-present in the source of the terminographic description of the network material. Secondly, the personality (or personality) of lexicographers working with this network material is also important.

All of the above makes it possible to say that there is anthropocentrism in terminographic activity.

Summarizing the above, we can say that anthropocentrism, covering all areas of linguistics, is manifested in terminography in the form of the following factors:

1. Terms-Special lexical units that, with their letter number-Sound Shell, consolidate the results of cognition, activity of thinking in a language;
2. As signs belonging to the national language, the terms are a means of knowing the surroundings;
3. The terms reflect the scientific type of thinking, are signs of determining the results of the activities of scientific thinking;
4. Drawing up a log is a social phenomenon that satisfies the need of society for one or another scientific information;
5. In terminology, the phenomenon of anthropocentrism is a fundamental phenomenon.

Terminographic resources are a scientific, practical resource that encodes the units of terminology of this profession with the aim of special purposes.

In linguistic science, three scientific paradigms are traditionally distinguished: comparative-historical (typical of 19th century linguistics and based on a comparative historical method), systemic-structural (their focus word) and, finally, anthropocentric, "returned to man the status of "the measure of everything" and brought it back to the center of the universe". Within this scientific paradigm, the researcher's interests "move from objects of perception to the subject, that is, analyze a person in language and language in a person."

Thus, the idea of anthropocentricity of language is a key factor in modern linguistics. From the point of view of this paradigm, a person learns the world "through self-realization, theoretical and objective activity in it," and this gives him the right to "create an anthropocentric order of things in his consciousness", which is his "spiritual essence, motives of his actions, hierarchy of values."

Issues related to the anthropocentric paradigm of Twentieth-Century linguistics are divided into four directions, but nevertheless are being studied at the moment of the last, divided into different directions. The first direction studies language as a "mirror" of a person, the concept of a linguistic picture of the world is fundamental for him, and the main task is to study how a person reflects himself in language. The second direction is communicative linguistics, which is characterized by an interest in a person, primarily related to his communication process. The third direction, using the data of other sciences, studies the role of language in cognitive processes and the cognitive apparatus of the individual. The fourth direction of anthropocentric linguistics, according to its name, is aimed at illuminating how language exists in the individual himself. S.G. Vasilieva proposes to call this section of linguistics the theory of linguistics or native language within the subject. Its founder is I. A. Recognized in the case of Boduen de Curtene, it was considered that "language exists only in individual brains, only in spirits, only in the psyche of individuals or individuals who make up a certain Linguistic Society".

The linguistic issues of modern linguistics are becoming one of the most relevant today, both from a scientific and practical point of view, based on World Development. The natural formation of new concepts and terms in the lexical-semantic systems of various fields of science requires their research from a linguistic point of view. In this place, the study of the "world" of pedagogical terms, which is closely related to all fields of science, acquires a special significance. Through the Anthroposynthetic direction, which has become one of the leading directions of modern linguistics, and its pedagogical terms drawn to the throne on the basis of the basic concepts and principles of linguoculturology, the field of Education-Educational terms of the German and Uzbek ring, the conceptual space of the two state educational systems, linguistic and extralinguistic factors, as well as ethnic, mental and national. When forming a scientific picture of the world, the morality of the above factors is revealed.

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