



“LINGUOSYNERGETICS IS A NEW DIRECTION IN PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES”

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Annotation. Linguosynergetics is an emerging interdisciplinary field that integrates insights from linguistics, synergetics, cognitive science, and social sciences to study the dynamic nature of language. This field emphasizes how language evolves, adapts, and interacts with various systems, including cognitive, social, and cultural elements. Linguosynergetics examines the self-organizing processes that shape linguistic change, offering a more comprehensive understanding of how language evolves in response to internal and external influences. As language is an ever-evolving system influenced by human cognition and social interaction, this field holds immense potential for explaining the fluidity and complexity of language evolution. This article will examine the scientific foundations of linguosynergetics, its key principles, and its application to languages such as English and Uzbek. We will also include scientific findings to support the conceptual framework of this field.

Keywords: Linguosynergetics, synergetics, self-organization, complex systems, language evolution, cognitive linguistics, social linguistics, Interdisciplinary approach, Language as a complex system

Аннотация. Лингвосинергетика -это новая междисциплинарная область, которая объединяет идеи лингвистики, синергетики, когнитивистики и социальных наук для изучения динамической природы языка. В этой области особое внимание уделяется тому, как язык развивается, адаптируется и взаимодействует с различными системами, включая когнитивные, социальные и культурные элементы. Лингвосинергетика изучает самоорганизующиеся процессы, которые определяют языковые изменения, предлагая более полное понимание того, как язык развивается в ответ на внутренние и внешние воздействия. Поскольку язык -это постоянно развивающаяся система, на которую влияют человеческое познание и социальное взаимодействие, эта область обладает огромным потенциалом для объяснения текучести и сложности языковой эволюции. В этой статье мы рассмотрим научные основы лингвосинергетики, ее ключевые принципы и ее применение к таким





языкам, как английский и узбекский. Мы также приведем научные результаты, подтверждающие концептуальные основы этой области.

Ключевые слова: Лингвосинергетика, синергетика, самоорганизация, сложные системы, эволюция языка, когнитивная лингвистика, социальная лингвистика, междисциплинарный подход, язык как сложная система

The term synergetics comes from the concept of synergy in physics, referring to the phenomenon where a system's components interact in ways that produce effects greater than the sum of individual parts (Haken, 1983). In linguosynergetics, this concept is applied to language as a complex, self-organizing system. Language evolves through interactions at various levels — from cognitive processes (such as perception, memory, and attention) to social influences (such as culture, community, and media).

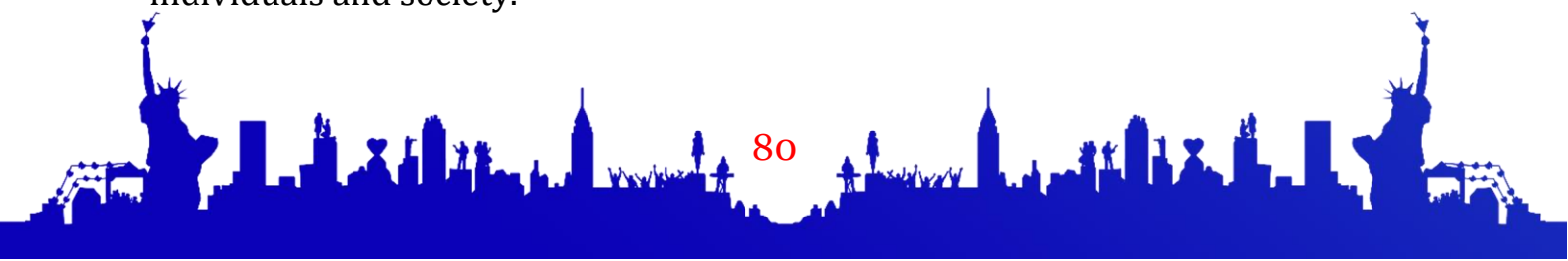
A key scientific principle in linguosynergetics is the idea of self-organization (Haken, 2000). Self-organization refers to the ability of a system to structure itself without external guidance, often through local interactions between its components. In the context of language, this means that language develops and evolves through the interactions of speakers, even without centralized control. Just as patterns emerge in physical systems (like the formation of snowflakes), linguistic structures emerge through the social interactions of individuals.

Linguosynergetics is inherently interdisciplinary, drawing on various scientific disciplines to better understand language's evolution. Below are some of the key interdisciplinary areas involved in linguosynergetics:

Cognitive Linguistics: This branch of linguistics explores the relationship between language and thought. Cognitive linguistics posits that language is shaped by human cognitive abilities such as perception, categorization, and conceptualization (Lakoff, 1987). Cognitive processes influence how words, phrases, and structures evolve in a language.

Social Linguistics: Social linguistics examines how language reflects and influences social structures. The ways in which language is used in different social contexts (e.g., in urban vs. rural settings or across different socioeconomic groups) help explain how linguistic forms change over time.

Complex Systems Theory: Complex systems theory, from which synergetics is derived, analyzes how systems with many interconnected parts can display complex, often unpredictable behaviors. Language is a prime example of a complex system, as it evolves unpredictably based on the interactions between individuals and society.





System Theory: System theory in linguosynergetics focuses on understanding language as an open system with multiple interacting components. These components include syntax, phonology, semantics, pragmatics, and sociocultural factors. System theory helps explain how these components interact and lead to language change.

Self-Organization in Language: Linguistic change is driven by the spontaneous emergence of new forms and structures due to the interactions between speakers. According to Haken (1983), systems like language can reorganize themselves when subjected to certain conditions. In the case of language, this is reflected in how new words, idioms, and grammatical structures emerge over time in response to changing social, cultural, and technological environments.

Language operates as a complex network of interdependent elements. A study by Steels (2003) on artificial language evolution demonstrated how linguistic systems evolve through interaction between agents (speakers) in a shared environment. For example, speakers may adjust their speech patterns based on mutual understanding, creating new linguistic structures that emerge from group interactions.

Linguosynergetics emphasizes that linguistic change is nonlinear, meaning that small shifts in one part of the system (e.g., a new slang term gaining popularity) can have disproportionate effects on the entire system. This concept aligns with the chaos theory, which suggests that small initial changes can lead to significant, unpredictable outcomes (Lorenz, 1963).

The English language has been shaped by a variety of influences, including globalization, technological advancements, and cultural exchange. The development of internet slang, for instance, provides a clear example of how language evolves through the interactions of speakers in new, technological environments.

For example "Hashtag": Originally a symbol used on social media platforms to categorize posts, the word "hashtag" has entered everyday language. It now carries the meaning of categorizing or labeling an idea in both digital and non-digital contexts. This shift demonstrates the dynamic nature of language, where new concepts emerge in response to new technologies and social behaviors.

Another example "Selfie": The word "selfie" emerged as a new term in the digital age, representing a self-portrait taken using a smartphone. It quickly became part of mainstream English usage, illustrating the role of technological and cultural shifts in the evolution of language.





The rapid adoption of words like "hashtag" and "selfie" can be analyzed through the lens of synergetics. The viral nature of these terms can be seen as an example of self-organizing phenomena in language, where linguistic innovation spreads exponentially due to social media networks and collective user participation.

In Uzbekistan, the Uzbek language is undergoing significant changes due to globalization and the influence of other languages such as Russian and English. These changes reflect the principles of linguosynergetics, particularly in how external factors influence language structure.

- "Startup": The term "startup," borrowed from English, is now commonly used in the Uzbek business lexicon to describe new entrepreneurial ventures. This adoption of an English word into Uzbek shows how global economic trends influence local linguistic patterns. The self-organizing process here involves the integration of new concepts into the language as a response to global business dynamics.

- "Computer" (Kompyuter): The word "kompyuter" is a borrowed term from Russian that has become an integral part of the Uzbek language. This example highlights how foreign terms become assimilated into the linguistic system, a phenomenon observed in many languages due to globalization and technological advancement.

Linguosynergetics represents a groundbreaking approach to understanding language as a dynamic and self-organizing system. Through the integration of cognitive science, social theory, and system theory, linguosynergetics provides a comprehensive framework for studying how language evolves in response to changing social, cultural, and cognitive environments. The examples of English and Uzbek highlight the practical applications of this field in understanding the forces that shape modern language use.

As the world becomes more interconnected through technology and globalization, the principles of linguosynergetics offer valuable insights into how linguistic systems adapt, self-organize, and evolve. By applying these principles, linguosynergetics promises to enrich our understanding of language change and its future trajectory.

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