CLASSIFICATION OF LINGUISTIC PARADIGMS

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Annotation: *In this work, we discuss about the concept of "paradigm" and its types, which has been the cause of many discussions in linguistics. In theoretical linguistics, the types of paradigm were differ from phonetically, morphologically, lexically. In addition, we comment on the "cognitive (anthropocentric) paradigm" studied in cognitive psychology, which means that this paradigm refers to the concepts that pass through a person's mind.*

Key words: *paradigm, inflectional paradigm, derivational paradigm, comparative paradigm, semantic paradigm, syntactic paradigm, cognitive linguistics, anthropocentric paradigm, conceptualism*

Аннотация: *В данной работе мы обсуждаем понятие «парадигма» и ее виды, что стало причиной многих дискуссий в лингвистике. В теоретической лингвистике типы парадигм различались фонетически, морфологически, лексически. Кроме того, мы комментируем изучаемую в когнитивной психологии «когнитивную (антропоцентрическую) парадигму», а это означает, что эта парадигма относится к понятиям, которые проходят через сознание человека.*

Ключевые слова: *Парадигма, флективная парадигма, деривационная парадигма, сравнительная парадигма, семантическая парадигма, синтаксическая парадигма, когнитивная лингвистика, антропоцентрическая парадигма, концептуализм*

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century in the world science, the study of the system of all sciences and its constituent units was brought to the main plan. As a result, there were structural psychology in psychology, structural mathematical theory in mathematics, and system-structural linguistics in linguistics. As a result of the introduction of the system approach to language in world linguistics, the concept of paradigm appeared in linguistics. The concept of paradigm was originally used as a terminological apparatus of philosophy. G. Bergman and T. Khun used this concept as a philosophical term, while Ferdinand de Saussure, a linguist who brought the theory of systematic laws to linguistics, used the concept of paradigm as a linguistic term in relation to the system of word forms and the pattern of forming grammatical forms.

In linguistics, a paradigm is understood as a collection of words belonging to the same system, but grammatically different. The word paradigm is derived from Greek word "paradeigma" and defined as "example, sample". In linguistics its known as language units, a system of grammatical forms that are unified according to their general meaning and differ according to their specific meaning. Also it is stated as the system of forms of the type or declension of a word[1].

"Linguistic paradigms" refers to the systematic arrangement or organization of elements within a language according to certain principles or rules. These paradigms can encompass various aspects of language structure, such as phonology (the study of sounds), morphology (the study of word structure), syntax (the study of sentence structure), and semantics (the study of meaning).

For example, in morphology, a paradigm might involve the different forms a word can take depending on its grammatical function or context, such as the various forms of a verb (e.g., walk, walks, walked, walking) or a noun (e.g., book, books).

In syntax, a paradigm might involve the different word orders or sentence structures allowed in a language, such as subject-verb-object (SVO) versus subject-object-verb (SOV) word order.

In phonology, a paradigm might involve the different phonemes (distinctive units of sound) and their distribution within a language, including patterns of phonetic variation and allophony[2].

Understanding linguistic paradigms is crucial for studying and describing the systematic aspects of language and for developing theories about how languages work. Linguists use paradigms to analyze and compare different languages and to uncover underlying principles that govern linguistic structure and behavior[3].

The concept of paradigm in linguistics has been defined and elaborated upon by various linguists and scholars throughout the history of linguistics. One of the most influential figures in the development of the concept of paradigm was Ferdinand de Saussure, a Swiss linguist whose

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[1]Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. Учинчи жилд. – Тошкент: «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси» Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006. – Б.230.

[2] Paradigms in Phonological Theory by Laura J. Downing (ed.), T. Alan Hall (ed.), Renate Raffelsiefen (ed.)

[3] "Linguistics: An Introduction" by William B. Mc Grego

work laid the foundations for many aspects of modern linguistics. Saussure emphasized the importance of systematic relationships between linguistic elements, including the notion of paradigmatic relationships among words and forms within a language.

Later linguists, such as Roman Jakobson, Emile Benvenist, and Noam Chomsky, further developed and applied the concept of paradigm in their linguistic theories and analyses. These scholars explored how paradigms operate within the structure of language and how they contribute to the understanding of linguistic systems and processes. So, while there isn't a single individual who can be credited with defining the concept of paradigm in linguistics, it has been shaped and refined by the contributions of numerous scholars over time.

In linguistics, paradigms can be classified into different types based on the elements they encompass and the relationships they exhibit. Here are some common types of paradigms:

1.   Inflectional Paradigms: These paradigms involve the inflectional forms of a word, typically reflecting grammatical categories such as tense, aspect, mood, number, and case. For example, the paradigm of the English verb "to be" includes forms like "am," "are," "is," "was," and "were."

2.   Derivational Paradigms: Unlike inflectional paradigms, derivational paradigms involve the formation of new words through derivational processes such as affixation, compounding, or conversion. For instance, the English noun "teach" can form derivatives like "teacher" (by adding the suffix "-er") or "teachable" (by adding the suffix "-able").

3.   Comparative Paradigms: These paradigms involve the comparison of elements, often to indicate degrees of comparison in adjectives and adverbs. For example, the comparative paradigm of the adjective "big" includes forms like "bigger" and "biggest."

4.   Syntactic Paradigms: While less common, syntactic paradigms involve the systematic arrangement and combination of words or phrases to express different syntactic structures. For example, in English, the paradigm for forming questions involves rearranging the word order or using auxiliary verbs.

5.   Semantic Paradigms: These paradigms involve the systematic relationships between words or expressions based on their meanings. For instance, the semantic paradigm of color terms includes words like "red," "blue," "green," and so on.

6. Word Formation Paradigms: These paradigms involve the systematic ways in which new words are formed within a language, including processes like compounding, affixation, and blending.

These types of paradigms provide frameworks for analyzing different aspects of language structure and usage, offering insights into how words and linguistic elements are organized and related to one another within a language system[4].

In modern linguistics we should not forget about three more paradigms as they have also crucial role in our work. They are: comparative historical, systemic-structural and cognitive (antropocentric) paradigms.

The comparative historical paradigm was the dominant paradigm in the 19th century and was based on the use of comparative historical method in the study of languages. The systemic-structural paradigms focuses on the study of individual units of language, such as words. The cognitive paradigm is based on the principles of anthropocentrism and recognizes that language cannot be understood and explained outside the context of its creator and user.

Already in the 19th century, the first theoretical works in linguistics were interpreted from the cognitive side of language. A. A. Potebnya understood the importance of language in the process of cognition and development of human knowledge about the world around him. He viewed language as "a means of apperception and association, based on ideas about phenomena expressed through language".[5]

Within the cognitive paradigm, various areas of linguistics, such as word formation, morphology, and syntax, are actively studied. Particular attention is paid to the study of semantics; various types of semantics are being developed, such as conceptual, prototype and framework.

E.S. Kubryakova faces problems with the cognitive approach in a number of her research works. One of them concerns the relationship between conceptual systems and linguistic, scientific, and every day ideas about the world. Another problem is the relationship between cognitive or conceptual structures of our minds and the units of language. The role of language in the process of cognition, perception of the world, as well as its

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[4] Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication (Fifth Edition) By Adrian Akmajian, Richard A. Demers, Ann K. Farmer, Robert M. Harnish

[5] Потебня А. А.," Мысль и язык" , Киев 1993

conceptualization and categorization are also studied in the works of E.S. Kubryakova[6].

Uzbek linguist Sh. Safarov also conducted research on the issue of cognitive linguistics, and in he claims that " The object of cognitive linguistics is formed by the process of linguistic thinking; with this approach, the stock of knowledge accumulated in language consists of set of semantic categories, and their role in the conceptualization of new information born into the experience of reality becomes clear"[7]. Thus the research aimed at comparing and combining different approaches and schools within the cognitive paradigm is important for determining the commonality and features of this paradigm and traditional semantic orientations.

In conclusion, we can say that the word "paradigm" firstly appeared as a philosophical term by G. Bergman and T. Kun, while Ferdinand de Saussure used the concept of paradigm as a linguistic term in relation to the system of word forms and the pattern of forming grammatical forms. We have known that there are many paradigms in linguistics based on the elements they encompass and the relationships they exhibit. Besides these types of paradigms we should not forget about the types of paradigms analyzed in modern linguistics. One of them is the cognitive paradigm, which is a new approach to a language and the process of conceptualizing reality.

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