

Journal of Language Pedagogy and  
Innovative Applied Linguistics  
December 2023, Volume 1, No. 5, pp: 31-35  
ISSN: 2995-6854  
© JLPAL. (jainkwellpublishing.com)  
All rights reserved.



## Estimation Through Interpretation of Anthropocentric Linguistics

Nazira Amriddinova \*

PhD in Philology, Associate Professor at Samarkand Institute of Foreign Languages Institute of Foreign Languages, Uzbekistan

### Abstract

*The article delves deeply into the intricate analysis of estimative classifications, elucidating their role as subjective representations that encapsulate the essence and significance of objects and phenomena within our surrounding world. Through a comprehensive exploration, it sheds light on the nuanced mechanisms and intricate frameworks that underlie the formation of these classifications. Furthermore, it probes into the interplay between subjectivity and objectivity, unveiling the ways in which these classifications serve as a lens through which we interpret and attribute meaning to the complex facets of our environment. The study offers profound insights into the cognitive processes involved in constructing these estimative classifications, highlighting their profound impact on our perception, cognition, and understanding of the world around us.*  
**Key Words:** anthropocentric linguistics, axiology, estimation, linguaculturology, system of values, estimative component.

### Paper/Article Info

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

Amriddinova, N. (2023). Estimation Through Interpretation of Anthropocentric Linguistics. Journal of Language Pedagogy and Innovative Applied Linguistics, 1(5), 31-35. <https://doi.org/10.1997/56a2hj05>

\* Corresponding Author  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1997/56a2hj05>



Analysis of scientific literature shows the diversity of approaches to the study of the notions of value and estimation that are key points for axiology.

Lingua-axiology is rather young but precipitously developing sphere that combines theoretical and methodological achievements of axiology as a general study about values and linguistic approaches to the comprehension of purports and their linguistic explication – estimations. Terminological point of lingua-axiology is still demanding additional comments.

One of the key points of axiology is an issue of determination and classification of values. Different approaches to the description of values showed that none of the differential features nor classification of them can be exhaustive as the notion of value is rather subjective and historically changeable.

Estimation was of interest both for philosophy, logics and linguistics. The full description of the values system as well as stratification of purports breeds difficulties. The classification of Arutyunova N. is more demanded as she managed to reflect interconnection of estimation and values. The means of expression of estimation is found at all levels of language system that also mists the creation of full description of linguistic estimation. The matter about the place of estimative component in lexical meaning of the word and its correlation with connotation is rather disputable. We suppose that estimation can be found both in significative and connotative components of the word.

Analysis of historical, explanatory and ideographic dictionaries showed that reflection of estimation in lexicographic practice also runs into certain problems as insufficient elaboration of estimative system and the absence of a single methodology of determination of emotionally estimative points.

The research of anthropocentric linguistics regards estimation through speaking subject's prism and considers it as multilevel comprehensive operation that reveals mechanisms of formation and verbalization of estimative utterances. Linguaculturology, regarding the language as cultural phenomenon, allows address to the comprehension of axiological dynamics of words.

Appealing to the subject of utterance signifies transition from analysis of word's stable meanings to the consideration of changeable content of the utterance. Researchers appeal to anthropological key point of estimation category, studying it from positions of cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, linguaculturology and socio-pragmatics.

In cognitive investigations, the main interest while studying estimation belong to mechanisms that form estimative meanings, their perception and assimilation. Cognitive analysis of the estimation can be based on the theory of frame, theory of prototype by E. Roche, theory of conceptual metaphor of J. Lakoff and M. Johnson that is widely used during the investigation of axiology of variable discourse. A.N. Baranov distinguishes in the process of estimation such comprehensive operations as the

choice of estimation object, the choice of estimation feature, juxtaposition of estimation subject to estimative feature, adscription the feature of meaning to the object that is under estimation.

Psycholinguistic analysis of estimation category, based on, firstly, linguistic data of informants, is directed to the investigation of perception and formation of estimative meanings in correlation with the means of expression of estimation in language and speech. The purpose of this direction of investigations is the description of transition mechanism of estimative meaning from “associated verbal net as a form of saving linguistic meanings to the external verbalization”.

Linguaculturological approach signifies not only the notion of estimative meaning but appeals to the estimative categories as well. Yu. Salnikova distinguishes two directions of linguaculturological investigations – from language unit to the unit of the culture and vice versa. It is linguaculturological approach to interaction of estimative categories that seems to be more perspective for description of axiological dynamics.

Classification of values is natural basis for building estimative classification, explicating values in the language. The complex of valuable representations and estimative operations that are put on the utterance, is imaginary called by N. Arutyunova “a light-shadow net that catches and distributes everything existing”.

Emphasizing personal, subjective preferences of a person in his

interaction with surrounding world and other individuals, general meaning of value is formulated as “one of the forms of reality reflection in human consciousness through the prism of his interests, needs, wishes, his attitude towards matter under description” [Kremich, 1986: 19].

The cognitive nature of this action is underlined in various determinations of value and there is a certain connection between estimation of linguistic and non-linguistic behavior of the speaker that breeds the matter of the estimation basis.

Estimation is a subjective expression of objects’ relevance and phenomenon of surrounding world for our life and activity and can be regarded as “means of determination of significance of anything for acting and cognizing subject”.

In logics estimation is described by four key points: subject, object, basis and character. The same principal of detailed analysis of estimative act is used in linguistics. Subject of the estimation is a person (or socium), that determines the value of any object by expressing purport. Object of the estimation – is phenomenon that belong to value or anti value. Basis of estimation – is the motivation of the purport or estimative feature from the point of view of which estimation is done. There are external and internal bases of estimation. Internal ones are oriented on emotional sphere of the speaker: his positive and negative emotions, feelings connected with psycho sphere of sympathies and antipathies. External bases of estimation reflect cognitive sphere of a speaker: knowledge of the subject that

is formed by the attitude towards mental and social reality surrounding a person. Character of the estimation – is value confession of the object of estimation.

Polemical is the question about correlation of rational and emotional types of estimation. V. Teliya analyzes in detail the approaches to this matter formed in linguistics and determines:

- emotivism, according to which emotional side of the speech is on the first place, and rational side is on the second one;

- priority of rational estimation over emotional one. The priority is shown by the any estimation – as the result of intellectual activity. Emotional estimation is regarded as a kind of psychological or as a feature of rational estimation, actualized in speech;

- interaction of rational and emotional estimation in ontology with their clear separation in speech. Rational estimation – is the assertion of value and objectivity, and emotional one is a stimulant that is inclined into the word, phraseologism or text.

Classifications of the estimations as well as the classifications of purports are variable. There is general and individual estimation. General estimation informs holistic, generalized opinion about object, combining its various attributes and characteristics, collating it to a certain standard, ideal, presentation of rate. General estimative meanings are realized by the pair that includes general axiological axis and expresses “axiological result” – antithesis good – bad. The space between estimative opposite points is filled with synonyms of axiological pair with different

stylistic and expressive shades. Yu. Salnikova calls general estimation axiological, adding to it such features as subjectivity, relativity and non-stability that can characterize purports as well. Such approach deletes the border between value and estimation.

Individual estimation belongs to separate sides and characteristics of the object and is more subjective in comparison with the general one. N. Arutyunova proposes to distinguish the following types of individual estimative meanings:

- sensory-gustatory;
- psychological, divided into intellectual and emotional estimations;
- aesthetic;
- ethic;
- utilitarian;
- normative;
- teleological.

Considering the classification proposed by N. Arutyunova, T. Vendina distinguishes the following kinds of estimation dependent on the stages of estimative object perception:

1. Affective estimation – the reflection of sensual stage of object perception and phenomenon of external world. They are divided into dependent on receptors eyesight, hearing, scent, touch, taste; some others are based on temperature feelings and gravitation.

2. Cognitive estimation, reflecting comprehension of estimation by the possibilities of the mind. There are rationalist and psychological kinds of estimation among them. Psychological estimation is divided into emotional and intellectual estimations.

3. Absolute estimations – the variety of estimations that interprets

the feelings of beautiful and ethical feelings of the subject. There are also aesthetical and ethical sublimate estimations.

We have to mention that the same notion can have the different value for

various social groups. This difference can be seen at the level of estimative meanings in social varieties of the language and can be of great importance during linguistic description.

## References

- [1]. Arutyunova N. Axiology in the mechanisms of language and speech // *Problems of structural linguistics – 1982*. – M.: Science, 1984. – P. 5 – 23.
- [2]. Amriddinova N. Peculiarities of supply and difficulties in the research of variation of phraseological meaning in vocabulary articles / *So'z san'ati, international journal*, 2021.
- [3]. Kremich I. Estimation in lexical semantics // *Paradigmatic characteristics of lexis*. M.: 1986. – P. 18 – 34.
- [4]. Salnikova Yu. Axiological aspects of media-discourse: monograph / Birobijan, 2014. – 157 p.
- [5]. Teliya V. Connotative aspect of the semantics of nominative units / *Moscow: Science*, 1986. – 141 p.
- [6]. Vendina T. Russian linguistic world outlook through the prism of word-formation / *Moscow*: 1998. – 240 p.