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## **TERMINOLOGICAL APPARATUS OF AXIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN LINGUISTICS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This article is dedicated to the use of axiological terms in linguistics and their meaning. In particular, the axiological terms determine the terminological-methodological base of the research conducted in this field. Appropriate interpretation and application of these terms allows for the correct formulation and implementation of the research methodology.*

**Key words:** *axiology, axiological linguistics, axiosphere, axiological code, axiological environment, axiological scale.*

### **АННОТАЦИЯ**

*Данная статья посвящена употреблению аксиологических терминов в языкознании и их значению. В частности, аксиологические термины определяют терминологическую базу исследований, проводимых в этой области. Адекватное толкование и применение этих терминов позволяет правильно сформулировать и реализовать методологию исследования.*

**Ключевые слова:** *аксиология, аксиологическая лингвистика, аксиосфера, аксиологический код, аксиологическая среда, аксиологическая шкала.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Different methods and ways are used in scientific knowledge of the universe. In particular, general logical method, theoretical and empirical methods are among them. Any research has a scientific-theoretical and terminological-methodological basis. Based on this base, a certain research is conducted. In this sense, it should be noted that conducting research in a certain field requires thorough and accurate knowledge of the terms of this field. Field terms must be fully understood and interpreted by the researcher. This means that the researcher's knowledge of the field is scientifically

rich. In particular, this article covers the meaning of the following terms that are widely used in the field of axiological linguistics: axiological environment, axiological code, axiological scale, axiosphere, etc.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The research is theoretical in nature, and the following theoretical methods are used: abstraction, generalization, induction, deduction. The results of the research are significant from a qualitative point of view, and they were achieved in an analytical-descriptive method. Scientific-theoretical approach prevails in research.

### **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

In accordance with T.V. Evsukova et al., the axiological environment is a set of value judgments based on social, psychological, religious, moral, legal or universally recognized ideas and views about culture in a certain period. Therefore, each period has its own axiological environment. This environment is filled with different values. Also, the author notes that within the same culture, its different representatives may follow different sets of values (Evsukova et al., 2018, 679). It is clear that according to people's values, they can be different even within the same culture. Also, according to the Uzbek linguist M. Solijonov, people differ according to a certain culture and this is reflected in their language (Solijonov, 2020, 3658).

Also, as T.V. Evsukova et al. note that while thinking about the axiological code, they say: the axiological code is a set of axiological relations related to a certain object or event of objective reality, "determining the worldview of a person, his attitude to the indicated object". It is clear from this that the axiological code acts as a basis for determining a person's attitude to the objective world, worldview to a certain extent. Also, when distinguishing the axiological code from the cultural code, the authors put forward such an opinion: the components of the axiological code are mutually different from the components of the cultural code, that is, they are treated differently. The components of the axiological code have a certain hierarchical structure and are governed by dominant relations that determine behavior at the national level (Evsukova et al., 2018, 680-681). According to its structure, the axiological code has a structure of elements, in this structure the elements form a mutual hierarchy.

Y.A. Andreyeva and et al. suggest two vectors (positive and negative) on the axiological scale: actions on an increasing scale of values determine a positive axiological vector, and actions on a decreasing scale determine a negative axiological vector. The direction of action of the axiological vector can change from anti-value to

value and vice versa (Y.A. Andreyeva et al., 2019, 138). It seems that the axiological scale has a positive and negative vector, and through these vectors it is possible to get information about a certain value, axiological dyad or two natures of axiologemes.

Also, to describe the problem more clearly, they give the following explanation on the example of phraseological units: the axiological vector of the phraseological unit is determined by the core of the phraseological unit (its semantics) and can change under the influence of linguistic and extralinguistic factors or anti-value) is the value. Axiological vector refers directly or figuratively to value or anti-value in the analysis of the internal form of these axiologemes. It is clear from this that the axiological vector (value) of a certain language unit is determined by analyzing its semantics, taking into account linguistic and extralinguistic factors. In this case, the axiological vector of this language unit can be expressed directly or figuratively. The authors give the following examples of the direct expression of the axiological vector of the axiological dyad "life and death": aphorisms (If you love life, then you are afraid of death), proverbs and sayings (Live and learn) and phraseological units (A rattle for life or death) (YA Andreyeva et al., 2019, 138). So, it is clear that the axiological vector of a certain language unit can be implicitly or explicitly expressed in the process of analyzing the internal form of this unit.

As a result of researching the axiological vector of phraseological units in Russian and German, the authors come to the following conclusion: in Russian and German phraseology, the attitude to "life and death" is characterized by the phenomenon of ambivalence, that is, value turns into counter-value and vice versa (Andreyeva et al., 2019, 140). Obviously, the phenomenon of ambivalence can also be observed in the axiological analysis of language units.

Axiological scale can be interpreted as a measurement of axiological relations in the subject-object system, where there is an object of evaluation and a subject who perceives and evaluates speech (Irina A. Anashkina, 2018, 111). Since the axiological scale means measuring the axiological relations in the subject (evaluator)-object (evaluator) system, these relations are evaluated as a system based on this scale.

Marina R. Zheltukhina et al. connecting the axiosphere, which is the sphere of values, with the noosphere, which is the sphere of personal knowledge, they specifically recognize the connection between man and language, that is to say, the unexplored aspects of the principle of "man in language". (Marina R. Zheltukhina et al., 2016, 10413). It seems that if the axiosphere is closely related to the noosphere, the linguo-axiological analysis makes it possible to know a person better and thus once again increases the relevance of the principle of language and human connection.

## CONCLUSION

In axiological research, including linguoaxiological research, the following notions and concepts occupy the main place: axiological environment, axiological code, axiological scale, axiosphere, etc. Axiological environment is a set of value judgments based on social, psychological, religious, moral, legal or generally accepted ideas and views. Axiological code is a set of axiological relations that to a certain extent serve as a basis for determining a person's attitude to the objective world, worldview. According to its structure, the axiological code has a structure of elements, in this structure the elements are located in a hierarchical relationship. The axiological scale is a measure of the assessment of the two natures of a certain value, axiological dyad or axiologemes in positive and negative vectors. The axiological vector of a certain language unit can be implicitly or explicitly expressed in the process of analyzing the internal form (semantics) of this unit. Linguistic and extralinguistic factors are important in this. The phenomenon of ambivalence can also be observed in the axiological analysis of language units. The axiosphere is a sphere of values, which in connection with the noosphere (sphere of human knowledge) makes the task of studying the laws of language and human communication even more urgent.

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