

The role of introspection and intuition in linguistic research

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Abstract:

The article discusses the specifics of introspection and intuition and the benefits of research using these techniques.

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Introduction

Introspection is simply a way of collecting evidence from one's speech, a method of self-monitoring research. According to L. Talmy, the linguist introspection as a researcher consciously directs and examines the various aspects of the language that directly embodies their cognition. The linguist relies on subtle linguistic intuitions (the ability to sense the language's irregularities) and linguistic reflection (the ability to delve deeply into one's own intuition). The advantage of this method is that it facilitates and simplifies the research process to the maximum (Kalpakjian & Schmid, 2014; Ley, Krumpelt, Kumar, ..., & 1996, n.d.; mechanics & 1948, n.d.).

Although it has not been long known as a specialized scientific method in semantics research, it has been widely used by linguists in the process of scientific analysis. Consequently, introspection has been the leading method in all lexical-semantic research studies using linguistic intuition, which is the "ability to understand the language to the subtlety of language." Linguists often rely on intuition in grammatical analysis, from phonology to pragmatics. In the practical fields of linguistics, such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, computer linguistics, scientists often rely on observation and experimentation.

Literature review

The assessment of self-monitoring (introspection) as a linguistic methodology was first highlighted by LV Schecherba: "I am already convinced that self-observation is based on evidence, such as the meanings of the Russian form of conditionality." It is necessary



to experiment, that is, to find different examples and to define "meanings" based on observations of the studied forms in different situations, and then to make definitive conclusions about these meanings. " This means that the meaning of grammatical forms or words in a particular language can be more clearly identified by the method of direct self-observation (introspection). However, it is not a mere introspection but a "professional linguistic introspection".

It should be noted that at the beginning of the 20th century, grammatical descriptions of linguists, such as A. Fitrat, A. Zohiri, Q. Ramazon, and semantic analysis of words were mainly based on introspecting, intuition. On the methodology of semantic research, Yu.Arresian writes: "In traditional linguistics, the semantic criterion in analysis is pure intuitive, in which the researcher builds the theory and relies primarily on his intuitive knowledge of the object. However, intuition will not be decisive in this. " Although intuition does not lead to analysis, semantic analysis cannot be performed without it, and intuition is the cornerstone of formal-semantic research. Many scholars who are eager to develop rigorous formal models of the scientific description of semantics and reject the intuition also reluctantly resort to "intuition" in the early or final stages of their research. For example, scholars such as F.Kamol, I. Kuchkortoyev, Sh.Rahmatullaev, A.Nurmonv, N.Makhmudov, A.Madvaliev, N.Makhkamov relied on their own lexicology, phraseology, and compositional analysis of vocabulary. .



In this regard, we consider it appropriate to recall this statement by EV Kuznetsova: "The intuition of each independent researcher is quite subjective. Of course, under these circumstances we also rely on the intuition of professional lexicographers when referring to annotated dictionaries (Djanibekov, Frohberg, & Djanibekov, 2013; Kalpakjian & Schmid, 2014; Lerman, Economics, & 1996, n.d.; Radnor Zoe (School of Business and Economics, Loughborough University, Loughborough & O'Mahoney (Cardiff Business School, Cardiff University, Cardiff, 2013).

Main part

Intuition and introspection were regarded as subjective cognitive methods that were typical of the early stages of Uzbek linguistic development. In particular, scholars such as Beruniy, Ibn Sina, M. Kashghari, A. Navoi, ZM Babur, A. Fitrat, A. Zohiri have developed their linguistic views and concepts mainly based on intuition and introspection. At the same time, logical methods of positivism, which were regarded as rigid and objective, were not primary. However, it is worth noting that even though linguistics is a "humanistic science" today, it also emphasizes that intuition and introspection should be the basic techniques. That is, these methods of learning can be said to be 'revived' in linguistics. From this point of view we can proudly say that our forefathers have created this



fundamental work, already realizing this fact. In particular, the meanings of the verbs in A. Navoi's "Discussion-ul-lughatayn", the meanings of synonyms, such as A. Fitrat's "Sarf. Nawh", "Uzbek Language Lesson", edited by Q. Ramazon, "Materials for Uzbek Grammar". the meanings of words and grammatical forms in the works are largely determined by the intuition of scholars. Most striking is the fact that the scientific results of these scholars are now being proved by modern scientific methods such as semantic analysis, pragmatic analysis, cognitive analysis. For example, the "methodological" meanings that appear in speech other than the grammatical meaning of the plural form in Uzbek are determined by the professional intuition and knowledge of Professor A. Gulam, and he has since moved from textbook to textbook. Or the meanings of Sh.Rahmatullaev's phrase in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language are the result of the professional intuition of the scientist. A.Nurmanov's scientific views on the meaningful aspect, proposition and presupposition of the Uzbek sentences, in-depth analytical articles by N. Makhmudov on the asymmetry of form and content, especially the rational use of speeches, words and grammar forms by both scholars indicates that the There are many such examples.

There are both pros and cons of introspection and intuition. Their best advantage is that they facilitate and minimize the research process. The scientist,



who conducted a distributive analysis of adjectives in English, writes about the need for intuition for a linguist: "Our analysis of the results of our research shows that our intuitive perception of meaningful classification in English is almost in line with the " semantic fields ", except in some cases. . According to the practical experience of some researchers such as D.Brover, M. Gerriten, D. Dehaan, the intuition of native speakers does not always coincide with the real facts. This implies that there is a significant difference between the ideal language fact (the conclusion that the native speaker draws on his own intuition) and the actual language fact (the situation that arises through specific speech situations). Therefore, introspecting and intuition are not always a reliable method to lead to correct scientific conclusions, and it is best to rely on them only on the basis of speech use and practical research. Otherwise, it is a mistaken conclusion

We must not criticize linguistic intuition as its ambiguity, subjectivity, and the ability to perceive language as a "sensitivity to language" is a unique feature of any human being, while linguists have achieved a higher level of perfection and "polished, improved intuition" ("professional intuition"). We must recognize its importance in the process of objective analysis of linguistic facts. It should be noted that some scholars, in particular A.Lontev, strongly criticize intuition in linguistics: "In modern linguistics, many old conspiracies are preserved, the most



terrible of which is intuitiveness - uncontrolled access to linguistics." Boduen de Curtene, recognizing the importance of linguistic intuition in science, writes: "The ability to perceive language is not a fabricated fabrication or a fraud involving a known person, but a positive, real category that allows for objective proof of facts, and for identifying things. "

Conclusion

Indeed, as we have stated above, linguistic intuition is a unique ability that is common to both the linguist (anyone) and the professional linguist.

It is clear that every linguist must first rely on his own intuition, make the most of the introspecting method, and then use modern methods to test its consistency with science and then build the theory. In this regard, M. Kashchari, A. Navoi, A. Fitrat, A. Zohiri, Q. Ramazon, A. Gulam, F. Abdullaev, A. Khodjiev, G. Abdurakhmonov, Sh.Rahmatullaev, H. Nematov, A. Nurmanov, Uzbek linguists, such as N.Makhmudov, have done considerable research as owners of professional linguistic intuitions.



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