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Scientific-Theoretical Foundations of the Study of Conceptual Language Units in Global Linguistics

Khamidova Gulchekhra Foziljonovna

*Teacher at the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature,
Andijan State University*

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ANNOTATION

Language is one of the most important and complex problems of theoretical linguistics, and this issue is one of the most important issues in the constant focus of world linguistics. The main, main criterion of XX century linguistics - systematic linguistics was the distinction between language and speech relations, language and speech phenomena, units. It is worth noting that the dialectic relationship between language and speech found its initial solution in the works of the great linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, who made a sharp turn in the science of linguistics. Therefore, the issue of language and speech has been the most serious theoretical problem not only of systematic linguistics, but also of world linguistics in general, both in diachronic and synchronic stages, and will remain so in the future.

KEYWORDS: forces in motion", "stable essence", "stability and variability in language", the great theorist, diachronic, in the dialectic of speech, synchronous.

INTRODUCTION

The dialectic of language and speech is one of the important and complex problems of theoretical linguistics, as well as applied linguistics and such sciences as psychology, philosophy, and logic.

The main, main criterion of XX century linguistics - systematic linguistics was the distinction between language and speech relations, language and speech phenomena, units¹. Looking at the history of this problem, according to Professor H. Nematov, the distinction between language and speech phenomena can be seen in the language learning methods of Arabic linguistics, which was formed in the 7th-9th centuries.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the research of Professor A. Nurmanov, it is noted that in the works of Alisher Navoi, the leader of Uzbek linguistics during the Timurid era, language and speech phenomena were distinguished, and the scholar paid special attention to this issue. The problem of language and speech is *energeo* (movement, process, force) and *ergon* (product) in language by Wilhelm von Humboldt, the founder of general theoretical linguistics, "stable

¹ V.M. Solntsev. Language as a systematic structure. M., 2011.

essence" and "forces in motion" in language by G. Steintal, the founder of the psychologism stream in linguistics, a great theorist and It is also given in the teachings of the practical linguist Baudouin de Courtenay about "stability and change in language"².

It should be noted that the dialectic relationship between language and speech found its first real, perfect scientific theoretical solution in the works of the great linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, who made a sharp turn in the field of linguistics. Therefore, the issue of language and speech has been the most serious theoretical problem not only of systematic linguistics, but also of world linguistics in general, both in diachronic and synchronic stages, and will remain so in the future. After all, without this very complex and very urgent problem of linguistics, a number of the most important and basic issues not only of theoretical-general linguistics, but also of specific-practical linguistics cannot be solved completely, perfectly and objectively. Accordingly, the dialectic of language and speech remains one of the permanent problems of world linguistics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the linguistics of the Soviet era, especially since the 60s, special attention was paid to the issue of language and speech. More precisely, F. de Saussure's definition of the means of communication and expression of people as language and speech, and their differentiation from each other, caused a conflict of opinions among scientists. A number of scientists say that language and speech are indistinguishable from each other, that there is one indistinguishable object, that language and speech are one thing, while another number of scientists put forward the idea that language and speech must be distinguished, that they are different.

So, now the distinction between language and speech, language and speech phenomena, units has taken a strong place in general linguistics, as well as in Uzbek linguistics.

In the dialectics of language and speech, the language functions as a whole system with its own complex structure. So, as F. de Saussure rightly stated, language is a system. The language system has an integrally connected sound side, vocabulary, and grammatical structure, which together form a whole, a system. The system character of the language is actually determined and based on the recorded levels, layers (tiers). At the same time, each of these levels is a unique internal system and is part of the language system. Therefore, the system of language systems serves society as a super system, a macro system, has social significance, and performs a social and practical task³.

The social essence of language is seen in the fact that it is a tool of communication in society.

Accordingly, the professor. S. Usmanov "What serves for the relationship between people must be of social importance. Because such a relationship, communication is an event within the collective, in the society," he says.

When thinking about the material nature of language, it is now accepted by linguists to view language as a sign system or a semiotic system. For example, Professor V.M. Solntsev says that "Language is a typical semiotic or system of signs," and linguist B.V. Kosovsky notes that "language creates a system of signs or a semiotic system according to its material nature."

² S. Usmanov. General linguistics. T., 2012.

³ Rasulov R. General Linguistics. .-T., 2020

So, language, as a super system of systems, is historically perfect for society, serving all and common to all, separate words, sentences, which are mainly used to express thoughts and materialize thoughts, from speech units, means of expression, their own it consists of rules that serve to build a speech for logical connection.

How does language perform its communicative (informative, expressive, emotive, volitional, etc.) function in society?

Language, which is a socio-psychological process, performs its communicative function in society, in general, in the form of speech, in the form of speech, through speech.

Speech is a specific expression, appearance, state of the language system in the process of speaking, exchange or in writing. Accordingly, S. Usmanov raises the question of when language can perform a certain function and answers as follows. Therefore, in his opinion, language can perform a certain function only when it is manifested as speech. Concepts, imaginations, various thoughts formed in our brain (consciousness) due to the influence of the objective world, therefore, are manifested through language (speech) of social importance. More precisely, the expression of any thought, communication with others takes place in the process of real, live speech, which is realized only through the material of language. Speech based on language material is considered when language is evaluated as a tool of communication, a means of communication between people.

As the internal ideal process, the external material turns into reality, this transition process takes place only on the basis of speech, that is, through speech, which always relies on the material of language. Language wealth and language material serve as the basis for speech⁴.

S. Usmanov divides the language material into two parts:

Psychic material. This is the memory image of words, morphemes and phonemes.

Tangible material. These are clearly pronounced words, morphemes and sounds that have a marked sound shell during the creation of speech.

Therefore, it is a fact that does not require proof that real, i.e. existing living speech is made up of language units. Compare: Our time is the period of transition to the market economy, speech is real speech, it consists of real language units with sound matter. More precisely, this sentence is a word (lexeme) from specific language units such as we, ning, period, i, miz, market, economy, i, yot, i, ga, ot, ish, era, i, dir and affixal morphemes. So, dividing the same sentence into recorded language units, words (lexemes) and affixal morphemes, in fact, means dividing it into real language units. "However, each element created by separation loses its material shell after that speech has passed, and is permanently stored in memory as certain images. These elements in the memory are no longer a material phenomenon, but a psychic phenomenon. And from a mental phenomenon, if necessary, it is possible to create a material phenomenon due to the activity of the organs of speech.

It turned out that the intermediate phenomenon between the psychic event and the real speech is the real equivalents of the real language elements in the memory, language units, which are realized through pronunciation during the speech.

⁴ Y.S. Stepanov. Basics of general linguistics. - M., 2015.

So, the images of language elements in memory become real language elements during speech activity. Indeed, real elements are actually primary, and their images in the mind (memory) are secondary, and they are formed due to real elements⁵.

Language is "externally" both material and mental phenomenon. Its materiality is the matter of sound, and its mental phenomenon is the property of being stored in memory. The social function of language is seen in materiality. The materiality of the language is manifested in the fact that words, phrases and morphemes are wrapped in sound matter. The same feature makes it possible to use the language for social purposes.

It turned out that speech is the process of using language for the purpose of communication. At present, it has been proven by experience that speech is a process of communication through language material. For example, psychologist V.A. Artemov

"Experimental - phonetic and experimental - psychological studies convince us that speech is a process of communication through language. Currently, most psychologists, stylists and linguists have agreed to this opinion. So, language is realized through speech, and speech is realized through language material.

CONCLUSION

Speech, which is a special function of language, is examined by psychology, linguistics (stylistics, speech culture, etc.), physiology (studying the structure of the speech apparatus), information theory, and other sciences. Language is studied by linguistics, philosophy, logic, history, semiotics and other disciplines.

So, live speech, speech activity is a form of existence and development of language. It is possible to reveal the mechanism of its socio-practical task only when we observe the language in speech activity. The interaction, connection, and connection between language and speech is realized only in speech activity.

The dialectical relationship between language and speech is that speech is formed as a result of speech activity. Speech is made up of language units and separated into language units. Language units again serve for speech activity - activity.

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⁵ N.A. Baskakov, A.S. Sodikov, A.A. Abduazizov. General linguistics. T., 2018