



THE MAIN CHARACTER-FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTIC UNITS

Abdullayev J.

Dexkanova L.
(GSU)

Абдуллаев Ж., Дехканова Л. (ГулДУ)

Abstract

The article discusses some of the controversies and misunderstandings in Uzbek linguistics due to the difference between the two states of existence of language, called language and speech, and discusses the main features of language and linguistic units.

Keywords: language, linguistic units, neurophonemic, psychophysical system, acoustic-articulatory image, hierarchical associative paradigm; speech, speech units.

Аннотация

Мақолада ўзбек тилшунослигида тилнинг лисон ва нутқ деб аталувчи икки хил мавжудлик ҳолати фарқланиши муносабати билан юзага келган улар талқинидаги айрим мунозарали жиҳатлар, тушунмовчиликларга муносабат билдирилиб, лисон ва лисоний бирликларнинг асосий хусусиятлари ҳақида фикр юритилган.

Калит сўзлар: тил, лисон, лисоний бирликлар, нейрофонемик, психофизик тизим, акустик-артикуляцион образ, поғонали ассоциатив парадигма; нутқ, нутқий бирликлар.

В статье рассматриваются некоторые разногласия и недоразумения в толковании двух типов существования языка в узбекском языкознании, называемых языком и речью, а также рассматриваются основные особенности языковых и речевых единиц.

Ключевые слова: язык, языковые единицы, нейрофонематика, психофизическая система, акустико-артикуляционный образ, иерархическая ассоциативная парадигма; речь, речевые единицы.



With the differentiation of language into two different states of existence - language and speech, the definition of linguistic status of language units on a scientific basis has become a crucial issue. Negaki, now each species, in order to correctly determine the linguistic status of the unit of language of the type, it was necessary to identify and define their specific features associated with the differentiation of language and speech, and since most of them had a linguistic and colloquial essence, structure and meaning-function, the problem of a positive solution to this main problem arose. Well, the same point is not chosen for the research, and it is not surprising that it is cross-examined as a problematic scientific issue. With the arrival of the correct stop, which many recognize in this regard, many problematic issues related to language units are put to an end, the necessary clarifications, innovations are introduced, contradictory, confusing thoughts are eliminated.

It should be noted that language is not some abstract essence, an invisible abstract phenomenon; the abstract, abstract determinants here do not help to understand the language, the linguistic essence, because the main meaning is unknown, vague. In our view, the language:

- A neurophonemic (psychophysical) system formed as a result of the separation of language units from the structure of speech units, reflected in the mind in the form of individual units, mentally sealed, acoustically-articulated image, firmly established in the memory of language; In essence, each of them has different hierarchical associative paradigms: macro-, micro-, minisystems: semantic fields, categories, types, groups, groups, subgroups, with which units semantic-syntactic the functional meaning, the valence, which indicates the ability to enter into a relationship, will be concentrated [6; 13]; in speech, in the structure of various sentences, in the structure of syntactic structures, they reflect the needs of the same essence, meaning, and function. also possible;
- The language of each person, the linguistic wealth, the possibility on the basis of units of speech, some of them settled in their minds, in the memory of the language, as a result of their daily routine repetition-in some case all the different meanings-the task, the step associative paradigms that arise from the paradigmatic attitude of the units of language in status, and;
- Different language units, consisting of Language, linguistic consciousness, in memory "ready-made, common and binding to all, a stable combination of form and content"[4:37], enter into a mutually conditioned and contradictory relationship on the basis of different common and distinct characters and live in a single linguistic unit, which lives outside the paradigm, a system of paradigms, it is also impossible.



Any language unit is essentially a member of a different position, status of this or that paradigm;

- The creators of the creator, the creators of the created ones, all created, wounded phenomena(n's names) are many and multiplying, live in a mutually paradigmatic, syntagmatic and hierarchical relationship, operate in such a system of relations, acquire lingvopragmatic value. Various paradigms, based on a mutually contradictory and associative relationship, exist when categories are formed, maintain and operate in sequential syntagmatic-syntactic systems, perform lingvo-pragmatic function the residence of linguistic units, is the law of development; all linguistic units have distinctive and contradictory signs of the emergence, coming into the world, he or she is born as a member of this paradigm; as a result of socio-political, natural changes, the development of language and thought, they can move, move from one paradigm to another, even form new paradigms, but, in any case, they can not be completely outside the paradigm does not violate the general law); members of the paradigm can increase, decrease, even disappear; in accordance with the development of social life, consciousness, thought, the language develops for itself the necessary tools, laws, stores, removes what is not necessary, what is obsolete from its system (the overload is not necessary even for the language);

- we do not see, hear, do not see the language, the linguistic units, the linguistic laws, but recognize God by reason, as they say, we know, understand, distinguish, differentiate them with contemplation; linguistic units have the property of being present in our imagination, in our imagination, in our imagination, in our imagination, in our imagination, in our imagination, in our imagination, in our imagination, in our imagination, in our imagination, ;

- The basis of the language is the so-called Language units, lexemes, representing the linguistic landscape of the universe; in it, however, lexical units that do not name the person, subject, thing-phenomenon, their various parts, character-features, action-cases, but which are used in their place, express the different attitude of the subjectalaydigan modal units, interrelation of language units, compoundtirishga, as well asmatik mathematical, morphemic units that serve to form a new word, lexical, also live and are regularly involved in;

- To describe the state of existence of linguistic units, F Saussure's terms "acoustic image", "mental seal", as well as the terms "articulatory-acoustic portrait", "acoustic-articulatory image" can be used.

Based on the above descriptions, the language can be defined as follows:

The language is the mind of each linguist, which is stored in the memory of the language as an "acoustic image", "mental seal", at birth, the individual's mind is



activated by the movement of speech organs, ready to form a unit of speech a hierarchical open system formed from the associative paradigms of linguistic units with a degree-status functional meaning-function, construction-creation, valence essence.

Accordingly, linguistic units are Language units in which the living-inanimate thing in two worlds-phenomena, their parts, character-characteristics, action-States, interaction-relations are common, binding, ready-made permanent name, stable term, stable conditional sign, linguistic phraseologist for all of the speakers of a particular language. Most and the main thing in such units, of course, is the word. Consequently, the word is not a unit of speech, but a linguistic unit, as many think. Lexeme is the main kind of lexical meaning of the word, which is the same linguistic unit.

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