The Significance and Significance of Modern Linguistic Trends in Uzbek Linguistics

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Abstract— All these theories, both of structural and functional orientation, reveal one common characteristic. All of them have a predominantly one-way orientation—from the Uzbek language system to its use. Language in these concepts traditionally appears as a system of signs and rules of their functioning, that is, not otherwise than in its static aspect. The functional aspect in these models is revealed in a procedural, step-by-step representation of the Uzbek language coding system, how multidimensional hierarchical structures of signified are transformed into linear language forms.

Keywords— phenomena, Uzbek language, grammatical semantics, language categories.

I. INTRODUCTION

In other words, speech in most theories is considered as a simple implementation of the language system, which has its own specifics and allows certain non-normative (contrary to existing rules) phenomena. The system of language is interpreted as a given, existing in the abstract and regardless of the features of its real functioning. This separation of two different aspects of a single object "Uzbek language-speech", which is quite justified in terms of research, in practice often leads to the fact that each of these aspects acquires an ontological status and, as a result, almost completes autonomy.

Language, as we know, acts not only and not so much as a static system of reflection of the external world, its semantic model, but primarily as a means of communication, an instrument of speech activity.

The very possibility of the influence of Uzbek speech values on the language values of the sign indicates that this interaction is based on a dependence of a regular, essential nature, rather than a random one. Even in its static aspect, this dependence appears as a generalization of speech meanings in the meaning of language, as "unity in diversity". Therefore, the center of linguistic research should be the study of the interrelationships of all components of a language sign that belong to it in language and in speech, and the meaning of a language sign should be considered taking into account two directions of relations - with a fragment of reality (through the mental display) and with all the variety of its speech implementations.

II. MATERIAL METHODS

The study of language in the unity of its structural and functional aspects, i.e. as an ontologically unified object "language-speech", is directly related to one of the Central problems of modern linguistics - the problem of interaction of semantics and syntax. Until now, the solution to this problem has been associated with the study of variability as the main property of the language system and derivational processes in the Uzbek language. The variant-invariant approach is based on the idea of variability and functional modifications of the invariant-General system value of a language unit in speech, associated with a clear contrast between the system-paradigmatic and functional-speech levels.

Questions of correlation of language meaning and speech (actual) meaning are traditionally considered in the context of interaction of language and non-language knowledge, language and non-language content of our consciousness in the process of speech activity, in the course of generation and
understanding of the utterance. Despite the fact that this problem is constantly in the focus of many studies, it is still debatable. We tried to solve this problem by differentiating the nuclear (mandatory, stable) and peripheral (probabilistic, predictive) components in the language meaning, as well as by differentiating the language (system) meaning and the speech (actual) meaning.

The study of grammatical semantics is also conducted mainly from the point of view of functional variation. A characteristic feature of most of these studies is the formal and logical interpretation of language categories as initially defined grammatical qualities of a word, which are somehow modified in the process of using the Uzbek language. This is also evident in the definition of a grammatical category as "a system of expression of a generalized grammatical meaning implemented through a paradigmatic correlation of forms".

One or another approach to determining the essence of grammatical phenomena is based on a different solution in the theory and practice of grammatical descriptions of the question of the relation of particular (speech) meanings of grammatical forms to their generalized language (system) meaning. From the point of view of variation son theme approach the functional aspect of the grammatical structure of language reflected in the standard private values of grammatical forms that refer to the level of speech variants, and generalized (categorical) value of grammatical forms is regarded as a semantic invariant that acts as a common denominator expressed in speech values.

III. MAIN PART

The analysis of categorical and particular meanings of language forms is carried out in two aspects: semasiological and onomasiological. In the first case, we calculate the partial values of grammatical forms and analyze their relationship with the invariant. At the same time, particular meanings of grammatical forms are sometimes considered as a manifestation of their polysemy and synonymy. In the second case, the structure of the content of grammatical categories and various functional means of their expression are analyzed, and cases of homonymy of grammatical forms are noted.

As "forms of movement" in the language that ensure its functioning, we can also consider the processes of derivation, that is, the creation of some language units (derivatives) on the basis of others, taken as the source. The problems of language and speech correlation from the point of view of derivational processes were studied in terms of morphology, lexical semantics and syntactic aspect. It was noted the relationship of nomination and word-formation with syntagmatic operation, emphasized the direct connection of a restructuring of the syntactic structure of the sentence and change the categorical values of tokens.

The functional relationship of categorical meanings of words with the syntactic structure of a sentence has also been studied from the perspective of a broader (multi-level) understanding of the derivation process as the process of generating a statement, which was first proposed in the framework of transformational grammar and then further developed in the concepts of generative semantics, semantic syntax, etc. Research in the field of generative linguistics in General served as a new impulse to study the content aspects of language, the mechanisms of its use, and returned the language to its lost status as an activity.

Putting the content aspect of language to the fore (in the form of "deep" or semantic structures, semantic valences, various propositions, etc.), linguists at the same time tried to use the apparatus originally developed for studying the formal aspect of language to describe this aspect. In most cases, the functional structure of the utterance was considered as a simple actualization of the language system. The question that the language tools used in the formation of a particular utterance themselves form a dynamic system of a special kind, in linguistics, as a rule, was not raised. However, this necessity really exists, since the statement, as it turns out, can be considered not only as a structural unit, but also as a semantic perspective, against which each individual word is defined and clarified in its meaning.

Psycholinguists are quite clear about this: the real consistency of language is not in the internal layout of "the warehouse where the units of language are stored", but in the relationship and organization of these units in their "working condition, in the activities for which they only exist".

The main provisions of this concept can be presented in the form of the following theses:

- language is not "performed" in speech, like a Symphony in the playing of musicians; it flows into speech not as a complete structure with all its inherent features and richness of content, but in fragments, its individual elements, which receive their own special, specific construction for this text;
- the purpose of speech communication is not the" performance» of the language, not the direct or indirect reproduction of its structure, but the message carried out through the language;
- the speech-thinking process includes a number of operations, the results of which can not be predicted with absolute accuracy; operations performed by speech mechanisms in the process of its generation can not be absolutely "rigid", automatic in all cases; they must be interspersed with probabilistic operations, during which the selection of one of the possible ways to continue the process is made [3].

From this point of view, it is the creative side of human language activity that is particularly important for linguistic research, which should be reflected by universal models of description. It is necessary to emphasize that the functional aspect of language is manifested not only in the choice of Uzbek language means, and in their organization, combinatory, employees build meaningful texts (as is often
assumed in linguistics), but also that one and the same lexeme (or other language feature) is used as a "linguistic clichés" to transfer different values in different statements.

IV. CONCLUSION

The results of the study of specific language material show that various types of interaction between the system meaning of a word and its functional meaning in a sentence-utterance are reduced to three main principles: 1) actualization, 2) recategorization, and 3) polycategorization of the word. The actualization is based on the variant-invariant principle of functional implementation of prototypical features of system value.

REFERENCES