

Personal description in the word combination and expression in a speech

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the study of the linguistic syntactic form of the words describing a person as a result of substitution analysis of the Uzbek language and the problems of their speech in the use of these units in artistic speech and their study in the context of modern linguistics. It is based on the fact that the derivation of the vocabulary of the person's vocabulary in artistic speech is one of the linguistic methods used to describe the person in Uzbek.

Keywords: vocabulary, personality, description, substitution, linguistics, linguistic syntactic template, speech, artistic speech.

1. INTRODUCTION

In Uzbek linguistics, word combination (WC) as one of the main units of the syntactic layer has been studied from different scientific perspectives and approaches. Data on WC studies indicate that WC synthesis creates a microstructure within the syntactic macrocosm that differs from, but not directly related to, syntactic. After all, the formal grammatical interpretation of WCs have become the cornerstone of the microstructure of the WC syntax.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The empirical works of word combination in the textbooks, manuals and scientific works by such great linguists as A.Gulyamov, G.Abdurahmonov, M.Askarova, F.Abdullaev, A.Abdullaev, F.Ibrohimova, A.Koklyanova, M.Sharipov, I.Rasulov. The first scientific evidence collected on the basis of the stage analysis was, in particular, the evidence that the WCs are formed from the grammatical combination of two independent words, the simplicity and complexity of the species, depending on the adaptation, management, concordance, verb, equivalence, and qualitative compositions according to a particular word category, created the empirical (emotional, sensual), the syntactic doctrine formed at the stage of understanding.

The structure, components, features and definition of WCs is not a literary analysis, but a necessary component of scientific research. Once the tasks at this stage were implemented, the second stage buds were formed, which aimed to study the relationship between the event and other events, and to determine the nature of each argument. Substitution analysis, which emerged in the 1970s and strengthened the theoretical foundations of Uzbek linguistics at the beginning of the 21st century, has put forward new scientific ideas based on the results of empirical interpretation of WCs. During the period of independence Uzbek substantial - linguistics reached the level of rational knowledge of the language system and its units, forming a whole theoretical doctrine. As a result of this formal analysis of the Uzbek language WCs, the syntax of WC is literally a micro system, and the source of the study of the linguistic syntactic layer is the linguistic syntactic structure (LSS). The WCLSSs and their main forms are defined in the Uzbek language, although the syntactic forms of the descriptive WCs are defined, but the paradigms of the WCLSSs as well as the language descriptors of the WCs are not distinguished. Unfortunately, so far there has not been a special study of the speech reality of WCLSSs. There is not

enough information about the construction of WCs from the association of nouns in the scientific works and educational-methodological literature, which reflects the substitution interpretation of syntactic units, and does not address the possibilities of speech characteristic of WCs.

3. DISCUSSION

Examining the representation of syntactic units in artistic speech in the case of personality-based WCs allow us to identify the possibilities of language poetic-syntactic and artistic speech. Naturally, this problem is directly related to the concept of personality, which requires that scientific research be conducted on the basis of the integration of science and its internal networks, particularly in the intersection of linguistics with such subjects as literary studies, psychology, sociology, cultural studies, anthropology, and history. At the same time, it should be assumed that the linguistic interpretation of subunit syntax is related to the lingvopoetic, anthropingwistic, pragmalingvistic, sociolinguistic, lingvogenderological, and linguocultural interpretations. After all, the primacy of the human factor-led anthropological paradigm in scientific analysis does not preclude the application of theoretical frameworks that reveal the linguistic nature of language units, but rather the application of theoretical knowledge and the achievement of new results. Users of the Uzbek language, whether they are speakers or listeners, writers, poets or translators, have the opportunity to express the concept of the individual through free speech (WC views) in speech (dialogue) or text creation, in general. The use of language-specific WCLSSs in language, especially the communicative relevance of linguistic forms that form descriptive WCs, require an approach not only in terms of substitution syntax, but also in relation to the aforementioned disciplines (research objects and methods). Therefore, it is appropriate to introduce theoretical principles of substitute syntax in linguopoetic analysis of the expression of the individual descriptive WCs in artistic speech. Features and possibilities of using these units in the speech activities of the linguists are determined by examining individual WCs in pragmatic, social, gender, ethnocultural aspects. At the same time, the results of substitution studies of WCs provide the theoretical basis for the analysis of these aspects. Lingvopoetic analysis of WCs reveals scientific understanding of their poetic syntactic potential. However, it is important to note that syntactic units, including WCs in Uzbek linguistics, play an important role in defining pragmatic, social, gender, ethnocultural features of the language, addressing its research problems in the anthropogenic paradigm, and learning new approaches to syntactic construction of the national language.

As the analysis of the use of person-centered WCs to form the artistic discourse, the actualization and the use of speech as a means of creating images, it is first necessary to clarify these WCs, their functions, and their linguistic construction.

WCs serve to name and are a nominal function unit of language. In other words, in terms of linguistic value, WC is equivalent to the word "lexeme". Professor H. Nematov easily proves that "a stranger in Uzbek will be able to use a male horse instead of a lexeme". Because this lexeme and WC are equivalent to the value of the term. Also instead of the lexeme "uncle", it can be used some WCs like "mother's brother".

Obviously, WCs result from the free syntactic relationship of words. First of all, let's clarify the concept of free syntactic communication. Free communication means that words enter into a subordinate relationship only to fulfill a temporal need, only the need for speech, and the necessary naming function. For example, when there is a need to describe a particular trait of a person, a free syntactic connection results in the descriptions of an individual's WCs. Note the WCs that are subordinated to members and governors in Uzbek:

1. Waterman (noun describing a person by profession + a noun that describes a person by age);
2. Neighbor woman [noun describing personality by relationship + noun that describes person by gender].

Both WCs have a common affinity for the naming and naming function of the individual, forming the type of WCs that characterize the person. However, the extension words in WCs differ from each other on the basis of their vocabulary and spirituality. This is because the extension of the lexeme in the waterman WC is evidence of the fact that the noun, in the position of the governor, is a young descriptive noun. In the next compound, the female lexeme is augmented, indicating that the governor has a noun that describes the position of a member by gender. Consequently, the extension words (swimmer,

neighbor) in these WCs indicate that there are two possible forms of coupling, indicating the occurrence of nouns that characterize a person as a professional (sailor) and a neighbor (neighbor). These phenomena indicate the presence of a particular type of compound. This is the case with LSSs, as syntactic communication in WCs is a way of interacting with words and creating atoms of speech. Therefore, the linguistic syntactic construction of the types of WCs in the Uzbek language is summarized in $[W_1 \sim W_2] = NB$ LSS, summarizing the subordinate relation of words in the language level. The WCs are derived from the actual occurrence of these LSS variants and are classified as derivatives of the LSS. The subordinate and the governor are the common linguistic form of the WCs of the individual nouns $[O_{sh} \sim O_{sh}]$, and they are materialized in an infinite number of different speech formats, which characterize an infinite number of colored persons. The meaning of "personification" that arises in speech reality $[O_{sh} \sim O_{sh}] = WC$ defines the meaning of the linguistic form. The common linguistic form of the WCs in the Uzbek language is $[O_{sh} \sim O_{sh}] = WC$ is a linguistic syntactic unit that summarizes the linguistic structure of the syntactic units of the person with the syntactic layer. It is important to note that the possibilities of the language are always greater and greater than the actual state of these linguistic possibilities. The unique capabilities of each language constitute a system of language tools. It is important to consider that the use of these tools by members of the linguistic community is a complex and multifaceted process, and that speech patterns vary according to specific conditions and goals, social environments. This is due to many factors such as lifestyle, occupation, worldview, opinion, purpose, speech conditions, psychic and physiological state of the speaker, how much or not the speaker has problems with literary language, education and so on. Fiction is a figurative expression of language. After all, "language has a great artistic significance," writes A. Rustamiy. According to the scientist: "The artistic potential of the language is endless; the greatness of the infinite possibilities and the importance of language as it embraces both material and spiritual worlds. In the Uzbek literature, the stories of the famous writer Abdulla Kahhor, known as "hardworking pencil" (A. Aripov), are reflected in the stories of the past, the high prosaic expression of the artistic speech. Language is a key factor in expressing writer's opinion. A. Kahhor "the reader needs an open, fluent, straightforward language to express an idea or something; the more natural the words are used, the more clearly the writer will express his thoughts; behind every name in the work, a living person must be real and typical in reality." For example, in the story "O'tmishdan ertaklar" the author used the WCs, which characterize about eighty (seventy-nine) individuals, to represent reality and typicality in reality. Each of the titles realistically portrays the characters as they strive to be alive: a) Neighboring women would bake bread and look dirty. b) The acquisition of the blacksmith's "Zinger" immediately became popular. c) The doctor took my father and me to the small couch on the left and raised one end of the white rhino. These passages use three types of personality descriptions: neighbor wives, blacksmith master, doctor wife. According to the linguistic syntactic structure, they are the product of $[O_{sh} \sim O_{sh}] = WC$ template. However, these three types of products differ from each other by the description of three different individuals and their characteristics. In particular, although the individual does not have more than one WC in the combination of adjacent spouses, the subordinate and governor is included in the derivative of $[O_{sh} \sim O_{sh}] = WC$, which is derived from the nouns and gives a specific description of the individual. The numerical value expressed in the compound $[s]$ does not affect the syntactic structure. Hence, this derivation describes the relationship of a woman (more than one in the text) to a female relative. In the text, a blacksmith's masters have a clearer understanding of what a person's profession is. This is because the person who is being described is in a position explained by the vocabulary lexeme, which means the profession of the master in the ruling position. It is unclear what kind of master the thinking is. It is precisely the word blacksmith creates in his or her artistic speech that provides a complete and accurate understanding of the master. Through the combination of the blacksmith's master, the writer achieves a precise idea of the worker's hero. After all, the person who was engaged in blacksmithing and bought a "Zinger" car was Abdukahhor's father. the writer chose the WC, to indicate that his father was a master and lived as a blacksmith. In the work there are also welders and carpenters' WCs, similar to the combination of blacksmith masters who form the artistic speech. As it turns out, most of the characters in the fairy tales from the past are masters, craftsmen, and the writer has used the spiritual and location-specific abilities of the master word to give a realistic picture of their lifestyle, a common characteristic of each social group. As a result, there were three different WCs involved in the word master. A similar description can be found in the actual text of doctor women WC.

In the memory of the main protagonist - Abdulla, the image of a woman who cured her ailments is embodied in the combination of doctor woman. The doctoral woman, who described her profession and gender rather than her name, was used as evidence to be more convincing and accurate. In this case, a person's WC has become a viable, realistic image-maker, and it is understood that the compound is alive. In the artistic discourse, personality traits create a vivid portrayal of the heroes' experiences based on historical realities, social structures, ideologies and worldviews, national customs and values. A vivid proof of this is the creation of WCs with live images related to all aspects of life presented in the artistic image. After all, the characters of the characters and the people around them, not only by their professions, but also by their ethnicity, gender, age, religious beliefs, rank, position, etc., are the elements of synthesis of artistic speech.

4. CONCLUSION

There is a great deal of evidence that language derivatives, especially those in speech, can be used in the language $[O_{sh} \sim O_{sh}] = WC$. However, their size and variety do not negate the functionality of $[O_{sh} \sim O_{sh}] = WC$, such as the synthesis of artistic speech, the creation of artistic images, the image creation tool. On the contrary, because of their temporality in speech, they affirm that they belong to a paradigm of personality descriptors in the nominative language system, based on their inconsistency with ready-made lexemes. Therefore, $[O_{sh} \sim O_{sh}] = WC$ derivatives are speech units that represent a particular feature of a person, and in the language system, the linguistic units refer to a person, a paradigm with the person's lexical meaning. In the context of the speech and the situations in which a person is required to be described, $[O_{sh} \sim O_{sh}] = WC$ formulas, such as members of this paradigm, can be selected and applied according to their speech needs.

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