

Communicative and Neuropsycholinguistic Problems of Semantic-Functionally Formed Speeches

Bobokalonov Ramazon Radjabovich

Associate Professor of the Department of German and French Languages, Candidate of Philology, Bukhara State University, Bukhara (Uzbekistan)

Abstract: *In the recent development of world linguistics, the study of the comparative typological, linguocognitive, lingvopragmatic, lingvocultural and lingvopsychological features of communication, speech, structural research and neuropsycholinguistics has become increasingly relevant. From time immemorial, philosophers, linguists, sociologists, psychologists, and even physicians have been interested in the problems of language personality and speech culture. This article discusses the role and importance of communicative speech in integrating a linguistic person into a charismatic person through speech.*

Keywords: *word-sentences, communicative speech, linguistic person, charismatic person, linguopragmatism, linguodidactics, linguoculturology, linguocognitive, communicative discourse, neuropsycholinguistic, grammatically formed sentences [GFS], canonical model of a speech sentence [CMSS], modal categories: alethic, epistemological, axiological, ballistic, deontic, subjective, institutional, descriptive.*

Introduction

In world linguistics, the identification of factors that form communicative communication, the definition of the principles of communicative communication, the creation of a convenient language learning system, as well as models of interpersonal relations, the identification of a complex of linguistic mechanisms that form a linguistic personality, have not lost their significance and relevance for many years. In particular, the differentiation of semantic-functional formalized word-sentences and communicative neuropsycholinguistic features was not subject to separate study according to the underlined parameters.

In modern linguistics, studies of the differentiation of communicative speech units, the discovery of a neuropsycholinguistic nature and essence, are of paramount importance. In particular, although speech signs as a separate linguistic phenomenon have not been studied, by the time of the advent of modern linguistics, semantically-functionally formed words and phenomena around them are being studied as important objects of system-structural linguistics.

Although the semantic-functionally designed feature of speech has been widely studied, there has not been a consensus on its systemic-structural, communicative and neuropsycholinguistic content and volume yet. In formal linguistics, a number of scientific studies have been carried out, but aspects of linguopragmatism, linguodidactics, linguoculturology and linguocognitive, communicative communication have not been deeply studied. His comparative study of communicative and neuropsycholinguistic aspects helps to clarify the diversity of semantically and functionally formed expressions of different languages, as well as French and Uzbek.

The main part of the topic

Differentiation of semantically-functionally formed word-sentences in French and Uzbek languages and neuropsycholinguistic, communicative, semantic-pragmatic features. Sources of evidence: scientific and artistic works, theoretical views and methods. This covered the following issues :

- Differentiation of semantically and functionally formed word-sentences in French and Uzbek, their communicative neuropsycholinguistic features and their linguodidactic use in discursive communication, text, advertising, annotations, parceling in various processes, comparative study of the principles of translation and determination of solutions serve to enrich the disciplines of linguistics, comparative linguistics, translation studies, linguoculturology with new theoretical views and the formation of specific scientific approaches that are useful for their development;
- Separation of semantically-functionally formed word-sentences in the French and Uzbek languages and the study of lexico-semantic, structural types of communicative neuropsycholinguistic speech products, their linguodidactic, linguopragmatic, neuropsychological features associated with their expression for enrichment, methodological manuals will be created;
- The results of the study will serve as a source for enriching the linguo-psychological and linguo-didactic features of international diplomacy and speech culture, which are part of our national values, educating the younger generation and expanding the communicative speech capabilities of the individual.

Interpretation of the topic

The introductory part is built taking into account the relevance of the dissertation, its compliance with the priorities of science and technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a review of foreign research on the dissertation, the level of knowledge of the problem, the formation of goals and objectives, the content and scope of the main research methods, the scientific object of research and practical results, their implementation, approbation and publication of the research results.

Semantic assessments, structure, place of use of word-sentences and dictionaries, as well as word-sentences are divided into several types according to their content, they were studied separately: 1. Words denoting negative assessments. 2. Words denoting a statement. 3. Interrogative pronouns. 4. Emotional speech. So, in the Uzbek formal grammar, the signs of the word-sentences are: 1. Confirmatory-negative: *Ҳа, йўқ, мутлақо* 2. Interjection: *Эҳ, оҳ, воҳ, бех-бех, ҳай-ҳай* 3. Modal words: *Албатта, шекилли, чоғи, эҳтимол* 4. Words that do not belong to any lexical group: *Марҳамат, қани, менимча, шундай қилиб, бахтга қарши, айтмоқчи*

Sentence words are divided into 2: dependent and independent.

To the first group: 1. Self-applied modal: *Албатта. Раҳмат...* 2. Self applied urges: *Офарин. Урра...* 3. Independently confirmed denials: *Тўғри. Йўқ.* 4. Independent Sentences: *Марҳамат. Марҳабо...*

To the second group: 1. Self-applied modal: *Балким. Эҳтимол.* ... 2. Dependent word-sentences of interjections: *Ҳай. О-хай* ... 3. Independent sentence words: *Ҳақиқатан. Ростан* ... 4. Word sentences for independent use: *Қани. Мунтазир.*

Within the framework of the requirements of modern linguistics, two dissertations were completed on sentence words in the Uzbek language. P. Bobokalonov's analysis contains

grammatically formed sentences in comparison with Uzbek and French grammatically formed sentences [briefly GFS] and a canonical model of a speech sentence [CMSS]. The aim is to explore the issues related to [CMSS], i.e. sentence-words, in comparison between French and Uzbek, distinguish between sentence-words and [CMSS], and combine disparate third intermediate theoretical questions within the framework of canonical model sentences. To maintain a comparative balance in the study, a separate term of the [CMSS] was chosen for atypical simple sentences in French and in Uzbek Semantically-functioning formed word-sentences - [SFFWS]. The study of dissertations [CMSS] showed that they have cognitive, linguistic, pragmatic, extralinguistic and sociolinguistic value. The existence of binary, representative speech structures in French, as well as tertiary parts in the Uzbek language - motivation, introduction and specific differentiation in general. Another study on comparative analysis "Sociopragmatic features of speech in the Uzbek and English languages" was studied by Z.G. Karimova¹.

Semiotic and structural theory

Semiotic and structural theory of Ferdinand de Saussure based on dialectical laws. Reasons for its faster popularity in America than in Europe. It gave rise to the theoretical ideas of Antoine Meillet, Émile Benveniste, Georges Dumézil, André Martin, Lucien Thénaire and Leonard Blanford under his philosophical teachings and proved that language can do more useful work for society.

It is proved that Saussure's antinomies "bring more benefit to society" were invented in the following schools of linguistics: 1. Language is a code, a system; speech is a message, a way of pronouncing it, a text; (W. von Humboldt). 2. Language is the sum of "determinants" and "determinants", speech is the process of expressing an idea through language (F. de Saussure). 3. Language is power, and speech is its actualization (Sh. Bally). 4. The language is general and abstract, and speech is private and concrete (N. S. Trubetsky). 5. Language is constant, speech is transient, changeable (N.S. Trubetsky, L. Helmslev). 6. Language is an invariant, and speech is a variant of language (Prague School, Wilem Mathesius). 7. Language is a communicative phase, and speech is a communicative act (Jane Austen). 8. Language is socially explicit, speech is implicit (L. S. Vygotsky).

The syntactic model of Saussure is the "value of cause and effect" of his follower R. Godel, the semiological and syntactic ideas of L. Teneer, the pragmalinguistic study of discursive problems by H. P. Gray and his followers gave rise to the theory of linguistic typology by Charles Bally. The founders of the school of semiotics M. Yu. Lotman, G. Develped by V. Drach. L. Helmslev, J. Mann, E. Cassirer, K. Geerts, E. Husserl, G. Icks. von Wright, L. Wittgenstein, M. M. Baktin, G. Frege, M. Foucault, K. Levi-Strauss, Yu. Borev, K. Appel, V. Iser and others, studied the dialectics of sign and content. The role of Pierce's methods of deduction, induction and abduction in the formation of semiotics as a science, in contrast to Lotman's dyadic concept, Frege fixed the triad in Sigmund Freud's concept of the unconscious, the parcelling phenomenon in the syntactic structure of the text.

A communicative unit is a speech segment capable of independently transmitting a message, and this segment is a multifaceted speech work. Speech act, communicative-modal, various non-verbal means of communication as the main unit of speech communication: a) locational action in relation to the means of language used in communication; b) illocative action in relation to the

¹ Каримова З. Ф. Ўзбек ва инглиз тилларида сўз-гапларнинг социопрагматик хусусиятлари. Филол.фанл. фалс. д-ри (PhD) дисс-яси. Тошкент – 2021; Bobokalonov P.R. Kanonik modelli nutqiy hosilalarning tollerantlikka aloqadorligi. Monografiya. "Fan ziyosi" nashriyoti, Tachkent : 2021, ISSN-97899437089382

goals and conditions of the implementation of the communicative process, c) perlocation action in relation to the results of interaction based on media broadcasts.²

Communicative practice from structural theory to communicative syntax directly related to the work, i.e. the phenomenon of parceling (“parceling”, sending, messages, messages of a single syntactic structure of a sentence with several communicatively independent units - verbal and written expressions with verbal and non-verbal expressions) - a linguistic phenomenon that can lead to new requirements. For example, a message can be sent in three different ways, in a neutral form: *"Il est parti pour ses études à Sorbonne"* In a communicative syntax: *"Il est parti. Pour ses études. A Sorbonne"*. In the form of message segments, there is also an inversion: *"A Sorbonne. Pour ses études. Il est parti. Ce matin."*

In communicative practice, there are specific aspects of cognitive psychology and the neuropsychological ideal mental state. To clarify the issue, Freud used the teachings of psychoanalysis, Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance, Chris Voss's observational strategic theory to try to find the basis of the beauty of speech in people with charisma. And the principles of avoiding lies, communication disputes and conflicts were compared on the example of the French and Uzbek languages. In integrating the linguistic personality into the Charismatic person, we have focused on a number of modern theories. We substantiated the charismatic man's obligations to the community with his speech.³

The structure of differentiation of neuropsycholinguistic connections associated with a mental state has its own picture and names: Psychological - [Person → psyche → nerve]; Neurological - [Brain → Neuron → Cell]; Linguistic - [Consciousness → Thinking → Speech]. According to the theory of cognitive relativity, psychological, neurological and linguistic relationships are characterized by a personality with charisma and a comprehensively developed personality. Neurological - [Brain → Neuron → Cell]; Linguistic - [Consciousness → Thinking → Speech]. According to the theory of cognitive relativity, psychological, neurological and linguistic relations collide in the upbringing of a charismatic personality and a harmoniously developed personality and are differentiated according to the graduonomic whole // part, generality // specificity, cause // effect and other dialectical laws: [Person → Psyche → Nerve + Brain → Neuron → Cell + Consciousness → Thinking → Speech]. Underdevelopment of 7 brain centers responsible for speech in people with brain defects, temporarily or completely disabled, accompanied by serious diseases, such as hydrocephalus, oligophrenia, hysteria, psychasthenia, psychotherapy, abulia, apathy, affective, fatalistic, dementia, dyslexia, symptomatology compared dementia and depression, such as sublimation.⁴ For example, in Uzbek: **Уф**, *чарчадим. Бугун ўзимни яхши ҳис қилмайман. Қани эди, ҳар кун дам олиш кунни бўлса. Бўлди, бошқа чидолмайман, таътилга чиқаман. Озгина ишласам, мазам қочади. Хайрият, шу ойда дам олиш кунни кўпайди. Войдод, зеркиб кетдим (Радио).* На французском: **Ugh**, *je suis fatigué. Puff*, *je ne me sens pas bien aujourd'hui. J'aimerais que chaque jour soit un jour de congé. Ça y est, je n'en peux plus, je pars en vacances. Heureusement, le nombre de jours fériés augmentera ce mois-ci. Merde, je m'ennuie.*

² Blumfield L. 1968 Language – New York: Holt and Co, 1933. – ISBN 0-226-06067-5. – ISBN 90-272-1892-7.

³ Charles Lindholm, 1990, "Charisma", Oxford: Basil Blackwell ; Shils E. 1965, "Charisma, order, and status", American Sociological Review, Vol 30, pp201-213 ; Кабейн О. Ф. Харизма: Как влиять, убеждать и вдохновлять = The Charisma Myth. How Anyone Can Master the Art and Science of Personal Magnetism. — М.: Альпина Паблишер, 2013. — 307 с. — ISBN 978-5-9614-4391-2.

⁴ Бобокалонов Р. Р. Неразрывная связь семиотики и нейропсихолингвистики в изучении иностранных языков для детей с ограниченными возможностями. Монография. Lambert Academic Publishing, 2021. 3-178 с. INNБ 9 7 8 6 2 0 4 7 2 9 2 6 8

When studying linguistic personality on the basis of cognitive psychology and neuropsychology, it is important to give the following examples:

1. The theory of the psychology of the unconscious German philosopher Sigmund Freud: "If the tip of the iceberg, that is, one sixth of consciousness, is consciousness, then five-sixths of the invisible underwater are subconscious processes." In his model, 3 psychological structures are distinguished - Id, Ego and Super-Ego: "Id" is an independent instinct of consciousness; The ego is the consciousness of "I"; "Super-Ego" is the environment that surrounds a person, and the ideal tool in society is the Super-Man. A charismatic person or rider is one who has knowledge, intelligence, high potential and skill. In the internal state of the mind, the "Id" constantly wages an uncompromising struggle with the "I" and the "Supermen".
2. The theory of cognitive dissonance by the American Leon Festinger: "In cognitive dissonance, a return to the previous normative state should be seen as an activity aimed at directing hunger against hunger in order to overcome hunger." Inconsistency of behavior linguistic personality in the form of overcoming the problem by refusing, explaining or avoiding new information does not lead to conflict. Emotions - Anxiety, Confusion, Sadness, Shame, Stress.
3. Tactical empathy from the observational strategic theory of American military negotiator Chris Voss: "It is good to listen to the negotiator (1), find a positive attitude (2), confirm the opinion, feelings of the opponent (3), gain enough trust (4) and diplomatic security to have the ability to turn a real conversation into a creation (5). Negotiations are not military actions; it is a process of discovery. Good negotiators must be prepared for the unexpected."⁵

Cognolinguistic research is basically the study of different types of discourse in terms of national and cultural parameters, thinking in the processing of texts within a single national discourse. This paper analyzes discourse, extralinguistic parameters of communicative discourse, which is an urgent problem for communicative linguistics. Situational models, communication formulas and the ability of a linguist to know the language as a representative of society and nation. To understand the communicative discourse, it is necessary to focus on the activity side of the linguistic personality. Consequently, discourse is not only a product or work of speech, but also the process of forming a communicative text. It is important to pay attention to the practice of discourse in communication.

Communicative speech is characterized by extralinguistic factors. The old form will be replaced by the new one. In French, the abbreviated use of anthroponyms instead of basic sentence words is common.

There are very few affectionate words in French compared to Uzbek. Families of aristocrats: *Ma chère, Ma tres chère, Mon amie, Ma bienaimée, Ma douce, Ma tendre épouse, Ma dulcinée, Ma poulette, Ma biche, ma biquette. Familles ouvrières: (to girls) Ma tourterelle, Ma colombe, De la mère vers son mari, (to mareid) Mon cher, Mon bienaimé, Mon tendre, Seigneur, Mon Prince,*

⁵ Bobokalonov R.R. Differentiation of uzbek-french semantic-functional formed sentences and communicative neuropsycholinguistic research. Doctoral thesis in philology [DSc], Bukhara – 2022 ; Пьер, Жане. Психический автоматизм: Экспериментальное исследование низших форм психической деятельности человека. – СПб.: Наука, 2009. — 500 с. –ISBN 978-5-02-026303-1 ; Фрейд, Зигмунд. Основные психологические теории в психоанализе / пер. М. В. Вульф, А. А. Спектор. = М.: АСТ, 2006. = 400 с. = ISBN 5-17-036472-5 ; Фихте И. Г. Ясное, как солнце, сообщение широкой публике о подлинной сущности новейшей философии. – Ленанд, 2016. – 112 с. – ISBN 978-5-9710-3281-6.

Mon taureau, Mon aigle, Mon ours, Mon lion, Mon lionceau, Mon tresor, (to girl) Mon soleil, Ma princesse, Ma puce, Ma souris, (to sun) Mon moineau

Tolerant words, prayer words and constructive derivatives characteristic of communicative speech: 1. Totem-religious prayers: *Аллоху акбар. Аллоҳга ҳамд бўлсин. Аллоҳга муборак бўлсин.* 2. National prayers: *Ой бориб, омон қайтинг. Толеингиз баланд бўлсин. Рисқингиз улуг бўлсин.* 3. Mythological prayers: *Ҳазрати Довуд қўлласин.* 4. International prayers: *Дунёда тинглик бўлсин. Бутун дунё халқлари бирлашсин!*), stationery words (*қарор қилинди, фармон берилди. баёноат берди*), emotional words (*Вой, келдингми-ей, болам!* Т.Малик.), parasitic words (*демак, хўш, ҳам, так, конешна*), vulgar words sentences. In likeness cursed words: *ҳаҳ, ордона қолсин; вой, ўлсин; адо бўлгур, ҳа ер юткур*).

Conclusion

Differential and neuropsycholinguistic comparative study of communicative speech constructions of the most active and convenient lexical units - semantic-functionally formed word-sentences, methodologically adapted to the conditions of communication culture, clearly showed that the Uzbek and French languages have both common and specific aspects. It turned out that semantic-functionally formed word-sentences, common in the etiquette of communicative communication of the French and Uzbek peoples, have certain similarities and some distinctive features. In contrast to world linguistics, morphological, lexical-semantic and functional features of semantic-functionally formed word-sentences in Uzbek linguistics are separated into separate phrases and divided into spiritual types and groups. However, although the problem of speech in French, English and Russian linguistics has been thoroughly analyzed from the point of view of formal grammar, it has not been systematized and no separate studies have been carried out.

Used literature

1. Bobokalonov R.R. Le sens lexical des verbes: analyse des champs semantiques de la vie et de la mort. Word of science. DUBAI, UAE. 2015.
2. Bobokalonov R.R., Tuybayeva. Sh. Construction binaire dans le discours, «Word of Modern science», London, 2019
3. Каримова З. Ф. Ўзбек ва инглиз тилларида сўз-гапларнинг социопрагматик хусусиятлари. Филол.фанл. фалс. д-ри (PhD) дисс-яси. Тошкент – 2021.
4. Bobokalonov P.R. Kanonik modelli nutqiy hosilalarning tollerantlikka aloqadorligi. Monografiya. “Fan ziyosi” nashriyoti, Tachkent : 2021, UO’S-145.14.321 KBK-81.5(ЎЗБ) ISSN-97899437089382
5. Bobokalonov R.R. Differentiation of uzbek-french semantic-functional formated sentences and communicative neuropsycholinguistic research. Doctoral thesis in philology [DSc], Bukhara – 2022.
6. Бобокалонов Р. Р. Неразрывная связь семиотики и нейропсихолингвистики в изучении иностранных языков для детей с ограниченными возможностями. Монография. Lambert Academic Publishing, 2021. 3-178 с. INNВ 9 7 8 6 2 0 4 7 2 9 2 6 8
7. Фрейд, Зигмунд. Основные психологические теории в психоанализе / пер. М. В. Вульф, А. А. Спектор. = М.: АСТ, 2006. = 400 с. = ISBN 5-17-036472-5.
8. Sayfullaeva R.R., Bobokalonov R. R., Bobokalonov P.R., Hayatova N.I. Social Map Of The Language : Neurolinguistics And Optimization Of Speech. DOI: 10.37200/IJPR/V24I9/PR290075. International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation

London, NW1 8JA. United Kingdom – SIR Ranking of United Kingdom ISSN : 14757192.
Copyrights © 2020 SDA, LTD. All Rights Reserved

9. Martin Reigel. Jean Shristophe Pellât. René Riol. Grammaire méthodique du français. PUF. Paris. 1998. Page 3-34.
10. Shils E. 1965, "Charisma, order, and status", American Sociological Review, Vol 30, pp201-213.