

Neuropsycholinguistic Problems of Semantic-Functionally Formed Speeches

Bobokalonov Ramazon Radjabovich

Professor of Bukhara State University, Doctor of Philology (DSc)

Abstract: In the recent development of world linguistics, the study of the comparative typological, semiotical, personological, lingvopragmatical, 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: semiotic, personologic, lingvopragmatic, lingvocultural, word-sentences, communicative speech, linguistic person, charismatic person, linguopragmatism, linguodidactic, 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

The aim of the research work is the differentiation of semantic-functional sentences in French and Uzbek languages and determination of communicative neuropsycholinguistic features. The relevance and necessity of the work is to integrate the study of a language into a charismatic personality, bringing scientific clarity to the semantic-functionally formed word-sentences and their surrounding issues, which always contributes to the establishment of communicative discourse when studying the problem of a linguistic personality in the base of psychology, neurology and communication.

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.

In short the works of French and Uzbek writers were chosen as the object of the study. The subject of the research is the study of the differentiation of semantically-functionally formed sentences and communicative neuropsycholinguistic features in 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, беҳ-беҳ, 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*.

The researcher notes that there are also confusing questions in English linguistics. Based on his research, Wilkins commented on their views on motives. He studied the use of sentence words in speech and their social and pragmatic properties in an anthropocentric way. The socio-pragmatic features of the word-sentence category and units of this category are compared, such as the formation of speech acts, the expression of meaning and prerequisites in them, the direct and indirect expression of the communicative goal.

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 // speech is its actualization (Sh. Bally). 4. The language is general and abstract // speech is private and concrete (N. S. Trubetskoy). 5. Language is constant // speech is transient, changeable (N.S. Trubetskoy, L. Helmslev). 6. Language is an invariant // speech is a variant of language (Prague School, Wilem Mathesius). 7. Language is a communicative phase // 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. Tesnier, 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. Developed 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. The concept of the third - the actual appearance of the sign, the differences between body language and the language of sound, in the theory of V. V. Vinogradov means and methods of syntactic expressiveness - modality, time and category of person, the problem of linguistic personality in neuropsycholinguistics, anthropology based on the theory of glottogenesis and methods of related sciences the reasons for the development of zones of the right hemisphere were identified.

Although communicology has ancient roots, multidisciplinary traditions, it acts as an emerging science, which is at an early stage of its formation and development, directing speech, speech act, speech genre, speech strategy, speech tactics for communication. 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 goals and conditions of the implementation of the communicative process, c) perlocation action in relation to the results of interaction based on media broadcasts.¹

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.²

¹ Blumfield L. 1968 Language – New York: Holt and Co, 1933. – ISBN 0-226-06067-5. – ISBN 90-272-1892-7.

² 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 Паблшер, 2013. — 307 с. — ISBN 978-5-9614-4391-2.

Theoretical substantiation of the topic

Neuropsycholinguistic features of the nervous system, the impact and treatment on the human psyche through speech, the study and knowledge of a person through the means of communication, his inclinations, interests, requests, needs, goals. 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]. The collision abstraction looks like this:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. [Human + Brain + Consciousness] | 7. [Human + Mind + Nerve] |
| 2. [Psyche + Neuron + Mind] | 8. [Brain + Neuron + Cell] |
| 3. [Nerve + Cell + Speech] | 9. [Consciousness + Speech + Mind] |
| 4. [Human + Neuron + Mind] | 10. [Human + Neuron + Speech] |
| 5. [Psyche + Cell + Speech] | 11. [Nerve + Neuron + Consciousness] |
| 6. [Nerve + Consciousness + Speech] | 12. [Psyche + Neuron + Speech], etc. |

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.³

In order to properly organize communication, it is necessary to pay attention to the essence of the communicative task, communicative microclimate, communicative facilitation and kinetic means of communication that determine the conditions. Motivation is a practical aid to any student in developing speech, thinking, alertness, responsiveness, debate, self-awareness and self-explanation. The main goal is the development of communicative speech through motivation.

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.

Lexical units that can be pronounced in Uzbek and French form a kind of differential system. Words from this system are widely used in both languages and are very convenient and active speech products for communication and efficiency: they serve to increase the attractiveness of speech, cause clear and important insights to clarify cognitive, linguo-pragmatic, linguo-culturological, neuropsychological issues. The lexico-semantic formation of semantic-functionally formed word-sentences in all languages is different - totemic, abusive, vulgar, parasitic, affectionate words in Uzbek and abbreviations in French differ in number.

³ 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

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