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LANGUAGE AND SPEECH EXPRESSION OF PERSONAL DESCRIPTIONS

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Abstract: In the Uzbek language, the phrases describing certain features of the person in the speech activity of language owners realize the linguistic syntactic possibilities of the language among the nominative units expressing the concept of personality. In Uzbek linguistics, the syntax of a phrase has been studied in different scientific approaches, but the semantic types of a phrase have not been distinguished. Importantly, this article discusses the existence of a type that serves as a description of a person among the spiritual types that express a phrase in speech. At the same time, the article reflects the idea that the formation of phrases as a result of certain syntactic relations of words in the speech process, the syntactic connection of words in the speech process as a way of forming interactions, the formation of noun units, linguistic-syntactic patterns.

Keywords: Language, language, speech, person, UMIS, AHVO, norm, gender, profession, contradiction, lexeme, pattern, type-gender, phrase.

Introduction. Language is pure linguistic ability and opportunity. It is an important (primary) means of human socio-psychological communication, which allows to form thinking, to store it in a rigid system in memory, to transmit and receive information [1; 33]. The main internal contradiction in language consists of the dialectical unity of the functions of naming and expression. It is clear to all, especially to those who are engaged in linguistics, that language as a system is composed of the contradiction and unity of language-speech and the norm that



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connects it. For example, language UMIS(CSHSM) is a complex structured hierarchical system consisting of multifaceted, multi-layered levels of linguistic units of general, essence, possibility, causation nature, which are highly sensitive to external influences, immanent ability to change, develop and adapt.

Professor H. Nematov, in collaboration with R. Rasulov, in his book "Fundamentals of Uzbek language system lexicology" describes the norm as follows: "The norm is the laws and possibilities of using language units in one form or another of speech, which are defined by society [2; 7] . The definition of the norm in the period when the direction of substantive research was growing and the scientific conclusions were proving became more and more clear. Thus, the norm is an external factor in relation to the internal construction system of the language, the linguistic possibility - a series of synonyms, doublets, alluvants and variants of linguistic units, determines the place and nature of each of the branch units. This concept is the basic concept that ensures the connection of language and speech in the language system, which ensures the connection of language and speech in the language system.

Naturally, speech is the occurrence of language in one of its material forms, such as written, oral, figurative, sign-like (other), which have passed the normative sieve. Hence, the law of unity and union in language differs. Since the linguistic unit exists as UMIS, it must be free of materiality. In this case, does not the exterior of the linguistic unit refer to materiality in appearance? Logically, such a question arises naturally. Indeed, the birth of a linguistic unit is natural. Indeed, linguistic units are devoid of material appearance, but they are kept in the mind as some kind of symbol.

For example, the general idea of the pronunciation of the phoneme [i] is the same in the minds of all members of the Uzbek-speaking society. This is the form of the phoneme [i], while the outer side is its inner side, distinguishing and limiting its meaning. It can be said that the phoneme [i] exists in the mind as a specific unity of pronunciation features and meaning differentiation. In the system of vowels, the generalization of meaning and pronunciation features of each phoneme is unique, differs from the other, and the requirement for an independent phoneme puts. However, it should be noted that it is impossible to separate the external and internal aspects of linguistic units, to generalize one of them. In other words, the inside and outside are like two pages of the same sheet, and they are inseparable. Therefore, "whether the phrases describing the person chosen as the source of research in our



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work are a linguistic unit or a speech unit, what are the characteristics of the internal and external aspects in this linguistic unit?" the question arises. It would be expedient to begin the answer, first of all, by defining the function of word combinations in the language system.

Theoretical basis. Phrases are, in essence, adjectives, nominative (nominative) level units. In other words, a phrase is equivalent to a word (lexeme) in terms of linguistic value. There is no difficulty in proving this. H.Nematov easily proves that "a person unfamiliar with the word stallion in the Uzbek language can easily use the phrase male noun instead of the lexeme stallion" [3; 19]. Because this lexeme and phrase is equal in value to the noun. It is also possible to use the phrases mother's brother, mother's brother, or mother's brother instead of uncle's lexeme. At the same time, in addition to the use of lexemes, there is the possibility of using lexemes and phrases side by side, in parallel, where the phrases describing the person, such as teacher and female teacher, not only replace each other, but also side by side in parallel in speech. can occur. Thus, in our language, hundreds of examples can be cited as evidence of the equal value of word combinations in terms of the function of naming them into lexemes. The main difference between a lexeme and a phrase is not in the function of naming / naming, but in how, in what way, and in what form this function is expressed. In the language system, this task is performed directly at the lexical level using primitive, artificial, simple, compound words, while word combinations also have the function of naming, they perform this function indirectly. Because a noun has a naming function, a phrase is a unit that belongs to the system of nominative units of language. This conclusion defines what the phrases serve, in short, their function. But the conclusion is, "Is a phrase a linguistic unit or a speech unit?" does not cover the answer to the question.

Hence, the debate over whether a phrase is related to a free syntactic connection should be continued. First, let us clarify the concept of free syntactic communication. Free communication refers to the fact that words enter into a subordinate-dominant relationship to perform the function of a temporary, only speech need and a necessary pronoun [3; 19]. For example, as a result of the free syntactic connection that arises when the need arises to describe a particular feature of a person, phrases describing a person are formed. Let's pay attention to the phrases in the Uzbek language, which are formed from the personal names of subordinate and



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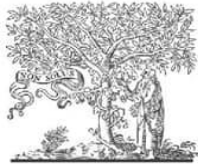
governor members:

1) *suvchi yigit*-a young man [a noun that characterizes a person professionally + a noun that describes a person in terms of age];

2) *qo'shni ayol*-a woman next door [a noun that describes a person in terms of intimacy + a noun that describes a person in terms of gender].

Both phrases being compared are generally similar in terms of the function of naming a person, forming a semantic type that describes the person. However, the expanding words in the compounds differ from each other on the basis of lexical-spiritual features. For the lexeme of the expanding young man in the combination of the water-boy indicates that the noun, which characterizes the person in terms of age, has taken place in the position of the dominant part. The female lexeme in the next compound is expandable, indicating that the position of the dominant part is occupied by a noun that characterizes the person in terms of gender. Hence, the expansion words (waterman, neighbor) in these phrases indicate that there are nouns describing the person professionally (waterman) and intimacy (neighbor) in the subordinate position, but also indicate that two types of conjugation possibilities have occurred. The same appearances indicate the existence of a specific type of accumulation.

Outcome section. It is understood that word combinations occur as a result of certain syntactic connections of words in the speech process. The same aspect is reflected in the linguistic-syntactic construction patterns (LSCs) as the syntactic connection in word combinations is the way in which words enter into a subordinate-dominant relationship in the speech process and form noun units. Therefore, for the Uzbek language it is possible to give the general pattern of infinite types of phrases, that is, the general structure of words at the language level, representing the subordinate-dominant (Tobe-hokimlik) relationship on the basis of the pattern [T ~ H] = SB ([S-D]=WF). It should be noted that the pattern [T ~ H] = SB is a general pattern of the highest, highest level of billions of specific phrases that can be used in Uzbek speech. This pattern can be called a general linguistic pattern of phrases in the Uzbek language. This is because the [T ~ H] = SB pattern has a hyponymic circle around it that unites more specific patterns of word formation. In turn, each phrase in this hyponymic enclosure can form a hyponymic enclosure consisting of LSQi-specific templates. Therefore, it is also legitimate that patterns in a multi-stage [hypo-hyperonymic], i.e., [species-gender] relationship, begin at the center [T ~ H] = SB



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and continue to a specific phrase - the speech product. Indeed, the linguistic patterns that reflect the syntactic value of the subordinate and dominant parts of the speech product at the stages of connecting and connecting them between a particular phrase given in direct observation and the universal pattern $[T \sim H] = SB$ have exactly the same general-specific dialectical essence [type-gender]. based on the approach. Consequently, there is a need to determine what linguistic patterns exist between the phrases that describe millions of individuals and the universal pattern $[T \sim H] = SB$ that activate these speech derivatives. This confirms that word combinations are derivatives of a particular linguistic-syntactic pattern in speech, and therefore that word combinations are speech units in this respect. However, to look at a phrase as a unit of speech is to evaluate it on the basis of the external aspect of that linguistic unit, forming a conclusion that contradicts its substantive analysis. It is understood that the linguistic essence of a phrase can be revealed on the basis of a study of its inner side. Therefore, the solution of this important theoretical problem defines the task of analyzing the linguistic features inherent in the subordinate-dominant relationship of phrases describing the person. It is well known that the linguistic pattern is "the way, method and product of the interconnection of language units" [2; 13]. At the same time, in our minds, that is, in speech, there are patterns of speaking, of connecting lexemes as phrases that serve different purposes to shape speech, of giving lexemes or phrases the form of speech. These word-formation and sentence-forming patterns are linguistic-syntactic bags [3; 6]. In linguistics, it has become a tradition to call linguistic-syntactic patterns models, constructions.

The linguistic-syntactic construction pattern is essentially similar to a mathematical equation and consists of two parts: equality to the left of the (=) sign and right of this sign [3; 10]. Therefore, the noun lexemes that describe a person who creates a subordinate relationship in the analysis of a young man and a neighboring woman form two different ways of joining. Subordinate and governor members are made up of personal names. can be expressed by generalizing the method of conjugation in word combinations. This results in the following appearances, expressed in a concise symbolic form:

Speech product:

- 1) suvchi yigit - watem boy
- 2) qo'shni ayol -The woman next door

Joining method:

- $[O_k \sim O_v];$
 $[O_{ya} \sim O_j].$



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It can be seen that the $[O_k \sim O_v]$; conjugation method implies the occurrence of equally descriptive noun lexemes, i.e. $[O_k]$, and the dominant part being occupied by equine noun lexemes, i.e. $[O_v]$. In turn, the method of syntactic communication between the $[O_k]$ and $[O_v]$ parts is reflected in the $[O_k \sim O_v]$ conjugation method. The next expression means that the $[O_v \sim O_j]$ conjugation method occupies the lexemes of nouns, i.e. $[O_{ya}]$ and $[O_j]$, which describe a person in terms of intimacy in the position of a subordinate clause.

Discussion section. It should be noted that these methods of conjugation clearly show that the subordination-domination relationship emerged from the possibilities of semantic, formal (morphological) and location-specific (syntactic) conjugation (valence) of noun lexemes only on the basis of semantic and location-specific conjugation factors. This is because the spiritual coherence inherent in noun lexemes ensures that the lexical units in the subordinate and dominant situation are mutually compatible in content. Location-based syntactic coherence determines the dependence of the previous noun on the next, and the dominance of the next noun over the previous noun. Thus, the $[O_k \sim O_v]$; and $[O_{ya} \sim O_j]$. conjugation methods combine the subordinate-dominant relation realized on the basis of the spiritual, location factors inherent in the possessive possibilities of personal names, as well as its linguistic-syntactic features.



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