Language wealth of primary school students, its tasks

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Abstract. Abstract. When learners engage in spoken communication, they use language first. Mutual speech cooperation of two (or more) communicants based on dialogue based on the exchange of ideas, increasing consistency in finding a solution to a specific problem. An in-depth study of the owners of any form of speech activity and their communicative and pragmatic features is an important gain. The growth of a person and his place in society is directly related to speech communication. The article talks about speech communication and its importance, functions of language, types of dialogue in dialogic speech.

1 Introduction

When a person is born, he develops and is formed as a person. In this process, he is always in speech communication. Communication is as essential to interpersonal relationships as water and air. Communication can be evaluated as a multifaceted process of development based on the needs of people's joint activities. Since its main task is the exchange of information, the communicative aspect is taken into account. Currently, in world linguistics, attention is being paid to the practical use of language capabilities, the implementation of linguistic units, that is, their use in speech, and the clarification of their meaning and functions. This process is explained by the growing importance of the human factor due to the development of technology all over the world, the culture of speech, the effectiveness of communication, and the growing view of language as one of the sources of raising our spirituality.

The fact that new directions have already formed in world linguistics that investigate the organic relationship of language with speech, society, culture, national thinking, and even artificial intelligence puts new tasks before our science.

2 Literature analysis

In linguistics, language is interpreted as a diverse, multifaceted, multitasking (functional) social-spiritual-ethnic phenomenon. Therefore, different definitions of language have been given in European science. For example, Vladimir Zvegintsev in his book "Очерки по

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общему языкознанию" cited Wilhelm Humboldt's three different definitions of language, along with Friedrich Hegel, August Schleicher, Heyman Steinthal, Alexander Potenia, Philip Fortunatov, Ivan Baudouin de Courtenay, Hugo Schuhardt, Otto Espersen, Benedetto Croce, Cites various definitions by 21 other famous scientists, including Eduard Sepir, Anton Marty, Ferdinand de Saussure (2 definitions), Henry Ebbinghaus, Friedrich Keynes, Carl Fossler, Antoine Mee, Joseph Vanries, Vittore Pisani, Louis Elmslev. Naturally, the 25 different definitions of the language presented in this book by V. Zvegintsev are not all the definitions that exist in our science as a source of linguistic research. Because:

First of all, as you can see from the given list:

a) the author is limited to the definitions of Wilhelm Humboldt (1767-1835) and later linguists. However, from our grandfather Aristotle to Humboldt, dozens of linguists (including Franz Bopp, Jacob Grimm, Rasmus Rask, etc.) gave different definitions of language;

b) from this list, the definitions given by Eastern scholars were not paid attention to at all.

Therefore, this list is not complete. It should be noted that the author himself (Zvegintsev) does not claim that the list is complete or at least complete; he cites 25 different definitions of the language just to emphasize its versatility.

Secondly, after the 60s of the last century, empirical-pragmatic directions (socio- and pragmalinguistics, speech linguistics, text linguistics, text grammar, and finally culturology...) became popular in our science. With the transfer of its units and construction, system and structure, colorful relationships to actual language - discourse and its effectiveness, 8dozens of new definitions were given to the language - now from a pragmatic point of view, and these, a priori, we can say, are not the end - a new era , new conditions, including the information age and computer analysis technologies, open up new aspects of language, and this will continue indefinitely [1-5].

3 Results

The sum of speech acts constitutes speech activity. The main research object of this theory includes a number of issues related to the speaker, the addressee and their interaction, the communication situation. In particular, in the philosophical approach to language, language is a tool that serves to determine the true appearance of speech and its relation to reality. It is impossible to form, educate and develop a person's intelligence and thinking without speech communication. That is why communication helps to organize and implement the joint work of people. All our social behavior in the objective world is manifested in our speech activity. Speech communication is the pronunciation of a certain sentence in a certain communication environment. Formation of the content of speech communication is "enrichment" of the meaning of the sentence expressed in relation to the communication text created by the communicator (speaker and listener), which is a product of perception. Thanks to speech communication, people perform various practical and theoretical activities. In addition, processes such as information exchange and mutual understanding occur due to speech communication. It also helps in building interpersonal relationships and putting them into practice. The main tool of speech communication is undoubtedly language. After all, the main task of language is communicative task. Let's return to the tasks of the language in more detail.

Every creature and event/phenomena that occurs in existence (nature and society) can affect our feelings, can be studied and described (philosophical Uzb .narsa , Ar. zot , German .die Sache.) in nature and essence it is wonderful. It is a general (ontological, natural, divine...) characteristic of beings and events in all things. The reason for the diversity is that any philosophical thing stands in different relations with different things

and phenomena in existence, and the same thing shows its own aspects with each kind of different relations.

One of the most important requirements of the dialectical theory of knowledge (epistemology) is always to take into account the diversity of things (the source of study/research). Therefore, in dialectics, it is never possible to make an abstract and firm judgment, "This is such and such." The truth of each judgment must be reflected in the definition of what object, in what relation, and in what circumstances. Only then will the verdict be clear. Therefore, in dialectics, the specification of judgment is evaluated as a rise from abstraction to concreteness. However, we are used to evaluating the transition from the specific (particular) to the abstract (general) as an ascent (induction) and the transition from the abstract (general) to the specific (particular) as a descent (deduction). In dialectical scientific thinking, the situation is evaluated as privatization, opening of relations, emphasis on the inherent diversity of things. Values disconnected from relationships are abstract, groundless, scientific error, disconnection from the nature of things, disconnection from the chain of continuous development, and absolutization is denial of the wealth of things.

If the research source is diverse, no judgment about it (except for the recognition of its diversity) can be absolute: each judgment must indicate the truth of a certain aspect of the thing and the type of communication process.

4 Discussion

From the point of view of substantiality (dialectic), not only the source itself, but also every part of it is rich. Therefore, if the language itself is versatile, the task of the language, which is one of its aspects, is also versatile, that is, the language is multifunctional. Therefore, we will briefly dwell on this aspect, which should be explained in our section, because the fact that is the goal of our research is related to one of the important tasks of the language. modern linguistics , the polyfunctionality of a language - it serves to fulfill several tasks - is its general feature, which is unanimously recognized by all linguists. The function of the language means what the language serves, what is its importance for the person who owns it, and its place in the society. In this, the nature and structure of the language, the nature of its units, the methods and results of their interconnection, and hundreds of other matters (language aspects) are disconnected, and attention is paid only to this direction - the functions of the language.

Alisher Navoi also expressed very valuable thoughts about the versatility of language and its performance in society in the introduction to the epics "Khamsa", "Mahbub ul-qulub" and, in particular, in his special work dedicated to linguistics – "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn":

The day turned into a happy day,
Kilgan is always a classic with his speech

(Description: *He demonstrated the activity of creating truth and made man superior to all creatures with speech*). After this verse, the Holy Qur'an says " ***allamal adam asma'a kullaho"*** (Sura 2, verse 27). Referring to the verse "He *taught the name of all things to* man", he emphasizes that the language is a great divine gift to man and writes: " *The name "almutakallim" made me happy, so that this knowledge became a blessing to the entire creation and this visit was a privilege* " (Description) : *Truth gave man the ability to speak and express his thoughts, and with this ability, man became superior to all creatures and became the head of them with this honor*).

While describing various features and aspects of the language, the researchers define a specific function of the language in connection with the goals and research methods and state their conclusions about it. B.Norman in his book called "Tasks of language" and a special chapter that occupies about 30 pages lists 15 different tasks - features of language

one by one: communicating (communicative task), forming an opinion (cognitive task), educational (accumulative) task , naming/naming (nominative) task, encouraging-directing (regulatory) task, communication initiation (phatic) task , etc. He concludes his opinion with the following words: "In addition to the tasks specifically described above, a number of other socially important tasks of language can be distinguished. In particular, in addition to certain functions such as *ethnicity ,* which unites a certain people , *aesthetic ,* which transforms ordinary text/information into a work of art , and *emotional-expressive ,* which serves to express the feelings of the speaker , the *magic function is also characteristic* of language . But these are not all manifestations of the social status of the language". It is clear from this that the tasks of the language are many, colorful and diverse.

Later, many linguists, including N. Slyusaryova, in the article "Language functions" emphasize the need to determine the functions of the language on the basis of hierarchy (hierarchy). 1) the main tasks of the language; 2) main tasks; 3) three levels are distinguished as additional tasks. The main tasks *of* language are the following two tasks:

1) to be "worldly medium";

 2) we understand the formation of the product of consciousness, its expression in the form of words and sentences.

The first task is called **a means of communication** (*communicative task* /abbreviated CT/), and the second is called an **educational task** (*cognitive task* /abbreviated ET/).

Language *are* as follows:

a) to be a means of expressing the feelings and attitudes of the speaker – the task of expressiveness (*emotional task* /abbr. ET/);

b) a generality that unites the three features listed above, the function of gender as a translation of the essence/genus (*metalingual function* /abbr. MF/).

additional functions of the language , it is necessary to dwell on the relation of the functions of the main and main two stages, which are unanimously separated by scientists and listed above. If we compare the tasks that are divided in these two stages, it can be seen that the characteristics given as the main task are connected with the *generality ~ particularity dialectic relations shown as the main task.* In particular, the first main task assigned as /EF/ is essentially based on /KF/, which is specified as one of the main tasks. Only in this, not the events of existence, but the mental state, experiences and attitude of the person (speaker) lie on the ground of the content formed by the language. Language forms these situations and relationships based on /KF/, which is the main task. The next main task is to communicate to others based on /CF/.

Meta-linguistic function of the language /MF/ and its connection with the main tasks do not cause any problems from the point of view of the dialectic of generality ~ particularity (including mysticism), because dialectic (mysticism) affects the desired meaning (specificity and individuality, aterial realization, sense organs) evaluates the realization in the form it takes) as a reflection, reflection of a certain whole (generality, essence, breed...). In this case, naturally, each feature (tajalli) reflects the general features of the breed (in modern linguistic terms, system relations and structure in part). Therefore, the general outline (units, systemic/system-structural/ relationships between them) of the common language (metalanguage), which is a form of socio-psychological phenomena, is reflected in the desired language. That's why, regardless of the nature of the language (the level of distribution, how many people speak this language, and the characteristics of development, etc.), the content expressed by the means of one language can be easily expressed by the means of another language. Because a desired language is the interpretation, perception, form of realization, appearance of a common language (metalanguage). Therefore, content in a second language can be provided in any desired language (of course, using borrowed words from other languages). The basis of this is the same - the two main tasks of the language listed above. Therefore, /MF/, which is considered as the second main feature, is

not an independent separate task, but one of the special manifestations of those main tasks, essentially, it is the exaggeration of some aspect in a certain situation, the strengthening of the situation (required by the context, conditions...).

After analyzing that the main tasks of the language, which are distinguished in the hierarchy, are not essentially independent tasks, but partial manifestations of the two main tasks taken as a generality (from the point of view of substantiality, UMIS), it is possible to dwell on the additional tasks of the language, which are distinguished in the scientific literature. As we have seen above, there are almost no number of additional functions of language that are distinguished by researchers. In this case, all researchers unanimously recognize /CF/ and / KF/, which are considered the main tasks of language, and their importance for man and society, and emphasize that the tasks of language are not limited to these. Lists a number of other tasks and aspects related to the two main tasks, tries to justify and explain them. Language is used in all directions of social and humanitarian sciences (such as anthropology, ethnography, psychology, pedagogy, philosophy, philology, history), in dozens of branch disciplines, in the conflicts based on the mixing of branch and branch sciences (for example, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, anthropolinguistics, ethnolinguistics...) because it can be a source of research, each field and branch searches for, discovers, studies, names and describes the characteristics of its source of research in it. As a result, new aspects of the language will be opened (and therefore definitions will be given). As we all know, linguoinformatics (or infolinguistics) is being formed today. Naturally, it opens up new aspects of the human language, which also has the characteristics of a code, symbolic system (semiotic system), and gives it new definitions specific to the characteristics of the research source of linguoinformatics (infolinguistics). Therefore, regarding the number of additional functions of the language, Alisher Navoi's opinion about the number of ays to approach the source of research in "The Narrative of the Blind and the Elephant" (as many passengers, so many ways) is fully justified. Therefore, we are not in a position to enumerate or describe all additional functions specific to language. We analyzed the opinions of scientists as much as possible. In this regard, let's think about the 6 functions of language, which are usually associated with the name of Roman Jacobson. For example, N.A. Slyusareva writes about this: "Taking into account the principles of the theory of connection (communication) by R.O. Yakobson, there are 6 types of language: expression (expressive, emotive), acquisition/acceptance (connotative), naming/naming (referential/communicative/denotative/cognitive), starting communication (phatic), modeling (metatylic), pictorial (poetic) tools 21. As can be seen from this list, all of the functions listed by R.O. Jacobson are mainly related to /CF/, which is indicated as one of the main functions of the language. Secondly, in these tasks, different levels of importance related to the essence of the language with the main function /CF/ and /KF/ and its place in society are equalized. In addition, emotive and connotative functions are only two necessary components of the process of thought exchange (that is, transmission and reception). Thirdly, it is understood from the above description that, first of all, it is impossible to put different tasks of language on the same scale of importance, and then to define them with some exact quantity. But the scientific significance of R. O. Yakobson's interpretation is that he singled out *phatic* , which is one of the countless additional functions of language and considered a source of research in our work, as one of the important functions of language, and emphasized it. This situation became a solid ground for the detailed study of fatika and paying special attention to it in the next period. We can be sure of this when the next paragraphs discuss the study of Fatika. All scientists who have conducted research on phatic analysis work mainly based on RO Jacobson's interpretation of this concept.

We studied the analyzes of A.G. Gurochkina and V.V. Dementev on the typology of dialogues and classified dialogues according to the communicative function of dialogue as follows (table 1):

Table 1. The typology of dialogues and classified dialogues according to the communicative function of dialogue

Phatic dialogues	***which serve to support the social relations of the interlocutors;***
Rhetorical dialogues	*aimed at changing socio-economic life*
Therapeutic dialogues	*eliminating functional (task) barriers of communication subjects*
Aesthetic dialogues	*which allow to interpret (interpret) existence*
Metacommunicative dialogues	*which allow reflection of communicative behavior*

In sociolinguistics, the classification of dialogic discourses is built in contrast with person-oriented and position-oriented discourses. In the first one, familiar communicators who know each other well take part in the conversation, and in the second one, representatives of one or another social group face each other in the interaction.

5 Conclusion

The dialectic unity, wholeness, and complex of language aspects (i.e. tasks, sides, features) has the ability to embody the signs and characteristics characteristic of all the listed aspects in a natural (natural, divine, substantial) manner, and it can manifest the desired aspect based on the requirements of the situation. But in this process, its other aspects do not disappear completely - it strengthens the manifestation of its characteristic for this relational system under the influence of a certain condition/situation and its various means while keeping its essence in this system, and weakens (neutralizes, excludes) the other aspects. but it does not lose completely - the brighter manifestation (intensification, exaggeration...) of a certain side comes at the expense of weakening, darkening, relaxation of another side. The language is the same. The two main (genital, financial, substatial...) tasks that determine its essence - /CF/ and /KF/) - are never completely disconnected from each other, and occur in a hundred different conditions in as many forms (that is, additional tasks) based on the requirements of specific conditions. Therefore, it can be boldly said that the additional functions of the language, which appear to be essentially unlimited, complement, decorate, specify its two main functions - /CF/ and /KF/, and reveal new aspects of the breed. Therefore, completing the description of the diversity of language tasks, the two main tasks of the language - /CF/ and /KF/ are "decorated" and "decorated" in various contexts with a number of additional tasks, one of such additional tasks is the task of initiating communication (phatic task /q. A general conclusion can be drawn that FF/).

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