Differential, Communicative and Neuropsycholinguistic Problems of Semantic Functionally Formed Speeches in Unrelated Languages

BOBOKALONOV RAMAZON RADJABOVICH
Doctor of Science (DSc) in Philology, Professor of Bukhara State University,
r.r.bobokalonov@buxdu.uz

BOBOKALONOV ODILSHOH OSTONOVICH
Doctor of philosophy (PhD) in Philology, Associate Professor of Bukhara State
University, o.o.bobokalonov@buxdu.uz

NARZULLAEVA DILFUZA BAFOEVNA,
Teacher of French Philology department, Bukhara State University,
d.b.narzullayeva@buxdu.uz

Abstract

In the recent development of world linguistics, the study of the comparative typological, semiotical, personnogical, lingvopragmatical, and 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, personnogic, 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], shifonema, modal categories: alethic, epistemological, axiological, ballistic, deontic, subjective, institutional, descriptive.*

I. 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 tasks of the research work :

within the framework of the requirements of new Uzbekistan linguistics [to clarify that semantically-functionally formed sentences have differential, communicative neuropsycholinguistic features found in the nature of Uzbek-French speech derivatives, to integrate the communicative ability of the [linguistic person] who is at the center of discourse-communication into a charismatic person;

studying the "theory of knowing the world" which is the responsibility of linguistics from the point of view of socio-philosophy, the law of general dialectics, in terms of linguo-communicative, linguo-didactic and neuro-psycho-linguistic commonality;

clarification of linguistic personality [LP] ability in communicological, cognitive psychological, semiotic, structural, personological, communicative discourse, neuropsychological relation;

summarizing semantic-functionally formed sentences [SFFS] as a segment of a multifaceted speech derivative by studying the general theoretical issues of communicology: synthesizing the social stratification of communicative speech, developing and recommending the means of establishing communication, its appellative presentation formulas;

within the framework of the European Union standard, it consists of preparing motivational instructions for transferring the theory of communicative speech into discourse practice.

The object of the research work is the works of French and Uzbek writers and speech skills.

The subject of the research work is the differentiation of semantically-functionally formed sentences and communicative neuropsycholinguistic features in French and Uzbek languages.

Method of the research is thecomparative-typological, structural-semantic, descriptive-systemic, mathematical, contextual, synchro-diachronic, as well as modern induction, empirical (control, comparison, experience, abstraction) analysis methods of scientific research were used in the research process.

II. Literature review

The problematic issues raised and resolved in this article are as follows:

the structural, semiological, linguodidactic, personological, communicological, neuropsycholinguistic features of [semantic-functionally formed sentences] were studied separately for the first time, and it was proved that they serve to raise the [linguistic personality] ability to the image of a charismatic person in the speech stage;

it has been proved that semantic-functionally formed sentences [SFFS] have integral and heterogeneous characteristics, speech possibilities and realization, stylistic effectiveness, rapid automation in human speech, their influence on the [linguistic person's] psyche, and the presence of neuropsycholinguistic characteristics;

in the conditions of new Uzbekistan, it was proved for the first time that the "condition of knowledge of existence" and the "superiority of the human world" of semantic-functionally formed sentences [SFFS], which are a problem in the "intermediate third" derivation in world linguistics, "can be asked from linguistics";

in the system of [semantic-functionally formed sentences], a theoretical resource was created to solve the diplomatic, linguo-didactic, linguo-cultural adequate issues in the formal and informal, narrow and wide scope, which are important for the culture of communication.

General concept and the most important problem of the word sentenses:

- to distinguish between semantically and functionally formed world sentences in French and Uzbek and to identify communicative neuropsycholinguistic features;

creation of a system of speech formulas by determining the differentiation of the semantic-functional formation of word-sentences and communicative speech, the ways of a linguistic personality in the center of discursive communication from a neuropsycholinguistic point of view on the integration of a person's charismatic mind [12; 20; 21; 23];

- substantiation of the differential development of semiotics, structuring, communicative discourse with Western linguistics and the teachings of Ferdinand de Saussure [16; 18; 19];

- from the point of view of the theory of the world, philosophical and social dialectics, linguo-communicative, linguodidactic and neuropsycholinguistic community, communicative, cognitive-psychological state of a linguistic personality, neural structure of the nervous system, complications of cerebral palsy [3; 9; 10];

- to direct speech, speech act, speech genre, speech strategy and speech tactics based on communicative communication to communicative etiquette of a charismatic personality, standing in the stamp of a linguistic personality [17; 18; 19];

scientific substantiation of the creation of formal and informal texts of the dynamics of location, illocation, perlocation speech movements used in communication as a segment of a multifaceted speech work of semantically-functionally formed word-sentences [6; 8; 9];

- study and generalization of general issues of communication, social stratification of communicative speech, communicative means of communication, recommendation of formulas for its attractiveness.

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.

III. Analysis

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.

The role of communicative speech is important in integrating a linguistic person into a charismatic person through speech, and we aim to focus on the following issues: "Substantive interpretation of sentence words and their comparative study", which includes data sections based on the characteristics of speech and are analyzed synchronously, "Research on the problem of word sentences in Uzbek linguistics" , "Comparative study of sentence words in French" , "Comparative study of word-sentences in English" .

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.

Saussure's dyad : We know that Saussure's doctrine "Language is a code, a language system: language// speech is a means of implementing the text, the message" Wilhelm von Humboldt is a philosophical improvement.

According to Saussure, "language is the sum of 'signs' and 'signifiers' and speech is the process of expressing thought through language". Saussure established the following in linguistics:

1. Language is psychic // speech is a psychophysical phenomenon.

2. Language is a system of signs, // and speech is systemless, because the activity of speech is a kind of "superlinguistic residue".

3. Language is a social phenomenon // speech is individual.

4. Language is a substance, // speech is a form, as it includes sounds and meanings.

5. Language is the essence // speech is a linguistic phenomenon.

The dyads appeared on the basis of Saussure's theory: How did the theoretical refinement of this doctrine develop?

- Language is power // speech is its activation (Sh. Bally).

- Language is general and abstract // speech is specific and concrete (N.S. Trubetskoy).
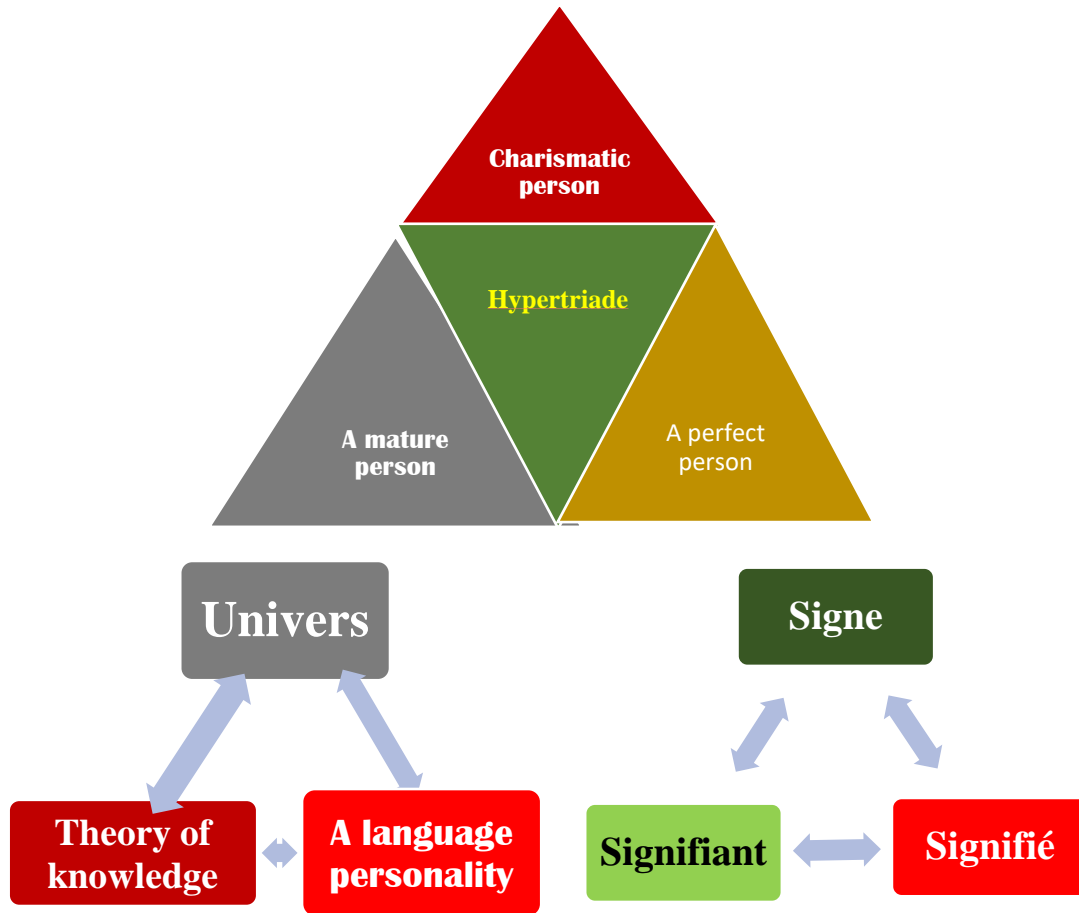
- Language is constant // speech is variable (L. Helmslev).

- Language is an invariant // speech is a variant (Prague School, Willem Matezius).

- Language is a communicative phase // Speech is a communicative act (Jane Austen).

- Language is social and clear (explicit) // speech is hidden (implicit - L. S. Vygotsky).
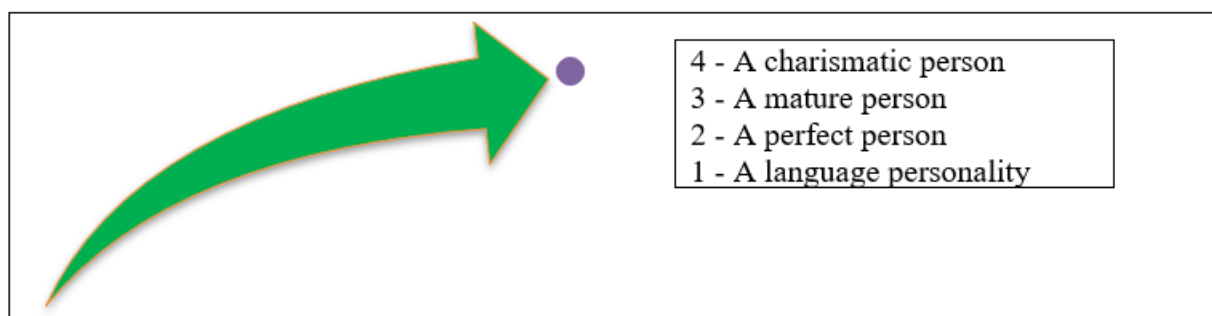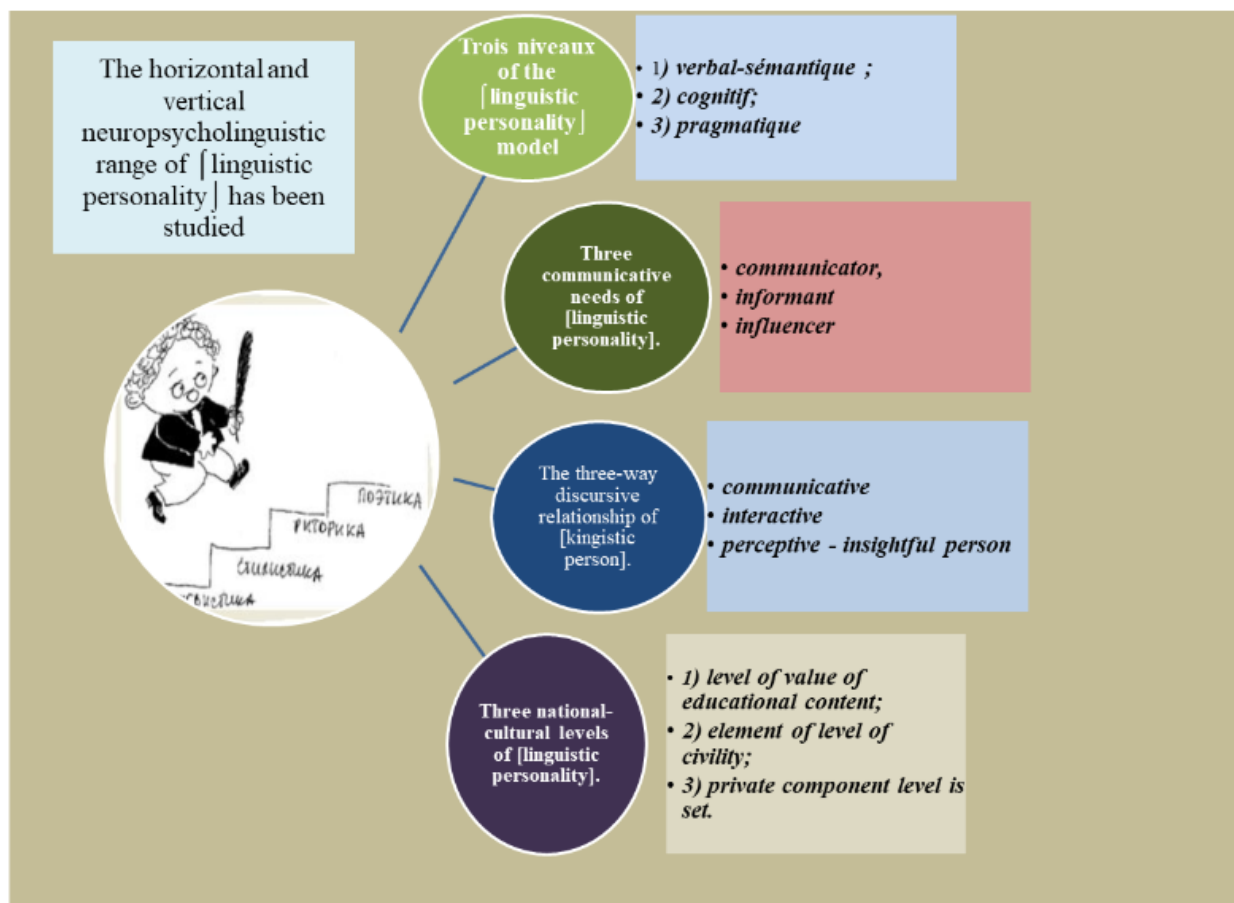
The relevance and necessity of the work is to integrate the study of a language into a charismatic personality, bringing scientific clarity to the semantic-functionally formed word-sentences and their surrounding issues, which always contributes to the establishment of communicative discourse when studying the problem of a linguistic personality in the base of psychology, neurology and communication. Based on these, the hypertriad of our research was created as follows:

On the ground of semantically-functionally formed sentences learned fact:

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.

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: Эх, ох, вох,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 ... .

1. Semantic-functional hierarchy from [M] to [R] on the brightness of the value [Modalité] in modalnyx clovax: $[MNPT \rightarrow MPTN \rightarrow MTPN \rightarrow MNTP] \neq [MNPT \leftarrow MPTN \leftarrow MPNT \leftarrow MNTP]$.

2. Semantic-functional from the hierarchy [N] to [T] on the brightness of the sign [Negativité] v utverjdeniyax: $[NTPM \rightarrow NTMP \rightarrow NMTP \rightarrow NPMT] \neq [NTPM \leftarrow NTMP \leftarrow NMTP \leftarrow NPMT]$.

3. Semantic-functional hierarchy from [P] to [N] on the brightness of [Personality] in places: $[PTMN \rightarrow PTNM \rightarrow PMNT \rightarrow PMTN] \neq [PTMN \leftarrow PTNM \leftarrow PMNT \leftarrow PMTN]$.

4. Semantic-functional hierarchy from [T] to [M] in the light of temporal meaning [Temporalité] in predlozheniyax: $[TPMN \leftarrow TPNM \leftarrow TMPN \leftarrow TNPM] \neq [TPMN \leftarrow TPNM \leftarrow TMPN \leftarrow TNPM]$.

Sentence words in the uzbek 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. Karimova .

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.

IV. Discussion

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.

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 studies. A Sorbonne". In the form of message segments, there is also an inversion: "A Sorbonne. Pour ses studies. 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.

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]

2. [Psyche + Neuron + Mind]

3. [Nerve + Cell + Speech]

4. [Human + Neuron + Mind]

5. [Psyche + Cell + Speech]

6. [Nerve + Consciousness + Speech]

7. [Human + Mind + Nerve]

8. [Brain + Neuron + Cell]

9. [Consciousness + Speech + Mind]

10. [Human + Neuron + Speech]

11. [Nerve + Neuron + Consciousness]

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. For example, in Uzbek: Уф, чарчадим. Бугун ўзимни яхши ҳис қилмаяпман. Қани эди, ҳар кун дам олиш куни бўлса. Бўлди, бошқа чидолмайман, таътилга чиқаман. Озгина ишласам, мазам қочади. Хайрият, шу ойда дам олиш куни кўпайди. Войдод, зерикиб кетдим (Радио). In French: 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.

Under the influence of general characters, the American theorist N. Chomsky created his own transformational grammar. He divided syntactic constructions into two types: nuclear and non-nuclear. The first type is the core-shell, the second type is variations of core sentences. The rules of transformation, connection of

elements and classification were taken into account.

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.

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.

In his speech, S. Bally distinguished between the content of a sentence (dictum) and modality (modus) and determined the specific role of questions in bringing them to the level of communicative discourse:

Moyens de poser une question	**Survey tools**
Comment se fait-il que ...?	What could be causing...?
Pourquoi ?	Why?
Pour quelle raison… ?	Why ...?
Comment ça se fait que… ?	Is it possible to do this ...?
A cause de quoi ?	Why ...?
D'où vient que… ?	Where did it come from...?
Quelle est la cause de… ?	What is the reason...?
Quel est le motif expliquant….?	What is the reason behind the explanation...?
Quelles sont les causes ?	What are the reasons?

The basis of communicative speech competencies is the establishment of mutual

communication, and more communicative processes are considered. The culture of speech is always important in a broader context than communicative speech. Discourse is a mechanism for the transition to linguistic speech, which is a system of signs. E. Buessans included the trinity "language - speech - discourse" in the binary opposition "language - speech". Initially, the terms "text" and "speech" were used interchangeably [12]. Speech reflects the inner world and the level of spirituality of a person, as well as the features of social development. In the communicative syntax, "parceling" is considered as one of the means of semantic division of the message content. In France, special attention was paid to the creation of a parcelling text that facilitates the understanding of common and overly complex syntactic structures, and many dictionaries and various vocabularies have been developed.

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.

Communicative speech is characterized by extralinguistic factors. The old form will be replaced by the new one. In French, the abbreviated use of anthroponyms, shifonemas (names of medicinal plants) instead of basic sentence words is common. For exemple, there are very few affectionate words in French. Families of aristocrats: Ma chère, Ma très chère, Mon amie, Ma bien-aimée, 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, 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 ….

V. Conclusion

1. 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.

2. 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. In the compared languages there is a lot of discursive and constructive similarity of words in the formula of address and friendly relations. Such lexical units have a positive effect on the cultural life of any people in the context of speech. Therefore, both in everyday speech and in the artistic word, they were studied in relation to the culture, lifestyle, national worldview, linguistic personality, psyche and mentality of this people. In Uzbek linguistics, the structural articulation of semantic-functionally formed word-sentences, the gradient series, generic relations, differentiation, semantic-functional

demarcation, hierarchical meaning in the lexical and semantic areas were analyzed alternately with the French language.

4. In the modern range of evolutionary changes in the study of languages, formulas for the conversion of communicative speech are proposed that are specific to socio-humanitarian knowledge and focused on a charismatic linguistic personality capable of solving the material and spiritual problems of society. The problem of linguistic personality, which was at the center of Saussure's teaching, was again synthesized in a cognolinguistic and anthropocentric object.

References

Ameka F.K. Interjections: The universal yet neglected part of speech // Journal of Pragmatics 18. P. 101–118. 1992, North-Holland.

Amacker R. La linguistique saussurienne. – Genève, 1975.

Auriac E. (1990). Etude psycholinguistique de marqueurs conversationnels chez des enfants à l'occasion d'une tâche cognitive. Laboratoire de Psychologie, Poitiers.

Bally, Charles. Traité de stylistique française. Université de Genève. Second Volume. Seconde édition. Librairie C. Klincskieck. –Paris, 2008. P. 282

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.

Bobokalonov R.R, Tuybayeva. Sh. Construction binaire dans le discours, «Word of Modern science», London, 2019

Bobokalonov P.R. Kanonik modelli nutqiy hosilalarning tollerantlikka aloqadorligi. Monografiya. "Fan ziyosi" nashriyoti, Tachkent : 2021, UO'S-145.14.321 KBK-81.5(UZB) ISSBN-97899437089382

Bobokalonov R.R. Differentiation of uzbek-french semantic-functional formated sentences and communicative neuropsycholinguistic research. Doctoral thesis in philology [DSc], Bukhara – 2022.

Bobokalonov R.R Nerazrivnaya svyaz semiotiki i neyropsixolingvistiki v izuchenii inostrannыx yazыkov dlya detey s ogranichennimi vozmojnostyami. Monografiya. Lambert Academic Publishing, 2021. 3-178 c. INNB 9 7 8 6 2 0 4 7 2 9 2 6 8

Buyssens, Éric. Les langages et le discours: essai de linguistique fonctionnelle dans le cadre de la sémiologie, Collection Lebègue. 3e série, 27. 1943 p. 6-7.

Beyer J. M., Trice H. M., 1986, "Charisma and its routinization in two social movement organizations", Research in Organizational Behavior, Vol 8, pp.113-164.

Kabeyn O. F. The Charisma Myth. How Anyone Can Master the Art and Science of Personal Magnetism. — М.: Альпина Паблишер, 2013. — 307 c. — ISBN 978-5-9614-4391-2.

Fixte I. G. Yasnoe, kak solntse, soobshenie shirokoy publike o podlinnoy suщnosti noveyshey filosofii. – Lenand, 2016. – 112 s. – ISBN 978-5-9710-3281-6.

Ostonovich Bobokalonov, O. . (2021). UNITS EXPRESSING NAMES OF UZBEK MEDICINAL PLANTS AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION. International Journal of Culture and Modernity, 9, 115–120. Retrieved from http://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm/article/view/138

Ostonovich, O. B. (2020). Specific features of phraseological units. International Journal on Integrated Education, 3(11), 192-195. https://doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v3i11.886

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 : 1475¬7192. Copyrights © 2020 SDA, LTD. All Rights Reserved

Shils E. 1965, "Charisma, order, and status", American Sociological Review, Vol 30, pp201-213.