

A WORD IN DICHOTOMIC ASPECT

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ANNOTATION:

This article is devoted to the problem of the role of word in the contrast of "language and speech", the important signs of language word and speech word are identified in it.

Keywords: language and speech, word, definition of word, dialectical relation, word-member, word-type, enrichment of the language, speech activity, system of signs.

АННОТАЦИЯ:

Ушбу мақола сўзнинг "тил-нутқ" зиддиятида тутган мавқеи масаласига бағишланган бўлиб, унда лисоний сўз билан нутқий сўзнинг муҳим белгилари аниқланади.

КАЛИТ СЎЗЛАР: Тил ва нутқ, сўз, сўз таърифи, диалектик алоқа, сўз-аъзо, сўз-тип, тил бойлиги, нутқ фаолияти, белгилар системаси.

АННОТАЦИЯ:

Основным предметом данной статьи является слово, с точки зрения дихотомии "язык-речь". Устанавливаются признаки, ограничивающие слово в языке от слова в речи.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Язык и речь, слово, определение слова, диалектическая связь, слово-член, слово-тип, языковая ценность, языковая деятельность, система знаков.

INTRODUCTION:

Many linguists raised the issue of the word as a speech and language unit, but they did not investigate it (the word). A.A.Potebnyawas the scholarwholearned this problem speciallee. His greatservice was that A.A.Potebnya shows that the word is not the same phenomenon as a speech and language unit and the speech is living and changable environment of the word. It is known that in linguistics language and speech are not always distinguished from each other. Because there were no definite ideas about which facts were language phenomena and which were the speech phenomena. But later,the idea "language and speech should be distinguished" began to be claimed [2, 12], more and more confidently. It should be remembered that the need of differentiating language and speech was shown in middle of the last century. For example, V. von Humboldt said: "Language differs from some speech acts as a product of understanding the world " [7, 108]. Later, G. Stendhal, in his book "Grammar, Logic, and Psychology", described language and speech separately [6,98]. At the beginning of our century, too, L.V. Shcherba, F. de Saussure and a number of other scholars distinguished language and speech clearly. F. de Saussure wrote: "In our opinion, the concept of language is not equal to the concept of speech activity at all" [4, 52]. He distinguishes two things in speech activity: language and speech. At the same time, the works of scholars who focused their power on delving deeper into the question of the relationship between language and speech became more important for linguistics.

Thus, first of all, we shall try to determine the nature and essence of language and speech.

L. V. Shcherba criticized those who did not admit that language consists of lexical structure and grammatical rules and said: "I do not agree with the pure nominalism that the language system, that is, the vocabulary and grammar of a particular language, is only a scientific abstraction" [5, 116]. V. Humboldt believes that language is actually composed of words and grammatical rules [7, 90]. Later, Steintal continued this opinion and said: "In any case, any language is the sum of the linguistic material of any nation" [6, 108]. He understands the linguistic material as "the elements that are constantly used every time". Such elements, of course, can be primarily words and grammatical means.

As it has been mentioned above, according to L. V. Shcherba's opinion, the language system consists of vocabulary and grammar [5, 62].

F. de Saussure interpreted the language as a "system of signs." In his view, the sign "connects the the concept with the acoustic image (sound form)". He said that the acoustic image is not a natural sound, but "a mental mark of sounds, an image ..." [4, 78]. In this case, it means that the signs (that is, the words which are the language elements) are not real phenomena, but consist of a sound image of an abstract image created in the mind. But in another case, Saussure supported the idea, "The signs of sound are noticeable. ... Language is also a product of transforming to a large number of activities at any given moment." It seems that Saussure's views on language are inherently contradictory [4, 79].

We can see a similar idea in A. Meye. He describes language as follows: "Language is a complex system of unconscious association between the speech organs and the senses" [7, 109]. Thus, language, in his view, is a psychophysiological phenomenon. Therefore, he says, "language exists only in the centers of

the actions and sensory nerves of an individual."

As long as language is a tool of communication between people, a tool of expression, it cannot be an abstract phenomenon. It is, of course, a system consisted of something.

As long as language is understood as a potential possibility, a set of elements stored in memory and necessary for speech, it means that it is a mental process, but material as a term, an expression of an object or event. For example, when we say "table", "person", "pen", "red", "big" without making up a sentence, these words are still only linguistic facts, elements of language. Language contains a set of such facts.

Speech occurs individually. Everyone has their own speech. Everyone's speech is a manifestation of a particular language in the context of life, in the process of communication. Therefore, speech has an individual character. However, this individuality does not deviate from the laws of the general language system, it does not violate it.

Of course, it is not possible to understand what phenomena language and speeches are, unless it is shown what enters into a language element or phenomenon, and what enters into a speech phenomenon. The word is firstly included in the linguistic phenomena, as mentioned above (generally, vocabulary).

What are some words that are linguistic facts? F. F. Fortunatov describes some words that are the element of language as follows: "Any speech sound that has a different meaning from other sounds that exist as a word in language is a word" [1, 56].

Thus, as a linguistic fact, a word consists of a meaning and a certain sound (or a set of sounds). The words outside of speech differ from each other in that their sounds and meanings are different. Such words do not yet

have a direct grammatical form and grammatical meaning.

Thus, as an element of language, a word consists of a particular sound or set of sounds and a dialectical unit of a particular concept.

Speech, on the other hand, is expressing an idea combining language elements (words and grammatical means and rules) that are relevant, purposeful, and expressive.

In terms of total quantity, the size of a language is large because it includes tens and hundreds of thousands of words, hundreds of affixes, and countless rules (there were 4,000 rules in Panini's grammar). But in terms of expressing idea, the potential of speech is enormous. For example, to make up the sentence "Take the book" only two words, one grammatical means (case) and one rule (the verb comes before the object) are needed to form a sentence. These are language elements. However, from these means, in speech, in addition to the concepts of "book", "take", it is possible to form questions, commands, exclamatory sentences, which mean advice, request, command, interrogation, exhortation.

In Uzbek linguistics, the word has been expressed by the term "word" both as a unit of language and as a unit of speech. In Russian linguistics (as well as in Germanistics), the form of the word used in speech is called word-form ("word-form"), glossa (A. I. Smirnitsky, etc.), sometimes a lexeme (V. V. Vinogradov, A. A. Reformatzky, K.N. Levkovskaya, etc.) in recent times [2, 14]. Taking into account that the term lexeme is applied to a unit of all its forms, not to each specific form of a word, it seems preferable to express each form of the word by the term "word form". For example, all the forms of the word kitob, kitobning, kitobni, kitobga, kitobda, kitobdan; kitob – kitoblar;

kitobim, kitobing are called lexeme, but each of them (e.g., a book) is to be called a word form.

Thus, although the linguist deals with phonetics, lexicology and grammar, he or she encounters language phenomena and speech phenomena to a certain degree. In evaluating linguistic phenomena, it is always necessary to take into account this relationship between language and speech. Only then the phenomenon can be approached correctly.

Thus, distinguishing the word as a language and a speech phenomenon clarifies the task of defining the word. Such a statement opens up new horizons in the field of word theory, that is, enables to study language and speech problems in all aspects as a social phenomenon from linguistic, psychological, individual aspect.

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