
Inguistic Unity in Uzbek Linguistics Some Comments about the form

Abdullaev Jumanazar, Dehkanova Lutfiniso

Teachers of the Gulistan state University

Annotation: The article discusses the form of linguistic units. Given the problematic situation that arises in connection with language and speech differences, the focus is on the nature and form of linguistic units.

Keywords: Form, linguistic form, phonetic form, phonemic form, graphic form, linguistic unit, language unit, speech unit, linguistic unit, phoneme, sound, psychic seal, acoustic image, linguistic pattern.

Before moving on to the main issue, we need to know that there is no confusion and what (s) is meant by form for scientific clarity, and at the same time by defining in what sense it is used, what it is used to denote. Because the term form is also one of the most ambiguous words in the language. The following signifiabale meanings are given in "OTIL": "Figure [a] 1 is the appearance, appearance, shape of an object. ... 2 mat. Something of a certain shape, a figure. Geometric shapes. 3 phys. The condition of the body, its appearance. Ice is a solid form of water. 4 portable. The appearance of an object, regardless of its internal content. 5 portable. The way to do something; method. " 1 However, in OTIL, for some reason, the word form is not given a linguistic meaning with ling.pometa, although it has the same conceptual meanings in linguistics as in mathematics or physics.

The radical changes that have taken place as a result of independence-mindedness have shown that the concept of linguistic form has become a broader and more ambiguous word: it has also discovered aspects of its own meaning that have not yet been observed. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account these aspects in defining the concept of linguistic form, and we have tried to do the same. This indicates that the article raises a much more problematic issue. Because there is still no clear and consistent, perfect theory on this subject. Research is ongoing. This article is also correct if it is taken as one of such studies.

In Uzbek linguistics, form is usually understood as a phonetic shell-utterance formed by the pronunciation and utterance of a linguistic unit, and its conditional written (graphic) expression of this sound shell formed by letters. We see here that two different meanings of the linguistic form are recorded here: 1) a sound or sequence of sounds, a phonetic form consisting of a system, and 2) a written-graphic form consisting of a letter or a system of letters. It should be noted that these are classifications of forms related to language units given in direct observation. Accordingly, they can be called material, real, concrete forms.

In addition, in linguistics, there are also forms of language units that are not given in direct observation today. It is well known that language units that are not given in direct observation are different from those that are given in direct observation - speech units, and in practice, linguistics and language education it is important to think differently, interpret, teach: clear, consistent, integral classification, description, ensures that it is complete. Scientists have found that there are language units and phenomena in our brains that are stored in our

language memory and therefore not ready for direct observation, but ready, in the form of "mental seals", "acoustic images". to distinguish it from the formed units of spoken language, lison, liso-niy units, are called linguistic richness. Remember, linguistic units are also language units. Given this, they can also be called linguistic language units.

It should be noted that while direct observation is not possible, linguistic units also have a form. The fact that it is not given in direct observation does not mean that these units do not have a definite form, but only consist of meaning. They are also characterized by a peculiar linguistic form. In other words, they have a mental, conscious, neuronal state, a neuronal form. Today, just as it is true that writing has an electronic form, images in electronic form and they are stored in computer memory, so it is true that there are neuronal linguistic units and stored in our minds, in our language memory. After all, every phenomenon in the universe, regardless of the state in which it exists, lives, is preserved, consists of a dialectical unity of form and content, and it cannot be. This is how the world we live in, the various things that make it up, are created. This is an eternal and eternal law. A form is an expression of a specific content, the content is expressed in a specific form. They are different from each other, have their own characteristics of development, change, laws of development, but one can never exist without the other. There is neither pure form nor pure content in the world. Where there is form, there is content, where there is content, there is form. There is no form without content, no form without content.

There is no such thing as nonsense, but there is something that we do not like. It is correct to understand the meaning of the sentence, there is no salt. These same expressions are actually so essential. Knowing, feeling, and understanding such a law, F. de Saussure referred to linguistic units that were not given in direct observation in order to have a clear and correct understanding of his idea: "mental seal", "acoustic image" state language units. Given the recent advances in the psychological sciences, we believe that they can also be called language units in the neurophonemic state. However, no matter what is said, it is clear that the language in our minds is stored in our memory, has a specific content (meaning-function) and form. As long as we are talking about the form of linguistic units, their definition, our definite definition, we think that they can be said to have a neurophonemic or a short and concise phonemic form. In this sense, linguistic units, unlike speech units, are linguistic units consisting of a stable dialectical combination of neurophonemic (phonemic) form with a general, abstract, abstract concept, meaning-function content and specific articulatory-acoustic features.

Consequently, while the lack of direct observation is a constant sign of the linguistic status of language units, this does not deny that they have a specific content and form. Linguistic units are not a vague, unimaginable abstract general abstract content and form, but a specific semantic essence in the form of a general specificity or a specific generalization - a neuro-information about the articulatory-acoustic features embedded in our memory, imprinted in our memory has a phonemic code-form. In our view, linguistic units are characterized by such a descriptive form. It is also known that in F.de Saussure's teaching the term expressive is used in relation to the linguistic form. In linguistics, the term nomema is also used to distinguish it from its semema and to study it in opposition to the form of the lexical noun.

It is no secret that theories have been developed in linguistics that show that there are other types of linguistic forms than those mentioned. In other words, it is also thought that there are linguistic phenomena in the language that have a different formal character. They contain information about the rules of word formation, word formation, word formation, sentence, compound sentence, microtext, and have the nature of semiotic generalizations called symbolic, conditional expression, construction, device, linguistic formula, linguistic pattern,

linguistic model. is a different conditional character system. Like any event, they are a unit of content and form. Only this form is radically different from both the form of linguistic units we have mentioned above and the form of speech units. These linguistic phenomena have neither a phonetic nor a phonemic form. Phonetic and phonemic forms are considered to have a clear description of their form. Because, regardless of the state of expression, phonetic and phonemic forms are specific, it is possible to pronounce them or imagine the articulatory-"acoustic image". The form of subjective conditional sign-expressions, which integrates the rules of association of language units, such as a linguistic pattern, a linguistic formula, is characterized by a high degree of generality. In this sense, they are also called the general form of artificial, structural units. For example, [WPm] is the general form of the smallest sentence, [W-W] is the general form of the phrase, [WPm R WPm] is the general form of the smallest compound sentence, [M + M]. Apparently, these forms are completely different from the phonemic image-form of the 'book' lexeme, for example, which is formed by the sequential arrangement of the phonemes 'k' 'i' 't' 'o' 'b'. They are linguistic, in this sense they have meaning and form, but meaning and form are not linguistic meanings and forms that are read as a unit of language, they are essentially artificial, generalized abstract forms with a subjective meaning. In order to be a linguistic unit, this or that unit must have a common, obligatory and ready for everyone, readable content and (phonetic or phonemic) form. Linguistic patterns, on the other hand, are ways, methods, conditional models of rules, schematic formulas of rules for the formation of language units under their own name, related to language, but not considered a language unit, not a language unit itself. They are, in essence, one of the products of logical thinking. As the name implies, language units have a phonetic-phonemic form, which combines certain articulatory-acoustic features. But the linguistic molds that open at their base do not have such a shape. Pronouncing their form is impossible to imagine. They can be understood only by observing with the mind.

None of the conditional, symbolic expressions have and cannot have such a feature. Because they are not a linguistic unit, but a generalized conditional expression of the rules of interconnection, connection, addition of language units, an artificial, subjective formula. They have a certain form and meaning as such an event, of course, but these form and content are not events of the content and form type of language units. In our view, they are an abstract device that reflects the general content and general form of linguistic law. Such content and form do not and cannot have the real content and real form required to be considered a language unit. None of the language units has the ability to be a common content and a common form for other language units. After all, they are not a rule, but a linguistic unit formed on the basis of a rule. A linguistic pattern or linguistic formula, and models are a conditional expression or general form of the same linguistic rule. [WPm] -the general form of the smallest sentence, [W-W] -the general form of the phrase, the right side of the equations, i.e., the general form of the smallest sentence, and the general form of the phrase, are the general meanings of these general forms. As we can see, they do not record, cannot record any linguistic unity. Because they are not properties, but a linguistic algorithm with a specific general content and form, which embodies the rules of formation of artificial and compound units, developed by man on the basis of the study of the interconnectedness of linguistic units with specific properties. In conclusion, we believe that our analysis of the definition and definition of the specific form of language units allows us to emphasize the following:

1. Based on the difference between language and speech, it is expedient to study language units in two as linguistic units and speech units.
2. Lison is a psycholinguistic field in which the phonemic cortex in the state of a neuron, linguistic units with a structure and the rules of their mutual semantic-syntactic

connection, integration.

3. Speech is an intellectually articulatory-acoustic or written-graphic structure formed by the articulation of linguistic units on the basis of semantic-syntactic rules in order to form and express the idea of an individual born under the influence of objective and subjective worlds.
4. Linguistic units are linguistic units that are not given in direct observation, but combine the dialectical unity of the content of the phonemic form in the state of the neuron and the nature of a specific generalization, which includes certain articulatory-acoustic features. Linguistic units have a phonemic form in the neural state, no other form than the structure. In relation to this form, F. de Saussure used terms such as “mental seal”, “acoustic image”, and “expressive”.
5. A phoneme is also a two-dimensional smallest linguistic unit with its own articulatory-acoustic form-utterance feature and content-function consisting of the formation and formal differentiation of language units other than itself. The linguistic function of a phoneme is the formation and semantic differentiation of meaningful language units, its content side, articulation-acoustic image, mental seal, idiom is its form. In this respect, the phoneme is also a two-sided linguistic unit. Thus, the law of unity of content and form is also reflected in the phoneme. The formation of meaningful linguistic units of a phoneme - the formation of the form side - confirms that its articulatory-acoustic image is not a one-sided unit of speech itself, but its other side-function, a functional unit. The relevance of a phoneme to content is most evident in the fact that it has a semantic distinctive feature in its emphasis property.
6. All linguistic units, including the phoneme, have a specific shape. The shape of each phoneme is determined by the fact that it has a unique articulatory-acoustic image in the neural state, a statement with a mental seal. Linguistic units other than phonemes have a neurophonemic or psychophonemic form that combines articulatory-acoustic features.
7. Linguistic form is a broader concept than the form of language units. Because it includes general forms of linguistic phenomena that are not considered a linguistic unit, including ways, methods, rules of formation of artificial and compound language units. Such forms differ radically from the form of linguistic units in that they are neither pronounced nor imagined. They are abstract generalizations of lexical-semantic, grammatical rules in the form of conditional expression, model, linguistic formula, linguistic pattern, discovered and developed by linguists.

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