



## ASPECTS OF HIGHLIGHTING THE ESSENCE OF SPEECH

Aitbayev Dilshodxuja Temirbayevich

*Professor of Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizamiy, etc.,*

*Doctor of Philological Sciences*

Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 26 <sup>th</sup> May 2024 <b>Accepted:</b> 24 <sup>th</sup> June 2024	This article discusses the life of language in action, communication process, extralinguistic factors. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account syntactic, semantic, and logical aspects when clarifying the essence of a sentence, that, like any language unit, a sentence is a two-sided unit, it has both an expression and a content side, and the essence of syntactic units it is said that along with the semasiological approach, the onomasiological approach is also important in learning.

**Keywords:** sign system, means of communication, extralinguistic factors, sentence content, structural approach, logical approach, semantic approach, sentence essence, forms of thought, dialectic of form and content, linguistic units, syntactic units, linguistic forms, logical implication, sentence content-syntactic level.

Today, it has become a tradition for many linguists to approach language units from a sign point of view, to treat language as a system of characters, and to incorporate linguistics into the system of semiotics. Nevertheless, few problems await their solution on such issues as the internal structure of the linguistic sign, the relationship between the internal and external structure of the character.

In world linguistics, there is a special emphasis on the structural and semantic structure of synthetic units. So far, determining the synthetic-semantic nature of words in various languages, determining the relationship between the shape and content of synthetic level units, showing the unique characteristics of linguistic units that reflect the thinking of languages of a particular ethnic group, including approaching the word as a sign, recognizing it as a whole, the form and content of the words, highlighting the symmetrical and asymmetrical relationship between them is of great practical importance during the current globalization. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. The main means of forming, expressing, and expressing ideas is a synthetic unit formed by the laws of a particular language. The main functional sign of the gap is communication, or the task of expressing and expressing ideas. Language is the most important means of expressing ideas among people, which means that the main tool that creates this function of the language is speech. Neither a word nor a combination of words can accomplish this task. Their task is to name things and events, characters, actions, that is, a nominative task. The gap differs from other synthetic units through the bedside of predictability.

E. Benvenist believes that the gap is an endlessly optional, uncertain structure. This is the life of the language in motion. By using the word, we leave the language as a system of characters and set foot in another world, that is, the world of language, which is a means of communication [1; 439-440]. As such a language world brings us into the communication process, it leaves the pure schematic language frame and connects us with external, or extralinguistic, factors. During the communication process, we need to take into account the characteristics of the two poles—the speaker and the listener—because the information transmitted by the address is not exactly accepted by the address. In addition to linguistic factors, the information transmitted in this case is enriched by extralinguistic factors that cannot be fully illuminated without taking into account them.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Therefore, what is the main means of communication is not only a dry linguistic model, a device, but also a integrity of form and content enriched by extralinguistic factors that reflect a particular piece of objective reality, a particular event, or situation.

In a logical way, speech is compared to the structure of reasoning, or form of speech, and vocabulary analysis is based on a logical theory. That is, depending on what logical theory is based, the form of speech analysis changes. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her wovoe, where it swelled. According to the first analysis form, two members—the entity and the prediction—participate in any judgment, with a broad sense of belonging and ownership between them. In words that represent such a judgment, in turn, two main pieces, namely, the owner and the cut, are separated. Other pieces involved in the talk are treated as the complements of the cut and form the same class as the cut.



Clearly, both synthetic, semantic, and logical aspects need to be taken into account in illumination of the essence of speech. These aspects are interconnected, and they complement each other. On the one hand, any content in the language is reflected in certain forms. On the other hand, these forms cannot be fully studied without focusing on the forms of thought expressed in them and the facts of the universe.

So, like any language unit, the gap is a two-way unit and has both expression and content.

This raises the question of whether it is appropriate to go from form to content in studying the essence of the word or whether it is intended to go from the content to the form. In this regard, linguistics has different views [4]. D.Nabiyeva, who studied the dialectical relationship between linguistic units in English, concludes: "Shape and content are dialectically connected in every meaningful linguistic unit. However densely interconnected they are, but each has its own internal structure. But it is also impossible to study these two structures separately, without each other." [6; 158].

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. This is because in addition to representing a certain proposition, a particular synthetic unit may have a variety of meanings influenced by such factors as the speech situation, the spirituality of the listener, and the communicative intent of the speaker. For example, *today's* cold talk can have the meaning of asking for simple message content in one place, the door to be closed in the second, and in the third case encouraging you to dress warmer.

It should be noted that each statement reflects a certain situation. Joint statements, on the other hand, represent different relationships between these situations<sup>1</sup>. In this regard, the content-synthetic structure of joint statements is complex and unique.

There are incidents in the language that require a logical explanation. Specifically, the expression of some realities using different linguistic forms is the basis for reflecting on logical synonyms. On the other hand, certain linguistic tools can serve to represent different logical structures. In this case, the talk goes about logical implication [ 2; 24 ]. The logical result, or implication, is consistent with follow-up joint statements that reflect the relationship between reason and cause in the language. For example, *if a bookmaker would fall into his mouth, and there were warm words, he would be happy before me.* (S.Ahmad)

It should be noted that the resulting relationship is not only in the form of follow-up joint statements in the language, But joint statements without a linker can also be expressed in a simple way that is complicated by ravishdosh harvest: If you leave, I will be poor → You have left, I will continue to be poor → When you leave, I will be poor → When you leave, *Like I'm going to get poorly mungled.* All of these synthetic devices show two denotative events—*your departure* and *my disturbance*—that are reflected in various forms. Therefore, while these units form a certain commonality by reflecting the overall content, they differ in the variety of expressions and create a difference in shape and content.

In addition, if we take a deeper focus on the above statement, then it is possible to observe double asymmetry. First, even if the follow-up statement is connected to the main statement using tools that represent the condition, there is a comparison relationship between them, not a result. Second, both the main statement and the follow-up statement reflect two denotative events. That is, four denotative events are represented by two forms of speech: *a decrease in air temperature and a cover of snow and ice everywhere* (followed by talk), *rising temperatures*, and *the spread of buds of trees* (the main statement).

Thus, the logical relationship between events expressed through joint statements is reflected in the content-synthetic level, which also leads to a variety of forms and content relationships.

#### **LIST OF AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS:**

1. Benveniste E. Urovnyy lingvisticheskogo analiza [Levels of linguistic analysis]. Sat. "New in Linguistics". Issue IV. – Moscow, 1965. – P. 439-440.
2. Kolosova T.A. Russian complex sentences of asymmetrical structure. – Voronezh: Izd. Voronezh University., 1980. – P.14.
3. 3. Gak V.G. Teoreticheskaya grammatika frantsuzskogo yazyka [Theoretical grammar of the French language]. Syntax. Moscow, Vysshaya shkola Publ., 1981. – P. 5.
4. Денисов П.Н. Принцип моделирования языка. – М., 1965; Reichen Bach H. Elements of symbolic. – New York, 1960; Есперсен О. Философия грамматики. – М., 1958; Падучева Е.В. Опыт логического анализа союза или // Философские науки, – М., 1964. – № 6; Падучева Е.В. О семантике синтаксиса. – М., 1974. – С. 292.

<sup>1</sup> Гак В.И. О'ша asar. 7-bet.



**World Bulletin of Social Sciences (WBSS)**

**Available Online at:** <https://www.scholarexpress.net>

Vol. 37, August 2024

**ISSN:** 2749-361X

5. Nurmonov A., Magmudov N., Akmedov A., Solikhuzhaeva S. Uzbek Language Content Syntax. – Toshkent: Fan, 1992. – B. 216.
6. Nabiyeva D. Uzbek tilining turli satglorida umumiylik-khususiylik dialectikasining namoyon bullishi. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2005. – B. 158.