FUNCTIONS OF LANGUAGE TOOLS

Ibragimova Iroda Artikmashrabovna
PhD student, Namangan State University

Language is a tool for communication, for expressing people's thoughts and feelings. People communicate through language, they react to a situation. Language serves humanity and language serves several functions while serving humanity. In the theoretical literature, often language functions are given less attention, with a greater emphasis on distinguishing language and speech. The practical use of language is closely linked to its functions. The functions of language include its essential features for humanity.

Language as a social phenomenon reflects the connection with society. For this reason, the functions of language are also specific to a sociolinguistic research. People use language when talking to each other, greeting, asking for information about something, or answering. In this case, that is, language manifests its functions in social situations.

According to G.O. Vinokur, "Language is language only in practical use". It means that all the peculiarities of a language is manifested only when it enters the form of speech, when applied in practice.

According to linguists, the coverage of the functions of language is a primary issue. In particular, D.N. Shmelev emphasizes that in distinguishing functional styles and substantiating these differences, "functional styles of language and speech styles should be based primarily on the general functions of language, its function as a means of communication."

Many classifications and models of language functions have been developed. These concepts consist of two, three, four, five, six, eight, nine, fourteen components. In two-component language functions, mainly the reference function and the communicative function are given.

The model proposed by Andre Martine is simpler than the others, and the linguist has distinguished three functions of a language: the communicative function, the thought-based function, and the expressive function. The first of the above is the communicative function of language, which ensures the exchange of ideas between people. Communication is interaction, as long as people are alive, they always feel the need to interact, and communication is done primarily through language. This feature reflects the communicative function of the language. Language is the basis of thoughts and the sequence of thoughts in the human mind is expressed through language. For this reason, the second function of language is that it is the basis of thoughts. The end function of language is an expressive function. Through the expressive function, people react to a situation, a topic. In this model, the communicative function is shown to be the leading function because people use language primarily for communication. It is the communicative function of language that forms the basis for other functions. Because thinking and reacting are also necessary for communication.

Karl Buhler is recognized in world linguistics as one of the leading theoretical scholars of the twentieth century. As a psychologist and a linguist, he created a model of the functions of language, and this model is known as the "Organon model" (the word "organon" means "instrument" in Greek). Because in this model, language is seen as a tool or means: language is a means by which one person communicates with another.

In Karl Buhler's model, the functions of language are approached semiotically, thinking about the interaction of the speaker (sender) with the listener (receiver). From a semiotic point of view, language is a system of signs, any linguistic medium is a sign.

K. Buhler's "Organon model" combines four elements: 1) a specific linguistic phenomenon (linguistic sign, speech or other speech product); 2) subject (what is it about); 3) addressee; 4) the addresser. These elements are involved in the use of language in the communication process. The addresser sends a specific linguistic event (speech or speech product) about the subject to the addressee. As the receiver, the addressee accepts the characters. The lines where these four elements or symbols intersect

represent semantic functions, that is, the semantic connections of a linguistic phenomenon.

Later research focused on the separation of language and speech functions. We also encounter descriptions that differ in the functions of speech. For example, Gustaf Stern distinguishes between speech functions and word functions. The three functions of the word are given: communicative, symbolic, expressive functions. All of this is important, emphasizing that only in individual application can one lead. The functions of speech include the communicative function, the expressive function, the naming function, i.e., the symbolic function, the expression of purpose, or the effective function. The most important of these is the task of expressing the purpose of the speech.

Another famous linguist, Halliday, distinguished seven basic functions of language: 1) instrumental (function of expressing needs), 2) regulatory (function of rules, instructions, commands, suggestions), 3) communication (greeting, farewell, thanks, apology, etc.); 4) personal (talking about himself and expressing his feelings); 5) heuristic (asking a question); 6) imaginary (assumption, speculation); 7) informative (with and without participles) functions.

Linguist Geoffrey Lich discusses the five functions of language:

1) the information function is aimed at providing information;

2) the expressive function expresses the feelings of the speaker or writer, examples of this function are often found in prose and poetry;

3) the directive function is directed to the listener (student), which means giving an order or asking a question;

4) in the aesthetic function the aesthetic pleasure is understood as art;

5) The phatic function is to have conversations on various topics so that communication is not interrupted.

In Geoffrey Lich's classification, the appellative function is given as a directive function, and the primary and auxiliary functions of language are not separated. The aesthetic and phatic functions that other linguists study as secondary are also given, among others. Through the aesthetic function, the reader or listener enjoys speech or the product of speech, while language performs an aesthetic function.

The phatic function of language is to engage in dialogue, to engage in conversation on various social topics in order to liven up the conversation. Often,

asking about the situation, talking about the weather, news before moving on to the main goal of the conversation is a necessary element of communication. For example, Uzbeks are asked about the interviewee's health, family members, and work before the interview. In Britain, it is common to talk about the weather. The phatic function also involves removing the people involved in the conversation from an awkward situation, creating a comfortable conversation environment for them, breaking the silence.

According to Aurorin, the function of language is a practical demonstration of the essence of language, which in the social system is defined as the realization of a goal, a specific movement of language. He described the following language functions: communicative (represents the transmission of ideas); expressive (expressive function, explanatory function), thought-generating function, constructive (the effect of speech on the stabilization of concepts) and accumulative (human knowledge and experience task) function. The functions of the language listed above are considered to be permanently available. The function of speech, on the other hand, depends on the concept of the variable - the field of communication.

In her article, linguist V. Zaika distinguishes between the functions of language and speech. Communicative and gnostic functions are cited as language functions. Speech functions are divided into two types: coordinative and non-coordinative. Coordinative functions include representative, appellative, and emotive functions. Non-coordinated functions are magical, phatic, and aesthetic functions.

The abundance and diversity of models and classifications created about the functions of language suggests that language is a unique social phenomenon. Language is an integral part of human life. In almost all of the above classifications, representative, appellative and expressive functions are given as basic functions, while other functions of language serve to express these functions.

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