

SPEECH REALIZATION OF LANGUAGE UNITS

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Abstract. This article focuses on issues such as the word and its meaning, content, and speech expression. It was noted that in order for a person to acquire and accept knowledge about the world, he must first of all have knowledge about this world, which is the result of his thinking.

Key words: expressiveness, nominative meaning, emotional lexicon, speech-thinking, denotative meaning, connotative meaning.

Language is not only a means of communication, but also a system of signs that serves to see, feel and understand the world, and to send messages. Attention to issues such as the word and its essence, content, and speech realization continues in the views of modern linguists, starting with Aristotle's "Poetics".

That is why A. Potebnya says that the speaker awakens not his thoughts in the listener, but the listener's thoughts. Of course, there will be a commonality under the mentality of the nation. Denotative meaning is devoid of any emotional expressiveness.

The connotative meaning is the "superior" meaning and has an emotional-expressive color, the emotional-expressive color can be positive or negative. Connotative meaning is superimposed on denotative meaning, which is its next step.

Pragmatic meaning is considered a social, practical meaning, and it is a practical meaning invented by a nation to express the empty spaces that the denotation or connotation that has been used for centuries cannot fill, the aspects that it is not satisfied with, and the social-political, spiritual-cultural, geographical-areal, religious-ethnographical meaning of this nation. , embodies historical-literary and other aspects.

The word "expressive" is a Latin word that literally means "enhanced." This term has entered linguistics with a portable meaning and means "characteristic of strong emotional imagery"¹.

Expressiveness (expression) (Latin *expressio*) is expressiveness, the power to express emotion, concern. In the Uzbek language, there are many words with an expressive element added to the nominative meaning. Expression of emotion in language is always expressive, but expression in language is not always emotional. In other words, the relationship of emotionality to expressiveness is like the relationship of a particular state.

It seems that the emotional lexicon refers to the specific, while the expressive lexicon refers to the general. The use of the term emotional-expressive helps to clearly distinguish between words expressing emotions and expressing an

¹ Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary. Gl. ed. V. N. Yartseva. - 2nd izd. — M.: SE., 1990. — 685 p.

emotional-expressive attitude from words belonging to the lexicon that are socially evaluated negatively and positively. The concept of "structures of knowledge" is one of the main and most important concepts of cognitive linguistics. After all, in cognitive linguistics, special attention is paid to studying "the role of knowledge in cognitive processes, including speech-thinking activities, the forms of knowledge expression in memory, and the principles of organizing knowledge in memory for recovery when necessary."

In other words, the main problems of cognitive linguistics are the conceptual organization and verbalization of various knowledge structures, as well as these knowledge through linguistic units. We understand the world through language, which expresses (reflects) knowledge acquired by society in text.

By knowledge, we mean "the result of knowledge of existence that has been tested in socio-historical experience and has been logically confirmed, and its adequate reflection in the human mind in the form of imaginations, concepts, opinions, and theories.

"At this point, it should be noted that the language does not show the "form of expression" of ready-made thoughts, but the "method of meaningful structure and imagination of knowledge".

In order for a person to acquire and accept knowledge about the world, he must first of all have knowledge about this world, which is the result of his thinking.

This means that when we are composing a text or reading a coded text, we are dealing not with language, but with the knowledge expressed and transmitted through it.

The effectiveness of text interpretation depends not only on the knowledge of grammatical categories and "mental vocabulary", but also on extralinguistic (non-linguistic) factors - knowledge related to "linguistic, more precisely, conventional forms of verbalization of knowledge about the immediate world".

Therefore, it is not for nothing that modern research on the issues of text creation, retelling and interpretation of lexical units, which first of all show the processes of knowledge processing, is characterized by the widespread use of cognitive approaches. According to E.Kubryakova, "language units, language categories, language classes, although with different levels of expression, refer to meaningful information that has become a product processed by a person. The information obtained during the cognitive activity of the subject is reflected in language forms and is recorded."²

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар

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² Kubryakova E. S. The initial stages of becoming a cognitivist: linguistics — psychology — cognitive science // Questions of linguistics. - 1994. — No. 4. — S. 34-47.

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