

Linguistic Features of the Speech Process and its Nominative Aspects

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Abstract: This article investigates with linguistic aspects of speech process and its nominative aspects, including all units of language and speech while taking into consideration of intersections. As their number of unlike viewpoints, the syntax of external speech is diverse from internal speech syntax, because the internal speech is for the speaker and external one is pointed at someone. Final outcomes and shortcoming of the research may lead to better investigation as whole.

Key words: speech process, internal speech, external speech, nominative aspect, predictive aspect, derivation.

In world linguistics, special attention is currently being paid to researching the speech activity and the possibility of stimulating the linguistic perspective of the world. Today, the tradition of studying language units in connection with the human factor is leading. In particular, the issue of the organization of the speech process is considered one of the important research objects of modern linguistics, since the human factor is of great importance here.

Research works were carried out within the framework of general linguistics and special linguistics on the selected topic in world linguistics. However, despite this, there are still many problems that need to be studied in this area. In particular, there are still very few research works related to the study of language units and the unit of speech - the sentence in connection with cognitive-pragmatic principles. In addition, until now, attention has not been paid literally to the issue of communication, predictiveness, propositional and nominative phenomena, determining their intersection point and studying their differential signs.

The relationship of language, speech and speech activity is very complex process. The semantic center of all of these concepts is the reality associated with the expression of thought. If the language is the first pillar of expression, its practical implementation is associated with speech. Therefore, it is advisable to show the speech and speech activity as a means of forming thoughts, because they, being directly related to the speaker's way of thinking, there are non-verbally, and only then are transferred to it and find expression in words. The idea has its original expression in inner speech and only then transferred to an external speech, acquiring its verbal expression. On this occasion, S.D Katznelson said: "The speech production - is the least finished the process of thought or act mechanically, elementary translation of the inner code on natural language". So, it cannot be a means of forming thoughts. It serves as the object of thought and expression is always turned to someone. However, from this point of view, it has an internal abstract. This can be seen in her non-verbal expression, and the unconverted to any particular person [4, 4].

It is significant that in any situation it is implemented through a specific message, and this is a very complex phenomenon, since a meaningful whole, a certain Ferdinand de Saussure as a 'means' may acquire their status in this process. Of course, here the term "means" should be understood in a broad sense. Actually, de Saussure defined this concept a second facet of linguistic signs (the spokesman - the signified). But due to the fact that the term 'means' related semantic aspect of the sign, we use it in the broadest sense.

In the teaching of Ferdinand de Saussure, the term is used in the sign of the transfer value from language to language. More precisely, de Saussure used the term "implementation of the signified. Visible to the

complexity and diversity of this process, because the language is in close relation with the thinking in the process of expression of thought and its realization in speech and, in this sense, it is difficult to imagine the formation of thought and speech separately from each other. Since thinking is associated with the human factor, it and its formation should be examined in the framework of the speaker's experience and language skills. This becomes important system of language and the possibility of speaking of its potential.

Almost all linguists admit that the formation of speech is related to human thinking and that its initial stage is born in non-verbal internal speech. However, the question of the transition from the outer to the inner speech can be observed that not all linguists have come to a thought. L.S. According to Vygotsky, speech cannot be a ready-made product of thought, characterized by use. Speech production involves a very complicated process. Agreeing with L.S. Vygotsky's comments, it should also be said that in internal speech, it is impossible to go from thought to meaning, and from meaning directly to words. In our view, it is possible to move from meaning to understanding, and then to the word that connects internal and external discourses.

It is necessary to clarify what should be understood with respect to the immanent nature of the synergistic properties of units of the language system, because, based on the fact that language and thought are closely related to each other, the activities of the language system in the process of speech are necessarily influenced by the human factor. Everything that exists in the language system, even synergistic force that occurs as a result of their interaction, in our opinion, cannot exist apart from the human factor. Realizing synergies in the sense of the movement of all the elements of the language system in relationship to each other, there must take into account the presence of the human factor.

We can see the evidence of our opinion in the following opinion of M.A. Abdurazakov: "It is impossible to bypass the activity of the human mind. In the process of reflection, on the one hand, we work with an ideal phenomenon, on the other hand, we work with things that have been accepted since childhood [1, 62].

This opinion was also expressed by the famous linguist G.A. Zolotova. The scientist emphasizes that it is possible to think about the imagination of the structural scheme filled with lexical tools both in language and in speech. In a word, GA Zolotova denies the structural scheme. Not only this, the scientist also says that the concept of sentence fragments should be abandoned [3, 83].

Furthermore, internal speech cannot be clearly aimed to the listener. External speech has always its listener. In this process, the speaker should consider the level of the listener, in the environment of speech clearness and unclearness of the listener ought to be considered. This, in turn, in dairy agenda external speech should choose the expressions for the real situation. In fact, any expression of speech situation will be accomplished through the use of certain lexical material. Moreover, in an internal speech imagine the events of the incident are not existed. External speech can't be happened in our world. Therefore, the syntax of external speech differentiates from internal speech syntax, because the internal speech is for the speaker and external speech pointed at someone.

In the teaching of F. de Saussure, this term is also used in the sense of transferring a sign from language to speech. More precisely, Saussure used the concept of "realization of the signified" (реализация означаемого). This process is also complex and multifaceted. Because at the same time, language has an integral relationship with thought in the process from the stage of formation of thought expression to its expression in speech.

In this sense, it is difficult to imagine the formation of thought and speech separately from each other. Since thinking is related to the human factor, it is necessary to study speech and its formation within the framework of the speaker's experience and speech skills. It is also important how the speaker can use the language system and its possibilities.

In fact, the structural structure of a language cannot be studied based on its internal laws. At the same time, it is necessary to turn to the communicative process. The importance of this process is felt even more when connecting the principles of internal and external linguistics.

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