



CONTEXTUAL EFFECTS OF PROVERBS IN MODERN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

This article analysis the theories of structural and functional orientation of modern linguistics in Uzbek language that appears as a system of signs and rules for their operation, that is, in its static form and provides procedural information of the Uzbek language's importance in modern linguistics.

Key words

phenomena, Uzbek language, grammatical semantics, language categories, modern linguistics, analyzing, language-speech

Most theories regard the speech as a simple implementation of the language system, with its own peculiarities and the ability to allow certain non-normative events. The linguistic system is understood as a given, existing in the abstract and regardless of its actual operating characteristics. In actuality, this separation of two different characteristics of a single entity "Uzbek language-speech," while justifiable in terms of study, frequently leads to each of these parts gaining an ontological validity and, as a result, virtually complete autonomy.

As we all know, language serves as a medium of communication, not just as a static system of reflection of the external world, as its semantic model, but principally as a way of communication.

The very possibility of the influence of Uzbek speech values effects the sign's language values imply that this connection is based on a regular, essential dependence rather than a random one. This reliance manifests as a generalization of speech meanings in the meaning of language, as "unity in diversity," even in its static form. As a result, the study of the interrelationships of all components of a language sign that knowledge of the



utterance should be at the heart of linguistic research. The formal and logical understanding of language categories as initially stated grammatical features of a word, which are somehow modified in the process of using the Uzbek language, is a common aspect of most of these works.

A different solution in the theory and practice of grammatical descriptions of the question of the link of particular meanings of grammatical forms to their generalized language meaning underpins one or more approaches to determining the essence of grammatical occurrences. The functional aspect of language's grammatical structure is reflected in the standard private values of grammatical forms that refer to the level of speech variants, and the generalized value of grammatical forms is regarded as a semantic invariant that acts as a common denominator expressed in speech values, according to the variation son theme approach. We can also regard the processes of derivation, or the development of some language units, as "forms of movement" in the language that assure its proper functioning.

The morphology, lexical semantics, and syntactic aspects of language and speech correlation were explored from the perspective of derivational processes. The link between nomination and word creation and syntagmatic operation was noticed, and the direct link between a restructuring of the syntactic structure of the sentence and a change in the categorical values of tokens was emphasized. The study of language in its entirety, including its structural and functional characteristics, i.e. as an ontologically unified object "language-speech," is inextricably linked to one of modern linguistics' central problems: the interaction of semantics and syntax. The study of variability as the main attribute of the language system and derivational processes in the Uzbek language has been related with the answer to this problem until now.

Basically, there are a number of principles of linguistics analysis of a work of art. The problem of linguistics of the literary text on the basis of Uzbek language materials demonstrates the principles of:

- Approach based on unity of form and content;
- Space and originating from the unity of time;
- On the basis of the relationship between the vernacular and the literary language valuation;
- Approach to the literary text as an artistic and aesthetic integrity;
- Artistic identification of poetically actualized language tools in the text;



- Explicit in the literary text and determine the implicit ratio;
- Intertextually in the literary text determines the linguistic and semantic features of the mechanisms;

The following theses can be used to summarize the essential points of this concept:

- language is not "performed" in speech as a complete structure with all of its inherent features and richness of content, as a Symphony is performed by musicians; rather, it flows into speech in fragments, its individual elements, each of which receives its own special, specific construction for this text;

- the purpose of speech communication is not the "performance" of the language, not the direct or indirect reproduction of its structure, but the message conveyed through the language; - the speech-thinking process includes a number of operations, the outcomes of which cannot be predicted with absolute accuracy; operations performed by speech mechanisms in the process of its generation cannot be completely "rigid," automatic in all cases; they must be interspersed.

We believe that the research on this issue will serve to demonstrate the richness of our language, to ensure the integrity of philology, as well as to train advanced linguists and literary specialists.

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