

HARMONY OF POSSIBILITY AND REALITY IN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Uzbek linguistics finished its substantial step. In this step linguistic possibilities were defined depending on the dialectical methodology. Now it is stepping into the period of investigating the speech realization of linguistic possibilities. The new – Uzbek substantial-pragmatic linguistics relies on synergetics, open systems theory and linguistic graduonymy as a methodological base. Uzbek substantial linguistics worked based on the principle “speech→language”, and its successor. Uzbek substantial-pragmatic linguistics works on the basis of the principle “language→speech”.

Keywords: Investigating, realization, language opportunity, phoneme, morpheme, lexeme.

DEMAND AND NEED

Uzbek substantial linguistics, which began in the 80s of the past century, as a priority branch of the science, concerned the language as commonness, substance, possibility and reason (CSPR) and the speech as individuality, phenomenon, reality and result (IPRR) on the basis of logically differentiating the language (language opportunity) and speech (reality of language opportunities) in Uzbek language, and mainly focused on revealing the CSPRs. Phoneme, morpheme, lexeme and units were taken as language units (that's CSPR), and they were evaluated as the an opportunity (substance) for speech units (sound, affix, word, word combination, sentence (that's IPRR)). The language paradigms which are the system of language units in the same type and the linguistic relations keeping the language units in a certain paradigm were studied. In this field about fifty Candidate and Doctoral dissertations were done, monographs were written. The gained theoretical conclusions were applied into the current programs and textbooks of High and Secondary education. Today the development seriously requires Uzbek linguistics to deal with the problems of investigating the speech realization of the defined language possibilities and providing the effectiveness of practical use of the opportunities of native language. This social offer, which is being put on the responsibility of the science of the New Age, will be carried out by investigating the language on the basis of the new - substantial pragmatic (from “possibility to reality”) principles..The word pragmatics in the term substantial-pragmatic denoting the new branch of linguistics was taken from the Greek word pragma, pragmatos and means “work”, “action”, that's it means to study the using features of language units in linguistics. Substantial-pragmatic tendency investigates the cognizant and practical attitude of the users, who gained a certain language possibilities and practically use them, towards the system of these units. The idea about pragmatics was first introduced by an American scholar Ch.Peers. Another American scholar Ch.I.Morris developed his ideas. Only in Uzbek linguistics the problem of using the language units is investigated tightly connecting with linguistic possibilities, therefore, the the field of study is called by this name.It is obvious, substantial-pragmatic approach is studied, as a new empiric branch of linguistics forming in Uzbek science, connectedly with nonlinguistic phenomenasuch as the speaker, listener of language possibilities, their relationship in the

process of communication, situation of the communication. An individual's practical use of language possibilities comes out harmoniously with a number of factors such as personal features of a speaker and a listener, the aim of the speech, its types (explicit or implicit), forms (declarative, interrogative, imperative, request, advice, promise, greeting, farewell, excuse, congratulation and complaint), speech strategy and tactics, behavior of speech, culture of communication, viewpoint of a speaker and a listener, their knowledge and interests. The main tasks of New Age Uzbek linguistics were generally assigned in the work "Yuksak manaviyat – yengilmas kuch" of our first president Islam Karimov as in the following:

1. To take great care of the Native language.
2. To work hard on enriching our language.
3. To achieve the effectiveness of practical use of the native language.
4. To widen the use of the Uzbek language in the field of information communication technologies.

In the centre of these tasks there is the problem of achieving the effectiveness of practical use of the native language. Thus, the task in front of the developing Uzbek substantial-pragmatic linguistics to investigate the effectiveness of practical use of the language possibilities of the Uzbek language discovered in XX century is a social need, demand of the time, and the fulfillment of this task will raise Uzbek national linguistics and the education of the native language into the practically effective new quality level.

The meaning of substantial-pragmatic investigation

Language as a complex entirety consists of language possibility and speech reality and levels and the standards (rules of using the language possibilities) connecting them. According to the scholars who dealt with language and speech dichotomy, language possibility is realized in speech on the basis of standard, furthermore, it is "formless" and "inanimate" rather than speech. And the imagery of speech occurs on the basis of pragmatic factors, it is considered to be the phenomena "reviving" the language possibility. It is known that scientific research of the language system in linguistics is in three forms:

- 1) Without separating the language possibility and speech reality entirely studying the language in order to work out the norms of literary language;
- 2) Investigating only the language possibilities on the basis of logically distinguishing the language possibility and speech reality;
- 3) Entirely verifying the speech without logically distinguishing the language possibility and speech reality.

It should be noted that studying speech reality separately from language possibility has descriptive character; it provides practical effectiveness of the science. That's why in Uzbek linguistics substantial-pragmatic tendency takes investigating speech reality on the basis of language possibility, creating linguistic security serving for improving students' communicational skills in native language lessons on its responsibility. In human mind the language units gained from the language society exist associatively connected. For example, as the phonemes remind each other in the mind, morphemes also exist as a special system. Because phonemes, morphemes and lexemes exist in the mind as separate groups these systems are called homogeneous system (with the same nature) in linguistics. Their homogeneity is that, firstly, they all have linguistic nature, secondly, the language units belonging to any group exist relatively independent from the others. And in speech the language units are mixed with external factors too not particular to the language together with mixed realization (for example, a vowel sound with consonant sound, word with affix, word combination, a sentence can come

one after the other). Above it was called as pragmatic factors. When language possibilities turn into speech reality, they lose their linguistic “purity”.

Language units are like the complex of chemical elements in the periodical system of Mendeleev. As the chemical elements cannot be met in pure form, the language units also cannot exist in speech as they are. The language units just connect not only by the relation of succession, but also come into relation with pragmatic elements. In other words, situation of the speech, condition, speaker’s and listener’s feature, status occur as adapting factors of the language units to the speech. As any language unit realizes in speech, first of all, its general linguistic meaning becomes concrete by means of other language units participating together with it. Particularly, the special meanings of polysemantic words are distinguished under the influence of the grammatical affixes and combining words – “ready” to go into speech. And the speech situation gives it additional features, sometimes when grammatical devices, combining words are “weak”, pragmatic factors take their functions on their responsibility – they “help” language factors. For example, the vowel [a] has a “Low wide” language sign, but in the word muallim (teacher) under the influence of the vowel [u] it comes close to “high narrow” vowel. This change happens under the influence of a language factor. In some dialects depending on the ethnic features of the speaker the vowel [u] sequences to the vowel [a]. In it corporation of ethnic (pragmatic) and language factors is observed. Speech situation may totally change the meaning of the language units too. For example, the expression “assalumu alaykum”(How do you do) used for greeting has different meanings and functions in different speech situations. When it is said by the teacher who entered the classroom, it functions to hint to begin the lesson, and when it is said by the students in accompaniment, it is accepted as the report about their readiness for beginning the lesson. In a religious discourse according to pragmatic situation, this word is used in meaning “I wish you peace and health” together with the language expression of “va rahmatullo”. Discourse situation requires accepting it in this meaning. The need for the help of the factors such as the aim of the speaker, knowledge, particular speech situation is felt for it. Many examples can be given for such cases. In the explanatory dictionaries other meanings of this word are not given besides the meanings “peace”, “health”, “greeting”, “form of congratulation”. Whereas, these are only some of its many meanings. All of these pragmatic meanings are the forms of substantial meaning “the expression of the custom of beginning the communication”. In the realization of the meanings of grammatical forms too corporation of language and pragmatic factors can be brightly seen. For example, in the sentence “O’qituvchimizning kitoblarini maroq bilan o’qidim”(I read our teacher’s books) the suffix [-lari] (-s) in the word kitoblari (books) it is difficult to say whether this suffix is denoting “plural” or “respect”, or in other words, the sentence is about one book or more. It is necessary to consider the sentence in a wide scale and rely on the pragmatic factors to understand it.

It will be obvious that the suffix [-lari] (-s) with such linguistic meaning cannot show its meaning without pragmatic factors. Language units cannot display their speech features without pragmatic factors, but these factors are not equal, as the significance of one strengthens, another one weakens.

That is in the speech realization of every language unit there are three factors (linguistic, personal, pragmatic), their entirety can be compared to a triangle and each factor is its one angle. Like one angle’s widening depends on the other’s tightening strengthening of one of these factors occurs on the basis of weakening of the others. If language units sometimes connect with a pragmatic factor more in speech, sometimes they feel less need for it. Apparently, the role and place of language possibility in speech cannot be imagined, thought

and interpreted apart from pragmatic factors. The defined language units and the research of linguistic relations between them require investigating their realization in speech in this way. The main aim of mother tongue is to develop students' creative thinking, to develop the skills of expressing their mind in oral and written forms correctly and fluently appropriate to the condition of speech and to develop the skills of understanding right others' opinions. And substantial-pragmatic tendency of Uzbek linguistics aims to create linguistic supply, information bank serving hard to provide the effectiveness of practical use of the native language and to carry out fundamental, innovational and practical researches involving the whole branches of linguistics.

Methodology of the research

Every period of time assigns developing trends of science and appropriate methodological basis according to social demands. This opinion can be said about substantial approach to language phenomena and its methodological basis.

In front of Uzbek substantial linguistics there stood a task of revealing the system relations containing language systems and explaining the nature and possibilities of language units on the basis of it. And it was fulfilled on the basis of special theoretical cognitive methodology – principles of dialectical logics research. While the nature of language units, their system relations – linguistic oppositions were researched in detail, together with relative categories of dialectics, the laws of negation, unity and struggle of opposition were more relied on. These laws were more appropriate to the principles such as antagonism, class character dominating in the social life. A third of the laws – transition of quantity changes to quality changes lost its methodological position in the merciless social life because it represented “polar” reconciliation, not the oppositions in the universe phenomena. According to the demand of the time, rather than researching language oppositions and contradicting opposite polars, paying attention to the points connecting them and the oppositions were extinguished was highlighted. It shows that the need for relying on the law of transferring dialectical quantity changes to quality changes in social life as a methodological basis was increased. Since, for example, in our country achieving unity and corporation between social classes, step by step transition to the new economical relationships are one of the main principles of development.

Philosophical methodology

In present days synergetic approach philosophical methodology is corporating with dialectical methodology in researching open systems. The speech as the realization of the language reflects order and chaos in itself. Speech, first of all, is a product of idea. Mind functions to work out the accepted information and prepare an idea for speech. This process can be purposely and purposeless. An idea on the basis of any aim is purposely, just a thought is purposeless. Their form the speech, in the process of communication has also such types. The process of thinking is rarely lined, often unlined. The process of thinking with a certain end is lined and the process with an uncertain result is unlined process. That the beforehand existence of the concepts comprising ideas and thoughts, their possible connections, one requires the other according to certain laws shows that speech, which is an idea and the expression of it, has the lined character. The occurrence of speech on the basis of linguistic laws is the bright sign of order. That semantically inappropriate lexemes and morphemes cannot join, any kind of language unit cannot be appropriate to syntactic form is the proof of order occurring on the basis of linguistic laws. But, of course, speech is not always the realization of this order. Use of the lexemes in figurative meaning, occasional meaning, definite functions, changing process of order of syntactic forms on the basis of inversion, unexpected expressing process under the influence of speech situation and condition can be the example for the occurrence of chaos. It

is natural there appears a conception like that any privateness separates from its commonness in some degree in order to sequence with situation, condition, as a result of “reconciliating” with other privateness there emerges a certain barrier between its commonness and itself. This can be evaluated as the crisis of order (commonness) and the occurrence of chaos instead of it. But it is undoubtedly that the relation of any living system with external situation and its “systemmates” brings such unexpected results. This case is occurring in the process of observing the research sources of all sciences in the real realization. And it shows that it should be relied on synergetic methodology too which studies the relations of such order and “disorder” together with dialectical methodology.

General scientific methodology

Speech is open and a system comprising itself. The research of the systems in science is carried out on the basis of system approach, different special theories of system, and ways of system analysis. No matter how it is, general (abstract) system is associated with mind and it is a “product of mind” in some degree. It is explained by that there is no general thing or phenomenon in the universe; the universe phenomena always have the sign of individuality, unrepeatedness. Nevertheless, it is admitted that there are general and private systems, that one of them is connected with human factor and the other lives out of it doesn't cause an objection (disapproval). General system is a result of human cognitivity; it emerges and develops in mind. System approach has focused on studying abstract system that is the existence of general language systems, their living laws in humanitarian sciences, particularly in linguistics. But dichotomy relations of general and private system, their connection of contradiction have been left out of attention in many cases. For example, in linguistics it was not usual to get the speech, which was the active realization of the language, as a system, to reveal its system nature, its laws of living as a system. Whereas, language system, its elements lose their system “significance” in speech in some cases. Any kind of speech product is an autonomous, open system, its components language and no language elements separate from their abstract systems that is they make an active (living) system. Like other dynamic systems speech is also an open system, their elements are heterogeneous. Because open systems are developing and self-component systems the open systems theory general scientific methodology, which is a component of general system theory, fulfills the main function in scientific study of such systems. Linguistic methodology. Focusing on the points connecting opposite polars raised Uzbek substantial linguistics onto a new quality step. As a result, graduonymic (gradation) methodology in linguistic character which relied on the law of transition of quantity changes to quality changes began to develop. Doctoral and Candidate dissertations have been defended on this problem and this law discovered in Uzbek science has been successfully applying into practice modern west lexicography.

Regularity (graduonymic relation) between language units corresponds to step by step development in the social life. Whereas, step by step transition to the new quality changes, organizing steadfast reforms in the society corresponds to the sake (benefits) of the state and the people, it is the active way of development. For example, in linguistics transition from the vowel [a] to the vowel [o] at once corresponds to the revolutionary way of the development, and the transition from the vowel [a] to the vowel [o] step by step is in harmony with the evolutionary way of the development. The gradual skips happening by the way of quantity changes are not finishing the old one at all, but are turning the long lasted old quality into the new one. Distinguishing different language units with the same meaning and function on the basis of the law of gradation, using these differences in pragmatic way in speech seriously influences on the quality of the speech. Thus, linguistic graduonymic methodology developed on the basis of understanding the meaning and significance of this law of dialectics and

applying into practice correctly has great practical and theoretical significance in researching (studying) the speech systems.

Expected results

The researches being conducted in substantial-pragmatic aspect directly will have practical implementation. Theoretical basis of using the Uzbek language practically in the process of communication will be created, their innovational basis will be worked out and practical recommendations will be given. In this way a scientific mechanism providing the effectiveness of speech act for the education of mother tongue will be worked out. As a result, theoretical basis of the branches of science dealing with practical affairs of achieving the effectiveness of speech will come into existence in Uzbek linguistics.