



## The Possibilities of Language Units in Artistic Speech

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**Annotation:** Firstly, in this article, contains general information about the concept of language, how it appeared and how it differs from speech, how to divide language into units, the concept of language units, and its types. Also, language units, their use and their importance in the field of linguistics are explained through examples from various sources.

**Keywords:** concept of language and speech, language units, linguistics, linguistics, sound, phoneme, morpheme, suffix, lexeme, pattern, derivative.

First of all, if we rate the language, it is the most important means of communication, which naturally arose and developed in the history of mankind. Language serves to preserve our knowledge and pass it on to future generations. Before dividing language into units, it should be distinguished from speech.

Eastern and Western linguists have conducted a lot of research in order to distinguish between language and speech. According to their point of view, language is the events that exist in the mind of a person in his memory and the rules of their use. And speech is the process of using events in the mind, its memory, and the rules of their use, and the result of this process. They can be distinguished as follows.

Speech is individual, and language is a general phenomenon. The national language always undergoes certain changes within the limits of the language system in particular speech skills.

1. Speech is always mobile, and language strives for stability.
2. There is causal dependence between speech elements, and functional dependence between language elements.
3. Language is subject to linguistic laws. Speech is sporadic.
4. Speech historical language has an achronic feature.

Based on the above distinctions, from the point of view of language and speech, they can be divided into language units (emic) and speech units (etic).

Units ending with the element *ema*, such as phoneme, morpheme, lexeme, are considered emic units (language units), and units with the addition of the element *alla*, such as allophone, allomorph, allalex, are considered etic units (speech units).



The following are the main language units - phoneme, sound, morpheme, suffix, lexeme, word, pattern, derivatives.

Phoneme and sound are the smallest unit of language. The task of "differentiation of meaning" can be called the meaningful aspect of phoneme. Therefore, the meaning difference of a phoneme means the meaning difference of speech sounds, which are speech manifestations of different phonemes. In other words, a phoneme differentiates meaning by means of speech sounds, which are its speech form. For example, the sound "u" "consists of a sound", "the oral cavity is in a narrow position", "the range of sound formation is in the back of the tongue surface", "the lips are actively participating" are available in everyone's mind. That is, for example, the phoneme [u] can never be combined with another phoneme.

Each phoneme is stored in the mind of speakers as a general "acoustic articulatory portrait" or "sound image" of one type of sounds. Uzbek speakers have information about 30 types of sounds.

The sound of the language does not have any meaning by itself, it just serves as an aspect of expression for the linguistic units that convey meaning. The branch of linguistics that studies and teaches the sounds of a language is called phonetics. A lexeme is a unit of language that serves to name, express, and show the phenomena of existence. A lexeme names the phenomena of existence and prepares them for human communication. What the linguist perceives, of course, gets a name. At least it is named with a phrase.

Basic language units include lexeme and morpheme. Among them, the lexeme is the leading unit, that is, the unit that incorporates the morpheme, and the morpheme is the subordinate unit, that is, the unit that joins the lexeme.

In order to be a language unit, it is necessary to have content and meaning. There are 7 expressive aspects of lexeme and morpheme, they serve for the sound of the language, so these language units are called segment language units. The word segment is derived from the Latin segment - "part", "piece". means bread. Lexical and grammatical meaning is the basis of content aspect of lexeme and morpheme. For example, if we take the word "foot", it is expressed by a series of sounds "o", "y", "o" and "q" in this order; the basis of the content aspect is the meaning of the part of the body starting from the lower back area and continuing to the fingertips; The expressive aspect of the morpheme "n" is the sequence of the sounds "n", "i", and the content aspect is the meaning of "conjunction". The field of linguistics that studies the lexeme is called lexicology. Linguistics that studies the morpheme and the field is called morphemic.

A morpheme is one of the linguistic units that express grammatical meaning and make words. A morpheme consists of two parts, that is, the unity of formal and substantive aspects. A morpheme always keeps a summary of meanings formed as a result of addition of suffixes, i.e. its core (language). In science, the meaningful aspect of a morpheme is called a grammeme, and its expression in speech is called grammar. For example, if we take the exit agreement [-dan], the gramme of the morpheme -dan - performed the task of subordinating the previous independent word to the next verb, then this morpheme appeared as an adjunct in the speech - Zuhra copied from the book lib, its content is o Zuhra is used as an adverb in the sentence "she copied from the book", and its content - subordinating the word "book" to the word "she copied" serves to express the grammatical meaning.

The next type of linguistic unit is called a template, and it consists of mental schemes for creating artificial words, word combinations and sentences. We express these schemes by connecting language units in speech. Grammar follows rules and regulations only in patterns. There can be no



syntactic relationship outside of the pattern. For example, a lexeme is formed grammatically only in a pattern. The types of mold are as follows:

- a) word formation pattern;
- b) syntactic, i.e. word combination and sentence formation pattern;

Since the Uzbek language is very rich in words, we rarely use word formation patterns. For example, if we take the words library, pharmacy, here we can see the speech derivative of the noun of a thing/item + room = a place dealing with this thing/item - that is, the pattern of word formation. The speech derivative to open the notebook together with other similar word combinations (to bring the book, to repair the room) together with the agreement of the noun + Verb = passive complement form a verb combination.

Mold is limited in quantity. For example, in the Uzbek language, 18 priority patterns of word formation are distinguished, and countless word formations are formed from them in our speech. Pattern, like other linguistic units, consists of the integrity of form and content. The left side of the above-mentioned forms of equality is called the form side, and the right side is the content side. It is also not a mistake to give the template in the form of (adjective + noun) without a substantive aspect. Because, for example, when the morpheme (-mi) is taken as an example, when thinking about its grammatical meaning, the lexeme [book], its sememe is always given, for example (-chi = questioning, surprising morpheme), (book = reading material consisting of pages, bound, printed or handwritten) is optional. Therefore, when talking about a mold, it is enough to note its form aspect.

In conclusion, it can be said that language is the rule of using all the things that are in the language memory of the human brain, and speech is the form of using them orally. Also, the division of language into units is the most basic part of linguistics, and all parts of language units are closely related to each other and without unity, they do not have any characteristics and do not have meaning.

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