

THE PLACE OF THE DISCUSSION TYPE OF SPEECH IN THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM

Dadajonov Avazbek Rahmatjon ugli

Lecturer, Department of Linguistics, Fergana State University

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology

E-mail: dadajonov1007@gmail.com

Abstract: Language consists of two interrelated subsystems: the functional-semantic subsystem and the normative-stylistic subsystem. The former is distinguished by its recurrent, stable, and typical features, as well as by the interdependence of its elements. In contrast, the normative-stylistic subsystem does not possess such stable characteristics. The systemic nature of language becomes more clearly evident when speech styles are analyzed comparatively.

Keywords: discussion speech, language system, linguistic system, subsystem, normative-stylistic, normative-stylistic norms, speech system.

In order to determine the place of the discussion type of speech within the language system, it is first necessary to clarify what a system is, how it relates to language, whether the interrelations among linguistic units meet systemic requirements, especially at the level of speech. This necessity arises because language as a whole constitutes a macrosystem and, in this sense, represents an essence. Language is not directly observable; it exists in the consciousness of members of society as a set of representations of units and their interrelations that are common, obligatory, and ready for all, serving to form and express thought. Speech, on the other hand, is the manifestation, realization, and actualization of language, possessing a directly observable material (natural, physical) form¹.

This article examines the place of discussion speech within the language system and its significance in the speech system.

Text linguistics is one of the most extensively studied areas in contemporary linguistics. Comparative and analytical methods play a crucial role in investigating this field. The position of discussion texts within the language system has also been studied on the basis of such analyses. The scholarly views of linguists such as Nurmonov, Nematov, Usmonov, and others have been comparatively examined.

Descriptive and comparative analytical methods have been employed to identify the theoretical problems of text and to demonstrate their speech-related characteristics.

As is evident, language represents essence, whereas speech represents phenomenon. Therefore, what place does discussion speech, as a product of speech activity, occupy in the language system? To answer this question, it is necessary to clarify the concept of system itself, to identify its mechanisms of functioning, and to apply existing theoretical views to discussion speech as a product of speech.

In explanatory dictionaries, a system (from Greek *systema* — whole, composed of parts) is defined as an order or arrangement in the placement and interconnection of parts within activities, processes, and similar phenomena; a whole composed of elements arranged in a lawful order and organically interconnected. In translation dictionaries, the term *system* is rendered as “tizim” or

¹ Неъматов Х.Расулов Р. Ўзбек тили систем лексикологияси асослари: Олий ўқув юрти талабалри учун қўлланма. –Тошкент: “Ўқитувчи”, 1995, 7-бет.



“tuzum.” In philosophical dictionaries, a system is defined as a philosophical category denoting an object formed as an integral whole².

It is well known that language is a system of signs and, at the same time, a social phenomenon. Language is created within human society and functions as a means of communication; its social nature manifests not in the individual, but in serving society as a whole. Therefore, linguists define language as a system with a specific structure, consisting of at least two interdependent and inseparable elements (or units). This is because language has its own system and represents an interdependent system of signs.

The systemic nature of language is an extremely complex phenomenon, as any system has a complex structure. Every system possesses internal divisibility; thus, it has an internal structure formed by the interrelations of two or more components.

The second aspect of a system is that its constituent elements exist in multilevel, mutually conditioned relationships. The third aspect lies in the relationship between the system as a whole and its components. The fourth aspect concerns the hierarchical structure of the system, in which relations such as whole–part and genus–species are relative. A component that functions as a whole or species within one system may become a part or genus within another system.

The fifth aspect of a system is its substantiality, that is, the dialectical unity of substance and its realization through observable manifestations, generality and particularity, essence and phenomenon, potentiality and actuality. Thus, a system is understood as an integral whole formed by the interdependent relations of two or more elements³.

All interpretations of the concept of system and language system emphasize that it consists of at least two elements, possesses integrity, interdependence, hierarchical relations among its components, and mutual interaction between the system and its elements.

Language, as a system of signs, demonstrates its nature as an extremely complex system. From the perspective of systemic linguistics, any linguistic sign has two types of properties. The first is an absolute property that exists even before the sign enters the system and is observable at the level of its physical and physiological characteristics. The second property emerges only within the system through the relationship of one linguistic sign to another.

While phonetic and phonological signs are characterized primarily by absolute properties, in types of speech the linguistic signs are determined only through their relations within the system. In functional-semantic types of speech, units of different linguistic levels enter into syntagmatic, semantic, and cognitive relations. Language, while being a system itself, also interacts with another system, as its realization depends on the human factor, giving rise to intersystemic relations.

Language is an open system and may appear unsystematic. The rigidity of its systemic organization varies across different levels. The sign nature of language implies the obligatory existence of a sign in relation to other signs.

The speech system is formed on the basis of the realization of the language system; speech represents the mode of existence of language. In terms of functionality, speech is divided into communicative (message-oriented) and non-communicative types. Communicative speech includes monologic types such as description, narration, discussion, and mixed forms. Non-communicative speech includes interrogative and imperative forms, which, despite being non-monologic in content, do not possess stable typological features and are shaped differently in each instance.

² O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati, Ж. IV. O‘zR FA Til va adabiyot in-ti. –Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022, 668-bet.

³ Баскаков Н.А., Содиқов А.С., Абдуазизов А.А. Умумий тилшунослик, –Тошкент: «Ўқитувчи», 1979, – Б. 5.



These constitute the functional-semantic types of language, reflecting its systemic nature. The functional-semantic types of monologic speech function as subsystems enriched by normative-stylistic layers, forming their own systems of normative-stylistic usage⁴.

Each functional-semantic type of speech is employed within a specific functional style, such as the literary style or the colloquial style. Monologic speech types like description, narration, and discussion retain their typological characteristics while adapting to stylistic norms within different functional styles.

It should be emphasized that the functional-semantic system and the normative-stylistic system exist independently, each possessing its own distinct characteristics as autonomous systems. However, as subsystems, they are subject to the general laws of the language system. Their emergence and existence as systems are based on the sign nature of language and are formed through the syntagmatic relations of linguistic units.

The functional-semantic subsystem and the normative-stylistic subsystem cannot exist separately; only through their intersection do they constitute the overall language system⁵.

Of the two intersecting subsystems of language the functional-semantic and the normative-stylistic the former is characterized by recurrent, stable typological features and interdependence, as it is directly connected with the logical basis of speech. The normative-stylistic subsystem, by contrast, lacks such stability, as individual features prevail over typological ones. This systemic nature of language becomes particularly evident through the comparative analysis of speech styles.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: ООО «Пилигрим», 2010.
2. Нурмонов А. Таналанган асарлар, III жилдлик, III жилд//Тил тизими ва ўзбек тилшунослигининг долзарб масалалари, –Тошкент: Академнашр, 2012.
3. Усмонов С. Умумий тилшунослик, –Тошкент: «Ўқитувчи», 1972.
4. Неъматов Х.Расулов Р. Ўзбек тили систем лексикологияси асослари: Олий ўқув юрти талабалри учун қўлланма. –Тошкент: “Ўқитувчи”, 1995.
5. Khojaliyev , I. (2021). Methodology And Significance Of Meaning In Translation Of Uz
6. Khojaliyev, I., & Dadajonov, A. (2021). On the characteristic of the discussion to the style of speech. *Studenchesky vestnik* , (19-11), 15-16.
7. Dadajonov , AR, & Hojaliev , IT (2021). Discussion your speech to himself special features . *Studenchesky newspaper* .
8. Hojaliev, I. T. (2021). Distinctive features of discussion speech. *Studenchesky Vestnik* , (7-3), 93-95.
9. DADAJONOV, A. (2021). Concerning the lexical-semantic features of discussion speech. *THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Uchrediteli: Teoreticheskaya i prikladnaya nauka* , 12 , 378-382.
10. Dadajonov , A. (2023). About monological types of speech. *Modern science and studies* , 2 (6), 1236-1239.

⁴ Нурмонов А. Таналанган асарлар, III жилдлик, I жилд//Тилшуносликнинг бошқа фанлар билан муносабати, –Тошкент: Академнашр, 2012, – Б. 123-124.

⁵ Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: ООО «Пилигрим», 2010. –С. 328.

