

INTENTION AND ITS OCCURRENCE IN SPEECH

Najmeddinov Ahmad Rahmatovich

Doctor of Philological Sciences (PhD)

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan.

intellect_star@mail.ru

ANNOTATION

In the article, the semantic invariant of the category of intentionality consists of a structural set of units representing the judgment “purpose, intention, desire”, which determines the direction of the subject to perform a particular action. The ways of expressing intentionality are varied and varied, which indicates the polycentricity of the scatter of the functional semantic field, that is, that the core-periphery has a differential center.

Keywords: Verbalization, segment, semantics, invariant, polycentric fields, proposition, lexical, morphological.

Any action is based on the principle of focusing attention on a specific object. Consequently, all forms of activity, whether physical, mental or intellectual, are characterized by intentionality. Intentionality (lat. In-tentio - striving), as one of the main directions of phenomenology, is the orientation of the mind to the object. The concept of intentionality has found a strong reflection in philosophical research since the Middle Ages, and at the end of the 19th century, F. Brentano began to use it as a character trait that distinguishes mental phenomena from physical phenomena. Later D. Dennett and E. Husserl research carried out by such scientists as Husserl, began to manifest new facets of science. They evaluated intentionality as a factor determining the orientation of the mind to a specific object and its proportionality to the object of experience. E. Husserl learned this concept from F. Brentano, but, on the contrary, he emphasizes that any experience is not deliberate. Thus, the concept of intentionality began to be used in research in the field of analytical philosophy of the relationship between language and consciousness. The study of the intentional aspect of speech also required an analysis of the postulates of attractiveness, principles of communication and etiquette. As a result of research in this area, new methods of organizing communication and ensuring its impact on the context began to appear, previously unknown to science. Since the second half of the last century, attention was paid not to the immanent aspects of speech, but to the psychosemantic features that make up the sign, such as desire, will, motive, purposeful activation of consciousness. The concept of intention is primarily associated with the theory of speech acts and is used to describe the illocutionary functions of linguistic units. Verbal intention has also become an object of study in functional grammar as the desire to perform a specific action through language. When it comes to the relationship of intentionality with grammatical categories, it must be said that the relationship between the semantic functions of grammatical forms and the transmission of thought to speech and the speaker's inclinations is clear.

The issues of intentionality and its relationship to speech were also investigated in the context of the verbal competence of the speaking author, methods and principles of conveying the intended purpose of speech in the context. On the grammatical side of intentionality A.V. Also

worth mentioning is Bondarko's research. He argues that intentionality should be studied as opposed to unintentional. The category of non-irrationality is considered by the scientist as a system of units (for example, brackets), which cannot play a role in the realization of the speaker's inclination and is considered a passive element of the message. Based on the theory of speech acts, A.V. Bondarko interprets the category of intentionality in a special way, that is, from the point of view of the relationship between the semantic functions of grammatical forms and the content of the message. Thus, intentionality as a structure of thinking that allows us to understand the world is a category that shows that desires, aspirations, which are an integral part of the human mind, are characterized by what it expects from the world around us. **Intentionality is a complex mental phenomenon, consisting of content focused on different goals (time, spatially oriented physical and social factors, weight of opportunities, systematization of actions, goal advancement and the ability to see the result), or remain hidden, that is, it can be devoid of explicit character.**

Yu. D. Apresyan, N.D. Arutyunova, A. Zaliznyak, I. Kobozeva also conducted an effective researches. The communication process involves not only the exchange of information, but also the mechanism of interaction with the interlocutor, the implementation of the communicative intention of the speaking author, the interaction of the minds of the participants in the communication. Obviously, intentionality is a problem that is studied at the intersection of such fields as psychology, psycholinguistics, linguistics and philosophy. This category is directly related to the orientation of the mind to the object, goal, need for action and the perception of the world by the subject. Although the category of intentionality has been studied by many scientists from a philosophical and psychological point of view, and a large amount of research has been devoted to the problems of its relationship to speech, the discussion of the expression of communicative intentions in language is still lagging behind. they do not have a single methodological base.

Modern linguistics expands its traditional shell, focusing on the sphere of subjective factors in the communication process on the basis of various approaches, and challenges linguists to analyze the language in the prism of broad communication, speech activity.

One of the main tasks of pragmatics is to select and use the most effective and "targeted" type of linguistic tools needed to express a certain idea, that is, the one that can have the greatest impact on the listener or reader. This means that for modern pragmatism the subject category plays a central role. In linguistics, the inability of the field of semantics to adequately explain the sociolinguistic and other non-linguistic components of oral speech has led to the emergence of pragmatics. Pragmatics comes from the Greek word *pragma*, which means action. Its scope includes many questions related to the speaker, the addressee, their relationship in communication, the communication situation. For example, in relation to the subject of speech, the following questions are investigated: explicit and implicit goals of the statement (transmission of any information or opinion, questions, orders, requests for advice, promises, apologies, congratulations, complaints, etc.); speech tactics; types of speech etiquette; conversation, speech rules; the purpose of the speaker; assessment by the speaker of the general knowledge base, worldview, interests of the addressee, etc. ; the speaker's attitude to the message conveyed to him. In pragmatics, many issues are also studied in connection with such factors as the addressee of the speech, the relationship of the interlocutors, the specific situation

of communication. In speech, the different attitude of the author / speaker to reality and the problems of its interpretation in the mind of the reader / listener are relevant for all areas of linguistics from a pragmatic point of view. Linguistic aids that are useful for enhancing perceived sensitivities will certainly produce optimal results when combined with non-linguistic aids.

When choosing one or another expression, the addressee takes into account all external factors of the speech act: addressee - text (oral or written) - addressee. Communicators involved in communication have aspects that directly affect the choice of speech expressions by the addressee (age, gender, culture, religion, social status, character traits, temperament, position of communicators in communication, their relationship to each other, formal or informal communication etc.). Communicators take these external factors fully into account, otherwise communication success may be compromised by lack of communicative intent. Turning to the issue of pragmatic motivation necessary for the purposeful expression of communicative intention, the main thing is to determine the importance of explication and implication in speech. There are explicit and implicit aspects in the interpretation of any semantic expression. While explication is a formal, direct, obvious expression of a certain meaning through linguistic units, implication is an implication that is interpreted in terms of context and situational factors, that is, an internal expression of thought, not expressed directly through lexical and grammatical units, but is based on subjective interpretation.

For a multifaceted and systematic analysis of the essence of the category of intentionality and the ways of expressing it, it is desirable to consider the stages of the emergence and development of desire in the mind of a person. The fact that the category of intentionality is reflected in speech using various linguistic and non-linguistic means testifies to its tendency to emerge as a psychologically relevant category. This category at a relatively narrow level of linguistic understanding forms the structure of the field through the concept of desire. E.P. Ilyin evaluates desire as a factor determining human behavior.

Desire as a vector of human activity is a complex area of an arbitrary nature that arises as a result of the motive for the satisfaction of a particular need. Desire, viewed from this point of view, can be viewed as a motive that goes through the stages of development from the stage of dreams and desires to the stage of its realization.

A communicative goal is a channel through which the mind communicates with the outside world, and the outside world with the language system.

Although there is an infinite number of types of desires that can arise in a person's mind and turn into speech, it is possible to generalize them, that is, to develop an integral structured classification of communicative intentions, but, of course, there is no single approach. According to the principles of traditional syntax, they are grouped into three groups - interrogative, declarative and exclamatory.

"Don't you touch him!" I kicked the man swiftly. Barefooted, I was surprised to see him fall back in real pain. I intended to kick his shin, but aimed too high (Lee H.)

In these examples, the morphologically intonational unit of the affix -mak is used in a neutral tone, free from emotional expressiveness, "I want", "intend" verbs refer to a clear manifestation of decisiveness and emotionality.

From the listener's point of view, factors such as the set of different linguistic units used by the speaker, their different spiritual reflections, the distribution of contextual, situational and informational load play a decisive role in the transmission of speech expressions. The choice of language means also depends on the emotional state of the speaker.: I hear this argument and it appeals to me. I believe in it, intellectually. I really do. But then I wonder—with all my restless yearning, with all my hyped-up fervor and with this stupidly hungry nature of mine—what should I do with my energy, instead? (Gilbert E.)

In this case, one can observe the phenomenon of functional synonymy, which is closely related to the internal structural variability of the language, that is, functional, stylistic, pragmatic, social, geographical and similar external structural variability of the language. The ontological basis of synonymy is the presentation of a certain semantic content by linguistic units that differ from each other in semantic shades or a gradual nature. Here it is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "semantic function" and "grammatical meaning". Grammatical meaning is a generalized meaning in a language that has its own constant expressive feature, word form and speech. The material means for expressing a certain grammatical meaning is the grammatical form. The grammatical forms can be called the elements that make up the grammatical category. In fact, the grammatical form is understood as the material side of a certain grammatical meaning. The grammatical form is one side of the parts that make up the grammatical category - the formal side. Therefore, it would be logically incorrect to assert that grammatical categories are a community arising from the relation of grammatical forms. Because each part that falls under the grammatical category, in turn, is a single whole, consisting of the relationship of form and content. This is why some authors use the term grammar for grammatical category components.

When grammatical units are combined into grammatical categories, the common meaning characteristic of this category serves as the basis. This generalized meaning, characteristic of a category, is repeated in every grammar grouped into that category. However, each grammar in a category has a different meaning than the other. These values serve as the basis for the contradiction between the elements of the category. It is necessary to limit the corresponding meaning of the category of intentionality and its intended communicative purpose, that is, its role in creating the illocutionary effect:

Thanks to your kindergarten sister, "she said, holding her granddaughter's hand. Nozima muttered again with her broken tongue. "This is my average." I dress even better for Navruz. (Abdullaev A.) In this example, if the unconscious illocutionary effect is related to the grandfather's communicative intent, the following fragmentary illusion is felt:

"If I don't have a job, if I don't trade, if I don't get a red card ... how can I get rich with a little water?

— "You will not deceive us, Miryakub! We respect you very much. We're going to apologize to you for bringing us here today and interrogating you. You are one of the greatest people in our world. Russians praise people like you in books. All you have to do is work hard and make as much money as possible. You are the one who twists the factory nibs. You don't just pay a penny tax somewhere. When this happens, a great person like you will not do anything without deep thought. Tell us about your real plan in this matter! "(Cholpon)

Which speech act represents a specific sentence is not reflected in its referential sense, since the degree of actualization of the speech effect (illusion) is usually not determined. To determine the illocutionary function, it is necessary to simulate the speech situation. It takes into account the participants in the speech situation, the experience and attitude of the communicators in interaction, the informative link and the barley result.

Means of expressing intentionality are usually used to express various shades of speech impact on the interlocutor (message, advice, command, request, etc.). Pragmalinguistic analysis is also one of the important challenges facing modern linguists from the perspective of the study of disruptive tools. Therefore, it should be noted that a qualitative analysis of the means of disclosing the essence of communicative intention, the actualization of speech signals by the speaking author and, in general, the direct expression of intentionality in a specific speech situation remains relevant.

An analysis of examples representing intentionality showed that most of them belong to the group of constants. However, if we look at these examples from the point of view of invariance, we can see that the possibilities are much wider. Statements out of context, at first glance, represent a desire to perform a certain action, but in the context it can be seen that in fact a completely different communicative intention is implied. For example, the following example has an illogical effect:

"His veil is old, and every time he comes, he covers someone."

But in context, it turns out that it is actually an excerpt component:

Bring at least one shawl, it will be helpful. It is better to give a woman a shawl than to build a mosque. The bedspread is old, and every time he comes, he covers someone. (Kakhhor A.) Let's compare excerpts from a literary work: excerpt: Save your breath, brother.

In fact, it is an explanatory unit of context.: "Save your breath, brother," he said to the rug salesman. "This old girl ain't got any floors to put a rug on." Undaunted, the Kashmiri salesman suggested, "Then perhaps madam would like to hang a rug on her wall? (Gilbert E., 171)

In this regard, we consider the classification of communicative intentions proposed by E.V. Zayukova: a group of intentions with pragmatic errors of determination: intentions expressing a firm statement, order, demand, as well as interrogations, refutations and protests requiring certain information;

- intentions with pragmatic nuances of neutrality include advice, emphasis, explanation, offer, desire, promise, permission, etc.

- intentions with shades of indecision, abstraction, uncertainty: please, have pity, guess, doubt, etc.

The degree of persistence of the communicative intention stems from the degree of persistence in the subject's decision to perform an action: the stronger the desire to achieve the goal, the less persistence in verbal expressions, and vice versa. When this situation is viewed from the point of view of the emotional state of a person, it can be understood that an increase in desire leads to a tougher desire and decisions taken to achieve it. The guarantee of achieving any desire and inclination that has passed into oral expression is consent, approval, help, etc. Otherwise, desire is discarded or manifests itself in a stronger form than before, requiring

direction to other subjects, and an increase in the degree of persistence prevents the response to desire in this situation.

These conclusions indicate a close connection between the means of expressing intentionality in language of varying degrees of rigidity with the illocutionary aspect of the speech act. This or that linguistic means is dominant in the expression of a certain group of communicative intentions and differs from each other in the degree of rigidity.

However, it should be noted that this proportion is not absolute, but probabilistic-speculative in nature, because each example has its own interpretation, and this factor is not the inconsistency of conclusions, but the versatility of the ideal symmetric linguistic pattern in human thinking.

Consequently, the activation of one or another illusory effect in speech depends on the communication situation, time, place, interaction of communicators, social status, language competence, etc. Depending on factors such as communicative intention, in turn, it has a different level of expressive rigidity (hard, neutral, passive).

REFERENCES

1. Арутюнова Н. Д. Язык и мир человека. М., 1999. – 411 с.
2. Арутюнова Н.Д. О типах диалогического стимулирования. //Учён. зап. Горьк. Гос. институт иностр. Языков, 1972, вып.49. – С.3-5
3. Ахманова О. С. Лингвистическое значение и его разновидности //Проблема значения в лингвистике и логике.–М.: Наука. – 1969. – С. 23–30.
4. Бабаян Т. Г. Проблемы социологического изучения феномена «языковой личности» в речевых коммуникациях : дис. – Тамбов, 2003.
5. Базарова М. М. Ўзбек тилидаги ижобий истак мазмунини ифодаловчи нутқий бирликларнинг лисоний хусусиятлари.- Тошкент, 2007.- 53 б
6. Баранов А.Н., Добровольский Д.О. Постулаты когнитивной лингвистики // Известия РАН. Серия литературы и языка, 1997. — Том 56. - №1. — С. 11-21
7. Баранов А.Н., Крейдлин Г.Е. Иллокутивное вынуждение в структуре диалога // Вопросы языкознания, 1997, №2. –С. 86-87
8. Баранов, А.Г. Текст в функционально-прагматической парадигме. Краснодар: Кубанский Госуниверситет, 1988. - 90 с.
9. Барбашов В. П. Вербализация интенциональных состояний в публицистическом тексте: на матер. современного немецкого языка: Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. Барнаул, 2007. – 176 с.
10. Бархударов Л. С., Штелинг Д. А. Грамматика английского языка: Учебное пособие. – Изд-во лит. на иностр. яз., 1960. — 422 с.
11. Kodiralievich, Bektashev Otabek. "Conceptual information as a process of language manipulation of information in cognitive linguistics." International Journal on Orange Technologies 2.12 (2020): 20-22.
12. Tukhtasinova, Zilola. "Изучение русских заимствований в узбекском языке." ТЮРКОЛОГИЯ В ПРОСТОРАХ ЕВРАЗИИ: ПРЕЕМСТВЕННОСТЬ ПОКОЛЕНИЙ (2020).

13. Isakova, Zilolakhon Zokirovna. "EXPRESSION OF VALUE BY MEANS OF CONSONANTS." (2021): 98-100.
14. Mansurovna, Mukhiddinova Abdullayeva Dilafuz. "THE ISSUES OF THE MODERN BUTLERIANA." INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.10 (2022): 290-293.
15. Кадилова, Д. А. "К ВОПРОСУ О ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ КАТЕГОРИЯХ ГЛАГОЛА В ПОЭТИЧЕСКИХ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ В. ШЕКСПИРА." Система непрерывного филологического образования: школа–колледж–вуз. Современные подходы к преподаванию дисциплин филологического цикла в условиях полилингвального образования. 2021.
16. Yakubovna, Usarova Nilufar, Nazarova Ra'No Rahimovna, and Soliyeva Madina Nodirjonovna. "PECULIARITIES OF DISCOURSE APPROACH IN LEARNERS'SELF-DEVELOPMENT." Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences 1.4 (2021): 1483-1490.
17. Rahimovna, Otaboyeva Mazmuna, and Karimova Vasila Vahobovna. "Graduonyny Of Activity Verbs In Uzbek And English Languages." Journal of Positive School Psychology 6.11 (2022): 1372-1377.
18. Атахожаев, Тохиржон Махмуджонович. "СИНФДАН ТАШҚАРИ ИШЛАРНИНГ ЧЕТ ТИЛЛАРНИ ЎРГАТИШДАГИ РОЛИ." Academic research in educational sciences 2.CSPI conference 1 (2021): 1548-1552.
19. Khalmuratov, Bakhtiyor, and Giyosiddin Usmonov. "Harmony of nature and ancient religious beliefs." CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY 2.5 (2021): 6-10.
20. Usmonov, Y. M., and Z. Sh Jurayeva. "BASIC PRINCIPLES OF RESEARCH OF TOURISM TERMS." Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal 10.4 (2022): 137-141.
21. Sodiqova, S. T. "INGLIZ VA O 'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI O'XSHATISH ETALONLARI VA ULARNING LINGVOMADANIY XUSUSIYATLARI." Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences 2.5 (2022): 1123-1128.
22. Исакова, З. М., and С. М. Ахмадалиева. "ОСНОВНЫЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ МЕТОДОЛОГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИННОВАЦИЯМИ В ВУЗАХ."
23. Isomiddin o'g'li, Shoxobiddinov Sirojiddin. "CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN THE FIELD OF TRANSLATION." Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal 10.11 (2022): 1150-1155.
24. Nishonova, Shaxnoza Muhammadjonovna, Nodiraxon Abduvohid Qizi Sheraliyeva, and Hayotxon Karimovna Satimova. "THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING." Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences 1.5 (2021): 958-965.
25. Inomovna, Hilola Ismailova. "Phraseological euphemisms in modern English." Thematics Journal of English Language Teaching 6.1 (2022).
26. qizi Gofurova, Mavluda Botirjon. "THE ROLE OF VERBAL COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGE CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE PROCESS OF LANGUAGE BARBARISM." Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University 2.4 (2020): 507-512.

27. Aliboeva, N. "THE EXPRESSION OF COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS." Science and innovation 1.B7 (2022): 93-95.
28. Отабоева, Мазмуна Раҳимовна. "ЎЗБЕК ВА ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛЛАРИДА ФЕЪЛЛАР ГРАДУОНИМИЯСИДАГИ ЎХШАШ ВА ФАРҚЛИ ЖИХАТЛАР." Conferencea (2022): 224-228
29. Xoshimova, Dilsoz Rasuljon Qizi. "ALLYUZIYA VA INTERTEKSTUALLIK LINGVISTIK TUSHUNCHALARINING OZARO BOG'LANISHI." Academic research in educational sciences 2.4 (2021): 1391-1394.
30. Karimova, Vasila Vakhobovna, and Munisa Karimova. "ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL-SEMANTIC VARIANTS OF MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE MEANING OF INTIMACY IN THE FEMALE GENDER." Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal 10.11 (2022): 1234-1238.
31. Tirkashev, D. Sh. "Linguistic peculiarities of image-bearing lexical stylistic devices in English and Uzbek fictional works." INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.11 (2022): 315-319.