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Some aspects of the speech process

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ABSTRACT

This article investigates with linguistic aspects of speech process and its nominative aspects, including all units of language and speech while taking into consideration of intersections. As there number of unlike viewpoints the syntax of external speech is diverse from internal speech syntax, because the internal speech is for the speaker and external speech pointed at someone. Final outcomes and shortcoming of the research may lead to better investigation as whole.

Keywords: speech process, internal speech, external speech, nominative aspect, predictive aspect, derivation

1. INTRODUCTION

The issue of the establishment of speech process is one of the critical priority researches of modern linguistics. Particularly, anthropocentric character of the current development of science linguistics has a drastic special ensuring position in the matter. Owing to the fact the human factor plays an integral role, as it is not only the literal meaning of language, as well as the speech. We decided to mediate on this issue relying on the following idea of E. Benvenist found it suitable to apply to the following opinion: "The linguistic statues of the language of each speaker is closely connected with the necessity of a subject related to the event... Language is so connected to subjective issue, even at the same time that it will be a different question. Of course, task can't be called a different way to perform the task and could not be called the language" (Ajwad et al., 2014).

E. Benvenist's model comments do not require an explanation. In fact, language is closely linked to the human factor. The human factor is the language of literal fortune. Therefore, the language system applied in practice, is also the human element – can't be imagined from the speaker's concept. It indicates the language egocentric nature (Aichert, Späth, & Ziegler, 2016; Bhaduri, Chakraborty, & Ghosh, 2016).

The following idea of E. Benvenist is worthy for consideration "The language is designed in such a way that allows each speaker, as he refers to himself as I like to assign his tongue entirely" (Akimov & Dollery, 2009).

The egocentric nature of the language, not only in the process the speech of speaker but his participation was also apparent. In this case, implicit words and word combinations has an important role in the system of our language. Such words and compounds considered egocentric valence devices. As the prove of the ideas the following examples: "Horseman appeared on the road" can be the mere example of E.V. Paduchev .

Meanwhile, the verb appear on the sentence seems not from the speaker, but from observer. However, the speaker has an important role. Thus, appearing on the road of horse rider is mentioned as an observer by Speaker . But at the same time, it must be mentioned that in the study field of linguistic human factor is in the second position. Not only has this, generally in majority research human factor never been mentioned (Asadov & Aripov, 2009).

Obviously, the practical use of the language of the speech process. This, first of all, has a direct relationship with the human factor. The human factor is of particular importance, because it not only support the language, but the speech as a whole. Of course, this process involves a complex reality, because there is overlap all units of language and speech. According to the just assertion B.Yu. Norman, "speech activity is a complex process, and relate it the smallest and the most significant unit of language", resulting in the formation of communicative relations, nominative and predicative values. The complexity of the process of the speech can be seen that in this process not only relate to a unit of language and speech communication, and predicate nominative meaning aspects of language, but the principles of internal and external linguistics. This is essential, for the practical use of language takes place in an environment of cognitive-pragmatic and extralinguistic factors. This, in turn, shows the relatedness of the speech process and its organization not only linguistic factors, but also disciplines such as physics, psychology, logic, and others (Erkinov, 2007; Sirojiddinov, 2015).

It should be noted that in the process of speech used thought available thinking (consciousness) speaker. But it must be understood with respect, because it is ready to thoughts are the product of the speaker's inner speech. When are we going to say something or to talk about some phenomenon, we can not suddenly consume the products of our thinking. First of all, we bring them into the language and give verbal expression (Brumberg et al., 2016; Kanevsky & Sainath, 2016).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Thus, the relationship of language, speech and speech activity very complex process. The semantic center of all of these concepts is the reality associated with the expression of thought. If the language is the first pillar of expression, its practical implementation is associated with speech. Therefore, it is advisable to show the speech and speech activity as a

means of forming thoughts, because they, being directly related to the speaker's way of thinking, there are non-verbally, and only then are transferred to it and find expression in words. The idea has its original expression in inner speech and only then transferred to an external speech, acquiring its verbal expression. On this occasion, S.D Katznelson said: "The speech production - is the least finished the process of thought or act mechanically, elementary translation of the inner code on natural language". So, it can not be a means of forming thoughts. It serves as the object of thought and expression is always turned to someone. However, from this point of view, it has an internal abstract. This can be seen in her non-verbal expression, and the unconverted to any particular person (Soper, 1983, 1983; Wheeler, 1966).

It is significant that in any situation it is implemented through a specific message, and this is a very complex phenomenon, since a meaningful whole, a certain Ferdinand de Saussure as a 'means' may acquire their status in this process. Of course, here the term 'means' should be understood in a broad sense. Actually, de Saussure defined this concept a second facet of linguistic signs (the spokesman - the signified). But due to the fact that the term 'means' related semantic aspect of the sign, we use it in the broadest sense (Bubel, Jiang, Lee, Shi, & Tse, 2016; Spinelli, Fasolo, & Mesman, 2017).

In the teaching of Ferdinand de Saussure, the term is used in the sign of the transfer value from language to language. More precisely, de Saussure used the term "implementation of the signified". Visible to the complexity and diversity of this process, because the language is in close relation with the thinking in the process of expression of thought and its realization in speech and, in this sense, it is difficult to imagine the formation of thought and speech separately from each other. Since thinking is associated with the human factor, it and its formation should be examined in the framework of the speaker's experience and language skills. This becomes important system of language and the possibility of speaking of its potential ('Text of President Islam Karimov's Speech at the Joint Session of the Legislative Chamber and Senate of Uzbekistan's Oliy Majlis', n.d.).

It is sensible to provide the following idea, S.D Katznelson: "Language is poured into it, not as an integral structure, with its inherent internal organization and fragmented, individual combatant elements are selected according to the needs expressed by thought and speech receiving their special construction". According to S.D Katznelson consciousness and language consists of two relatively independent aspects of the human brain. Each of them has its own kind of memory, and in memory of this existing knowledge, activating them. During the speech, there is a harmonious relationship between consciousness and language in general. Each person, speaking a particular language acquires knowledge related to human speech, a way of life, and other phenomena, and they are all governed by human thinking. And thinking is dynamic - in fact, it is in constant motion under the influence of not only the speech process, but different phenomena occurring in reality. Man thinking is not given in a finished form. It is directly linked to the development of human consciousness. According to a just assertion A.N Leontiev, thinking begins to form at a certain stage of human life. Therefore, it can be called a derivative of practical activity of man. E.S Kubryakova also reflects on the development of human language, and this determines the development of a derivative of practical human activity (Northcott, Simpson, Moss, Ahmed, & Hilari, 2016; Reinöhl & Himmelmann, 2016).

Contact form speech to the human mind and its emergence at the initial level of inner speech nonverbal recognize almost all linguists. However, the question of the transition from

the outer to the inner speech can be observed that not all linguists have come to a thought. According to L.S Vigotskomu, we can not speak about a product of thinking, ready to use in the speech. Speech production involves a very complicated process. As Vigotsky notes the emergence of inner speech, possessing peculiar properties, primarily proceeds from the idea to the expression of the values and of the expression values to the realization of inner speech. In addition, the connection is formed in the inner speech expression values with the internal word, is of great importance. After that there is a movement from the inner to the outer words of the speech, and the process goes to the verbal expression of vague, abstract thoughts (Calhoun, 2013; Gürgen, 1999) .

Joining judgments L.S Vigotskogo, it must be said that it is impossible to move in inner speech from the thought to the value, and the value of the right to the word. In our view, the transition is carried out on the value of the concept, and then you can move the way that connects the inner and outer speech.

Also worth noting is that inner speech differs from external their abstract properties. In addition, it is not internal to a particular listener is facing. A foreign language is always the listener. In this process, the speaker must consider the degree of knowledge of the listener, be borne in mind that known and unknown to the listener. This, in turn, raises the need to select a word expression situation occurring in reality foreign speech. In fact, any expression of speech situation is realized through the use of certain lexical material. In addition, an abstract representation of the phenomenon of inner speech are not in the flow of time. And outside it does not happen out of time. Therefore, the syntax of inner speech is significantly different from the syntax of external speech. If the inner speech only for the speaker, external speech is always directed to any person (Akimov & Dollery, 2009; Calhoun, 2013).

According to I.A Winter, thinking always lives in the development, and it remains in the continuation of the formation of external speech. In other words, speaking of his thinking is also in the process of speech activity in the movement.

You can fully agree with this judgment, I.A Winter, as in the process of speech, the speaker can not express only the premeditated thought. He may use a portion of premeditated thoughts only in the initial level of communication, and in the following levels of communication starts to regulate its procedure. It has a great influence on the process and the listener. Therefore, we consider it absolutely right above thought, I.A Winter on the evolution of thought (Guellaï, Streri, Chopin, Rider, & Kitamura, 2016).

Of course, despite the fact that the original form of the evolution of thought is in a state of non-verbal, its formation is related to language. In this process, it invariably correlates with the language system. Because, no matter what thought the speaker, it is realized only by means of language. In other words, it is difficult to imagine thinking without language. Language not only gives verbal expression of thought - it implies a certain force necessary for its development. This tool is not drawn from the outside for the practical use of the language system. It possessing immanent (is outside influence) the nature, constitutes the energy within the system. For this reason, as a theory of meaning a self-regulating system in modern linguistics it is called *synergy*. The term "Synergetics" (Greek *synergeia* - . Ratio) was coined by the German physicist H. Haken and was used in the sense of self-control of laser irradiation. Subsequently Haken studied through the concept of the human brain and the psychological state.

Prigogine also introduced in Brussels, the theory of "dissipative structures" (the Latin word dissipative means "power consumption, power"). This theory has much in common with

the synergetic theory of Haken. For this reason, these theories do not negate and complement one another.

It is also important to note that can be considered the founder of the theory of synergetic French scientist R. Thomann. He is one of those scientists who have tried to create a self-regulating "bioneyrofizicheskuyu" language model. Subsequently, this movement continued German linguist V. Vildgen .

It is necessary to clarify what should be understood with respect to the immanent nature of the synergistic properties of units of the language system, because, based on the fact that language and thought are closely related to each other, the activities of the language system in the process of speech is necessarily influenced by the human factor. Everything that exists in the language system, even synergistic force that occurs as a result of their interaction, in our opinion, can not exist apart from the human factor. Realizing synergies in the sense of the movement of all the elements of the language system in relationship to each other, there must take into account the presence of the human factor (Chandra, 2014; Juraev, n.d.).

3. METHODOLOGY

It should be emphasized that the nominative units encountered in the process of speech, including expressed in terms of an offer, make certain system governed by essential laws, have a synergistic force. The system is understood the reality, which is based on the system of relations of linguistic phenomena. The proof of this is evident in the use of this concept in the interpretation of extralinguistic phenomena. For example, in some linguistic studies note that with the introduction of the use of the principles of cognitive linguistics System linguistics problems have risen to a higher level.

Obviously, cognitive linguistics is part of cognitive science, and it has emerged as a discipline that aims to study the human cognitive activity. The main purpose of this paper is to raise the question of the treatment in the form of expression system posts the dynamic relationships between the internal cognitive structure of cognitive linguistics, as well as between the speaker and the listener. This confirms the idea AM Kuznetsov, which is of great importance: "The goal of cognitive linguistics ... - in the study of such a system and the establishment of its most important principles, not just in a systematic reflection of language phenomena".

In fact, the presence of cognitive linguistics to its principles relating to the semantic aspects of language means - a prerequisite. It is of particular importance to the ability of the speaker's knowledge of reality, including the linguistic phenomena, as well as its communication with the listener. However, this should not be confused with vnutrilingvisticheskimi problems that are interrelated linguistic system and its synergetic energy. Cognitive Linguistics, including the pragmatic factors are acting in the foreign linguistics. Of course, although the problem of internal and external linguistics are interrelated, they are subject to their own laws. However, the most important thing is that today, cognitive linguistics took shape as an independent science. It is advisable to bring the following judgments S. Safarov: "The scope of this discipline, analyzing up to the present time in terms of Philology of language system and speech activity as a result of construction of the text is now greatly enhanced by such concepts and categories, as perception, cognition, comprehension, analysis. This co-operation, on the one hand, introduced into the sphere of

linguistics cognitive science dealing with the problems of human mental activity, on the other hand - enriched linguistics another sector - cognitive linguistics ".

Of course, you can use the concept of *the system* and in the research of internal problems of linguistics and interpreting vneshnelingvisticheskikh issues. But it can not be considered an expressive homogeneous material within the internal and external linguistics.

It is also the place (its status in the organization of speech activity) of the speaker in the speech process. Knowledge embodied in the mind of the speaker and his language abilities are the main factors shaping the speech process. One of them gives a speech product is considered to be another factor activated by language means the product. But especially it is necessary to emphasize that the human mind is never finished material intended for use in the speech. During the speech, each time transfer thoughts into words is performed on the requirements of the situation in which it is played. However, in our memory can exist in finished form specifically memorized the rules of the poem. But this can not be equated with the formation of speech, because speech activation learned our rules or specific text is secondary (Peyrouse, 2007).

For this reason, a story or reading this material has the peculiarity that is not related to speech formation. Also, it must be said that the formation of speech is considered a very complex phenomenon of human speech activity. This can be seen in the inner speech and transferring it to the external speech - is the acquisition of verbal nature of nonverbal elements in this process, a variety of changes taking place in the human mind. Cautionary statement about this ES Cubreacov: "Human thought is in motion even during a conversation. It continues not only in inner speech, but also in communication, because the speaker is responsible for the development of his thought. That's why it provides one of the most difficult aspects of human activity ... In the process of voice activation as a discourse man and says, and thinks at the same time ".

4. ASPECTS OF THE SPEECH PROCESS

Formation of speech (here refers to external speech) is interconnected with two things, one of which we see in the word, and the second - in the syntactic structure. In other words, if the expression of thought content associated with the word, the use of words in the syntactic structure of speech requires. For example, in the sentence *Anwar gave Sobir book* can be seen that it involves four words, and they give expression to a certain value. But this is the same value (or expression messages) can be expressed by the following syntactic structure: *Sobir took the book from Anwar - book given Sobir Anwar*.

As aptly remarked N.D Arutyunova, in the use of words in a speech of great importance is its place in the sentence. Positional condition may change the content of the statements. Compare: *Anwar given book Sobir - Sobir gave the book Anwar*.

In this case, it is obvious, as in changing the position of the subject and the object totally changed the content of the statements. However, identical words in the operations involved in both sentences. But, despite this, the proposals differ in content. Therefore such proposals, although they involve the same lexical elements, we can not say that one - is the transformation of the other. Such a judgment can be found at ZS Harris. According to him, the proposals *The man bit the dog* «*Man bites dog*» and *The dog bit the man* «*The dog has bitten a person*» lexical means identical. However seriously different semantic load data into

them. But you can not call the lower-level offers general *content*: The man bitten by the dog (*The man was bitten by a dog*) ↔ *The dog bit the man (dog bites a man)*. There are no differences in terms of the situation. However, in the previously cited statements it is difficult to observe. In other words, they are not identical in content and grammatical structure, but are perfectly correct sentences. In addition, the proposal *The man bit the dog (Man bites dog)* within the meaning of the wrong. This indicates that there is no expression of (designation) of the situation. In other words, we can not talk about the phenomenon of presupposition (Karieva & Usmanov, 1997).

In linguistic literature are not identical judgments and statements about the lexical material used in the expression of a particular message, as well as the choice of the appropriate syntactic structure, which some scientists believe the primary. Others recognize that the choice of lexical material has a different status. According to the eminent Czech linguist Jerzy Kuryłowicz, acquires the status of a primary voice in the implementation of the expression of any communication range of syntactic structure. After selecting a syntactic structure, there is a need in the lexical material to fill the first (Karieva & Usmanov, 1997).

We believe that in terms of posts in the course of the speech, if you approach to the description of the issue in terms of domestic and external speech, to transfer the product of thought into it, first of all, comes the need for the word, that is, in the lexical material, and only then choose a syntax structure. But if we consider the problem only from the point of view of external speech, the choice of syntactic structure takes on primary importance. It uses existing in the human mind in the final form of the scheme proposals. Accordingly, the stress can be equal to the ratio of the speech production and lexical selection of material and to the choice of syntactic structure. According to ND Arutyunov, "in the actual process of speech production are both interdependent choice: the choice of words is not possible without reference to the structure that defines the syntax of its characteristics (belonging to one or another part of speech), but also the choice of design is not feasible without committing lexical elements ...".

Indeed, how speech production is interconnected with the lexical material, so it needs syntactic structures (in the proposed model). Without the participation of the syntactic structure lexical material turn into the senseless forms and, in turn, do not interconnect the words outside the syntactic structure. According to EM Lagutkin, syntactic structures are a means of signaling operation Interconnection between language and speech or speech activity is too complicated process. The phenomenon is related to idea that the description lies at the centre of all these notions. The prior holdback of idea description is language, whereas its practical transmission is connected with speech. According to deep meaning nominatives belong to a word, a language unit. Obviously, objects, items and events in existence are named with words. But the nature of a word is very complex. It can be observed not only in its denoting function, but also in nominative nature. Especially, compound words are of special importance in this case. In order to prove the idea let us pay attention to the words cotton and cotton picker. It can be seen that the word cotton actually has the nominative characteristic as it is a root word. Meanwhile, it should also be said that the nominative feature in this word is permanent and does not depend on any inner or outer factors. Yet, another situation happens with the word cotton picker. It has internal and external nominative features, in other words, it possesses primary and secondary characteristically nominative explanations. Primary nominatives can be observed in the root morpheme part – cotton, pick and secondary nominatives are in general connected with the compound word (cotton picker)

itself, which was formed with the help of affix morpheme –er. Nevertheless, the nominative feature the word cotton picker means, is also permanent, because it has its own place and significance in lexical composition of a language.

As it was mentioned before about the nominative feature of language unit – root morpheme almost all root morphemes, except for ones in dependent word frames, have this characteristic. But it is not appropriate for affix morphemes. Since, according to the functional peculiarities they are considered as the tools to form secondary nominative feature. Therefore, it is hard to agree with the following idea of Solntsev: “All language and speech units, which are double-sided (both descriptive and described) have nominative feature”.

Certainly, all the language units possess descriptive and described nature. It can be marked with morphemes as well. However, it is impossible to consider affix morphemes as nominative units. These morphemes are not of nominative character, but of associative nature. Thus, a particular affix morpheme can serve for the formation of several words: worker, player, teacher, writer, hunter and etc.

Besides that, in some languages auxiliary words do not have nominative aspect either. For instance, in Turkic languages conjunctions and prepositions can hardly be called as lexically meaningful. Even if they have lexical meaning to some extent, it will be too abstract. For this reason, it is better to study them as morphemes. However, it should also be said that, in some research works auxiliary words, prepositions in particular, are regarded as language units with lexical meanings. Greater information on it is given in V.V. Burlakova’s monograph “The basics of word combination structures in Modern English”.

Certainly, preposition may denote a weak lexical meaning. But it cannot be the cause yet for studying the preposition as nominative unit, because it is not the specialized language unit which describes the term of an object or an event.

According to nominative feature, among language units set expressions and phrases possess particular significance, since both of them have nominative characteristics. Although the components of these combinations are made up of words, these words do not serve for the description of independent nominative features, but the formation of nominative aspects which are generated by the combination.

The nominative features of set expressions and phrases are also permanent. The only reason for this is that they exist in lexical composition of the language peculiarly in ready form. This kind of situation can be observed with compound words as well. Meanwhile, word components in complex indicate nominative aspect. In general, nominative feature in all compound words are connected with their inner structures. Here, the development of meaning plays the main role, indeed a new meaning appears on the basis of a particular one.

Speech units differ from language units according to their distinctive nominative characteristics. The difference between them can be observed firstly in temporary or constant nature of nominative meaning. In other words, nominative meanings of speech units are not steady but transitory. Certainly, these units do not exist in set forms in language, they configure in speech. A good example of this can be free word combinations. The meanings of these combinations are formed in a sentence, but denote different meanings every time. It can be clearly observed in noun phrases: le livre de Pierre (the book of Pierre), the garden of the university. Whereas verb phrases indicate both nominative feature and communicative characteristics: to do the task, to live in countryside, to read a book, to study at university.

Surely, these combinations are out of speech and they are only nominative units. However, if they are used in speech, they denote communicative meaning as well: (he) did the

task, (he) is reading a book, (he) studies at university. According to this point of view, noun phrases, formed in speech, can be called pure nominative units and verb phrases as nominative-communicative units.

Nominative-communicative features of speech units may clearly be observed in sentence. Because, sentence indicates not only declarative meaning, but it also is considered as the term of given information in reality. In order to prove it, let us take the following examples: Tom opened the door. The road became wide. In these examples both sentences have communicative functions. Moreover, they denote nominative meanings. It can be observed in the following syntactical structures that he opened it with a key and the road was widened, which can be imagined as the term of the expression of the information. But, as it was aforementioned, expressed nominative meanings do not present constant characteristics. If the given sentences are used in speech, they denote the appropriate meanings. And for the other speech situations these meanings are inappropriate, they express other distinctive meanings. Therefore, the nominative features of speech units are called to have transitory natures, providing semantic criteria.

5. CONCLUSION

For this reason, inappropriate to raise the issue as to which of them is primary. At the same time, along with the above you need to pay attention to one thing. In most studies conducted in modern linguistics, paid attention to the syntactic structures, including the block diagram offers. In some studies it is interpreted as a linguistic unit. In our view, the definition of proposals as a linguistic unit needs to be clarified, as there is a block diagram inside the unit of the language system. The block diagram is formed in the human mind and is a product of years of experience and skills acquired over the years. The proof of our thoughts can be seen in the following remark MA Abdurazakova: "Passing the activities of the human mind and its form is impossible. It should also be noted that the internal speech differs from external speech according to its abstract aspects. Furthermore, internal speech cannot be clearly aimed to the listener. External speech has always its listener. In this process, the speaker should consider the level of the listener, in the environment of speech clearness and unclearness of the listener ought to be considered. This, in turn, in dairy agenda external speech should choose the expressions for the real situation. In fact, any expression of speech situation will be accomplished through the use of certain lexical material. Moreover, in an internal speech imagine the events of the incident are not existed. External speech can't be happened in our world. Therefore, the syntax of external speech differentiates from internal speech syntax, because the internal speech is for the speaker and external speech pointed at someone.

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