



## THE ROLE OF VERBAL ASSOCIATIONS IN TEXT FORMATION

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### ANNOTATION

*This article covers issues such as research on the development of associative linguistics, the role of verbal associations in text generation, the associative area of text.*

**KEY WORDS:** *associative linguistics, verbal association, text, stimulus word, associative area of the text, reality, consciousness, language.*

### DISCUSSION

At the present stage of development of world linguistics language the study of individual characteristics inherent in the human being of its user, the situation in which speech activity is carried out, the connection with external factors such as space, time, sociolinguistic environment, etc. with people's culture and mentality has become one of the central issues. Studies in this direction have radically changed some conclusions formed in traditional linguistic approaches. In particular, the reflection of reality in the language and its transfer to the language were not only an activity that was carried out in a manner, but also a multi— stage and complex set of analytical actions that were performed in the process of consciousness, a theoretical view was formed of the fact that at the last stage of this activity.

In Uzbek linguistics, too, serious attention is paid to the study of language units in connection with external factors such as linguistic consciousness and thinking, spirituality, sex, age characteristics, national-cultural views, professional curry, which are used by the user: by the 21st century, our teacher A.Nurmonov noted, the inclusion of the category "language personality" in the scientific paradigm of linguistics led to the assimilation of such concepts as personality, consciousness, thought, activity, behavior, situation, which were previously alienated from the point of view of linguistics, but were widely used in sciences close to linguistics, the concept of a "talking person" has become an unifying concept, which today confuses linguistic directions, such as psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, cognitalinguistics, pragmalinguistics, ontolinguistics.(2) Language the approach to the study

in this respect has paved the way for the development of associative linguistics among the noted areas of anthropocentric linguistics.

In the analysis of the linguistic landscape of the universe, it is important to study the psychological picture of a person about the external scientist and its reflection in the language. It is inevitable that the solution of this problem will enrich the theoretical views on the issue of the role of associative thinking in the verbal expression of the external world with new knowledge. The analysis of such issues as the reflection of the external world in the language, the role of the bunda associative thinking, the associative connection of language units, the Association of groups on the basis of the associative connection, the role of the smallest inclusion in the formation of large texts dictates the associative approach to the language. In linguistics it can be said that interest in studying the image of the external world in the human psychological imagination and its reflection in the language has arisen the need for research in the associative direction. Language learning in an associative direction is undoubtedly to give an interesting knowledge of the eye-catching activity of the mind in the process of the use of language by a person.(3)

It is known that the analysis of the verbal expression of the external world and the attitude of the present to the reality - consciousness - language trinity should also focus on the following important aspect. In the external world, realities are not reflected in the consciousness of Jesus, separated from factors such as space, time, reason, purpose, which are directly related to them. Such factors, walking side by side as a condition for the existence of an object of a



certain reality, together as companions of the image of reality in the human mind, form an associated “chain” with it.

Verbal associations N.V. Krushevsky will be of the following types: 1) direct forming associations; 2) indirect forming associations. Directly formed associations differ in two types: a) associative-connected on the basis of similarity; b) associative-based associations. N.V.Krushevsky believes that indirect-forming associations are realized through the interaction of imagination about things. He writes about it as follows: “the word is a sign of something. The imagination of the thing and the word that expresses it, unites with each other an inseparable couple on the basis of the law of association. Such an association is according to solidarity. In each language, not more than one group of imitation words is associated with an associative on the basis of similarity with what is in accordance with itself, for example, shushukat, etc... If the imagination of something is inseparable from the imagination of the word that expresses it, what conclusion does it come from? So, words should also be classified into those groups, as they express” (4).

Since verbal association is formed differently in each language owner, the associative meaning is also an individual trait. The associative meaning of the word is in the dynamic character. A change in the knowledge and comfort of a person about the external world, a re-perception of the universe leads to change in the verbal associations and the associative meaning associated with it. For example, if during the famine the imagination of black bread formed associations of famine, malnutrition, deprivation in the language owners of the same period, during today's calm and full – fledged life, black bread brought about health in the language owners, diet bread associations. This means that the re-perception of the universe has a serious impact on the verbal associations and the associative sense perceived through them. In addition to the associative meaning in the analysis of verbal associations, such concepts as the scale of associations, national – cultural, social, gender character in associations also play an important role. As is known, the scale of verbal associations differs in language owners. The scope of verbal associations depends on the reserve of lexical units of the language owner. The scale of the verbal associative meaning of children in adults, women and men, in different professions, its composition is varied.

According to N.O.Zolotova, the high-frequency units belonging to the core of the associative field will be 6-year-old child, taking place from the dictionary wealth. Such units are the names of a person and his body members used in everyday speech activity, names that express kinship, bodies of the universe, names that denote natural phenomena, words that denote some color, words that denote

movement and circumstance, etc. Of course, this conclusion does not mean that the scale of the verbal association in children and catytes is homogeneous.(5)

At this time, we conducted an experiment to determine the scale of the associative space in a 6 – year-old girl and selected the lexeme from a national-cultural point of view. We checked, from the girl, the wealth of the associative dictionary on bread lexeme. The girl had the same emotionality: wheat, flour, oven, mother, tub, jug – smoker, milk,salt, tableware, bread with the addition of edible legumes: honey, tea,sugar, nuts, raisins, food. It turns out that the association only collects concepts related to this word around, in this word.

In the formation of verbal associations, the scale, associative units, in particular lexical associations, different response reactions arise to the lexeme depending on the origin of the individual, his role in social life, profession, age and sex. In order to prove this sentence in the experiment, we conducted the bread lexeme in a person engaged in brewing. The following reaction was expressed: bread, obi bread, patir, black bread, lachira, varaqi, baton bread, roll bun, carp bread, oven, zuvala, dough, butter, leaven, flour, water, edge, bakery, sesame, pesh (zuvala place) suhoy, blessing, gazna (non-stick item), made of khomnon, basket, tandirkhavu, lotok (place name of bread maker), kaba (girgira – an instrument that limits smoking), scales, pumpkins (dough stick clean fixture), six (balls of chalk in the oven to the center of the pan hanging tool of fallen bread), parkash (bread maker). Apparently in the bakery there is a lot of wealth of associative dictionaries, since it is exactly his field in comparison with other professions. From the point of view of this profession. In the above 6-year-old girl, however, it was the result of an associative experiment collected on the basis of her observations in family circumstances. The associative field is a certain reality, which has a structural lexical nature, is reflected in the consciousness of a person in essence, the verbal expression of the image of his companions, the sum of the units in the semantic and grammatical relationship in which the language that demonstrates his imagination, knowledge is interrelated.

In the formation of any text, the verbal associations associated with the image object of the author occupy an important place. Verbal associations serve as the main base units that form the text, forming it semantically-syntactically. From this point of view, it will be known that no text can provide a truthful assessment of the linguistic nature without associative analysis. In particular, an associative approach to artistic text analysis will help to determine the semantic-syntactic composition of the text. Through the analysis of the units in the associative relationship used in the artistic text, it is



possible to gain valuable knowledge about the creativity's perception of reality and its reflections on it, lexical reserve, reserve scale and composition, creativity's word selection skills. This situation shows that in memory of a person on the basis of his psychological imagination, it is necessary to deeply study not only psychologists, but also linguists, who remember each other.

Below we will clarify our thoughts on the basis of the analysis of the associative field of the poem "Bezovta tun" by Usman Azim.

**Ot jonsarak** yer tepinar,  
Uzar tizginni.

**Tentak shamol** olib kelar  
Jondor isini.

**Qaro tunda lovullaydi**  
**Bo'ringin ko'zi.**

Qichqirar-u shamol jarga  
Tashlaydi o'zin.

**Chaqqoq!** Yomg'ir uriladi  
Qoya betiga.

**Qo'ylar hurkib g'uj bo'ladi**  
Qo'ton chetiga.

Emaklaydi bo'ri jim-jit,  
O'ljaga intiq.

Tunga qarab itlar hurar...

**Qarsillar miltiq!**  
O'tovda tun. **Cho'pon o'rnin**

**Topar paypaslab.**

**O'g'ilchasi kirar titrab**  
O'rniga asta...

**Kecha – uzun.** Kecha – **cheksiz.**  
Kecha – **g'alayon.**

**Xavotirda farzandini**

**Quchoqlar cho'pon!**

U to'lgonar tishlariga  
Tishlab nolasin...

**Shamol yig'lar – yetim qolgan**  
**Bo'ri bolasi.**

If you pay attention to the content of the poem, the poet imagines the night, in his memory comes a dark night, a crazy wind, a wolf's eye, lightning, rain, dogs bark, an evil rifle, a shepherd, a fiery night. The life of the shepherd and the imagination of the poet about a night in which his wolf made a move were the impetus for the creation of the poem. The imagination of Usman Azim about a night of shepherd's life in his contemplation reveals the area of associative connected units with each other.

In this poem it is possible to distinguish the following units, which are connected by an associative unit with the lexical unit of the disturbed night: the night of the blind, the wind of the stupid, the wolf's eye, the lightning, the rain, the dogs bark, the gypsy rifle, the shepherd, the night of the fiery, the wind of the weeping, night-long, night-endless, night-teasing, orphaned wolf's boy. These units, which are associated with the associative with the restless night lexeme, are lexical (wind, lightning, rain, shepherd, long, endless, nagging) and are composed of syntactic units (dark night, crazy wind, wolf's eye, dogs bark, gypsy rifle, fiery night, wind tears, night – long, night – unlimited, night – endless, restless child hugs shepherd, orphaned wolf child), forming an associative area.

The phrase "wind tears - orphaned wolf boy", associated with the restless night lexeme, was formed on the basis of the poet's conception of the national and cultural values of the Uzbek people. The poet appreciates the forgiveness and mercy of the Uzbek people. Although wolves constantly hurt the shepherd, soir at the end of the poem concludes with pity that the wind is crying - the orphaned wolf's boy.

The associative area of the poem is occupied by a disturbing night lexeme from the core part. Blind night, stupid wind, wolf's eye, lightning, rain, dogs bark, crunchy rifle, shepherd, fiery night, wind tears, night – long, night – unlimited, night – endless, orphaned wolf's boy associative units are connected directly with the core unit. The relationship of the associative area units in the poem can be described in the drawing as follows:



Well, if the associative area of any text determines the base units in the formation of the text, then, in turn, the units of the field allow you to predict the object of the expression of the text.

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