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REPRESENTATION OF PERSONAL DEIXIS IN THE SPONTANEOUS SPEECH OF UZBEK CHILDREN

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Abstract

The present paper embraces opinion on features of representation of a personal deixis on the spontaneous speech of Uzbek children. It also defines origination of person appealed shift-words during ontogenesis. It either delineates socio-pragmatic features of the egocentric units, peculiar to children's speech.

Key words: personal deixis, pragmatics, phylogenesis, ontogenesis, ontolinguistics, shift-word, input, idiolect.

Deictic words play a vital role in determination of communicative function of language units. Being a Greek term, "Deixis", carries a meaning of "to indicate, to imply" and serves for reflection of pragmatic features of a speech during conversation.

A case of a deixis is defined in several types on the basis of indicating marks for a person, object, sign, amount, period, place, mental condition, emotional condition and evaluation in the world linguistics [1]. Even though a deixis is considered to be a universal category for all the languages, its new features remain to appear in various colloquial cases. And this, in its turn, assists in revealing regularities of general and peculiar development of a language. In this regard, a separate attention is paid to the analysis of a deixis in contemporary Uzbek linguistics. Particularly, in the article by R.Davlatova, dedicated to the analysis of the morpho-deictic units, inherent to text's composite parts, it is noted that the very deictic units, along with allusion to a particular part of the text, serves for representation of deictic features and as a connection of a syntax between composite parts of the text. Units, peculiar to an independent part of speech, alluding to compositional parts and serving for the thorough definition of proposition reflected, are divided into the following groups as per their implication within the present research:

- a) deictic units alluding to the previous composite part;
- b) deictic units alluding to the forthcoming composite part;
- b) deictic units alluding previous and forthcoming part of the text [2, 100-104].

Comparative interpretation of the theories put forward by the researches in regards to features and types of deixis reveal an origin of a new approach in the anthropocentric linguistics. Ontolinguistics related researches serve as a vital source in this context as lingual-deictic features are distinctly expressed in the ontogenetic activity of the speech. Sh.Safarov writes the following on the same: "Deictic expressions appear at the initial stage of the elocution development of children. As per observations by the psycho-linguists, if a speech of the 3-7 years old children,

first of all, is ego-centric, secondly, is appeared as telegraph style, i.e., "off-the-grammar" order. Probably in this regard, infants prefer phrases as "men" (I), "sen" (you), "u erda" (there), "mana" (here), "bu" (this), "hozir" (now), "keyin" (then) rather than other grammatical shapes. We are adherent of the opinion that another reason for appearance of the present phrases at the initial stages of lingual formation is in their relationship with their conceptual features" [3, 154-155].

In point of fact, a plenty of egocentric units observed during his language utilization of the young aged speech subject avail a pragmatic feature of a specific shape in accordance to the colloquial condition. As children, merely overwhelming process of socialization, though do not mean an illocutionary purpose during their conversation, attract an attention of adults by means of origination of formal-semantic asymmetry at utilization of conversational. In majority of cases the present case occurs as a result of appearance of a personal deixis used by them.

G.Dobrova, who had made a monographic research features of representation of a personal deixis in children's conversation mainly focuses on allusive function of cognate terms and personal nouns. The scholar offers a new solution of general-linguistic issues by this means. In her research she clarified a plenty of scientific concepts as relativism, lingual egocentrism, situatedness and etc. By presentation of concepts as paranormal lexis, person adherent shift-words, colloquial and social deixis she also defines borders between a row of lingual cases. General regularities related to development of a personal deixis and relative reference was defined. Two types of personal deixis peculiar to children's conversation vary from each other as per the same. A kid develops "colloquial" deixis in the age of 1-3 years, while at 3-8 he masters a "social" one. This is considered to be a general way for the colloquial thinking activities of children. Main levels and specific features of personal deixis ontogenesis are considered to be universal.

According to G.Dobrova, one can verify two main groups of main individual peculiarities appearing at children at this stage:

- 1) preliminary designated features of an input;
- 2) conventional "typological features", peculiar to children [4].

Along with conversational subject, social signs, peculiar to allusive object, avail a separate specification at formation of a personal deixis.

Researches undertaken on the basis of Uzbek materials in this regard indicate that in majority of cases a kid bases on word-creation in formation of deixis. Deictic units in his autonomous speech (comprehensible to him and his immediate) provide a splendid opportunity to reveal regularities of mentality development along with verification of a language to be a complicated and all-round case.

If a child appeals to a person by means of individual neologisms appeared as a result of word-creation, he can refer to his colloquial peculiarities. Social signs of a person being appealed, peculiar to conversation condition, play vital role in such cases. In this context extra-linguistic factors, effecting a person being appealed, resulting appearance of occasionalisms in a form of a plenty of words and word-combinations expressed by the children of Uzbek nation are defined as following:

- 1) gender peculiarities of a person being addressed;
- 2) nationality of a person being addressed [5, 92-96].

Peculiarities of "personal deixis" concept are widely defined at observation of a spontaneous speech of young aged Uzbek children. Lingual abilities of the speaking object as well as perceptive opportunities are to be paid separate attention at the lingual-deictic analysis of the colloquial mental imaginational, appearing during formation of idiolect of the kid. During initial stage of phylogenesis and ontogenesis periods age-related and lingual-cognitive aspects of a child, used as a appealing unit by the adults towards themselves, do not provide an opportunity to apprehend a pragmatic concept, loaded onto few deictic facilities. In context he composes a specific communicative case at apprehension of a deictic unit, used by the adults. Such cases are observed at the age of 5-6 months. For example, when Yasina Djonhujaeva (5 months) is addressed as "Bugirsoq", she immediately responds to an object of conversation. But whenever Yasina is called by her name, she would never react to the object of conversation. This is specified with that her parents used to call

her not by her name, but as "Bugirsoq" with a view of coddling. Thus, lingual-deictic aspects of persons contacting with the child play an important role in appearance of such cases. Deictic words as "ninni" (infant) and "amaqi" (uncle) similarly shaped at all the children can serve as a precise example.

Deictic elements mentioned above are not created by the kids themselves. Conversation object withdraws them from the speech of adults as adults use such deictic units only at conversation with the very child. Such deictic units are attributable to the conversation elements of mothers and babysitters and considered to be avail an integral and differential concept.

When a child reaches 8-9 months, he masters sounds convenient for pronunciation and tries to efficiently use them in his conversation. Words as "ada" and "dada" (father) are often used by children of such age. Children of Uzbek nation address to their father by means of these words. But a child of 10-11 months can load two or even more deictic concepts onto this object of conversation. For example, Abdulvosit Abdujabborov (10 months), speaking on Tashkent accent, would appeal by means of a word "ada" not only to his father, but also to his mother, grandfather, grandmother and aunt as well.

When a child reaches 1 year, he masters relative terms as ona (mother), buvi (grandmother), bobo (granny), aka (brother), opa (sister) in the appropriate shape and accent and starts to utilize them in his conversation. But sometimes conversation object of a young age may cause lingual-deictic peculiarities in such cases. For example, Ibrohimjon Muhiddinov (1 year 1 month) would often use words as *ada*, *doda* (granny), *oyi* (mommy), *amma* (father's sister as for the nephew). But still used to address to his aunt as *ada*, and *amma* to his grandfather.

As it can be seen, even though the amount of appeal shifts in the vocabulary of the spokesman of this age is much wider in comparison with earlier, he would still be at loss to apprehend and differ social-pragmatic concepts loaded onto the same appeal units by the adults. Upon growing his abilities to apprehend the social role of the interlocutors as per himself would get larger. Sometimes at his age also a child may use the same deictic means towards two different persons. For example, Abdulvosit Abdujabborov, at the age of 1 year and 2 months, as per Tashkent accent used to call his granny as *tatta oyidon* (*katta oyijon*). At the same age he mastered a word "amma" (aunt) and used to use it in conversation correctly. But when a child turned 1 year and 4 months he started to use the word "amma" to address to his granny as well. The following non-lingual factors could result the same, such as:

- 1) place factor, i.e., residence of persons executing a social role of granny and aunt at one area;
- 2) time factor, i.e., a child sees the both objects of conversation (granny and aunt) simultaneously.

As mentioned above a child chooses the most comfortable allusion for pronunciation in order to express personal deixis. The present event may appear in the child's communication as a result of not place and spot only, but may also be similar and differ from others due to various cognitive-pragmatic, social-psychophysiologic and lingual-culturologic factors such as knowledge, ideology, abilities, self-conduct, characters, personal features, age, gender, nationality, territorial accessory, profession, social status, role, function, cultural standard, speech, appearance of the spokesmen. For example, Ibrohimjon Muhiddinov (1 year and 6 months) used the word "amaki" (uncle) a word in Uzbek language used for appealing father's elder either younger brother towards his mother's brother. Though, the language stipulates utilization of a word "toga" for addressing to mother's elder or younger brother. A child indeed, though availing an ability to pronounce this lexical-pragmatic means and apprehend its deictic concept, remained using a word "amaki". In such cases a child could have aimed adult's attention by otherwise expression of a personal deixis along with its differently pronunciation.

A reason for selection of convenient shape for pronunciation may be reiterate expression of syllable by a young aged spokesman. In this process, especially, a child omits the most complicated syllable with its consonant within deictic word and uses more convenient consonant for its expression, and creates a specific deictic unit. For example, Abdulvosit Abdujabborov (1 year 6 months) in order to define a person, who is dressed as a symbol of a winter (fur coat and heading) -

instead of "qorbobo" (analogue of St.Claus) used the word *bobobo*. Utilization of a young age spokesman the first syllable as - *bo* within the deictic means may be resulted by subsequence of the same sounds in the forthcoming syllable as well. As a result, a kid expresses a personal deixis in a specific shape by means of three times replication of one syllable.

Utilization of personal noun "men" by the kids of this age is encountered very often. As per the requirements of the conversational circumstances, a child may load one of the semes as *men* (I), *meniki* (mine), *mendai bor* (I have), *menga ber* (give me) etc.

In the third year a child masters possession affixes as well and tries to implement them in his speech. In majority of cases in the cognitive-pragmatic activities of the conversation object of this age the most used sound would be possession inflection -*im* by adding it to the nouns ending with consonants in Uzbek language. In the speech by adults the same morphopragmatic facility can be used for a person speaking only, but in communication of a kid the same is also used towards a person listening. For example, Abdulloh Muhiddinov (2 years) would say to his mother: *Qulimmi bering* [*Qulimni bering*] (Give me my hands). Such colloquial mistake occurred while kid was walking in the street with his mother. In this context a kid wanted to express a proposition for his mother to walk holding his mother's hand. Ideally, if this proposition would be expressed as "*Qulingizni bering*" (Give me your hand), affix -*ingiz* within the phrase would serve towards a person listening. But even though morphemes do vary with their deictic concepts at the pragmatic activities of the children of this age towards object of conversation and person alluded, hence can be used in the same shape.

It is known that the word "*urtoq*" (buddy) is used in Uzbek language for addressing to same-aged persons and in close relations. Though a conversation object of young age is able to master this deictic unit from the conversation of adults and utilization in the shape of address towards his age mate, he would still originate a specific communicative circumstance. It is natural that with a view of proper arrangement of his activities during individual games, a child would imaginatively execute a role of his age mates and address to him by means of particular deictic units.

Even though a child knows a name of his age-mate, he would still call him "*urtoq*". This case is mostly observed at communicative-pragmatic activities of children at the age of three-four years. In the example provided above a child, playing a role of his friend simultaneously, precisely recognizes that it is himself. But we could not evidence a deictic peculiarity at the very communicative case during a game. In this case, Abdulsobit Abdujabborov, conversation object (1 year and 6 months) unintentionally used a word *urtoq* towards himself. The present case occurred when he saw himself in the reflection of a mirror and this deictic element caused a laugh of the communicants and avails a pragmatic aspect.

Children oriented analysis of personal deixis gets complicated when they turn 4 years old. As elder a child becomes, his mentality gets develops and speech gets more socialized. Children of this age strive for deeper apprehension of person's social role and status. In this context an object of conversation of young age adores either positively evaluates social role of adults during his communicative game. In majority of cases, a child appropriately utilizes personal deixis during his game. This case indicates that he had precisely apprehended of him/her to be a father either a mother. But according to children's interpretation, person's social role does not increase but hence mutually changes. For example, we can evidence Sarvarbek Umarov's (3 years and 5 months) conversation with his father:

Sarvarbek: – **Ada! Man kotta buganimda ada bulaman-a?** (Daddy, when I grow up I shall become Daddy also, shall not I?)

His dad: – *Ha* (yes).

Sarvarbek: – **Ushanda siz mani uglim bulasimi?** (At that time will you become my son?)

In few cases a deictic unit, formed by a child of this age, is based on addressed person's age and gender, moreover, his function being implemented. Majority of deictic means shaped under influence of such factors are expressed as word-combinations. For example, Abduazim Abdujabborov (3 years and 5 months) would call a person, who feeds a dog named "Belka" as "Belka's father".

At the age of 5 years a child tries to utilize deictic elements in thrifty form – peculiar to

adult's speech based on lingual chariness. For example, Abduazim Abdujabborov (4 years and 6 months) having seen a boy knocking each door and singing song on the affinities of the month as per the tradition, would say: **Ramazon keldi** (Ramazon has come). We can comment why a child had called a song singer the way he was addressed in the following:

- 1) the song begins with word "ramazon" (ramadan);
- 2) the word "ramazon" is repeatedly several time in the song.

Usually, a child of 5-6 years fully apprehends personal deixis used in his mother language in daily life and effectively uses them as at this age his speech would get customized with traditional language boundaries. Hence during a lingual socialization one can evidence wrongly and inept utilization of few verbal facilities, shaping personal deixis. This process is intentionally implemented by the object of conversation. In the following case occurred in the conversation, recorded by the result of immediate observation of children's spontaneous speeches:

"Yulduzkhon besh-olti yoshga kirguncha ham oyisini 'kennoyi' deb chaqirib yurdi" (Yulduzkhon would still call her mother "kennoyi" though she had turned 5-6 years) (M.Sodiqova. *"Uzi ham shirin, suzi ham"* – As himself sweet, so are his words).

Undoubtedly, in the mental vocabulary of the object of conversation of this age there is a conversation unit, describing a person who is implementing a role of his mother. An appealing unit utilized by a child in such cases carries a particular pragmatic purpose. As representation a case of personal deixis in this manner, first of all, is very interesting for himself. In majority of cases, a child diverts such conversational cases as a part of his game. In this context he gets satisfied with his own speech.

As a conclusion we may stipulate that, personal deixis is represented in its peculiar shape at the speech of Uzbek children of young age. In majority of case it occurs due to non-lingual factors. Analysis of a new conceptual aspects of a concept "Deixis" on the example of young aged Uzbek children plays vital role in the research related to formation of world lingual portrait in human mind.

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GENDER PECULIARITIES OF LINGUAL CULTUREME "HAPPINESS" IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The present article embraces views of "happiness" lingual cultureme in English proverbs as well as in imaginative literature from genderology point of view. A row of categories based analysis were also implemented.

<i>Petrova E.A.</i> DOCTRINAL FOUNDATIONS OF JUDICIAL LAWMAKING IN THE USA.....	57
<i>Seythozhin B.U., Baykenzhina K.A., Ongarova G.B.</i> IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE COMBATING CORRUPTION LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN	62

PHILOLOGY

<i>Khuzeeva L.R.</i> ABOUT "POETRY OF THOUGHT" BY E.A. BORATYNSKY PHILOSOPHER E.A. BOBROV.....	68
<i>Konkabayeva N.N., Avakova R.A.</i> HISTORICAL EXCURSION OF THE MEDIEVAL MONUMENT "AT-TUHFA AZ-ZAKIYYA FIL LUGAT AT-TURKIYYA"	72
<i>Kurbanova M.A.</i> REPRESENTATION OF PERSONAL DEIXIS IN THE SPONTANEOUS SPEECH OF UZBEK CHILDREN	76
<i>Tukhtakhodjaeva N.A.</i> GENDER PECULIARITIES OF LINGUAL CULTUREME "HAPPINESS" IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE	80
<i>Zhuk N.V., Tuzova M.K.</i> INTERJECTIONS IN POETIC TEXTS AND THE PROBLEM OF THEIR TRANSLATION.....	85

EDUCATION

<i>Nekrasova O.A., Rasskazova N.P.</i> INCLUSIVE EDUCATION: THE ISSUE OF TEACHER READINESS FOR WORK WITH CHILDREN OF LIMITED HEALTH PECULIARITIES	88
<i>Shulga N.A.</i> QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES POSITION INTRODUCTION OF MULTIMEDIA GUIDE IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS	92

HISTORY

<i>Mironova A.V.</i> PROBLEMS OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURES OF MOSCOW AND NEW YORK	99
<i>Varlamova L.N.</i> DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF TRAINING RECORDS MANAGEMENT EXPERTS IN MODERN RUSSIA	104

PHILOSOPHY

<i>Mettini E.</i> AXIOLOGY AS MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH OF PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION	109
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