

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI

SAMARQAND DAVLAT CHET TILLAR INSTITUTI



ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIK VA DERIVATSION QONUNIYATLAR

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Шу нуктаи назардан қараганда, энг тўғри йўл- таълим-тарбия тизимини янада ривожлантириш, янада мустаҳкамлаш йўлидир. Биз бу йўлдан ҳеч қачон қайтмаймиз. Янги-янги мактаблар қуриш, замонавий ўқув лабораторияларини ташкил этиш, коллежларни битириб чиқаётган болаларимизни тўлиқ иш билан таъминлаш масалалари доимо эътиборимиз марказида туради” [1].

Юкоридаги иктибосда **Бизнинг таълим- тарбия масканларимиз ва уларда ўқиётган болаларимиз эмасми?** И.А. Каримов тасдиқ сўроқ гап ифодасида ёшларга урғу бериб улар ватан келажаги эканлиги, уларнинг билимли ва ўз касбининг етук кадрлари бўлиб чиқишлари ҳақида айтиб ўтган ҳолда таълим тизимини “янада ривожлантириш, янада мустаҳкамлаш” деб алоҳида тасдиқлаб, таъкидлаб ўтган. “Янги-янги мактаблар қуриш” нуткий бирлигида тингловчилар эътиборини тортиш билан бирга фаровон ҳаёт ва ўзимиз **истаган замон учун қурашиш лозимлиги, бунинг учун аввало мамлакатда ижтимоий-иктисодий туб ислохотлар олиб бориш билан бирга** ёшларга кенг имкониятлар яратиш, замонавий инновацион технологиялар билан жиҳозланган янги бинолар қуриш мазмунидаги бундай диалектик қараш, ҳеч шубҳасиз, ёш авлодни ўз туғилиб ўсган юрти билан бирга, бутун Ўзбекистоннинг тақдири ва келажагини ўз тақдири ва келажаги деб билишга ундаши, уларнинг қалбида она ватанга фарзандлик меҳри ва садоқатини кучайтиришга хизмат қилиши табиийдир.

«Ёшлар ҳақида мен бошқа вилоятларда ҳам кўп гапираман. Бугун Тошкент вилоятининг ёшларига қарата, болаларим, сиз шундай бир замонда яшайпсизки, ўзингизни кўрсатишингиз, бор имконият ва салоҳиятингизни ишга солишингиз мумкин, деб айтмоқчиман».

Буюк сиёсат арбоби ўз нутқларида ёшларни “болаларим, кадрдонларим, навкирон йигит, кизлар” деб халқни эса бамисоли улуг ва шарафли йўлдан илгарилаб бораётган “улкан қарвонга” кийослаб самимий ва маърифий суҳбатларидаги нутқларида содда, оддий агитатор нутқдан фойдаланган. Ва ўз навбатида буюк сиёсат арбоби сиёсий нутқларида зиммасига юкланган маъсулиятни суистемол қилаётганларга нисбатан “Барака топгур” деган танқидий сузлардан фойдаланиб таъсирчан фикр-мулоҳазалар билдирган.

И.А. Каримовнинг сўзлаган нутқлари фақатгина монолог эмас балки жонли ва самимий мулоқотлар шаклида бўлиб халқ билан чинакам маърифий суҳбатлар сифатида олиб борилган. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг биринчи президенти Ислоҳ Каримов дунё миқёсида тан олинган йирик давлат ва сиёсат арбоби бўлибгина қолмай сиёсий тафаккур ва нотиклик маҳорати билан ўзбек давлатининг асосчиси ҳамдир.

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Z.A.Erdanova (SamSIFL)

PRAGMALINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF SPEECH BEHAVIOUR IN ETHNIC GROUPS

Pragma linguistic analysis of the speech of an individual is one of the forms of a linguistic examination of a person (Манжелевская, 2011, 2012, 2013). Such an analysis helps to identify the psychological characteristics of a particular person, determine his expectations and even establish the nature of the experience of his previous contacts with certain categories of persons (Манжелевская, 2008).

It is important to note that pragma linguistic analysis can be applied not only to the speech of a specific individual, but also to establish psychological and other characteristics of groups - professional, ethnic, gender, etc. For example, typical speech habits establish generalized "portraits" of Russian, English, German, American journalists, military, computer specialists, actors, etc., certain features of the worldview of these groups, their professional deviations, have been revealed.

All these data were obtained with the help of the so-called objective pragma linguistic experiment (see Матиеева, 1999). This experiment is based on a quantitative analysis of the speech habits of the sender of the voice message. Speech habits of the speaker are associated with his speech behavior.

Speech behavior is the automated speech experience of an individual. This speech automatism is formed in a person as a result of the experience of his previous speech interaction with a certain type of recipient. The experience of voice contacts can be **positive or negative, successful or unsuccessful**

Speaking about writers, a favorable experience of communication with readers implies recognition of the author's literary talent, readers understand his ideas, they are interested in reading his works. Novels have a financial success and receive laudatory reviews of critics. The unfavorable experience of the writer

includes the lack of recognition of readers, they are alien to the ideas, themes or style of the author, there is no reader interest in the work of this author

Authors with negative expectations in adulthood actualize the habit of frequent choice of accent signals in speech (Манжелевская, 2008). Communicative effect of accentuation is to mobilize the attention of the recipient and optimize the recipient's understanding of the reported. For example, faculty often resort to accentuation in order to attract students' attention to the material, as well as to highlight important points in it.

In the texts of **Dan Simmons** and **Stephen King**, the accent signals from 9 semantic zones are updated: the intensity zone, the result zone, the inclusive zone, etc. According to our observations, American authors most often updated the signals from the **zone of amplification** (or **intensification**), **the zone of negation and the zone concretization**.

The zone of intensification is generally the most extensive of the semantic zones of accentuation; it includes morphemes, lexemes, phrases

Most often, the authors updated the adverbs-intensifiers of the type *very, too, extremely, highly, completely*, etc. Adjectives with amplifying meaning are often updated, including adjectives of expressive evaluation with semantics of amplification: *great, deep, strong, considerable; wonderful, amazing, perfect, etc.* A sufficiently frequency signal of emphasis is comparative and superlative of the degree of adjectives and adverbs. For example: (1) **When Hagarty saw what they were doing, he rushed back towards them, screaming "No! No! No! "At the top of his voice (King) - When Hagarti saw what they were about to do, he rushed to them shouting at the top of his voice (King).** Here the phrase at the ***top of his voice-at the top*** of his voice shows a very high degree of intensity of action.

Let us give a number of examples of actualization by D. Simmons and S. King of speech signals of accentuation from other semantic groups

When selecting the exclusion zone markers (exclusives), the sender updates any fragment of reality as an exclusive, single, isolated from a variety of other objects. The markers of this semantic zone include the choice of lexemes (the) *only, oplo op, alope, singlar. only, only, solely, exclusively, unique, one, only one.*

The zone of amplification utterance phrase logical is displaced to beginning or medium. Amplification utterances on background automated possess greater influencing power on grantee.

Will Cite an instance actualizations by author and translator signal акцентирования, which pertain to zone of uniqueness:

(2) ***Tubby crouched and stepped into the hole, pulling his right leg in until only his head and parts of his shoulder protruded (Simmons)*** - a Tubas bended down, climb inside and right leg, and now only his head and one shoulder protruded outside (Simmons).

The Fragments of the utterance can gain the chosen status in zone of the contrast. The Contrasting separation s at choice marker *but .. but, other, another; not .. but, another, other*, is conditioned by context. Will Cite an instance actualizations an author source and transfer text signal акцентирования, referring to zone of the contrast: 3) ***Chris Unwin would deny active participation in what followed, but Don Hagarty told a different story (King) - Chris Anuin denied its active participation in that that has followed further, but Don Hagarti has told other history (King).*** In given example contrasting action displaces the logical grave with the end on medium of the utterance, making his(its) amplification.

The choice of the negative particle pertains to signal of the zone of the negation not (not), which, daring phrase logic grave with the end of the utterance to beginning or medium, does his(its) actualization

For instance: (4) ***Dale showed no malice towards Mrs Grossaint (Simmons) - Deyl has not shown nor the most slightest insult on mrs Grosseynt (Simmons).***

Here negative pronoun no in source text does this utterance, daring logical grave in medium of the utterance.

The Signals of the zone full of (*everybody, everything, all, all*), zones frequencies (*always, seldom, rarely, often, again always, seldom, often, newly, once again, again*) and zones results(the verbs in made type), and its logical grave in medium of the utterance, do this utterance accented.

Will Cite an instance, illustrating actualization author signal accentual, referring to зонам total, interactive and frequencies and zone result.

(5) ***"This clown called you by name," - Jeff Reeves said in a totally expressionless voice(King) - "This clown has named you by name?" - has elaborated Dzheff Rivz absolutely impassive by voice (King).***

Here author and translator actually united by signal of accented from zone of totally-absolutely.

(6) ***Not an escape, since he rarely sought escape (Simmons) - No, this was not a flight, Diyuanu seldom wanted to run (Simmons).*** In given example accenting signal interactive and frequencies rarely displaces the accenting on medium of the phrase.

(7) But no answer came and he dismissed the question (King) - But answer he has not found and ceased about this think (King). In Russian-language translation category of result is expressed by verb in *made* type. In source English variant this verb is marked by *logical* grave.

Each author can be considered as representative large national-professional group, which inherent determined speech habits. These habits particularly significant when undertaking the contrasting collation with speech behavior other national-professional groups. Here with each member of the group is an autonomous personality with set of the individual speech preferences, as a result of the first experience of the individual. Pragma linguistic analysis speech each concrete sender allows to install the following larval aspects:

" dominant type of the waiting the writers to reader-contemporary - were shown these waiting positive or negative;

"image of the grantee", to which were accustomed orientated concrete authors (the reader- united thinker or reader-opponent);

" psychological background, the firm waiting served by ambience of the shaping the authors (favorable or disadvantage);

" nature internal positioning of author in modern him literary and public ambience ("its" or "someone else")

Working with recollection of Dena Simmons and Steven King, can be find typical circumstance in them. In particular, we have paid earnest heed on begin their literary quarries, what estimation has got their first literary experiences.

This is because, on statement psychologist, particularly painful factor in negative experience of the writer, can be a sharp critiques authoritative for author by person of the most first his(its) product, when beside author was not worked out of critic.

What the biographic data witness, beside Dena Simmons and Steven King were a personal basis to actuate power of the speech influence on readers to obtain the literary success, without which their life was inferiority.

We have considered the possibility of the collation of the speech behavior of the groups (American and English to writers), in particular - we have shown, what findings about qualitative sign of the groups and forming their individual possible to do on the grounds of pragma linguistic analysis of speech senders with use objective pragmatic experiment.

In conclusion we shall note that methods of the quantitative analysis speech habit sender is productive and in prospect can help to reveal group and larval particularities different professional, ethnic and other groups.

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