

THE AGE FACTOR IN THE FORMATION OF A LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the age factor in the formation of a linguistic personality, its specific features. The literary text analyzes lexical means in the formation of linguistic personalities that differ according to age characteristics. A portrait of a linguist is analyzed on the example of materials from the works of Uzbek writers. The literary text highlights the importance of the units used in the speech of a linguistic person in achieving a pragmatic goal.

KEYWORDS: *Anthropocentric Linguistics, Lingvopersonology, Linguistic Personality (Yazykovayalichnost), Speech Act, Pragmatic Goal, Pragmatic Barrier, Pragmatic Knowledge, Implicitism, Age Factor.*

INTRODUCTION

Linguopersonoliya emerged as a new branch of linguistics. The concept of linguistic personality has been used in linguistics as a fixed term. This concept is defined and classified by Russian linguists Y. Karaulov, V. Karasik. The concept of linguistic personality in Uzbek linguistics was studied by D. Lutfullayeva, D. Khudoyberganova, D. Niyazova. In linguopersonology, the study of the linguistic personality must first focus on the factors that shape it. One such factor is age, and speech based on this factor can be divided into three types: young children's speech, youth speech, and adult speech. D. Niyazova, who has studied the types of linguistic personality in Uzbek linguistics, divides the types of linguistic personality into two types based on the realization of the age of the speaker: the type of linguistic personality typical of children's speech, the type of linguistic personality typical of adult speech. [4.51]

Linguistic personality – as a result of abnormalities in the pronunciation of sounds observed in the speech of a child, a communicative-pragmatic barrier is created, making it difficult for the listener to understand the information reflected in the speech act. Of course, the more phonetic changes a language unit makes in speech due to physiological factors related to the age of the speaker, the more difficult it is for the listener to perceive it. M. Kurbanova, who studied the pragmatic features of Uzbek children's speech in Uzbek linguistics, said that the pragmatic barrier in adult speech is often associated with non-compliance with orthoepic norms of language, improper use of lexical units. obscures the content of the speech; emphasizes that the use of lexical units in speech without understanding the meaning in children, as well as non-compliance with the rules of pronunciation, can lead to a pragmatic barrier [6.39] When a speaker enters into a conversation, he or she has a purpose. In children's speeches, the main goal is to inform, to inform the listener about something.

A pragmatic barrier is an event that interferes with the proposition to be narrated, obscures its content, and is related to the speaker's thinking and pronunciation [7.155]

In pragmatics, the phenomenon of the communicative-pragmatic barrier plays a special role in the

interpretation of issues related to the creation and comprehension of speech. In Uzbek linguistics, M. Hakimov first commented on this issue, and the linguist assesses the pragmatic barrier as non-pragmatic information that does not correspond to the communicative purpose of the speaker.[3.121-134] M. Hakimov emphasizes that the pragmatic barrier in speech occurs under the influence of certain factors, and the pragmatic barrier is the abnormal pronunciation, abnormal word usage, abnormal connection of grammatical forms and syntactic devices, notes that it occurs as a result of the improper application of a functional method [3.134]

In the following text, it is possible to feel the realization of a young child's linguistic personality:

Bo‘ripolvonatayinshu Bolani yetaklabkeldi.

– Otingiznimaydi, polvon? – dedi.

– Shukuy!

–E, yashang, Shukurpolvon! (Tog‘ayMurod. “Yulduzlarmanguyonadi”)

The text uses words that have undergone phonetic changes in the speech of a linguist. The pronunciation of the "r" sound in this piece of speech, created by a young child, does not conform to the orthoepic norm. This creates a communicative-pragmatic barrier to communication, making it difficult for the listener to understand the proposition expressed in the speech act.

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The writer made effective use of the inability to pronounce the "r" sound, which is characteristic of children's speech, in the formation of the child's linguistic personality. Shukur's inability to pronounce his name correctly made his speech unique. In general, such phonetic changes in the speech of young children are of linguistic and personal significance, as they arouse in adults such emotions as laughter and enjoyment of children's speech.

Children's speech has a unique intonation, tone of voice, phonetic originality. We can see that the language system is not fully mastered, the speech competencies are not formed.

In Uzbek literature, there are very few child protagonists in the works we have analyzed, and the speeches of young people, middle-aged people and the elderly are more common. Slang and slang, vulgarism, barbarism, exoticism, and occasionalism are more common in youth speech. It is characterized by short syntactic patterns.

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In fiction, the protagonists are elderly people, and the writer draws on their experience, skills, and life observations in shaping their linguistic personality. In fiction, the writer not only uses lexical and syntactic units to shape the protagonist's speech, but also interprets the protagonist's situation in dialogues. The lexical units and syntactic devices used help us to fully understand our linguistic identity.

The more diverse the characters in a work of art, the more diverse and varied their speech. In the examples of Uzbek literature we can see the following features of the linguistic personality of the elderly:

1. Loss of clarity in pronunciation, interruptions, pauses. Elderly speech is impaired as a result of various physiological and psychological changes.

2. Increased pauses in speech. This can happen for a variety of reasons. In the following example, the protagonist sends a telegram to his son living in the city, an old man who has lived in the village for a lifetime. The writer achieved the formation of his linguistic personality by reflecting on the pauses in his speech.

– Tinchlik, tinchlik bo‘lmay ... – dedi otasi yargoq boshini siypab bamaylixotir. – Yusupga: “Tilgirom bergin”, degan edim, chatoqroq yozibdimi? Ha, shu...hech gap yo‘q. Bir kichkina ma‘raka qilmoqchi edik, sen ham kelsang, deb...Shu...onang rahmatlikka jinday obi-xudoyi qilsak, degan edim (X.Sulton)

3. Slowing of the tempo of speech. Elderly people of Uzbek descent are characterized by restraint, which is also reflected in the fact that they are linguistic.

As he converses with his nephew Yusuf, with whom he has been in conversation for many years, Muhammadjon aka's sternness and calmness in his speech also indicate that he is conveying an important message.

– Mayli, hechqisi yo‘q. Hamma o‘tib kelgan ko‘prikdan qo‘rqsam ham, qo‘rqmasam ham amallab o‘tib olarman. Endibuningsengaqizig‘iyo‘q. Endibumeningishim, o‘zishim. Boshqahechkimgaalooqasibo‘lmaganengshaxsiyvazifam...– Muhammadjon aka qo‘llariniastabo‘shatiboldi. – Jiyan, eshikkaqarab, tuzukroqyopibkel-chi, sengaaytadiganbirgapimbor (Ulug‘bekHamdam)

4. Not using new words in speech, showing childish compliments to someone younger than himself.– Qani, oling, toycham, katta-kattaoling. Xo‘p, bismillo, qani...Bu, sizkimningo‘g‘libo‘lasiz? QaysiQodir? E, haligiTarnovboshidaturadiganustaQodirmi? U emasmi? Ha, mayli, toycham, sovimasin, oling. Ha, qani... (X.Sulton)

5. A lot of memories of my youth, of complaining about modern youth

–Men ham birvaqtlarxuddisendekedim. Erklarningog‘zidansuviniqochiradigandarajadachiroyliedim. Hattoo‘zimo‘zhusningamahliyobo‘lib, viqorbilanyurardim. Xaridorlarimboshimdagisochtolalarimdan-da ko‘pedichamamda. Hattoturmushgachiqib, yoshimbirozqaytgandankeyin ham ularortimdan gul ko‘taribyorishardi. Eh-he, nimasiniaytay... (Ulug‘bekHamdam)

6. Propensity for advisory vocabulary. In their speeches, the elderly always need to share their experiences of what they have learned and experienced throughout their lives. This, in turn, is reflected in the lexical units they use in their speech.

7. Older Uzbeks tend to avoid Russian in their speech and use more Arabic words. This can be explained directly by one's religious beliefs, thoughts of the Hereafter, and fear of death.

8. Simplification of speech structure. As you know, language is based on the principles of redundancy and economy. The principle of thrift in the speech of the elderly is more related to their age.

CONCLUSION

In general, in a work of art, the writer's verbal skills and observation are used to embody the linguistic personality according to the characteristics of the age, to reveal their characteristics. In modern literature; protagonists are portrayed in new ways. There are works in which it is not easy to identify a linguistic person. Works that do not limit the linguistic identity of the author and the linguistic identity of the protagonist should also be analyzed.

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