INTEGRATION OF PRAGMALINGUISTICS, FUNCTIONAL TRANSLATION STUDIES AND LANGUAGE TEACHING PROCESSES

(dedicated to the 75th anniversary of Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor M.Kh.Alimova)

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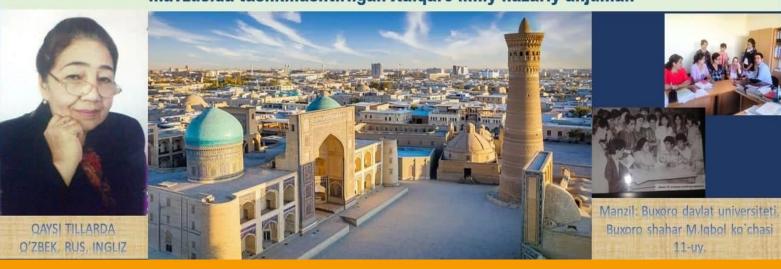

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ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ
БУХОРО ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ

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ПРАГМАЛИНГВИСТИКА, ФУНКЦИОНАЛ ТАРЖИМАШУНОСЛИК ВА ТИЛ ЎРГАТИШ ЖАРАЁНЛАРИ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯСИ

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omadli kabilar bo'lib bu misollar badiiy talqini ham ko'tarinki emotsional bo'yoqqa ega ekanligini ko'rsatib beradi: Masalan:Aboard ship the square –rigger sailor lived a sedate, vitious life.But when he came to port –whew!-he let go with the bang. (W.Foster, "Pagers from a Worker's Life", ch I, p.311)

Aksinchat ushkunlikni ifodalovchi frazemalar ham mavjud bo'lib, ular ham o'ziga xos ravishda ifodalanadi: fat chance- imkonsiz, qiyinish; hard cheese-omadsizlik; get smth of one's heart- yuragini bo'shatmoq; be up in the air-qattiqg'azablanmoq; bad egg-iflos, past odam;   give smb down the banks-qattiq tanbeh bermoq, ta'zirini bermoq kabilar. Bunday baho bo'yog'iga ega frazemalar ham badiiy talqinda o'z ahamiyatiga ega:

Masalan: Jimmy hung round the pub as miserable as bandicoot. (K.S.Prichard"Potch and Colour", p. 215)

Ingliz tilida so'zlashuv frazeologizmlarining uslubiy-semantik xususiyatlariumumiylashtirilganda ular ham asosan gapning ma'nosini kuchaytirishga xizmat qilishini, ekpressivlik-bo'yoqdorlik xususiyatlari ularning ma'nolarida saqlanishiga guvoh bo'ldik.

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THE APHORISTIC FUNCTION AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

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Annotation. We aim to define the aphorism and the aphoristic style of communication. We will bring arguments in favor of the thesis that a fifth function of the language, the aphoristic function, can be placed on top of the other four functions (expressive, communicative, descriptive and argumentative). The characteristics of the aphoristic function (memorability, concision and ambiguity) are directly linked to those of the aphorism and the aphoristic style of expression.

Аннотация. Мы стремимся определить афоризм и афористический стиль общения. Мы приведем аргументы в пользу тезиса о том, что пятая функция языка, афористическая функция, может быть помещена поверх остальных четырех функций (выразительной, коммуникативной, описательной и аргументативной). Характеристики афористической функции (запоминаемость, краткость и двусмысленность) напрямую связаны с характеристиками афоризма и афористического стиля выражения.

Anotatsiya. Biz aforizm va aforistik muloqot uslubini aniqlashni maqsad qilganmiz. Tilning beshinchi funksiyasini, aforistik funksiyani boshqa to'rt funksiya (ekspressiv, kommunikativ, tavsiflovchi va dallivchi) ustiga qo'yish mumkin degan tezis foydasiga dalillar keltiramiz. Ushbu maqolamizda aforizmlar

funksiyasining xususiyatlari (esda qolishi, ixchamligi va noaniqligi) va aforistik ifoda uslubi bilan bevosita bog'liqigiga doir ma'lumotlar keltirgan.

Key words: aphorism, communication, expressive, communicative, descriptive, argumentative

Ключевые слова: афоризм, коммуникация, экспрессивный, коммуникативный, описательный, аргументированный.

Kalit so'zlar: aforizm, muloqot, ekspressiv, kommunikativ, tavsiflovchi, dalillovchi

From an etymological point of view, the aphorism comes from Greek, where "aphorismos" means to distinguish or define. The aphorism is part of a category of concepts with which it shares certain family traits, such as the axiom, the short dictum, the adage, the proverb, the cliché, the epigram. The aphorisms as short memorable expressions are found today in classic anthologies of quotations, such as Auden and Kronenbergers, Gross and Strumpf and Auriel, rather than in the initial places of their creation. In the introduction of Webster's New World Best Book of Aphorism, we can find an ample definition of the aphorism as "a concise statement of a principle, a short pointed sentence expressing a wise or a clever observation or a general truth" (Auriel and Strumpf, 1989). In common language, the aphorism is an original thought spoken or written by an author in a concise and memorable form. The fact that the aphorism is an original thought places it in antithesis with the doxa, the common opinion; hence the somewhat paradoxical, unique or unusual nature of the aphorisms; although it has a contextual nature, as it was thought for a specific historical period and geographic area, the aphorism passes on its richness to other generations. Unlike the aphorism, the cliché is a thought that has lost its original nature and has entered the anonymous daily circuit. The fact that it can be expressed both in writing and verbally is linked to his authorial nature. Unlike the cliché, the proverb or the adage, the aphorism is associated with the name of an author that created it either privately, in written, or spoken it in public.

The aphorism has a touch of bravado, of the courage that stems mostly from its oral form. In this regard, Taleb (2010, pp. 108-109) provides an interesting etymological explanation: „Indeed, it had to be bravado, because the Arabic word for an improvised oneliner is «act of manliness», though such a notion of «manliness» is less gender-driven that it sounds and can be equally translated as «the skills of being human» (virtue has the same roots in Latin, vir „man"). As if those who could produce powerful thoughts in such a way were invested with talismanic power". The concise form of the aphorism has to do with its minimalist nature. Through this process, one tries to express as much content as possible in the minimum form; this expresses its laconic mode or simplicity. However, the rhetoric and the meaning of the maxim differ from the aphorism: „Take it as a maxim and it is meant to guide our behavior; as an aphorism, and it invites reflection on the very basis of behavior" (Morson, 2004 p. 252).

The maxim, the principle or the spiritual saying indicates how we should live, while the aphorism makes us meditate on what is essential. The memorable form of the aphorism is determined by the poetic nature and concision of the thought. The aphorism is similar to a jewel. Its concise form offers it the opportunity to be easily remembered. Due to its memorable nature, the aphorism is frequently quoted when the situation "requires it". The condensed definition is one of the forms chosen for persuasion by the media, but also by the propaganda. J. Geary (2005, pp. 8-20) in his book World in a Phrase: A Brief History of The Aphorism identifies five laws of the aphorism: (1) It must Be Brief; (2) It must Be Definitive; (3) It must Be Personal; (4) It must Have a Twist; an (5) It must Be Philosophical. The aphorism as independent judgment has been used in various ways over time in religious texts (the book of Proverbs and the Ecclesiastes in the Bible, the Koran, Sutras etc.) for presentations (the writings of Heraclitus, Hippocrates and Epictetus), for satires (Martial, Aesop or Al-Maari), for moral thoughts (La Rouchefoucald, La Bruyère or Chamfort) or for philosophical thoughts (Pascal, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, Heidegger, Cioran or Wittgenstein). Unlike witticisms, frivolous and lacking in substance, valuable aphorisms are deep and spiritual thoughts that require time to be enjoyed, understood and assimilated. Taleb advices us (2010, p. 110): "You never have to explain an aphorism – like poetry, this is something that the reader needs to deal with by himself". And the fact that each aphorism is a complete and independent unit in itself, absolutely distinct from the other, should change even our reading habits and make us read them in small, homeopathic doses.

The aphorisms distinguish themselves from other types of expression by their lapidary and memorable form. The content of aphorisms is a personal and original one. The aphoristic function of language is related to an invitational rhetoric through which the other is invited to enter the world of the author, to see and understand things as they are seen and understood by him, without resorting to descriptions or arguments. Therefore, the aphorism is not really linked to the truth; it is not intended to describe or explain reality, but to inspire people. The aphoristic strategy offers problematological answers that do not close and solve the problem triggered by the question, but opens it in a space of meaning, dialogue and interpretation. The aphoristic strategy is not cumulative, as is the strategy of sciences; the aphoristic strategy, based on the problematization method, is constructive, since it provides new possibilities of interpretation through the alternatives it finds. A new meaning can arise if we follow the advice of the famous Polish aphorism writer Stanislaw Lec: "Think before you think!"

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ELLIPSIS AS A SPEECH PROCESS(ON THE MATERIAL OF WORDS)

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Annotatsiya. Maqola lingvistik eksperiment sifatida introspeksiya orqali substansiya-sifat iboralardagi ellipsni tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan. Ellipsis murakkab va eng muhimi, heterojen nutq jarayoni ekanligi ko'rsatilgan.

Annotation. The article is devoted to the analysis of ellipsis in substantive-adjective phrases through introspection as a linguistic experiment. It is shown that the ellipsis is a complex and, most importantly, heterogeneous speech process.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена анализу эллипсиса в субстантивно-адъективных словосочетаниях посредством интроспекции как лингвистического эксперимента. Показано, что эллипсис представляет собой сложный и, главное, неоднородный речевой процесс.

Kalit so'zlar: ellipsis, ellipsis turlari, to'liq bo'lmagan ibora, substantiv-sifat so'z birikmasi, ichki qarash.

Key words: ellipsis, types of ellipsis, incomplete phrase,substantive-adjective phrase, introspection.

Ключевые слова: эллипсис, типы эллипсиса, неполное словосочетание, субстантивно-адъективное словосочетание, интроспекция.

As you know, the founder of Russian psycholinguistics (the theory of speech activity) A.A. Leont'ev more than once said the idea that "linguist is organically incapable of thinking in terms of processes: it operates only with units and their properties" (author's discharge - KS) [Leontiev 1969: 104]. Once Peremyshl of this thesis AA Leontyev, V.M. Pavlov wrote: "It is not-matter thinks or does not think in terms of processes, linguist and generally in psychological terms, he constantly deals with the psychic Skim

phenomena ". The practice of studying   ellipsis in synchronicity testifies that, on the one hand, recourse to the idea of a process and to the elements of procedural modeling is not at all alien to linguistics, and on the other hand, the description of processes reflects, to varying degrees, deliberate actions with certain speech structures . Importantly, both in traditional and in modern generative or functional linguistics this refers to the unobservable, but taking place in acts of living speech processes by which there is formation ellipse to a native speaker [Kubrjakova 1980: 226-227]. Regardless of how the linguist represents these processes (omission, truncation, reduction, preference for an incomplete version of a complete one, or otherwise), he seeks to understand how an ellipsis is made, i.e. what operations and what conditions are required for its implementation. At the same time, contrary to A.A. Leont'ev, a linguist tends to focus more on the procedural side of the ellipsis than on the unit that is subjected to its action, however, as it seems , from the point of view of the theory of speech activity, it is necessary to focus on both sides of the ellipsis. For this reason, considering ellipsis as a speech process, in this article we limit the   scope of its application to only and exclusively one syntactic unit - a substantive-adjective phrase (or, in accordance with a number of experimental-empirical generalizations, a prototypical model of a phrase [Segal 2010: 49–50; Sigal, Bakalova , Pushina , Yurieva 2013: 25; Ufimtseva 1972]).

The legitimacy of such a limitation is due to the fact that, according to the observations of linguists, the ellipsis of the main component in the constitutive-adjective word combination (hereinafter - CAC) creates more incompleteness of the phrase (my order - KS) than the incompleteness of the sentence [Popova 1953: 51–52]. Nevertheless, the ellipsis in the phrase - not a self-contained process, it is fundamentally not possible- either to implement, or to identify out proposals (and, conversely, nominative exclusivity of the phrase as if it resists incompleteness, see what [. Admony 2004: 11]) Ellipsis in a phrase, or, in other words, an incompleteness of a phrase, does not have a syntactic "self", it is a speech variation of a word-combination , due to how the sentence was developed and or its adaptation to the semantic structure of the text. The incomplete implementation of the CAS differs from its full implementation only in that the position of one of the components (most often the substantive, i.e., the main one) is not replaced by a specific word (word form) 1. Converting such a lexical unsubstituted position in its syntactic optionality , and then syntax Nebo densification leads to a "devaluation" syntactic form phrases and rise to substantivizing, semantic condensation, etc., in its origins associated with CAC. Incidentally, the syntactic identity incomplete CAC its full implementation is largely explained by the tendency to depend on component , which presents to shape similarity GOVERNMENTAL phrases markers attributive-concord connection. Colloquially acceptable elimination of the dependent component of the CAS by semantic inclusion [Kapanadze 1973: 420–424], on the one hand, destroys this word combination, and on the other hand, turns it into an interpreter of a semantically complex noun - the former main component of the CAS (cf. I

will not see / I have vision, i.e. 'weak eyesight').

By focusing on the ellipse as a process, and SAS as a unit, which operates the ellipse, and in order to present it as a carried ellipsis carrier language , operates the phrase in the generation of speech, linguist, which is also a native speaker, is forced on Brothers to the method introspection ... According to L. Tenier , introspection in the study of syntactic facts is applicable for the reason that "the speaker 's activity cannot be analyzed structurally other than by introspective reference to this activity itself" [Tenier 1988: 48]. The activity aspect of the ellipsis in SAS is quite understandable and, as shown by A.M. Peshkovsky, lends itself to explication in the mode of metalanguage description. "If the absence of a noun is accidental" he explained, "then this absence is felt, that is, we realize that we have something omitted, although for the most part and did not keep them in mind if the words" [Pesch Minkowski 2001: 136]. Through introspective observation, the linguist is able to differentiate outwardly similar syntactic facts, in particular such incomplete CAS, where the ellipsis is not at all characterized by the same "derivational history". The main advantage of introspection performed by a linguist is that he is able to fix and substantiate for himself the preservation (to one degree or another!) Of the syntactic form of CAS in conditions of ellipsis and, accordingly, incomplete implementation of this CAS. The method of introspection is based in this case on a metalanguage examination of one's own "elliptical perception" [Jakobson 1988: 494] by a linguist, as a result of which "this method becomes experimental" [Tenier 1988: 49].

Since the phrase in general and CAS in particular is only exposed to the action of the ellipsis within the framework of internal programming and / or speech development of the sentence, the ellipsis, in fact, has never been particularly characterized in its application to empirical (and not exemplary in-scheme) phrases, from which, as you know, is characterized by functional and genetic variability . However, not possessing this kind of empirical "extension" of the concept of ellipsis, the linguist is not able to answer the question of at what stage the ellipsis of a particular SAS is realized when generating a statement, i.e. whether it comes from internal speech and, accordingly, from an internal program or turns out to be a precedent of " externalization " (E.F. Tarasov's term), as well as about what provides lexical access to the CAS component that was ellipsed , i.e. .e. whether this function is performed by context and / or situation or internal lexicon. Therefore , when studying ellipses in SAS, traditionally called free2, among them it is necessary to distinguish between "connected" by the author of a speech work in a situationally performed speech act, on the one hand, and "connected " in the pre-speech state of a "ready" language units ", on the other [Pavlov 1996:31].

Apparently, not taking into account the fact that SAS has one of these functional and genetic status production or reproduction, linguist dooms itself to contradictions in the interpretation of the ellipse in the CAC. Despite the fact that stabilization SAS does not apply to him they manentnym and, most importantly,

constant properties and is found exclusively in the act particular speaker, there is no doubt that the distinction, at least two types of ellipsis to the CAS (hereinafter - the ellipsis I and ellipsis II) is explained by the fact that these phrases are heterogeneous in functional and genetic terms.

Ellipsis I arises in SAS, created ad hoc with support on such a previous substantive component - in a similar SAS model or outside it - which is lexically duplicated in the elliptical main component of SAS. Wed: Someone else's soul is darkness, and a cat's even more so ... (A. Chekhov); -… Good books should be scolded, bad ones praised (A. Solzhenitsyn), on the one hand, and I headed into the alley, looking at the rare plaques on houses with street names. Finally, I found the right one and turned (T. Polyakova), on the other. Apparently, ellipsis I in CAS includes those syntactic facts that were once described in generative linguistics with the help of such transformations as "Symmetric ellipsis" and "Ellipsis with preservation of the representative" [Paducheva 1974: 17-8]. The integrity of the CAS and thus the retention of its syntactic form is ensured in the conditions of ellipsis I by the anaphoric semiosis of the contextual connection of the omitted substantive component of the CAS with its lexical doublet3. It follows that the "description of the ability to bind words with other words ... in a situation of" the long run [CHFYA 1991: 106], including zero anaphoric component SAS with its antecedent [Jakobson 1971], should be given special place in the syntax of the phrase. The varieties of ellipsis I in CAS differ from each other in that only the first of them requires a symmetric organization from its syntactic context. A similar property is possessed, for example, by comparative- adversative poly-predicative sentences with the union a or with a non-union connection, in which CAC form constructively significant centers of comparison. The asymmetric organization of the syntactic context within such sentences usually precludes the ellipsis I in CAS. In this context extension adjectival (dependent) component CAC pragmatic as a special action is not performed by ellipsis substantive (main) component, by inversion, postposition, this adjective component. Example: Original invested in private business agent, stored in a blue folder, and copy - a green (B. Folder Ardamatsky). This is actually syntactic limit, beyond which could easily be attached to the term "anti-ellipsis, must be distinguished, however, by antiellipsisa as a stylistic phenomenon [Skovorodnikov 2003].

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