



ANAPHORA ANALYSIS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE TEXTS

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Abstract

This article describes the study of Anaphora abroad, the types of Anaphora and the types of Anaphora found in Uzbek texts.

Keywords: pragmalinguistics, Anaphora, types of Anaphora, speech act, anaphoric phrases.

Introduction

Research on the phenomenon of Anaphora in pragmalinguistics in the 1960s and 1970s focused on studying the pragmatic aspects of Anaphora, the role of anaphoric expressions in speech structure, editing information, and general knowledge management. In the 1980s, linguists conducted many studies investigating the relationship between Anaphora and speech act. It is in these cases that theories can be developed to explain how anaphoric expressions contribute to general speech processing.

Anaphora is a combination of the words ana (Greek - "back") and pheri (Greek - "remove") and means "repetition". Anaphora in texts is a speech reference in the next sentence to the word that is mentioned in the previous sentence. Anaphora is defined in the "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" as: "A word that refers to the person or thing represented by the preceding word, to what has been said before." Mitkov interprets Anaphora as "pointing back". According to Shahriyor Safarov, this is "a reference to the words used earlier in the text." [Safarov Sh. Pragmalingvistika]. Another researcher defined that "Anaphora is sometimes defined as a phenomenon in which the interpretation of the occurrence of one phrase depends on the interpretation of the occurrence of another, or the occurrence of a phrase is provided by the occurrence of another phrase in the same or another sentence." [Asher, Nicholas, 1987, "A Typology for Attitude Verbs and their Anaphoric Properties", Linguistics and Philosophy]

Literature Analysis

Bogdonov A.V., Dzhumaev S.S., Skorinkin D.A., Starostin A.S. The article "Anaphora analysis based on ABBYY Compreno linguistic technologies" describes how the





program detects Anaphora, the phenomenon of Anaphora, and the types of Anaphora in the process of linguistic analysis of Russian texts. From this article, we have only taken the definition of 2 types of Anaphora.

1. Pronominal Anaphora

2. Relative Anaphora

Pronominal Anaphora includes pronouns such as “он, она, оно, я, мы, ты, вы, себя, свой, друг, друга” relative Anaphora includes “который, какой, кой, кто, что, сколько, чей, каков” pronouns are given. Stanford University Encyclopedia of Philology lists 7 types of Anaphora in English.

	Types of Anaphora	Examples
1.	Pronominal Anaphora	John left. He said he was ill.
2.	VP anaphora	Mary Anne took out the garbage. Claudia did too. See Partee and Bach (1984), Prüst et al. (1994).
3.	Propositional Anaphora	One plaintiff was passed over for promotion three times. But the jury didn't believe this.
4.	Adjectival Anaphora	A kind stranger returned my wallet. Such people are rare.
5.	Modal Anaphora	John might give a presentation. He would use slides.
6.	Temporal Anaphora	Sheila had a party last Friday and Sam got drunk
7.	Kind-level Anaphora	John gave a presentation. Sarah gave one too.

Method

Using the above-mentioned literature, we tried to find examples in the Uzbek language that correspond to the types of Anaphora in the English language.

Examples of Anaphora in Uzbek language texts

1.	Pronominal Anaphora	Why does it not fill the "Orol" sea? Yes, why did he dry it . Erkin Azam "Tanho qayiq".
2.	VP anaphora	I'm not going anywhere! Me too ... Erkin Azam "Tanho qayiq".
3.	Propositional Anaphora	What's wrong with my color, Gulkhadicha? I'm fine and healthy , I don't have any pain... Even so , I asked if you could take a day or two off.
4.	Adjectival Anaphora	What we want to say by quoting this preface is that His Highness, who was a close friend of Hazrat Sultan (may Allah bless his graves), sometimes used sweet and pleasant words to make jokes, and when it was appropriate, he used to add funny words to his speech. Since such words testify to the subtle intelligence and the sharpness of the blessed nature of His Holiness, we dare to quote some of them. Xondamir. Makorim ul-axloq. Toshkent – 2015.
5.	Modal Anaphora	Not available in Uzbek
6.	Temporal Anaphora	Not available in Uzbek
7.	Kind-level Anaphora	Not available in Uzbek



In the course of our research, we examined the use of demonstrative suffixes in Uzbek languages texts through the following examples.

What will the devil do with you, my child! It happens to people with a bad heart.[Erkin A'zam. "Tanho qayiq"]. In this sentence, it represents the demonstrative lexeme. Similarly, the following examples show pronominal Anaphora.

1. God?! Will he give himself from nothing to nothing?... Where will he find himself in this sandy desert? [Erkin A'zam.Tanho qayiq]
2. Why is it not filling "the Orol"? Yes, why did he dry it. [Erkin A'zam. Tanho qayiq]
3. I have already said that the devil will enter us and tempt us. If you chase after this, if you get rid of this, one day you will see that your "Orol" is full of water. [Erkin A'zam.Tanho qayiq]
- 4.Your mother is lying here, your grandparents are here... Where would I go if I left them, my son, are you thinking? [Erkin A'zam.Tanho qayiq]
5. Old song! "Orol", "Orol"! You know, father, that it will never come back to himself, it will never be full. [Erkin A'zam.Tanho qayiq]
6. The Orol is not mysterious, you are mysterious, yes! On the day God judges you, it will fill itself with water! God will fill it, let me know.[Erkin A'zam.Tanho qayiq]
7. Who is not putting, who? Those voters? They are also... Your son-in-law, your son-in-law! On this side, my brother is Qalimbet.[Erkin A'zam.Tanho qayiq]
8. What kind of place is it? It's not heaven! It's better than that![Erkin A'zam.Tanho qayiq]
9. Is your grandfather healthy? Everyone calls him "crazy, crazy"!... [Erkin A'zam.Tanho qayiq]
10. A boat at the top of the roof! But it is impressive, luxurious, with fish-shaped decorations on both ends.[Erkin A'zam.Tanho qayiq]
11. How long has it been since your "Orol" left you! It will not return, you fool! [Erkin A'zam.Tanho qayiq]
12. The sun! It came out today. It comes out every day. Does not get tired, does not melt. Doesn't it get old?[Erkin A'zam.Tanho qayiq]

Conclusion

We can see from the examples taken from Erkin A'zam's work "Tanho qayiq" that the work effectively uses the type of pronominal Anaphora expression. In conclusion, we can say that the use of this type of Anaphora prevents excessive repetition in the work, and that is why pronominal Anaphora is widely used in Uzbek language texts.





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Internet Links

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