Phatics - Actual Problems of Linguistics Uzbek Research

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The article deals with the ontological multifunctional (multidimensional) language and is closely related its phatic function. **Methodology**: One of the absolutely categorical (flat) demands of the dialectical method of research is the approach to the subject as a multifaceted, complex, multi-functional (multifunctional) and objective investigation. **Results**: In the Uzbek language, communicative dialogue has also elements of Phatic. Usually during the greeting, a simple exchange of information and farewell often traced application of Phatic words. In addition to communicating Phatic lexical factor, operates extra-linguistic and cultural factors of language. **Conclusion**: It is shown that after the 60s of the twentieth century the phatic function of language, itself phatic, essence and purpose of phatic communication, phatic speech genres have been comprehensively studied in the west (especially in Russian) philologies, however, these questions in the Uzbek science are waiting to be explored.

1. Introduction

One of the absolutely categorical (flat) demands of the dialectical method of research is the approach to the subject as a multifaceted, complex, multi-functional (multifunctional) and objective investigation (Ornstein, 1959). What is this approach? The essence (main point) of this approach is that during the examination of the subject from different angles reveals some even contradictory nature of the source of the survey (Collin, 2011). Duty of the investigator that he or she should not miss the properties of the object of study, place, time and circumstances of the fact that the dynamic changes in the source of the study. Separation of property changes from a general change of the object and the equation of property with the object itself leads to a process of absolute (fetishism) in science and degradation through a crisis phenomenon in science. Like everything else in nature (the objective world) language of mankind versatile and multifunctional. Unfortunately, in Soviet times, linguistics is traced back absolutization of approval of VI Lenin that "the language is the main means of communication and assimilation into society." Other features and functions of the language have been unjustly forgotten. But in addition to the socio - communicative function of language has several dozen functional problems in society. The work of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A Karimov: "High spirituality is an invincible force" puts forward a theory of language: "It is known that the process of national self-consciousness, self-determination, the bright minds of the people, and spiritually are moral bonds between the generations that can be traced through the language of the people. All the good traits in the human heart for the first time go through lullabies of mother invigorating charm of the native language (Ratcliffe, 2005). Native language is the spirit of the nation. " Having said that, the President cites the word of thinker Abdula Avloniy: "Mirror life of every nation existence in the world is the language and literature (Zharkynbekova et al., 2015).

2. Materials and methods

The loss of the national language is the loss of the national spirit." This idea shows that:
a) the language is the means (tool) of understanding themselves;

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b) the language is the mirror of national consciousness and ideas of the people;

c) the language is the means of spiritual and moral ties between the generations;

d) the language is the spirit of the nation;

e) the language is the means of education of the younger generation;

e) the language is visiting card of every nation;

f) Native language is the chief controller of spirituality in every nation, etc.

One thing is clear, it is not all the traits of our language. There are dozens of functional areas of the native language (Khoutyz, 2013).

In modern linguistics, the language is characterized as a multi-faceted, multi-functional, social - spiritual - ethnic development. On the basis of linguistics in Europe there is a different interpretation of language. In the book "Essays on general linguistics", Vladimir Zvyagintsev cites three explanations of Wilhelm von Humboldt (Bilinsky, 1981). Along with this there is the thoughts of Friedrich Hegel, August Schleicher, Hayman Steinthal, Alexander Potebnya Philip Fortunatova, Ivan Baudouin de Kurt Hugo Shewhart, Otto Jespersen, Benedetto Croce, Edward Sapir, Anton Marty, Ferdinand de Saussure (two explanations of the language), Hendry Zbbinghauza Friedrich Kaynsa, Karl Vossler, Antoine Maine, Joseph Manriesa, Vittorio Pisani, Louis Hjelmslev, Vladimir Lenin, Karl Marx and 21 more major experts and thinkers. Twenty-five interpretations of the language are not all. From ideas mentioned upwards, we can highlight the following conclusions.

At first:

a) on his list, the author cites thinkers Europe H1H - XX centuries, beginning with the famous German researcher and founder of linguistics Gumbolda Wilhelm (1767 - 1835). In Europe, starting with Aristotle to Gumboldja there were dozens of theories and ideas (Franz Bopp, Jakob Grimm, Rasmus Rask, etc.), but they are not quoted;

b) in the list there is no thought of the Eastern sages, encyclopedists, and the writers, because of this the list is not fully interpreted;

It should be noted that Zvyagintsev could not pretend to full systematization of theories about language. By focusing on the diversity of language, he have just given 25 interpretations on this issue.

Secondly:

All the 25 interpretations is result of abstract and impractical approach to the potential of language. The 60`s years of the last century began to dominate empirical linguistics - a pragmatic approach (sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, speech linguistics, text linguistics, grammar text and cultural studies) to language learning. The attention of specialists was not directed to an abstract object of study, but in particular to the subject of language and its effective application in the life of society. On the basis of pragmatic approaches have been given a new explanation to the phenomenon of language in society. That was not all. Recent changes in society, the development of a new era and a new information system in the world is making chances to support the development of new theories of linguistics.

3. Discussion and results

From the many theories of the language system any of them is not absolutely right or wrong. Each of them has its own rationale and the right in certain circumstances of life. The dialectic methodology versatility of the subject of research and conclusions emanating from it, determines the correct direction of development of linguistics (Radwanska-Williams, 2009).

In contradiction to the multidimensional language of the Soviet era, the function of communication and language assimilation was absolutized in the form of socio - communicative tool of society. The very function of the transmission and receipt of thought has several distinctive areas, and one of them is phatic communication. Phatic part of communication (Phatics) is one of the few areas that are poorly investigated in the Uzbek linguistics.

The term of Phatic or phatic communication (phatic communion .2) in linguistics was first introduced by the English scientist of Polish origin, the founder of functional anthropology Bronislaw Malinowski (1884 – 1942) in 1928. Fatick comes from the Latin "fatuus" - «tasteless, meaningless". The term of phatic function of language is associated with the works of the lingvo-poet Roman Jakobson. The importance of contacts, in other words, communicants conversations, sending or receiving information and further support or prevent your partner's actions, their influence to each other, all is primary for exact practical justification Phatic. On the part of Bronislaw Malinowski, Phatick is interpreted as usual form. Such conversations are necessary for the preservation of contact or dialogue for the sake of communication. It is interpreted like a smail talk by Bronislaw Malinowski. According to its ethnic option it is suited to the Uzbek word "Gurung" (guff or chattering), "hangoma" (the hubbub or murmur of two or three interlocutors).

Roman Jakobson has its own interpretation for the new term that was applied in linguistics by Bronislaw Malinowski. According to Jacobson, Phatic is aimless and is not related to the activities and conditions of the conversation of the interlocutors, irresponsible, is served for the sake of verbal communication of different people. Expanding the scale of his system, he adds, "function setting of contact" for phatic words and on that basis alone distinguishes "phatic function" of language in society. According to Roman Jakobson, justification of phatic language features based on the following bases:

- First, in contrast to the traditional functions of language (transmission and reception of information, mutual interlocutors) phatic words are used aimlessly or even in the opposite direction;

- Second, because of the growing interest in pragmalinguistics genres and vocabulary;

- Third, the prevalence of mechanical information on the specific decisive words during vocabulary or conversation.

As a result of the above-mentioned reasons, in 60 - years of the twentieth century, there is given rise to sharply increasing interest in phatick and research on it. The linguistics and literary studies of the West have been published not hundreds, but thousands of works in areas related to Phatic (lexicology, linguistics of vocabulary, pragmalinguistics, culturology, etc.). If the justification of Phatic by Roman Jakobson in the middle of the twentieth century was like a twist to the traditional world of linguistics, it was a new barrier (margin) in language studies. And there is more to it than meets the eye. It was

leaked out that phatick plays no less role in the contacts between people than any other language features. The significance of phatic is clearly traced the example of Albert Einstein (English and Marr, 2015). In place of the two-volume edition, he proves his point just in two lists. In terms of information transfer, two options equalize presentation by concise exposition of his theory. Unlike traditional research papers, required system (introduction, main part, conclusion, appendices and references) simplifies some sort of final conclusions of the author. Bypassing multistage requirements and data transmission to the addresser as a laconic form (theses, conclusions, summary) is not a violation of traditional norms of language contact. Here, the meaning of the transmitted information is primary. If this information reflects the views of the author, it is a vivid example of action Phatic. It is a form of modern approach to Phatic.

The phenomenon phatic is not separately investigated in the Uzbek linguistics. Because of these questions of historiography of phatic, phatic communication, types and genres of Phatic on the basis of Western interpretations, are given to the Uzbek linguists and literary critics (Fazilov, 1969).

4. Conclusion

In the history of the study of Phatic, general work can be called a work of VV Dementieva and E. Klyuyev. These works exploring the history of Phatic were analyzed, organized, and determined according to the development of Bronislaw Malinowski in subsequent years. Based on these data, we can distinguish three periods of study problems Phatic:

The first period. Definition of "small talk" by Bronislaw Malinowski and justification Phatic as "Communication for communion" in 1928 and in the six functions of language selection feature separate Phatic (for installing and maintaining the contact) Roman Jakobson in 1970. This is a period of weak attention to the problems of Phatic (Zabrodskaja, 2006).

The second period. From the study as a separate function which establishes contact of phatic by Roman Jakobson (1970), to the unification of the two interpretations of the writings of the Tatyana Vinokur (1924 - 1992 years) in 1990 (Krippes, 1994).

The third period. The period after the Tatyana Winokur (from 1990 to the present day). It is dedicated to more than a thousand works on Phatic. At this time, there were two directions in research Phatick. Mostly in Russian linguistics highlighted two areas of Fatick:

a) the nature and value of Phatic in the lexicon;

b) lexical genres Phatic and their application.

In addition to the first direction T. Vinokur, it can be noted works of N. Arutunova, E.V.Duskaeva, V.G. Gaka , V.I. Karasika, E.K. Kdyueva, K.F. Sedova, T.V. Smelyova and others. Works on this direction are not numerous. In these works, the Phatic is justified as mechanical, informative and complementary part of the conversation, or simply hanging out empty means of different people.

The second direction of studying of the Phatic problem was developed in the writings of V. V/Demeteva, M.E. Fedosyuk, V.V. Goldin, A. Karabikovoy, N.A. Kornilova, T.N. Kozlovsky, T.V.Matveeva, N/G. Nesterova, Fedotov V.K Prokhorov A.D Stepanova and other linguists ,scholars. Of them, in the thesis of V. Fodotov lexical genres of phatic were divided into two groups (and dissonant unison), and in these groups are allocated into 17 sub-groups operating in various forms in Phatic of French and Russian languages (Cook, 1985).

The roots of interest Phatic in Russian language goes to the tenth century AD, when the nobility began to form. In the X - XIX century, they were the "Flowers of society". Usually in parties, while resting and visiting there were "small flowerish talk." These talks without demanding anything were to define and develop the lexical level of each speaker. Whiling away the time, people have learned a lot from his friends. This has led to a proliferation of phatic in the works of Russian classics. Therefore, in the Russian language, the level of interest to Phatic is very high.

In the Uzbek language, communicative dialogue has also elements of Phatic. Usually during the greeting, a simple exchange of information and farewell often traced application of Phatic words. In addition to communicating Phatic lexical factor, operates extra-linguistic and cultural factors of language. With the help of them, the language takes on a new challenge, a kind of cultural preservation standards in communication between people. Units of Phatic communication, the need for transmission is not informative and concise, transmission of the necessary information, in general, "the mechanisms of action of Fatick" in Uzbek language is "uncharted outside linguistics" in our era of informative-communicative technologies.

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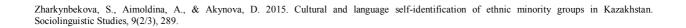
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