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SPEECH PECULIARITIES OF YOUNG UZBEK MOTHERS

ANNOTATION

Phenomena of motherhood is an independent existential value, as far as it satisfies social needs, that is an aspiration of individuals for self-actualization, descendant realization, the desire to leave a fully lived life. A notion of language personality is of concern which is different from the functional viewpoints of speech and communicative personalities. Motherhood changes both a female personality structure touching upon her motivational component, world-view, and her social status in the community, therefore, self-appraisal, her own image defines a woman's language personality in the social role of a mother. Important features of a child's normal mental development are his/her speech, vocabulary and mastery of grammatical features. According to the specific features of speech, a person can display not only the external and perceptual properties of objects but also the ability to reflect internal, important interactions and relationships. A child's speech develops only as a result of interaction with the people around him/her, in which a mother is a key figure in this relationship.

This article is devoted to the study of the peculiarities of speech of the Uzbek young mothers. The study examines the lexical and communicative properties of the Uzbek mothers of various social statuses and ages. The study includes an introduction that describes the concept of motherhood in modern society based on researches devoted to the study of the same context and methodology. In addition, the results and analyses of this article are illustrated with statistical diagrams and examples. The research

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ЁШ ЎЗБЕК ОНАЛАРИ НУТҚИДАГИ ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАР

АННОТАЦИЯ

Оналик ҳодисаси, бу – мустақил экзистенциал кадриятдир, чунки у ижтимоий эҳтиёжларни қондиради, яъни шахсларнинг ўз-ўзини англаш истаги, авлодларни англаш ва ҳаётни тўла-тўқис, мазмули яшаб ўтиш истаги орқали ифодасини топади. Табиати жиҳатдан ўхшаш, аммо функционал нуктаи назардан фарқ қиладиган нутқ ва коммуникатив шахслар ҳақидаги ғоялар ичида лисоний шахс тушунчаси муҳим ўрин тади. Оналик аёл шахсиятининг тузилишини ҳам ўзгартиради, унинг мотивацион таркибий қисмига, дунёқарашига ва жамиятдаги ижтимоий мавқеига таъсир қилади. Шу сабабли онанинг кадр-қиммати ва қиёфаси унинг ижтимоий ролида лисоний шахс сифатида ўз аксини топади. Фарзанддаги нормал ақлий ривожланишнинг муҳим хусусиятлари, аввало, унинг нутқи, сўз бойлиги ва грамматик қобилиятларига боғлиқдир. Нутқнинг ўзига хос хусусиятларига мувофиқ инсон предметнинг нафақат ташқи хусусиятлари ва идрок этиш йўллари, балки муҳим – ички ўзаро таъсир ва муносабатларни акс эттириш қобилитини ҳам намоиш этиши мумкин. Боланинг нутқи фақат атрофдаги инсонлар билан ўзаро муносабатлари давомида ривожланади. Она эса бу муносабатларнинг марказида туради.

Ушбу мақола ўзбек оналари нутқ портретининг ўзига хос хусусиятларини ўрганишга бағишланган. Мақолада турли ижтимоий мавқеъ ва ёшдаги ўзбек оналарининг фарзанди билан муносабатидаги лексик ва коммуникатив хусусиятлар ёритиб берилган. Бундан ташқари, мақолада “она” концептини ўрганишга бағишланган тадқиқот ишлари қўриб чиқилган.

material was an anonymous social questionnaire to study the sociolinguistic analysis of mothers' speech behavior in modern society. The purpose of the study is to analyze and compare a mother-child interaction ways in the young mothers' examples. The analysis shows that mothers at a young age and various statuses use different words of address towards a child. In addition, the study explores the concept of motherhood and communicative features of mother's speech in the social role of motherhood.

Key words: motherhood, Uzbek mothers, speech portrait, communicative behavior, social status, marital status, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, mother-child communication.

Тадқиқотнинг асосий мазмунини ўзида ифода-лайдиган материалларни тўплаш учун бугунги жамиятдаги оналар нутқини ўрганиш мақсад қилиб олинган ва социолингвистик тадқиқот методи асосида аноним сўровнома ташкил этилган. Натижа ва таҳлиллар статистик диаграмма ва мисоллар билан асосланган. Тадқиқотнинг мақсади – ёш оналар мисолида она ва боланинг ўзаро лингвистик муносабатини таҳлил қилиш ва таққослашдир. Таҳлиллар шуни кўрсатадики, турли ижтимоий гуруҳ аъзолари бўлмиш ёш оналаримиз фарзанд билан муносабат жараёнида турли хил сўзларни қўллайдилар.

Айни пайтда, оналик тушунчаси ва оналик ижтимоий ролидаги она нутқининг коммуникатив хусусиятларга махсус эътибор қаратилган.

Калит сўзлар: оналик, ўзбек оналари, нутқ портрети, коммуникатив хатти-ҳаракат, ижтимоий мавқе, оилавий аҳвол, социолингвистика, психолингвистика, она-бола мулоқоти.

INTRODUCTION

Motherhood is the sacred beginning of life and the attitude to it should be appropriate. Every person enters into his earthly life through the mother, and the memory of the intrauterine existence in each of us remains in the deep layers of our soul. This is not the memory of the consciousness; it is the memory of self-perception of the baby in the fertile habitat of the maternal organism [Dobrovich A.B., 1978; 58]. In modern society, there are various conservative stereotypes about a woman's perception and purpose. Scientific, technical, socio-political changes have led to an increase in the level of education and profession of women, an increase in their role in all spheres of society. The sociological analysis includes an approach to social facts, a study of the process from a historical perspective, its development. The institution of motherhood belongs to the category of those who are unique to both the individual and the whole society, and in this society, unlike other systems, it serves as a link between man and society. Motherhood and childhood are among the strongest indicators in life. It is a mirror that reflects the state of the economy, education, culture, the spiritual mood of the nation and society, people's lifestyles, quality of life [Moydinov K., 2020; 4].

Motherhood in the linguistic consciousness of native speakers is associated with anthropocentric and gender classifiers. In other words, motherhood is associated with a woman who acts as a parent (a woman, a female). Motherhood is one of the gender roles of a woman. In any culture, the feminine is associated with the image of the mother, a young woman with a child in her arms or a woman of age who has already raised her children.

A long tradition in the social sciences is the use of language in the study of social

phenomena and processes. The interest in language on the part of representatives of social science is quite natural and is explained by the fact that this specifically human means of communication, being inextricably linked with the community speaking it, functions and develops subject to the preservation and development of this community. Therefore, the loss of the original language by a given community and its transition to another, the degree of monolithic, and the level of language development can accordingly be considered an evidence of the process of disintegration of a community. Its merger with another, an indicator of ethnic and social, or socio-ethnic homogeneity, or, conversely, heterogeneity, a sign of the level of socio-economic and cultural development of a given community, and also its position among other communities that make up a particular society [Mechkovskaya N.B., 1996; 22].

The portrait of speech has a sociolinguistic character, highlighting the characteristics of certain social strata of society, and is therefore increasingly referred to in the linguistic literature as a sociolinguistic portrait. Sociolinguistic portrait of dialect carriers, the sociolinguistic portrait of urban language, the sociolinguistic portrait of intellectuals, the sociolinguistic portrait of teacher, the sociolinguistic portrait of the student, the sociolinguistic portrait of a politician, entrepreneurial and military. Speech culture, on the other hand, discusses cultural speech, literary language norms as a field of linguistics, speech, communicative qualities of speech, speech styles, possible shortcomings and errors in speech, problems with speech pronunciation. It requires, first and foremost, that the thought be clear, fluent, logically correct, pure, effective, and purposeful. Speech must be clear and concise, otherwise, the power of thought will be lost, and the speaker's speech will not have a good effect on the listener [Mechkovskaya N.B., 1996; 5].

Speech activity of mothers directed to a child after his birth appears in two aspects: using verbal speech and with the assistance of subject-code speech elements, which is actualized in different life conditions.

As is known, the study of a mother's speech has attracted the attention of many scientists. The Russian scientist O.N. Varlamova studied the features of the speech portrait of the mother of different social statuses. The characteristics of the mother's speech behavior are dynamic: depending on the emotional coloring of the statement, on the communication situation and the type of communication, the form of their manifestation at all levels of manifestation of the mother's language system, which acts as a "flexible" communicant, adapting to the situation, the child's condition, and the purpose of communication, also changes. The manifestation of the features of the mother's speech with varying degrees of completeness makes it possible to identify and describe the "weak" and "strong" versions of the studied speech portrait [Shveytser A.D., 1978; 158].

One of the Russian psychologists, Zemzyulina I.N. emphasizes that the perception of motherhood as a social role by a woman depends on the woman's gestational age, gestational age, and age of the woman. Also, the positive dynamics of acceptance of the social role of motherhood are shown. Zemzyulina I.I. expresses different views on the formation of motherhood as a social role. According to her, the acceptance of the

social role of motherhood in women who are expecting their first child, are satisfied with their marriage, and do not experience negative experiences during pregnancy (abortion, miscarriage) is not related to personal maturity indicators such as reflexivity, control loci, egocentric orientation. Role-playing is expressed through the use of a specific method of behavior that is specific to the child [Tseluyko V.M., 2005; 64].

METHODS AND MATERIALS

In the course of our research, we used scientific works of not only linguists but both psychologists and sociologists. Sociolinguistic portraits imply a tiered description of the informant's language system and his/her speech behavior. The biographical information of the studied linguistic personality is taken into account, the individual characteristics of speech are recorded, the features typical for a particular social group are highlighted. Speech portraits of this direction include, for example, portraits of emigrants and speakers of the dialect [Blohinskaya, A.V., 46].

The scientist Catherine E. Snow in her research, where mothers' speech to children learning the language was analyzed, claims the assumption that the language acquisition is relatively independent of the amount and kind of language input must be assessed in light of information about the speech actually heard by young children. The speech of middle-class mothers to 2-years-old children was found to be simpler and more redundant than their speech to 10-years-old children. The mothers modified their speechless when talking to children whose responses they could not observe, indicating that the children played some role in eliciting the speech modifications. Experienced mothers were only slightly than nonmothers in predicting the speech-style modifications required by young children. These findings indicate that children who are learning have an available sample of speech that is simpler, more redundant, and less confusing than normal adult speech [Catherine E. Snow, 1972; 549].

Communication between mother and child is a complex communicative-cognitive process, in which there is a "cultural adjustment" of the process of perception and conceptualization of the world by the child. The set of ideas about the surrounding social, natural, cultural environment, shared by all members of the lingua-cultural community, becomes the property of a specific individual - a child, a future full-fledged representative of this team.

Regarding the formation of maternal behavior, Filippova G.G. writes: "Scientists have identified several factors that lead to good motherhood during ontogenetic development: they have experience in communication". In this process, in addition to how the girl was brought up by her mother, it is important to get acquainted with certain cultural sources. For example, what fairy tales she hears from her mother or what toys she plays with directly affect what kind of mother she will be in the future. For example, a girl who has the experience of correctly comparing what she has heard about a loving mother from a young age with what she has heard about evil old women, lonely women, and stepmothers, albeit in a fairy tale, can determine the direction of her future actions. Or pampering dolls and caring for them like a mother can be a positive experience [Fillipova G.G., 1999; 20]. The psychological state of mothers has

a direct impact on the form of communication with their children, forming a situational speech portrait. It is natural for a stressed or tired mother is not able to caress her child with warm words as before. Or, conversely, annoying, jealous children on horseback do not always like to be addressed with kind words. The psychological state of the mother and child leads to the formation of a communication between them.

The purpose of this study is to determine and describe the vocabulary characteristics of mothers of Uzbek women of different social statuses and ages. As the leading method, the method of analysis and comparison were used, which made it possible to compare the communicative-lexical abilities and varieties of the mother's vocabulary.

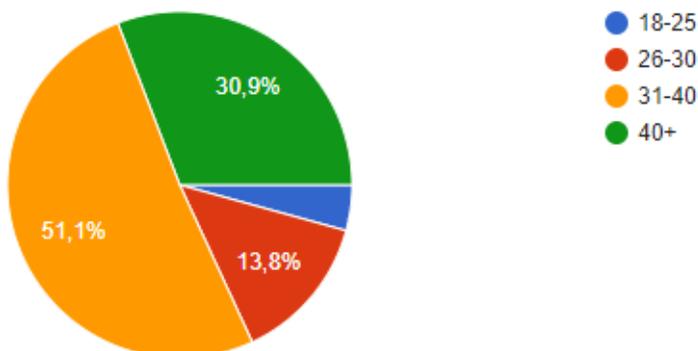
The research material was an anonymous questionnaire created by us to study the speech portrait of Uzbek mothers of different social statuses. Analysis of the results of the survey and personal observations of the practice of speech communication of Uzbek mothers who speak two, and sometimes more languages, indicates the presence of functional features of the speech behavior of mothers in certain situations. We will consider the functions of communication of lexical and communicative features of the speech portrait of Uzbek mothers with their children in the followings:

- Social and marital statuses
- Different ages (Uzbek mothers who are under 25)
- Profession

The choice of these types of mothers is primarily due to the parametric feature of the participants in the mother-child communication situation, thanks to which the child in the first years of life gains experience of knowing the world, including language.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

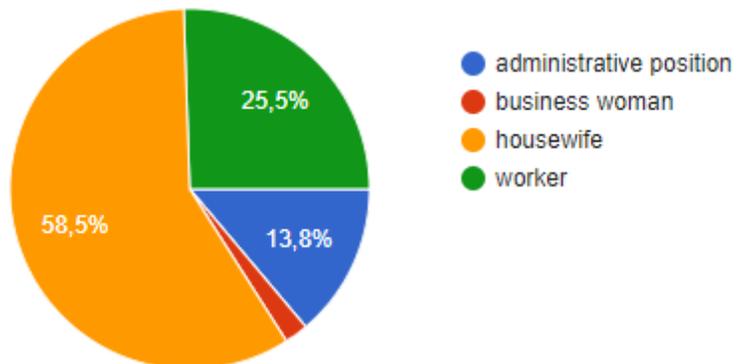
In the course of our research, we conducted an anonymous survey to study the lexical characteristics of mothers of different social statuses. Accordingly, not only mothers of different social statuses but also of different ages participated in our questionnaire. So, in this article, we will illustrate the communicative behavior and speech style of the mothers who are under 25. According to our survey, a small fraction of young Uzbek mothers was involved as the group of young ones:



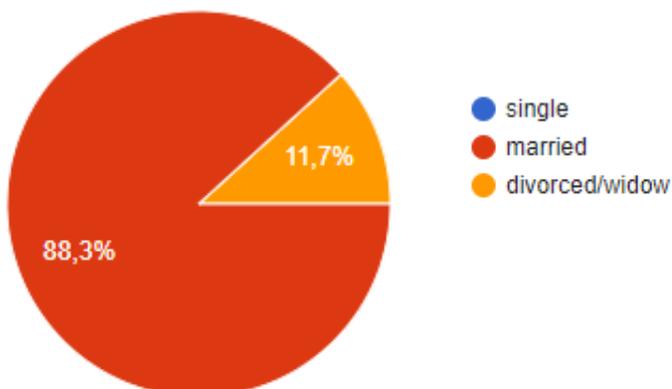
Despite the smaller number of young Uzbek mothers who participated in our questionnaire, we tried to analyze and consider the features of their speaking style.

When we talk about a young mother, first of all, we mean the young and modern generation of the 21st century, a young woman who accordingly uses a modern approach to raising a child. Young Uzbek mothers can be a vivid example of this trend and they strive to be multifaceted mothers in every sense, including in communicative behavior with their children. Studying the lexical characteristics of young Uzbek mothers, we drew attention to their social status, religion, and marital status. Since all the young mothers who participated in our project turned out to be Muslims, we decided to consider their lexical features using the example of social status and marital status. Young mothers of different social statuses left their answers, from housewives to those who have administrative positions. The majority of them are married. Young mothers who devote all their time to raising children, that is, mothers-housewives made up the largest number of participants in our project, while almost a quarter of them are working class mothers (teachers, doctors, educators, etc.) So, we are impressed by a comparative study of these examples:

Profession:



Marital Status:



Leader young Uzbek mothers' lexical variety: *асалим* (my honey), *вой попойим* (you poroyim; associated with ivy things such as a teddy bear or bunny), *жиннивойим* (my fool; more often used when the child has done something wrong), *эркатоим* (erkatoim; an affectionate word that conveys all the warmth and love of a mother), *ақлингни йўқотдингми?* (What are you crazy about?).

We were surprised by the answer of one of the mothers of the bosses, since merging her communication with the child, in our opinion, resembled the style of communication between a leader and a subordinate, that is, the mother talks to the child mainly in an orderly tone: *хей* (hey; address to the child), *бошқа қайтарилмасин!* *Агар яна шу ҳолат такрорланса, жазолайман!* (I hope this will not happen again! If it happens, again i will take action!).

Even found such a lexical example that is peculiar to use among military personnel: **отставить!** (Set aside!; a Russian borrowed word means stop doing anything and still used in a military context without translation into Uzbek)...

Mothers - housewives' lexical variety: *баракалла!* (good job!), *мой герой!* (you are my hero!), *қандолатим* (you are my sweetie), *умница* (you are my clever), **good job!**, *Оллоҳ хурсанд бўлди сизлардан* (may Allah be happy for you), **каранузик мой** (my little one), *жинни санги* (you are my pinny), *шириним* (you are my sweetheart), *чиройлигим* (my pretty), **принцессам мани** (my princess)...

Most of the young mothers under 25 in Uzbekistan speak several foreign languages. That is why their lexicon is rich with borrowed words from mainly Russian and English. Research has shown that mothers address their children in Russian and English at least as often as in their native language. For example, the phrase “**Good job!**” from English used without translating, and, strangely enough, according to the results of the study, children understand the meaning of this expression. Let us pay attention to one more example: a phrase “**каранузик мой**” taken from the Russian language, often used among young mothers, which gives several meanings in Uzbek: *my little one, my baby, my plump, my chubby*...

Communication in its inner content and meaning is a complex phenomenon that is studied by many sciences: “psychology and philosophy - from the side of individual and group features of communicating from the position of the social roles of speakers; linguistics and psycholinguistics - from outside specifics of linguistic and speech units of communication, a variety of texts in terms of composition, styles, and genres [Catherine E.Snow, 1978; 46].

Mothers' speech characteristics in different life situations are various according to their ages. There are significant differences in using dialogue vocabulary with a child amongst these four aged types of mothers. Mothers at age 18-25 and 26-30 are characterized by using simple, catchy, and short words. It demonstrates not only positivity but also a free attitude to raising a child. Besides, mothers of these age categories often use words in Russian, which is characteristic of Uzbek mothers in modern society. Similarly, the lexical features of the Uzbek mothers who are older (31-40 and 40+) do not significantly differ from the speech style of younger ones. It only to be marked that the older mothers are more polite and different in their

communicative style. However, they focus more on being strict with their children. It should be highlighted that in the situation when a child makes them angry they have approximately expressed the same way as representatives of a young generation of mothers. One of the distinctive features of these mothers is that they speak to their children in a commanding tone, which proves again the strictness and exactingness of older mothers [Umarova N.I., 2020; 345].

Most young Uzbek mothers noted that the children are small and do not yet understand the words, therefore, they address the children with a non-verbal communication style. The external expression of feelings by mimic-gesture means in their population is less diverse than a set of speech communication standards. Facial expressions and gestures, most often in conjunction with speech, good convey the state of the emotional mood of the communicators, and the degree of its severity can be an indicator of etiquette behavior that causes an adequate response. It depends a lot on ethnic traditions, from which bearer, whose culture is the communicant, a group of communicators. This determines the specific situation that causes a particular emotional reaction and the degree of its intensity. Facial expressions and gestures in communicative behavior are most often of a socio-situational nature. They are usually resorted to depending on from the social status of the communicants, their social status, on the degree of consanguineous or friendly closeness of communicating, from a specific situation (everyday communication, official communication, communication in a host-guest situation, etc.) [Karimova V.M., 2008; 66]. For example, in such situations, such as preparing the child for bed, or the situation of the development and learning of the child, mothers of babies are more likely to use non-verbal communication style. Or, for example, take a question “how you usually address a child when you are angry with him?” answers were presented not only of a lexical nature but also of a non-verbal one. Some mothers replied that they express their anger or dissatisfaction with various gestures and facial expressions, which, in their opinion, makes the child understand their mistake and not repeat them in the future. Moreover, these mothers are sure that it is better to look at the child once with dissatisfaction than to explain a hundred times.

Another way of expressing dissatisfaction with the child of young mothers is waving a finger, which means, “If it happens again, I will punish you” or banging a hand on the table, which means “stop immediately or I will punish you”.

The interests of sociolinguistics partially overlap with the interests of a recently formed new discipline – psycholinguistics. Modern psycholinguistics focuses on the description of the processes of choice and interpretation of messages by human individuals. In other words, psycholinguistics, like sociolinguistics, studies the process that is denoted by the term "speech behavior" [Mechkovskaya N.B., 1996; 64]. If in sociolinguistics, speech behavior is understood as the choice of linguistic units by a bilingual or a gloss individual to build a socially corrective utterance, then in psycholinguistics the term “speech behavior” refers to how thought processes concepts generate an ordered combination of linguistic elements that are expressed and understood [Kolmogorova A.V., 2011; 38]. Therefore, in psycholinguistics,

considerable attention is paid not only to the social factors of speech behavior but also to the study, for example, of the psychophysical state of the participants in communication.

The mental state, behavior, and speech of a person can change significantly under the influence of emotions.

Research by psychologists shows that the speech of people in a state of emotional tension is characterized by difficulties in formulating thoughts and in choosing words for their adequate expression, the number of reactions with pronouns increases sharply [Skinner B.F., 1957;191]. Human behavior is based on emotions, they activate and organize the perception, thinking, and aspirations of a person. Emotions are a powerful lever that helps to open the veil over the incomprehensible, broaden horizons, acquire new skills, abilities, and knowledge. Emotions form the core of a person's motivational structure. They influence our thoughts and actions in our daily life. Words are in continuous connection with our intellectual and emotional life. The subject-logical meaning of each word is surrounded by a special expressive atmosphere that fluctuates depending on the context. The role of emotions in human life in interpersonal communication is great. The emotional side of a person's life is organically linked with activity in all its forms and manifestations. In emotions, a person's attitude to the phenomena of the surrounding reality finds expression. Emotional vocabulary differs from the communicative vocabulary. As shown by the results of the study, mothers who are under the age of 25 are more actively susceptible to emotions, which subsequently leads to a change in their lexical characteristics. We noticed that on emotions, young mothers are characterized by the use of harsh vocabulary concerning children. By rude words we mean the names of animals that should not be used when addressing children and even sometimes swear words. Addressing the child by calling him the names of animals surprised us. For example, an angry mother who is not herself and full of negativity uses words such as *эшишак* (*eshshak; a donkey*), *хайвон* (*хайвон; an animal*), *чўчқа* (*chochqa; a pig*), *мол* (*mol; a beast*)...

CONCLUSION

Motherhood is a social status that plays an important role in our society and is focused on the life and upbringing of the children. One of the important aspects of motherhood is the attitude and care of the baby. Mother's speech is one of the interesting objects of research, not only to gain a new social status but also to cause psychological and radical changes in the female worldview.

At a time when the relevance of the study of language and society is growing, the speech skills of mothers, the role of speech (behavior) in dealing with the child in various life situations were studied on the example of speech portraits Uzbek mothers. Thus, the language material of verbal communication analyzed in the article made it possible to characterize the lexical and communicative characteristics of young Uzbek mothers with their children. Studies have also shown that the verbal behavior of young mothers with their children depends not only on their age but also on various

life situations. The psychological state directly affects the lexical and communicative state of the communicant. Factors such as social status, age, religion, and profession of mothers quite noticeably affect speech behavior with their children, which in turn are an expression of the development of children's speech. The mental functions associated with speech, speech activity, are often formed during the synchronization process. A mother who loves her child and has the ability to know his feelings usually acquires all the skills in the mental development of her child, the skills of how to use them. For example, a child may sometimes find it uncomfortable for the mother to engage in active communicative activities with the child, the baby may become irritable and reluctant, and the mother may notice this and walk quietly in the fresh air without talking to the child. The situation that has arisen passes, he comes to life again, longs for the mother to continue to communicate with her. When this is not taken into account, communicative failure occurs, the consequences of which are well studied in psychology. The cognitive development of the child, that is, the upbringing of thoughts, the formation of worldviews is also greatly influenced by the behavior of the mother. In the observations of English scientists (U.R. Bion) every movement of the mother, her facial expressions, the way she treats the child, her caresses is gradually reflected in the individual phrases and words that the child learns. Research has shown that the mother's actions gradually turn into the child's speechless, illogical actions, gestures, and then, when the child begins to pronounce certain words, involuntarily repeats the mother's facial expressions, pronunciation patterns. In this way, with the help of the mother, the child learns about the world [Karimova V.M., 2008;1170].

The role of mother, which is social, at the same time is communicative as well, that is characterized with specific means collection such as activities, gestures, phrases, and intonations. With the growing up of children, other communicative roles of the appear (the role of a friend, teacher, and advisor). Nowadays the role of mothers in society is standardized and is under the control of society. Women often link their carrying for children with their wishes fulfilled, acquiring an expected status, with gladness of feeling being necessary, the pride of child's success and parents' society involvement. However, motherhood includes conventional images about appropriate fulfillment of family roles, which are regulated in numerous instances. So, motherhood can be considered as a distinct social institute - the instance control system, guided by the ideology of motherhood – an arch of confidential rules of mothers' behavior. In society, first of all, a mother has expected a concentration on the satisfaction of child's interests and needs.

The peculiarities of the speech portrait of young mothers served as the main basis of our study. According to the results of the research, the words (lexicon) that a mother uses to her child is one of the most important factors. They are a way of conveying the child's psyche, the mother's thoughts about the child, the child's love, and the mother's mood to the child. Words used correctly and appropriately will nurture a child lovingly from an early age. The analysis shows that a mother-child interaction in modern Uzbek society is peculiar in terms of its' politeness and abundance of different words and phrases. With the use of various words and phrases,

mothers can express their love and feelings, which are felt by children and directly affect their mood. Especially children at the age of under three tend to imitate every gesture and speech spoken by the mother. Thus, they develop linguistic abilities and fill a vocabulary base they will use in different social contexts.

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