

## ANAPHORA ANALYSIS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE TEXTS

Ravshanova Nozima Akhtam

TashO'TAU A Student of the 3rd Stage of Applied Philology

### 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

In Pragmalinguistics, scientists began studying the pragmatic aspects of anaphora in the 1960s and 1970s, the role of anaphorical phrases in speech structure, information editing, and general knowledge management. In these cases, anaphorical phrases can enable the development of their theories aimed at explaining how they contribute to the overall processing of speech.

- Anafora is a mother (Greek, "back") and pher (Greek, "take"), which means "repeat." Anaphora is a speech point in the next sentence to the word quoted in the preceding opinion in the texts. Regarding Anafora, the Dictionary of Linguistic Terms says: "A word that refers to the person or thing that expressed the previous word, what was said before." Mitkov, on the other hand, describes the anaphora as a "backward gesture." Shahriyor Safarov said it was "a reference to the words used in their former places in the text." [Safarov Sh. Pragmalinguistics.171-bet]. Another researcher described that "Anaphora is sometimes characterized as an event in which the interpretation of the occurrence of one phrase depends on the interpretation of another's phenomenon, or the appearance of a phrase is provided by the emergence of another phrase in that or another statement." [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. "Anaphora analysis based on ABBYY Compreno linguistic technologies" describes how the program determines anaphora, anaphora events, and types of anaphora in the process of linguistic analysis conducted on Russian texts. From this article we received only a description given to 2 types of anaphora.

1. Pronominal anaphora (diamond expression anaphora)

2. Relative anaphora (relative anaphora).

If the expression anafora "on, ona, ono, oni, or, we, you, you, sebya, snow, other, takovo" is listed in the parallel anafora, "which is , how, who, skolk, chey, kakov".

The Philosophy Encyclopedia at Stanford University lists seven types of anaphora in English.

	Types of anaphora	Examples
1.	Pronominal Anaphora (Olmosh Express Anafora)	John left. He said he was ill.
2.	VP anaphora (ellipsis anafora)	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.	<b>Adjectival anaphora</b> (sifatdosh anafora)	A kind stranger returned my wallet. Such people are rare.
5.	<b>Modal Anaphora</b> (Modal Anaphora)	John might give a presentation. He would use slides.
6.	<b>Temporal anaphora</b> (vaqtga oid anafora)	Sheila had a party last Friday and Sam got drunk
7.	<b>Kind-level anaphora (simple level anaphora)</b>	John gave a presentation. Sarah gave one too.

## Method

Using the aforementioned literature, we tried to find examples in English, in accordance with the types of anaphora in English.

### Examples of anaphora in Uzbek

1.	Pronominal Anaphora (Olmosh Express Anafora)	Why does he not fill the Island? Why did he dry <b>it up</b> Free Azam "Single Boat". 7-bet
2.	VP anaphora (ellipsis anafora)	I'm not going <b>anywhere!</b> I <b>too</b> ... Free Azam "Single Boat". 9-bet
3.	Propositional anaphora	What's wrong with my color, Gulxadicha? I am healthy, if I do not hurt anywhere. So if you bring me a day or two off, I will die.
4.	<b>Adjectival anaphora</b> (sifatdosh anafora)	What we wanted to say by bringing this preface is that the Supreme Lord, a close relative of your Lord, sometimes <b>cited jokes in his tongues, which</b> spoke <b>sweet and pleasant</b> words, and put them on the thread of Latin <b>in appropriate cases.</b> Some of them are dared to be quoted because such words are a sign of the delicate mind of the Great Lord and the sharpness of his blessed taboo. Hondamir. My makorim is ul-morality. Tashkent – 2015.119-bet
5.	<b>Modal Anaphora</b> (Modal Anaphora)	Not available in Uzbek
6.	<b>Temporal anaphora</b> (temporary anaphora)	Not available in Uzbek
7.	<b>Kind-level anaphora (simple level anaphora)</b>	Not available in Uzbek

During our study, we considered the following examples of the use of diamond-expression anaphora in Uzbek texts.

What shaitan (Satan) **will do with you** , my son! Badness is in the heart. The only boat. Page 6. In this statement, he represents the lecture "Satan." Similarly, later examples show an anaphora with a diamond expression.

1. God? Oh, my God! Does he keep giving itself to himself, in vain?.. Where does this sand find it in the wilderness ? Boat alone. 7-bet

Why does he not fill the Island? Why did he dry it up Boat alone. 7-bet

I have spoken yet that Satan has tempted us. If you chase after this, and you get rid of it, you will see for a day that the water of your island is full of limmo. The only boat. 7-bet

4. Your mother is lying here, and your grandparents are here. Where would I leave them, my son, do you think about it? The only boat. 12-bet

5. Old song! Island, Island! You know, Father, he will never return to him again, nor will he be filled. The only boat. 12-bet

6. The island is not a cave, you are angry, yes! On the day when God has favoured you, he will be full of water on his own. My God will fill it, so know. The only boat. 12-bet

7. In 40 years, it has decreased, and finally only one has remained. One by one, the example of Ameting was abandoned. Pierre asked the rest of his mural.

8. Who is not putting it, and who is it? Those voters ? And they ... Your son-in-law, your son-in-law! Here my brother is Galimbet. Boat alone. 28-bet

9. What kind of place is it? Do not let there be a garden of Eden.. . He is greater! Boat alone. 41-bet

10. What is your grandfather, is he healthy? Everyone calls him "giant, merciful... . Tell me, they are giants, and they are traders. Nor are you healthy, Genjaboy, who carries this statement! Boat alone. 41-bet

11. A boat at the beginning of the roof too! But it is addictive, luxurious, and has fish decorations on both ends. Single boat. 4-bet

12. As he sped toward his destination, a watchman on a tower saw "the joyful preaching work of Jesse." He puts the heart lying on his chest on his head without memory, and looks around with a calm look. Single boat. 4-bet

13. In the net of the courtyard is a strange, lowly hut in front of it. As he gazed down on the town and the valley that spread out below it on one side , his heart likely swelled with joy and pride . So is the ladle on the left side of the house, which was placed in a throat; Indeed, it is an old boat, filled with stairs with a board stumbling block behind it. Single boat. 5-bet

14. How long has it been since your island abandoned you He will not return anymore, O fool! Single boat. 5-bet

15. Sun! It came out today too. It comes out every day. He does not tire, he does not melt. Isn't that old? Single boat. 5-bet

16. The boat-tobut begins to shake and rise calmly over the heads. High and high, the blue sea will float. . . . The four sons stretched out their hands to the sky and watched over him. . . . Single boat. 38-bet

17. Both your youth and your life have gone with the Orleans, and he will not return anymore! Boat alone. 2-bet.

18. Satan means that he is everywhere, found everywhere. He will be in the thdids of mankind. Boat alone. 6-bet

19. The young men surround the boat on the roof and beat it. Amet takes the heart of an unconcerned sandal and lands it on his head. Single boat.37-bet

20. At one point, an unfamiliar young man with a trip to his shoulder appears at the door. Amet! As he approaches, he hugs the three companions one by one behind him. Single boat.37-bet

To illustrate: Imagine that a man who is moving on a lake suddenly finds that it becomes two diverging paths. In conclusion, we can say that the use of this type of anaphora prevents excessive repetitions in the poem, and that is why the Anaphora, which is expressed in the English language, is widely used in the texts.

### **References**

1. Dictionary of the terms A. Linguistics. –Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2002. – 168 b
2. Safarov Sh. Pragmalinguistics. Monographs, Tashkent – 2008
3. Bogdonov A.V, Dzhumaev S.S, Skorinkin D.A, Starostin A.S. Anaphora analysis based on ABBYY Compreno linguistic technologies.
4. Asher Nicholas. 1987, “A Typology for Attitude Verbs and their Anaphoric Properties”, Linguistics and Philosophy.
5. Shermatov A, Hamroyev S. Deyksis, and Anafora are used in newspaper texts. Scientific Journal of Science and Education.
6. Mitkov R. Anaphora resolution. – Routledge, 2014.
7. Free Azam. The only boat. Eastern Star, 2017.

### **Internet Links**

1. <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/anaphora/>