



## SOCIOPRAGMATIC FEATURES OF SIGN LANGUAGE

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**Abstract:** In this article we have found out what is the defect, we have considered some of its sections and in particular the sign language. The causes and degree of hearing loss were also studied for a full understanding of defective (sign) translation, as well as the classification of families of sign languages and their components, different types of sign languages in the territory of one country and their differences, similarities and features which we will use as a basis for our subsequent study. The main characteristics of Russian, American and British sign languages were identified and their main features are indicated.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье мы выяснили, что такое дефект, рассмотрели некоторые его разделы и в частности жестовый язык. Также были изучены причины и степень потери слуха для полного понимания дефектного (жестового) перевода, а также классификация семей жестовых языков и их компонентов, различные типы жестовых языков на территории одной страны и их различия, сходства и особенности, которые мы будем использовать в качестве основы для нашего последующего исследования. Были выявлены основные характеристики русского, американского и британского жестовых языков и указаны их основные особенности.

**Key words:** arm orientation, theory, gesture, grammatical structure and dactylification.

**Ключевые слова:** ориентация руки, теория, жест, грамматическая структура и дактилизация.

**Introduction.** We propose to consider the elements that make up the gesture. According to the basic theory, gesture can be divided into four components: hand configuration, movement, localization (place of execution) and arm orientation. Plus, the non-manual component is taken into account: facial expression, body language and lip movement. For example, the gesture «woman» is described as follows: hand configuration - open palm, movement - touch, place of execution - right side of chin. By the way, such pairs which differ only by one component in the same position are called minimal. They are also in the spoken languages.

**Methodology of research.** There are situations where the concept exists and the gesture is not yet invented. Then used dactile alphabet («dactyl» with Greek. -«finger») - that is, gestures, corresponding to the letters of verbal language.

When learning sign languages, there can be many difficulties with the memory of signs, their position, hand configuration, use of leading and passive hand, choice of lexical units. We can see a tendency that most often questions arise when studying the grammatical structure and dactylification.

Sign language is often confused with the typing of letters, i.e. the depiction of individual letters by hands. Dactylography is different from deaf-mute gestures in that it is used to say your own names: cities, people, geographical names, etc., or to say a word for which no special gesture has yet been invented.

**Literature review.** Compared to many other national sign languages, Russian sign language is still poorly understood and documented. There is still no complete and comprehensive linguistic description of this language. Until the last decade, its study in Russia was limited to the surdo-psychological and surdo-pedagogical aspects. The rare exception was only the research of the outstanding teacher-defect G.L. Zaytseva, whose long-term works are summarized in the textbook Sign speech. Dactylography» [Zaytsev,

2000,192 p.] and collection of articles «Gesture and word» [Zaytsev, 2006,188 p.]. These books contain a number of information on the linguistic structure of Russian sign language.

It is widely believed that the use of sign language can only be used for talking to deaf or hard-of-hearing people. This is partly true - most people use language for this. In cases when the translator does not know two or more sign languages, it is accepted to use the «sign language esperanto» developed by linguists. It is not as common, but there is a belief that misinterpretation or misunderstanding during communication between people of different countries and cultures has decreased since the introduction of this language. For the most part this language was introduced to exclude «long chain of translation». The translator is speaking in Russian or Russian sign language, the translator selects the appropriate equivalents in English, selects the required gestures and only then translates. Very busy series of actions, especially if you don't have much time. However, this language is used only in extreme cases, preferring to translate it on this «long chain» or mix their language with «Esperanto».

The gesture can be divided into two important components - manual and non-manual. Manual components include hand configuration, movement, orientation and localization. The unmanoual components are facial expression, lip movement and body position. Special attention is paid to the typing or pronunciation of words by the letters of the ductic alphabet, this technique is used when you need to pronounce a name of your own, call a concept that does not have a certain gesture yet, or pronounce a word for better understanding.

In his study A. Wittman divided almost all languages into several categories - prototype-A and prototype P (this and subsequent translations of our classification and description), from which then emerged some other language families (British, German, Japanese, French). One of the features of this classification is that so-called fake languages were defined in a separate category (languages that cannot be assigned to any other category and that have no definite evidence of existence).

The languages of the prototype-A are languages that are the ancestors to some other languages. Researchers could not find earlier versions of these languages.

The P-prototype languages are languages that are partly derived from the A-prototype languages or languages that have been influenced to some extent by the A-prototype languages.

BSL-derived is a British sign language family. All the languages of this family are derived to some extent from British sign language. To this family A. Wittman referred Australian, British, Northern Irish, New Zealand, Maritime and South African languages.

DGS-derived is a German sign language family. All languages of this family are derived to some extent from German sign language. The family includes German, Polish and Israeli. German sign language influenced Austrian sign language, but A. Wittmann took it to the French family.

JSL-derived is a Japanese sign language family. It was translated into Japanese, Korean and Taiwanese.

LSF-derived is a French sign language family. The largest family in this classification. It was translated into French, American, Russian, Czech, Bulgarian, Latvian, Italian, Irish, Mexican, Romanian, etc.

A. Wittman assigned several languages to the isolates and did not include them in the classification, but left a note in one of the applications. To the isolates he brought Venezuelan, Spanish, Brazilian, Lyon and several others.

Some languages, such as Swedish, can be classified into several language groups. A. Wittman believes that Swedish can be considered as an isolated language, which later became the Swedish sign language family along with Portuguese and Finnish. But he also notes that he was influenced by languages from the British family, and in part can be considered a descendant of the British sign language.

The classification compiled by A. Whittman is the most widely used and accepted classification of sign language families. He divided all languages into several groups - languages from which other sign languages came; Sign languages influenced by the first sign languages; specific families of sign languages that have similarities and are historically related (British, French, Japanese, German). In addition, A. Wittman has highlighted language isolates and languages that can be assigned to several groups but did not include them in the classification itself, leaving them in the application.

In most countries, sign language is official and recognized, but this does not mean that it is the only sign language existing in the territory. Typically, there may be several sign languages in the same country.

So we can see that there are three sign languages in the US - ASL (official sign language), SEE (unofficial sign language used by children and beginners) and PSE (unofficial language representing a transition from SEE to ASL). In the territory of Russia, a similar situation is observed - there are two sign languages - RJ (official language) and CCH (unofficial language, which is more often equated with simple spoken). In the UK, the situation is slightly different, the main language being BSL, but the variants can differ drastically from each other in different regions, usually at a lexical level. Also in the territory of Northern Ireland there is a use of three different sign languages, relating to different families - British, Irish (French family) and «Northern Irish» (combination of the previous two languages). And, as in many other countries, a sign language that repeats the structure of a sound language (SSE).

In sound languages, Kalk is traditionally considered as a special type of borrowing. However, in sign languages, calculus is closer to code switching - the transition of a speaker from one idiom to another during speech communication. The speaker is switched not to the sound language itself (for sign language carriers this is often impossible or presents certain difficulties), but to the intermediate idiom in which the channel of information transmission belongs to the sign language (visual-kinetic means), the units of note belong to either a sign or sound language (gestures or words that can be typed), and the rules for using these units are the sound language.

The long-standing functioning of Russian sign language as a means of domestic communication, its lack of legal status and state support programs were the causes of deep-rooted misconceptions. That, first, this language is not a full-fledged communication system, and secondly, that its use makes it difficult for deaf children to learn the Russian sound language. It should be noted that recently among the speakers of Russian sign language, translators and surdopedologists there is a growing respect for Russian sign language, understanding that it is an independent and unique language with several characteristics, Putting it in line with other natural human languages.

In recent years, Russian sign language is gradually being used in the media, the Internet, education. These are new, previously uncharacteristic communicative spheres for him, no wonder that language does not yet have enough arsenal of lexical means to transmit many concepts. This problem is particularly acute in the field of education, where there is a severe lack of standard and unambiguous special terminology in Russian sign language.

British sign language is the official language used in the UK. There are about 151,000 people who speak this language. Many people have suggested that the British sign language be recognized as being equal to Welsh, Gaelic and Irish. Although the language is official in the UK, it is not protected by the state.

It should not be forgotten that, like many other languages, British sign language also has its own dialects. So the word «holiday» depending on the region can be said in 10-12 different ways. Some gestures that are used in Scotland, people from the south of England may not understand because they may either not use such a gesture or it is different in its position or other feature [British sign language (BSL) URL]. English: English:.

American English and British English use the same alphabet, which is not true of American (ASL) and British (BSL) sign languages: American dactile alphabet single-handed, and British two-handed. So the same English word in these languages will be typed differently [British URL Ductic Alphabet].

There are several BSL schools in the UK, and there are three BSL proficiency tests.

**Conclusion.** The grammatical structure of BSL differs from both sound language and many sign languages. The proposals are usually built on the structure of the OSV or supplement, to be specified. In the British sign language, there is a strong emphasis on attributes, descriptions and characteristics rather than actions. For example, in BSL the verb does not carry a time category, so you need to use adverbs to indicate the time interval.

The main components of British Sign Language are also hand position, palm position, speed and type of movement, body language, facial expression etc. It is worth noting that some gestures can be as two-handed, both single-handed, and in some cases and contexts the double-handed gesture can be simplified to single-handed.

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