

Studying and Analyzing the History of Uzbek Sign Language

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Abstract. *This teaching-methodical manual is written for teachers of special education system, as well as teachers of general education schools where inclusive education has been introduced, who deal with the problems of education of deaf and hard of hearing children. Uzbek sign language and the work system for teaching it are described in detail.*

Keywords: *A language based on sounds. Deaf-mute women of some peoples in the Caucasus are taboo to speak with the help of sounds, World Federation of the Deaf*

Sign language is an independent language consisting of gestures, each of which is performed in combination with facial expressions with hands, the shape or movement of the mouth and lips, as well as the position of the body. These languages are mainly used for communication by deaf and hard of hearing people. The use of sign languages by people with hearing impairment is secondary, but very common: there is often a need to communicate with sign language users who are hearing impaired.

Using gestures instead of voice communication may be preferable in many situations where voice communication is impossible or difficult. However, such formed sign systems cannot be called sign languages due to their primitiveness. When there is no opportunity to use vocal language, a person instinctively begins to use gestures. One of the main misconceptions about sign languages is that they are somehow related to or derived from spoken (audio and written) languages, that these languages were invented by hearing people, but this is not the case. It is also often confused with sign languages (in fact, it is mainly used in sign languages to pronounce proper names, geographical names, as well as specific terms from spoken languages), sign sign articulation, used by hearing people to follow speech or convey information through gestures, is grammatically identical to spoken language.

In fact, sign languages are almost completely independent of spoken languages, and they continue to develop: new signs appear, old ones die - and often this has little to do with the development of spoken languages.[4] The number of sign languages in a country does not depend on the number of its spoken languages. Even a country with several spoken languages may have one common sign language, and in some countries, even a single spoken language may coexist with several sign languages. Interpreters between sign languages and audio languages are called sign language interpreters. Naturally, in societies where sign languages exist, several deaf people have used them and enriched them creatively. However, such functionally developed and lexically rich variants turned out to be short-lived, their use did not go beyond the narrow circle of deaf communication.

Large deaf communities capable of maintaining a functionally rich language and communicating it to new members are a recent phenomenon, emerging in densely populated urban settings. However, there are exceptions (rural sign languages): for example, the Urubu tribe living in small settlements in northeastern Brazil has a large number of deaf people - one in seventy-five; It is not surprising that a developed sign language was developed here, it is used by the deaf, but known to all members of the

tribe. In North America, before the arrival of Europeans, there was a universal sign language of the Indians, which included about 500 signs. In Europe, with the increase in population mobility in the modern era, single, national languages began to appear in large areas of entire states. To some extent, a parallel process has occurred in sign languages.

The most important impetus for the development and spread of sign languages on the territory of all countries appeared at the end of the 18th century. educational centers for hearing-impaired children: in France - under the leadership of Abbot Charles Michel de l'Épée, in Germany - under the leadership of Samuel Geinicke. The main task of teachers of the deaf was to enable children to acquire the written form of their respective languages; The natural sign languages developed in the national communities of the deaf became the basis for the languages of instruction, but on their basis they began to artificially create a sign interpretation of the French (and German) languages. Due to the great differences in the structure of voice and sign languages, the vocabulary had to be supplemented with some special, stylistic gestures that are not needed in natural sign languages (to indicate prepositions, grammatical gender, etc.).

In the middle of the 18th century, a deaf French teacher, Laurent Clerc, came to the United States at the request of one of the American cities to create the first school for the deaf. Since Laurent Clerc himself was a follower of the Abbé de l'Épée sign method, he influenced the spread of sign language in the United States, which explains the similarities between American and French sign languages. [2]Laurent Clerc's ideas were developed by Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the pioneer of American deaf pedagogy - the theory and practice of teaching the deaf. The success of the French and German schools of deaf pedagogy led to the spread of similar institutions in other countries, and only deaf-pedagogical ideas (as in England) or the entire methodology, including sign language itself, were adopted.

The first such school in the USA was opened in 1817 in Harvard (Connecticut); worked in the French way. As a result, American Sign Language (ASL) has more in common with French (LSF) and almost nothing in common with British Sign Language (BSL). Gallaudet's methods of teaching the deaf continued. In 1973, the first university for the deaf, named after the scientist Gallaudet University, was established in Washington, where deaf students from different countries study. The first pedagogical school for the deaf in Russia was opened in Pavlovsk in 1806; As in the US, he worked according to the French method. As a result, the Russian sign language turned out to be related to the American sign language. In 1860, a pedagogical school for the deaf was opened in Moscow, which worked in the German style. Echoes of the struggle between these two methods are still felt in Russian deaf education. In the countries of the former USSR, Russian sign language was centrally distributed through the establishment of schools and institutions for the deaf.

In October 2020, information about the development of the Bashkir sign language appeared.[3] Gesture appeared in the World Federation of the Deaf (WFG, World Federation of the Deaf) in 1951, when the participants of the first World Congress of the Deaf decided to standardize the language of communication at international events. The need for such a unique "Esperanto sign" is related to the participation of social workers and public figures from among the deaf together with laryngologists, audiologists, psychologists in the work of congresses, conferences and symposiums devoted to the problems of deafness.

The relationship between the concepts of Uzbek sign language.

In the Uzbek gesture, "Linguistics is about language, about its social nature, function, internal structure, classification; is the science of the laws of working (activity) and historical development of specific languages. Linguistics in Uzbek sign language is related to all the main types of current special pedagogic science.

General linguistics in Uzbek sign summarizes the data collected on all languages and creates a theory that can be applied to different languages. General purpose of sign language: 1) To determine the nature and essence of sign language; 2) Determining the levels of the science of sign language and the areas that study them; 3) Creating a classification of sign languages; 4) development of linguistic analysis methodology, etc.

Linguistics in private sign language is the science of a particular language; including Uzbek Sign Language - about the Uzbek language, Kazakh Sign Language - about the Kazakh language, Russian Sign Language - about the Russian language, etc.

It is self-evident that each special linguistics contains information specific to a specific language.

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