IDENTIFICATION OF TENSE CATEGORIES
IN THE SIGN LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

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Sign languages in their functional and structural features are similar to traditionally sounding languages. Their main specific feature is their use as a leading visual channel for transmitting information, rather than an auditory one. Concepts in sign language can be indicated with the help of manual gestures performed by the hands, and with the help of non–manual markers (movements of the body, head, facial expressions). The non–manual component essentially corresponds to intonation in spoken languages.

A gesture, like a word in spoken languages, consists of phonemes – the minimum meaningful units. E.V. Prozorova, based on the works of U. Stokoe, identified three components that make up a gesture – configuration, localization and direction of the gesture. Also, gesture orientation and non–manual markers were also later attributed to these phonological units [1]. It should be noted that in sign languages the morphological level is also distinguished – the level of minimal linguistic units that have meaning [2].

In different periods of the formation of human society, in different linguistic systems, the designation of temporal categories was both perceived and interpreted in different ways. Different peoples had their own understanding of the concept of "time", which reflected the mentality of this ethnos [3]. In various sign languages of the world, the temporal categories also have the specifics of the demonstration.

The purpose of the study is to determine the features of the designation of the concept of "time" in various sign languages, ethnic groups and professional activities.

Material and methods. The material for this study was a set of concepts, data of theoretical conclusions obtained in the course of studying actual problems of the functioning of sign languages, ways of forming gestures (A.A. Komarova, E.V. Prozorova, G.L. Zaitseva, E.Yu. Shamaro, O.O. Korolkova, G.S. Mogush and others).

In the work, theoretical research methods were used: a comparative scientific analysis of publications on the problem under consideration, including dictionaries of sign languages, which made it possible to formulate the initial positions of the study and the peculiarities of the formation of gestures indicating time in various sign languages, as well as in professional activity.

Findings and their discussion. Let's analyze the concept of "time" in the sign languages of various nations. For this, we analyzed articles from various public sign language dictionaries [4].

As it turned out, in most sign languages of the deaf, "time" (as part of the day) is indicated by the characteristic gesture "wristwatch", which differ little from each other in configuration. This designation of time is typical for almost all sign languages: Latvian, Italian, American dialect, English, Russian, Turkish, French, Indian and many others. It should be noted that a similar Japanese "time" gesture is shown on the right hand, which is associated with the wearing of a watch on the right hand, which is widespread in this country.

One of the linguistic features of sign language is the invariance and differentiation of meanings. Such changes in the lexical meaning of the gesture "time" were expressed in sign language by the transformation of the traditional gesture denoting a wristwatch. For example, in Latvian sign language, the word "time" in the meaning of "start" (time to work, time to celebrate) is denoted by a gesture in the form of a cross raising of two hands in the "O" configuration or by bringing the index fingers together [5].

Specificity can be attributed to the characteristic feature of the sign language of the deaf, in contrast to the polysemanticity of sound languages. For example, in Italian sign language, "time" is denoted by a gesture symbolizing "dial", and the phrase "time flies" is denoted as "clock – take off".

In Russian sign language, in addition to the international gesture "time", there is a synonym for a temporary designation – a hand in the configuration "5" on the right side of the face [4]. A similar gesture is used in Ukrainian sign language [5].

We see that in many languages the "time" gesture is associated with a wristwatch. However, there are sign languages in which this gesture is functional–pictorial. For example, in French, Finnish and Swedish, in this case, a clock with a pendulum is depicted. In Czech it is like a bell at the ear. In Portuguese, this gesture has three components (wristwatch – dial – clock striking). In Finnish, the sign equivalent of time is depicted with the right hand moving from side to side. The phraseologism "time flies" is depicted as time flying from the clock in Swedish, German, Polish, English and Estonian.

It should be noted the non–verbal features of communication associated with the designation of time. So, there are several non–verbal signals conditioned and understandable to everyone: a person points out the place on his hand where the clock should be and looks at the interlocutor (in fact, he asks: "What time is it?"); nervously knocks on the wristwatch or the place on the hand where they usually go, casting a disapproving glance at the watch if he wants to show that he is in a hurry or to indicate a lack of time; or, as it were, he casually glances at his watch, showing by this that the conversation has exhausted itself. It should be noted that the last two non–verbal cues can cause negative emotional reactions, so they should be used carefully. At present, with the active spread of mobile phones, these gestures have received some addition, since in the modern world a mobile phone is considered by a person as a time identifier.

As an example of professional gestures used to indicate temporal categories, consider non–verbal cues in basketball. Thus, stopping the playing time (together with the whistle) is indicated by an open palm; stopping the clock in the presence of a foul – the referee's palm is directed at the offender; the inclusion of playing time is demonstrated by a wave of the hand; new countdown of twenty–four seconds per attack – finger rotation. In this case, the gestures are artificially created, they have no connection with the ethnos, therefore they are not based on the image of a clock, and their main criterion is agreement, the visibility of the gesture and its unambiguity. Thus, professional gestures function as terms.

Conclusion. An analysis of the designation features of the concept of "time" in various sign languages, ethnic groups and professional activities made it possible to conclude that each ethnic group, including the corresponding sign language, has its own image of time, since the sign language reflects the mentality of the people.

In the pedagogical process, it is much more effective to teach sign language, focusing on already existing images of concepts, and in the linguistic process, the creation of a new gesture should be not so much symbolic as figurative, for a stable entry into the linguistic system and rapid spread in it.

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COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH TO WORK ON SPEECH DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY STUDENTS OF THE SPECIAL SCHOOL

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Every year, life puts increasing demands not only on adults, but also on children: the amount of knowledge that needs to be transferred to them is steadily growing. In order to help children cope with the difficult tasks that await