



SOCIOLOGICAL IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES DEIXIS PHENOMENON

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Abstract

This article discusses "deixis" and its term; "deixis" in English and Uzbek languages "deixis" the significance of the phenomenon of deixis in the pragmalinguistic analysis of linguistic activity; the issue of language lying between the semantic and pragmatic spheres of deixis; In Uzbek linguistics, there are brief opinions about the state of deixis.

Key words

Deixis, sign, form, phrase, sign, deictic phrase, social deixis, social deixis, pragmatic, grammatical forms - "honorifics"

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается «дейксис» и его термин; «дейксис» в английском и узбекском языках «дейксис» значение явления дейксис в прагматическом анализе языковой деятельности; проблема языка лежит между семантической и прагматической сферами дейксиса; В узбекском языкознании имеются краткие мнения о состоянии дейксиса .

Ключевые слова

дейксис, знак, форма, словосочетание, знак, дейктическое словосочетание, социальный дейксис, социальный дейксис, прагматические, грамматические формы - «почетные знаки»

Annatatsiya

Ushbu maqolada "deyksis" va uning atamasi bilan bog'liq fikr mulohazalar; "deyksis" ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "deyksis" deyksis hodisasining lisoniy faoliyatning pragmalingvistik tahlilda ahamiyati; deyksis semantik va pragmatik sohalari o'rtasida yotadigan til masalasi; o'zbek tilshunosligida deyksis hodisaning o'rganilish holati kabilar haqida qisqacha fikr-mulohazalar bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar

Deyksis, ishora, shakl, ibora, belgi, deyktik ibora, ijtimoiy deyksis, sotsial deyksis, pragmatik, grammatik shakllar – «honorifik»lar kabilar.

Today, deixis is considered as an actual, almost unexplored topic in Uzbek linguistics . In the term "deixis" , the units performing the function of showing , pointing are called deictic expressions, words are understood as the function or use of forms and expressions. Deictic words are words and phrases that define words and expressions related to the meaning used in the text . Academician Yu.S. Stepanov recommended using the term "deictics" (from Greek, deiktikos "sensitive, inclined") instead of the traditional "pragmatics" to name the science that deals with the relationship between linguistic sign and communication person . is enough ¹This recommendation is an indication of the importance of the phenomenon of deixis in the pragmalinguistic analysis of linguistic activity.

¹. Stepanov Yu.S. V three-dimensional spatial language. Semioticheskie problemy lingvistiki, filologii, iskusstva.- M: Nauka, 1985 p . 224 .

In other words, the word "Deixis" comes from the Greek word "deixis", which means "to show", "to indicate", and as a linguistic tool in scientific use, it is used as a "point to reality", "to see". According to Yu.S. Stepanov, this term in linguistics is based on a word or phrase that expresses a direct and strict communicative event and the practical, original and personal characteristics of its participants. According to SS Levinson, the term "deixis" includes the content of the text in general, in which languages deal with special codes, deal with methods of text content, related to speech conditions. In other words, deixis is a linguistic issue that lies between the semantic and pragmatic fields.

"Deictic" expressions appear in the first years of children's speech development. Psycholinguistic scientists who conducted observations say that - this is noticeable in the speech of three-seven-year-old children, because their speech occurs without observing the rules of grammar. - That is why they often use words such as "I", "you", "here", "this", "then" in their speech.

Another reason why this condition appears in the early stages of formation of linguistic ability is probably the connection with the semantic features of these expressions. It is known that the semantic properties of deictic signs are fundamentally different from those of other nominative signs. They do not directly name the subject events in reality, but - show the "location" of subjects, events and persons in relation to the speech situation. Such representation covers the position of subjects and persons (this position is determined in relation to the subjects of speech) and the time of the communication. According to these characteristics, deictic expressions are considered as linguistic signs with indirect meaning.

Linguists have distinguished five categories of deixis: person, place, time, language, and social deixis³.

refers to the additional linguistic content of the expressed thought, which is determined by means of expression. Including:

- speaker
- the place and time of the speech
- speaker's actions or - specific location in the speech situation

We can say that deixis is the only tool that is clearly manifested in the effective connection between language and content.

This article social let's say category with the work sees As Yu.S. Stepanov mentioned: "Social deixis" codes are the characteristics of the communicative event that determine the social accuracy of the speaker or the listener and the existing social relationship between them. The study of social deixis mainly deals with the analysis of grammatical changes, especially pronouns, while preserving the lexical meaning of social information, but also includes forms of language use. The importance of special interest in deixis is that it has a high degree of relevance in our daily lives.

is especially evident in the study of pronouns. Linguists and specialists in this field have similar opinions about their appropriate use. The use of pronouns is directly related to the principles of capacity and consensus research.

In other words, pronouns, especially 2nd person pronouns, indicate the level of formality within the communicative event. Misdirection may cause misunderstandings between the speaker and receiver in a social institution. Old English, Middle English - Different forms were used for 2nd person singular and plural personal pronouns. However, only in the new era, the same form began to be presented in English. The second person singular is "you", and the second person plural is also "you". Depending on the content of the text, their separate meanings differ. You are an English teacher

You are good English teachers

noted that the deixis of a person is three-part ("I", "you", "he"), and in many languages of the world, the speaker, the listener and the self (observer or he paid attention to the naming of a person in relation to his⁴ social position in society. Connecting social deixis with the system of special grammatical forms -

² . Levinson SC, Pragmatics., 1983, p. 53), "Key points of juncture between grammar and context" (Hanks, 1992, p. 47.)

³ Levinson SC Pragmatics. - Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984. - 118-122. p

⁴ G. Yul Pragmatics. -Oxford: OUP, 1996. -138 r 10-11

"honorifics" common only in South-East Asian languages (for example, Chinese, Japanese, Korean languages) may cause a narrow interpretation of this phenomenon .

It is known that languages differ in their structure and grammatical construction . While the grammatical system of languages belonging to the Indo-European and Turkic language families has singular and plural (sometimes even) number forms , it is not necessary to specify the number of perceived features in Southeast Asian languages . Also, in the languages of the last group, verbs do not have a person category, but they have forms that refer to the system of social status. In the Uzbek language, it is also expressed in the verb form in the category of respect . ("His dignitaries visited"), but in the noun system, as in the Germanic and Romance languages , the meaning of precision does not have a grammatical appearance . For example, the ambiguous content of the sentence A house is on the hill in English is understood as "Some house is standing on the hill" , while the sentence The house is on the hill is understood as "(This, that) house is on the hill " . The purpose of our mention of this ⁵idea , called "Sepir-Whorf hypothesis" by linguists, is to prove that the content and expression of social deixis is not necessarily to be sought only from the system of grammatical forms. It should not be forgotten that the characteristics of social deixis are manifested differently in different social groups and communication environments . Such a difference even depends on the gender of the communication participants . For example, it is known that honorific means are more common in women's speech . Let's recall the opinion given to the work of Y. Bar-Hillel: the scientist who compared the sentences "I am hungry" and "Ice floats on the water" suggests two ways to determine the meaning of these sentences . The full meaning of the first sentence, considered as a deictic structure, is determined depending on the context, the text of its use . The scientist wants to prove that the meaning of the second sentence ("Ice is floating in the water") does not depend on the text by the fact that this sentence keeps its meaning and does not change in any context . Y. Bar- Hillel transferred the analysis of the content of the first of these sentences to the care of pragmatics and left the second to semantics ⁶.

In conclusion, the scale of use of space deixis in scientific texts differs from artistic style or communication process. The reason for this is that it does not occur directly in the communication process, but in the text. The indicators of the space expressed by the speaker-author arise only from the connection of text components.

In a scientific text, deixis can reveal the novelty of the research, its scientific and practical nature by detailing the information being conveyed.

Deictic words are formed directly in the context of communication and the factors that allow the interlocutor or reader to have complete information about this communication situation .

In this regard, deictic words are also characteristic of a scientific text, and the use of deictic words in a scientific text affects the pragmatic nature of the text . Deictic tools also perform a communicative task in scientific texts, only such a task occurs between the author and the reader .

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