

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
WORLD LANGUAGES

ДОБРЕДОЉОВТЕ WĒLLKOMM स्वागत छ
VÄLKOMMEN FÄILTE VÍTEJTE HERZLICH ΚΑΛΩΣ ΗΡΘΑΤΕ
Laipni lūdzam كَبَّالْهَأُ WILLKOMMEN
BEM VINDA Срдэчна запрашаем 환영
ÜDVÖZÖLJÜK आपले स्वागत आहे 歡迎 ようこそ
WELCOME DOBRODOŠLI स्वागत हे
BIENVENUE HOŞGELDİNİZ FÄILTE
BENVENUTO Tuhiŋga o mua SELAMAT DATANG
VELKOMINN walujeung sumping
SALUTATIO வரவரேல் BI XĒR HATĪ
BINE ATI VENIT ಸವಾಗತ

International Journal of World Languages

Volume 2, No. 5, September 2022

Internet address: <http://ejournals.id/index.php/IJWL/issue/archive>

E-mail: info@ejournals.id

Published by ejournals PVT LTD

Issued Bimonthly

Requirements for the authors.

The manuscript authors must provide reliable results of the work done, as well as an objective judgment on the significance of the study. The data underlying the work should be presented accurately, without errors. The work should contain enough details and bibliographic references for possible reproduction. False or knowingly erroneous statements are perceived as unethical behavior and unacceptable.

Authors should make sure that the original work is submitted and, if other authors' works or claims are used, provide appropriate bibliographic references or citations. Plagiarism can exist in many forms - from representing someone else's work as copyright to copying or paraphrasing significant parts of another's work without attribution, as well as claiming one's rights to the results of another's research. Plagiarism in all forms constitutes unethical acts and is unacceptable. Responsibility for plagiarism is entirely on the shoulders of the authors.

Significant errors in published works. If the author detects significant errors or inaccuracies in the publication, the author must inform the editor of the journal or the publisher about this and interact with them in order to remove the publication as soon as possible or correct errors. If the editor or publisher has received information from a third party that the publication contains significant errors, the author must withdraw the work or correct the errors as soon as possible.

OPEN ACCESS

Copyright © 2022 by Thematics Journals of Applied Sciences

EDITORIAL BOARD

Ambreen Safdar Kharbe,
Najran University,, Saudi Arabia

Erdem Akbaş,
Erciyes University, Turkey

Oksana Chaika,
National University of Life and Environmental
Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine

Fatma Kalpakli,
Selçuk University, Turkey

Zekai Gül,
University of Minnesota, Islamic College of
Languages and Translation

Birsen Tütüniş,
Kültür University, Turkey

Nurdan Kavakli,
Izmir Democracy University, Turkey

Anette Ipsen,
University College Copenhagen, Denmark

Lotte Lindberg,
University College Copenhagen, Denmark

Miriam Eisenstein,
New York University, United States

Boudjemaa Dendenne,
University of Constantine I, Algeria

Ismail Hakki Mirici,
Hacettepe University, Turkey

Lily Orland Barak,
University of Haifa, Israel

Maggie Sokolik,
University of California, Berkeley, United States

Manana Rusieshvili-Cartledge,
Tbilisi State University, Georgia

Maryam Zeinali,
Urmia University, Iran Islamic Republic

Mehmet Demirezen,
Ufuk University, Turkey

Sejdi M. Gashi,
Institute of Albanology-Pristina(Kosovo), Albania

Priti Chopra,
The University of Greenwich, Greece

Rome Aboh,
University of Uyo, Nigeria

Salam Yusuf Nuhu Inuwa,
Kano State College of Arts and Sciences, Nigeria

Zelege Arficho Ayele,
Hawassa University, Ethiopia

Mustafo Zhabborovich Bozorov
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Martaba Numonovna Melikova
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Mastura Mizrobovna Oblokulova
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Erkinov Sukhrob Erkinovich
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Eko Susanto
Menegment of journal Indonesia

Shirnova Inobat Anvarovna
Guliston State University

Akramjon Abdikhakimovich Shermatov
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Akhmedova Shoira Nematovna
Professor of the Department of Uzbek Literature,
Bukhara State University

Aslonova Malokhat
Akramovna PhD, associate professor Navoi State
Pedagogical Institute

Bobojanov Sharipboy Xudoshukirovich
Dr., associate professor at
Pedagogical Institute of Karshi State University

RESEARCH OF THE PHENOMENON OF DEIXIS IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS: INTERPRETATION AND ATTITUDE.

Yuldosheva Madina Alimjon qizi

Teacher of Tashkent State University
of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi

Abstract: In this article, the study of the phenomenon of deixis in Uzbek linguistics, as well as its essence and the factors that lead to the formation of deictic units specific to children's speech are discussed.

Keywords: phenomenon of deixis, deictic units, pronoun, process of metathesis.

In World linguistics, the theory of deixis began to be studied in all levels of language from the second half of the XX century. A number of linguists from Uzbekistan conducted several researches, including: Shahriyar Safarov, Satibaldi Rahimov on the feature of deictic signs with a pragmatic character in the text, Durdona Lutfullayeva, Muhabbat Qurbonova on the formation of deictic units specific to children's speech, R. Davlatova on the study of social deixis in linguistics. Because the term "deixis" is directly related to the process of communication, the study of this field is considered one of the most relevant topics today.

One of the directions of studying the language units of modern linguistics in connection with the human factor is pragmalinguistics, in which the language units are studied in relation to the situation of speech, text. In this direction, linguistic units are studied in accordance with speech activity, speech purpose and speech situation. In pragmalinguistics, one of the issues of language units in relation to the situation of speech, in relation to the text, is the theory of deixis. This process occurs in harmony with the situation in which the listener and the speaker are spoken. As the linguist scientist V.I. Karasik said, without taking into account the social situation of the participants in the dialogue, communication acquires an artificial and provocative character. In pragmalinguistics, participants in communicative communication through language units, ascertain reality, the time it is carried out, pointing to places like that, are interpreted as a phenomenon of deixis, while the pointing units of the language are interpreted in the style of deictic units." The main task of deictic means is to connect the language units with reality in the process of communication, as well as to express a subjective attitude towards it. The use of deictic expressions is of great importance in the correct formation of speech. It is known that the deictic units are in harmony with the process of communication and are interpreted according to three types: deictic gestures focused on person, space, and time. A.A. Kibrik sees the deixis of a person as an aspect of the deixis of object. As A.A. Kibrik said, pointing to a person and an object creates the deixis of object. In the study of a scientist the following idea is put forward: deixis of an object and a person are separate species of deixis, since person stands in the center of the deixis. And this requires individual study of the deixis of person as a separate type of deixis. Certain language units are used in speech communication and refer to a specific person. As a result, deixis of person is formed. And the units that point to the person are interpreted in the style of the units representing the deixis of person. Deictic units can also refer to the social state of a person. It can refer to the position of the speaker and the listener in society, such as occupation, social background. This is called a social deixis, and the scientist R. Davlatova interpreted it as a deixis of social status. In world linguistics, this type of deixis was first introduced to science by Ch. Fillmore as a new type of deixis of space, time, and person.

This classification was supported by J. Renkema, S. Levinson, and G. Rauch, and the deixis of social status was included as an integral part of the deictic units of the traditional three types. In this regard, the scientist Sh. Safarov noted that whether the attitude towards the interlocutor is close or open, positive or negative, direct or indirect, and so on, all of these types of relationships constitute the content of asocial deixis phenomenon.

Both linguistic and extralinguistic tools are used to create deixis in Uzbek language. The language units that make up deixis include pronouns, reference units, socially specific lexical units, and some suffixes. Personal pronouns are one of the most active linguistic tools referring to the deixis of personality and social status. Among the tools that give rise to deixis, the units that refer to the components of the text are of particular importance. These units are named in linguistics by R. Lakoff, Ch. Fillmor. In addition, deixis of discourse by Sh. Safarov, deixis of text by D.A.Akselrud, deixis of context by K. Byuller. Although discourse means speech, speaking, coherent statement, conversation in French, A. I. Gorshkov notes that the word discourse can be a term used in the sense of "part of the text". However, in some studies, the term "discourse" is used synonymously with the term "text", and the term "context" can also be understood as a phrase or sentence. In choosing these units, the speaker pays attention to the social status of the participants. In particular, the personal pronoun "I", in addition to referring to the speaker himself, also serves to express his various communicative goals. That is, in verbal communication, the pronoun "I" leads to a deixis of social status, referring to the social status of the speaker, his superiority over other participants (or vice versa). For example: "Qo'shchi ko'krigiga kaft qo'ydi. Men! - deya ko'krak urdi. Mana shu men, botir firqaman, Botir firqa! ...Bir so'z bilan aytsak, men shu kundun boshlab Botir firqa bo'ldim! Ayni vaqtda, qishloq sho'rosini raisi-da bo'ldim! - dedi" (T.Murod. "It is impossible to die in this world"). The pronoun "I" in the text refers to the high social status of the speaker. It also demonstrates a communicative purpose, such as priding, boosting career that he occupies. This is confirmed by the repeated application of several positions of the pronoun "I" and the behavior of the hero such as "put his palm on his chest", "hit his chest".

Frequent use of a pronoun "I" in a conversation, putting it at the beginning of a sentence, pausing after a pronoun serves to express the speaker's self-confidence, perhaps overconfidence, that is, arrogance, to attract the attention of the listener, to show superiority over the participants in the speech, or, conversely, to show inferiority over the participants in the conversation.

The following types of morphodynamic units referring to the components of a text can be distinguished according to the direction in which they refer:

- a) deictic units referring to the previous component in the text;
- b) deictic units referring to the next component in the text;
- c) deictic units referring to the previous and next components of the text.

We analyze this with the example of some independent word groups with deictic properties. Pronouns are one of the morphological units of the Uzbek language, which has a deictic character in spoken communication. It is well known that the use of pronouns in linguistics as the basic deictic unit referring to a person or an object has been mentioned in a number of scientific researches. But pronouns are also characteristic in terms of referring to textual components. In this case, the pronouns refer to the previous and next component in the text. Such use is based on the principle of economy and redundancy of speech. For example, "Oybek domla uyushmamizning raisi edilar. U kishi moskvalik yozuvchilar bilan Londonga boradigan bo'lib qoldilar. U paytlarda Ovrupaning bu mashhur shahriga Tamaraxonim bilan Usta Olimdan boshqa biron o'zbekning qadami

yetmagan edi". (Said Ahmad, "Who I Lost and Who I Found"). The pronoun "u", which is used in this text fragment, refers to the previous composition of the text, having acquired a deictic feature, that is, it was referred to "Oybek domla". And the communion "u paytlarga" in the next sentence refers to time, that is, "the time when Oybek lives". And in the Union "bu mashxur", the pronoun "bu" refers the city of London in Europe. Hence, the above example can be used to represent deictic units referring to both person, time, and space. This saved the writer from repetition and speech impediments. This indicates that the text has been used the principle of economy. In the following sentence, the pronoun refers to the next component of the text as a deictic unit: Uning aytishicha, holat shunday bo'lgan. U faqatgina "xalqining va'dasi" ga ishonch bildirgan (from the news). The pronoun "shunday" in this microtext referred to the next part of the text. The speaker did not express the reality directly in the text, but interpreted it with gestures. This has led to the elimination of speech impediments and increased speech appeal. Sometimes pronouns can also refer to previous statements: Men har vaqt shunday keskin bo'lishim kerak edi. Men bo'lsam, lallayib, faqat uning so'zlarini tinglab o'tiribman. (Z.Saidnosirova "My Oybek"). In this example, the speaker refers to the thought that precedes the time when it is spoken. In this case, the pronoun "shunday" acts as a deictic unit. In Uzbek language, in addition to pronouns, other word groups can be expressed as deictic units. For example, the adverbs keyin, so'ng, avval can be denoted as deictic units that refer to the components of a text. These adverbs refer to the previous part of the text and represent the sequence of realities understood from the parts of the text, serving the integrity of the content of the text. For example: "Oybek darvozadan sekin-asta kirib keldi. Meni ko'rib jilmaydi. Men o'rnimdan turar ekanman, qo'lini uzatdi. Qo'lim ho'l bo'lgani uchun uzr so'radim. Keyin biz uzoq so'zlashdik. (Z.Saidnosirova "My Oybek").

In the fragment of text quoted, the word "keyin" indicates that a certain reality took place even before the event expressed in the sentence in which he participated. This, in turn, served as a semantic and syntactic link between parts of the text. It seems that the deictic properties of the above morphological units remain abstract without the text. Accordingly, it is advisable to study each deictic unit that refers to the components of the text.

References.

- 1.Fillmore C.J. Santa Cruz Lectures on Deixis. Bloomington, 1975. - 87 - P.
- 2.Namozova U. Language units representing the deixis of personality (on the example of Alisher Navoi poetic text). Society and innovations Journal home page: <https://inscience.uz/index.php/socinov/index>
- 3.Davlatova R. Deictic units of the Uzbek language. Dissertation of PhD. - Tashkent, 2020. - 60 p.
- 4.Karasik V.I. The language of social status. - Moscow: Institute of Linguistics AN USSR, Volgogradskiy Pedagogical Institute, 1991. - P.495.
- 5.Kibrik A.A. Deixis // http://encyclopaedia.big.ru/enc/liberal_arts/DEKSIS.html.
- 6.Safarov Sh. Pragmalinguistics. - Tashkent: State Scientific Publishing House, 2008.