

EXPRESSION OF PERSONAL DEXIFICATION IN UZBEK

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Anotation: This article provides theoretical information about deyktik units and specifically interrupts the individual's dax. Examples and examples provide information about the methods of expression of an individual's expression, the role of an individual's expression in the Uzbek text.

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(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, in linguistics, communication participants through language units or other characters are interpreted as a deyksis event, such as certain events, the time it was implemented, and the place. The original Greek word for "deyksis" is "show," "gesture," and in scientific use, it also means "gesture of reality, gesture of reality" in a lison tool. But in some publications, the sign units of the language are also referred to as egocentric units, indexes, operator terms. In linguistics, deyktik units are primarily divided into shows, human diamonds, seats, and times. However, based on observations on the pragmatic analysis of the text, it is determined that the expression tools of the deyktik units are extensive and multi-level, and that even through the paralinguistic tools of the language, gesture tasks are carried out in the communication process. Specifically, G. Creidlin studied dactic-specific paralinguistic tools by dividing them into groups that are characteristic and descriptive. The scientist believes that the distinguished daikon behavior and gestures act only as a show. Descriptive behavior and gestures, on the other hand, also serve to describe the value of the speaker and the characteristics of the sign object. ¹

Based on the universal characteristics of deyktik units of different levels, some linguists combine them into a sign area system. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. At the same time, I have acted as a reference to the concept of individuals, the concept of space here, and the concept of time now², and any speech process cannot be carried out without the owners of interaction, as well as the place of communication and the time it takes. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to answers with you. The observance of speech holders in the text of any communication, the location and timing of what is being explained, indicates that the deyksis has the most common aspects in all languages.

In linguistics, the methods of expression of deyksis also differ. O.N.Veselkova notes that deyksis is expressed in primary (pervy), secondary (venous) and anaphorical methods. The ³ only phenomenon that illustrates the link between the language system and the context in linguistic structures is the deyksis event.

¹ G.E.Kreydin. Mechanisms of interaction of verbal and non-verbal units in the dialogue. Deictic gestures and

² K.Bühler. Theory of Language. Representative function of the language. – M. 2000.

³ K.Bühler. Theory Language. Representative function of the language. – M. 2000.

Based on the analysis of Uzbek communication texts, you can distinguish between such types of deyksis as individuals, time, predmet, space, character, emotional and spiritual, and deyksis, which refer to certain events and text components. Such manifestations of deyksis occur in speech through phonetic, linguistic, morphological, and synthetic level units of the Uzbek language. Of course, each of these deyktik units in the English language can be an object of special research.

The person stands in the center of the area. The composition of an individual's speech is determined by the role he or she plays in the speech process. Instead of the speaker, the first person is a linguistic expression of "showing himself, reminding himself," the second person is the linguistic marking of the listener or addressor, and the third person is a sign of a person who is not a direct participant in communication. In the case of English, Russian, and Uzbek, S.Rahimov, who studied the Deyksis incident in a comparative-typological direction, shows human diamonds and -man, -san, -di, -miz, -siz, -di (s) morphines as language units that shape an individual's speech in English.⁴ Certain diamonds that refer to the person who produces an individual's dictionary to the deyktik units of the English language are references to words and individuals belonging to the category of horses that show the names, nicknames, nicknames, descendants, professions, titles, titles, positions, nationality, residence, social status, and expresses the concepts of kinship all kinds of horse-throwing words see. The day-to-day units that refer to individuals include ownership and personal supplements in English. In English, an individual's vision is often expressed through personality and display. The speech also uses some self-determination, interrogation, division, marking, and suspicion as a morphological unit that refers to an individual. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. Consider examples: No one sees a notebook. No one! (My moon and my father have no time, my brother. . . . Shahnoza too) (Oleksii Hoshimov). I asked my friend for everyone (who came, who went on the election) (Youth magazine). Among these examples, the incompetence and marking of the illiquidity served to form an individual's dax, referring to the person.

The ability of day-to-day units not to directly show the object of reference can also serve to accomplish a certain purpose of the subject of speech. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these questions. Based on this characteristic of day-to-day units, M.Hakimov also reflects on their ability to express the hidden purpose of the subject of speech.⁵

Another morphological unit that refers to an individual's vocabulary in English is the vocabulary of a horse. The deyktik characteristics of horses that refer to an individual's deck are evident in the following situations:

1. Referring to specific individuals, famous horses, which refer to the names of people, form an individual's hypocrisy: To get up for another few days, Ab'sa' lom went to Margillon and Hassanali's father, Joseph, to Tashkent to calm his master.—Abdullah Almighty.
2. Ki horses, which refer to the gender of the poems, refer to the personality: The one who gives birth to a daughter has value, and the one who gives birth to a son has a place.—Uzbek People's Article.
3. Referring to an individual, horses that refer to the concept of kinship refer to an individual's meaning: His sister took apples, beans, anorexia, nashvati, and entered the basket and went down to make a table.—Turquoise Steel.
4. Horses that refer to people's profession refer to individuals and form an individual's vocational training: No, I am not a jeweler. (N.Normatov) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you.
5. In the likes of the nickname and nickname, there is also a sign of referring to the person: Haggai's grandmother did as much medicine as she could, and then my moon recovered.—Oleksii Hoshimov.

⁴ S.Rahimov. Speech communication and the problem of deixis in multisystem languages. – Tashkent. 1989.

⁵ M.Hakimov. Basics of Uzbek Pragmalingvistics. – Tashkent. 2013.

6. Unvon, horses that refer to the likes of a scientific degree, refer to individuals: The Director received the gold medal of the folk achievement exhibition for those skins (Said Ahmad).

7. Horses that refer to the nationality and descendants of men refer to personalities: I met an Uzbek who was doing small things in the courtyard.—Youth magazine.

8. Horses that provide information about the social status of individuals refer to a person and express their identity: The valley flows into the valley and depends on the rich.—Uzbek People's Article.

9. Horses that refer to the characteristics of individuals related to their age refer to an individual and form an individual's vocab: Father is an old, wealthy wife.

10. Horses such as teachers, disciples, men, humans, humans, roosters, guests, gentlemen, and ladies form an individual's statement:

(Oleksii Hoshimov) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you.

In English, ownership and personal supplements are also referred to as individuals. These supplements have a deyktik characteristic, referring to the shackles in the word they combine. For example,

In a nutshell, in English, deyktik units can be expressed in a variety of ways. As proof of our opinion, we looked at the above personality and its expression. Although the dictionary units of the Uzbek language are objects of analysis in a comparative-typological aspect, studying this problem separately based on these language materials, fully determining all units of reference to this language, special study of the types of deyksis and methods of expression in the Uzbek text of communication is one of the most complex problems of modern Uzbek linguistics.

List of available publications:

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5. M. Hakimov. Basics of Uzbek Pragmalinguistics. – Tashkent. 2013.

6. Sh. Safarov. Pragmalinguistics. – Tashkent. 2008.