



## Opinions of Scientists About the Deixis Phenomenon

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### ABSTRACT

In speech activity there is always a need to connect the linguistic form with reality and to express a personal attitude to it. The execution of the same tasks is the responsibility of the deictic means. The original Greek meaning of the word "deixis" is "show", "sign", in scientific usage it means "point to reality", "show".

### Keywords:

Linguistic structures, indexicals, deictics, systematization and classification.

Display The units that perform the sign function are called deictic expressions. Some philosophers and linguists also use the term "indexicals" to refer to these terms. This positional phrase is one of the constant means of providing content in the system of verbal communication.

For example, when you see something unfamiliar, you ask, "What is this?" is a reference to something that exists in that environment by means of a deictic phrase ("It") when addressed to the interlocutor with a question. The issue of classification of deictic characters is constantly being discussed. Many linguists have traditionally distinguished between deictics of person, space, and time. However, some linguists do not agree with such a classification. S. Levinson describes the dexterity of the pragmatic meaning of an event and the possibility of expressing its content directly related to the text of communication: It (deixis) is also related to the analysis of communication text. In contrast, the pronoun "This" does not refer to any real object; rather, it is a substitute for the object of reality spoken of in a specific context.

The main scope of personal pronouns is dexterity. This concept refers to the direct use of an object in a non-linguistic state. The 1-2 person pronouns representing the communication participants can be in a completely deictic state.

*Generalization* is the result of cognitive activity, which is the perception of information through conceptual patterns, combining information about current events, the quality and properties of objects. Such patterns are reflected in the linguistic realization of conceptual units [26,19]. Of course, events in the external world, objects have a special character, features.

Comparison, analysis, and synthesis play an important role in the transition from the cognitive stage of linguistic thinking activity to the stage of linguistic occurrence. Through these actions, generality and specificity are distinguished. Cognitive activity also includes the practice of direct *abstraction*, as this activity is an important stage of generalization, distinguishing the most important features of the perceived objects, allowing them to be compared and brought to a single "denominator". Another process that is

observed in the process of linguistic-thinking activity is the process of *systematization, classification*. We must not forget that language not only collects and transmits information, but also organizes it. The French philosopher Noel Muloud (Moy1 Moshoid), a professor at the University of Lille, "thinks about the logical basis of the expression of the content of speech units. in the same manner"; concluded that. The idea of the logician that the formation of content and the occurrence of speech are the result of the work of linguistic sorting and generalization is noteworthy.

Logical and linguistic generalizations are interdependent and move in a holistic direction. Abstracted and ordered concepts generalize, move to the linguistic shell, and become a linguistic unit. Such generalizations ensure the content of the speech activity and allow the information to be perceived by the recipients. At the same time, the structures in the form of *"those two cars collided here last night"* mentioned above have the ability to express content.

But the exact meaning or informational content of this sentence, which is sufficiently complete in terms of semantic structure, depends only on its application in a particular communication environment, in the context of the text. Therefore, from a pragmatic point of view, the meaning of this statement is not clear. This is due, firstly, to the fact that the meaning of the parts "night", "evening", "here", "that" is used in the context of the text, and secondly, that any linguistic structure serves a specific purpose. 'zlab is formed. This goal is verbal communication. (Speakers, when correcting a linguistic structure, try to adapt it to the state of speech, that is, "linguistic structures anchor directly to parts of the text"

The power of contextual encirclement is especially evident in the interpretation of the deixis phenomenon: "A number of phenomena in a language system can be described only when their formation in the context of face-to-face communication is taken into account. This is especially evident in the interpretation of the deixis phenomenon".

"The only phenomenon that clearly shows that the connection between the

language system and context is reflected in linguistic structures is the deixis phenomenon". John Lyons and Stephen Levinson are in favor of the idea that language can actually be seen as an autonomous, context-free system.

They use the deixis phenomenon to prove this point, as if linguistic structures would remain in a separate system until deixis symbols were applied. We are aware of the danger that the opinion expressed as a result of a one-sided analysis of any event (linguistic phenomena are no exception) will deviate from objectivity. Appropriate language and speech are conceived as systems that feed on each other and operate in a cohesive way. The product of scientific research on the identification of factors and means that ensure their integrity finds its place in the development of linguistics.

The role of "mediation" and "arbitration" between the language system and its speech activation is not in vain linguists dedicate to the phenomenon of dexterity. It allows to distinguish the features of the language system, compare them and bring them to a single "denominator". Another process that is observed in the process of linguistic-thinking activity is the process of *systematization, classification*. We must not forget that language not only collects and transmits information, but also organizes it. The French philosopher Noel Mulud (Goye1 Moiyuiyo), a professor at the University of Lille, thinks about the logical basis of the expression of the content of speech units: in order"

It is noteworthy that the logician believes that the formation and content of speech is the result of linguistic sorting and generalization.

It is a logical and linguistic generalization that requires each other and goes in a holistic direction. Abstracted and ordered concepts generalize, move to the linguistic shell, and become a linguistic unit. Such generalizations ensure the content of the speech activity and allow the perceived information to be perceived by the recipients. At the same time, the above - mentioned structures in the form of *"Yesterday, evening, here, these two cars collided"* have the ability to express content. But the exact meaning or informational content of this sentence, which is sufficiently complete in terms of semantic

structure, depends only on its application in a particular communication environment, in the context of the text. Therefore, from a pragmatic point of view, the meaning of this statement is not clear. This is because, firstly, the meaning of the parts "night", "evening", "here", "that" is explained by the use of context in the text, and secondly, any linguistic structure has a specific purpose. 'zlab is formed.

This goal is verbal communication. (Speakers try to adapt this or that linguistic structure to the situation of speech, that is, "linguistic structures" anchor "directly to parts of the text" Interestingly, S. Levinson and some other linguists have studied linguistic structures no matter how hard they tried to learn out of context, they could not find a way out of the "chain" of speech, the textual environment).

The power of context is especially evident in the interpretation of the deixis phenomenon:

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"The only phenomenon that clearly shows that the connection between the language system and the context is reflected in the linguistic structures is the deixis phenomenon"

John Lyons and Stephen Levinson are in favor of the idea that language can actually be seen as an autonomous, context-free system.

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The role of "mediation" and "arbitration" between the language system and its speech activation is not in vain linguists dedicate to the

phenomenon of dexterity. The language system itself exists as a result of speech activity, the nature and essence of which is manifested in the process of speech communication.

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