General Concept of Deixis

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ABSTRACT

Each speaker (author of the text) has his own perception of the event taking place in reality, imagining it in a certain space, time zone, and gives a linguistic dress to the logical imagination that is formed. Linguistic realization and content formation is associated with the "counting head" chosen by the author of the speech, that is, the placement of the ongoing event in the space-time space.

Hence, in speech activity there is always a need to connect the linguistic form with reality and to express a personal attitude towards it. The execution of the same tasks is the responsibility of the deictic means.

Keywords:	deixis, indexicalls, grammatical forms, affirmative answer.

The original Greek meaning of the word "deixis" is "to show", "sign", and in scientific use it means "to point, to point to reality" in linguistic terms. Display The units that perform the sign function are called *deictic expressions.* Some philosophers and linguists also use the term "indexicalls" in reference to these terms. This type of expression is one of the constant means of ensuring the meaning of the speech communication system. For example, when you see something unfamiliar, you ask, "What is this?" when the question is addressed to the interlocutor, the deictic expression (it) is a reference to something that exists in that environment.

Deictic expressions appear in the early stages of children's speech development. Observations and testimonies of psycholinguists show that the speech of children aged 3-7 years occurs, firstly, in an egocentric manner, and secondly, in a telegraphic manner, i.e., in a 'grammatical' manner. This is probably why babies prefer phrases like "I", "you", "there", "here", "this", "now", "after" rather than grammatical forms.

We are of the opinion that another reason for the emergence of such expressions in the early stages of the formation of linguistic abilities is related to the semantic features of these expressions. It is known that the semantic features of deictic signs are radically different from those of other nominative signs. They do not directly name the object-events in reality, but show the location of the object, event, person in relation to the state of speech. Such demonstrations cover the participants' (speaker and listener) objects and the place of the persons (this place is determined in relation to the subjects of speech), as well as the time during which the communication takes place.

Due to these properties, deictic expressions are considered as linguistic signs with indirect meaning. Even words that babies pronounce usually do not have a direct referent, through which a specific object or event is not named. A baby is able to express a whole passing event or series of events in a single word.

The deictic units are divided into different groups according to which of the coordinates of the verbal motion is indicated. The first classifications are based on the morphological principle, in which personal pronouns are divided into deictic groups "I-you-other (u)" (Ich deixis - Du deixis - Jener deixis).

This morphological classification of the German linguist Karl Brutman was later revised by Karl Büller, who expanded the number and composition of groups at the expense of other parts of the speech communication situation. This psychologist-scientist, interested in the theoretical foundations of the analysis of the language system, wrote in his 1936 article "The Structural Model of Language" (Das Strukturmodels der Sprache): Is it necessary and necessary?" seeks evidence for a affirmative answer to the question.

He notes that in any language there is a field of indication (sign) and there are groups of "pointers" that "serve" for this field. These words are divided into the types of place (heor, da, dort - here, here, there) and those that indicate the participation of individuals (Ich, du, er - I, you, he). In fact, as K. Bühler said, "How else can the functions of all show words be determined without relying on a clear speech situation analysis?". In The Theory of Language, the author summarizes his scientific views on *the* nature of the deixis phenomenon and tries to further clarify the role of this phenomenon in the system of language construction and speech communication, its functions.

In grouping deictic phrases, the main defining "arrows" of the field of speech communication are the speaker-listener relationship (Ich - du deixis - Men-sen deikis), the place of the object or person in relation to the subject of speech (heir - dort deixis - this here and there deixis) and speech act time (jetz - denn deixis now deixis at that time) suggests relying on differences.

In this book, K. Büller also notes that dexterity expressions can be divided into three different types in relation to the distinction of the object of demonstration:
1) reference to the visible object (demonstratio ad oculus): the speaker with his own eyes linguistic symbols that perform the function of showing the object you see ;
2) context deix, ie a reference to the words used in the previous places in the text (anaphora phenomenon - Sh.S.);
3) deixis an Pleantasma, that is, a reference to an object that the speaker does not see directly and is not mentioned in the text, but is known to the speaker.

The question of the classification of deictic characters is constantly being discussed. Many linguists have traditionally distinguished between dexters of person, space, and time.

But some linguists disagree with such a classification. They are in an attempt to combine deixis and modality phenomena into a single field, proposing a separate study of modal deixis.

Through the modal dexterity, the speaker makes a relative assessment of the existing and imaginary situations. The possibility of distinguishing social dexterity as a separate category and using it to determine the social status of the participants in a conversation with each other was discussed in the previous chapter (in the following pages we will have to return to the details of this phenomenon).

In addition, scholars such as Ch. Fillmore, R. Lakoff, VIShakhovsky, AVKravchenko, taking into account the fact that the text of the dialogue reflects the personal relationships of the interlocutors, also promote the idea of a separate study of emotional dexterity.

It is necessary to dwell in more detail on the semantic and pragmatic features peculiar to the mentioned groups of deictic expressions, and to what extent the division into these groups in general is justified.

In the previous pages it was mentioned that deictic signs are semantically radically different from other linguistic signs, that they lack the ability to name object-events directly, and that they have no signifiable meaning.

Ye.V. who tried to prove the existence of a reference to one or another type of referent in the lexical sense of words belonging to the category of deictic means. According to Paducheva, "rhymes are words that in the sense refer to the speech action or refer to the

relationship of the speech structure with the being, the type".

Emil Benvenist, in particular, noted that rhymes and other related deictic characters are devoid of signifiable content, and that their referent is not constant, but varies with respect to the state of speech. According to him, the meaning of the pronoun "I" can be determined only in relation to the performance (locution) of a particular speech action, and this speech action always remains unique, separate, not repeated. Since each speech action is related to a separate object (event, object in reality), the referent of the pronoun "I" also varies. In short, from the linguistic point of view, the form "I" exists only in the spoken action being performed [8, 286].

The Farang linguist describes the relation of the indicators of a person, time, space, object to the time of speech: *here-there; now - then; today- that day- yesterday; on the eve - tomorrow - the day after*.

But the referent of this type of phrase is often regarded as a very superficial - self-evident phenomenon. The semantic properties of these expressions are not directly related to the fact that "object" or object-events are located in time and space.

On the contrary, the language system "commands" these groups of expressions to perform the tasks that arise in the process of interpersonal communication. "Language solves this problem by creating 'meaningless' characters that are deprived of a reference to reality and are always ready for new use, and that these characters are immediately involved in the speech activity of the speaker." 'lik "(meaning - Sh.S.) became symbols".

Philosophers have also noted in their time that the meaning of deictic expressions changes in relation to the communicative purpose of the subject of speech - the speaker. Bertrand Russell described the words "I," "this," "here," and "now" as basic egocentric words, suggesting that their meanings change in response to changes in time and space. acknowledged: the word "now" means a certain degree of duration of time in each use; The word "here" denotes a special place in which "I" takes

place as a result of every action; 'I' refers to any person who pronounces it.

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