



Types of Deictic Units the Function of Deictic Units in an Artistic Text

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ABSTRACT

It is important to keep in mind the importance of space and time events for communication activities. Each event takes place in a specific place and time, and the listener who receives information about this or that event seeks to know when and where it took place. In addition, for full disclosure of information, since any activity is performed by a specific person, information about the subject of that activity is also required.

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deictic expressions of person, time, and space.

We know from traditional grammars that when we say the main parts of a sentence, we have and understand the cut. In the case of the main parts, it is expedient to first consider the definitions given to the possessive or the possessive.

B. Ilish describes the possessive as follows: The thing is not subject to any other part of speech and can be expressed by different word groups. The possessive part of speech is such that the action, sign, or situation to which the person or thing it represents represents the cut is relevant. The owner is an absolutely independent piece, the cut is also subject to the owner and in many cases the person with the owner - adapts to the number.

Above we have reviewed the general concept of owning. So let us also turn our attention to the general cases of 'possessive' in dexterity. We have learned that the term 'deixis' has come to be used in a much broader sense in linguistics over time.

So far, the issue of classification of dexterity characters in linguistics has been constantly discussed. Catherine Barkley was greatly liked by the nurses, because she would do night duty indefinitely.

Through the example given, I have made a partial introduction to the topic of having a

dexterity, which is the subject of my defense work. That is, we try to consider the occurrence of dexterity in the literary text of the Sentin language. In doing so, we consider the semantic field of the "possessive" deixis, given that deixis events can occur as a sign word indicating different parts of speech in a sentence:

1. The soldier stopped and sat down beside the road. I got down and went over. «What's the matter? "He looked at me, then stood up.

2. The lieutenant said I slipped the truss on purpose... He'll say I did it on purpose.

3. The Emperod and the people held frequent meetings to debate... They appreciated...

4. Five hundred carpenters and engineers were immediately set at work to prepare the greatest engine they had. They were a frame.

Based on the examples given, it can be said that in the literary text it is clear that the deixis phenomenon is mainly used in order not to repeat a syntactic unit more than once. However, it is known that in modern linguistics the basic syntactic unit and its place in the sentence of syntactic elements in a deictic state are not studied at the syntactic level and their

differential syntactic features, their interaction with other syntactic units.

In the above examples, it is advisable to use the method of omission of the transformation method to determine the semantic field of the dexterity as follows.

Mr Smeeth made his way to Moorgate, where, as usual, he bought an evening paper - Mr Smeeth made his way to Moorgate... he bought an evening paper. In this sentence, Mr. Smeeth came in the position of possessive in the preposition, connected by means of a predicative connection with the made way to, and acquired the status of a substantial agent. The anaphoric deixis element of the same syntactic unit also represented the substantial agent differential syntactic-semantic sign. In order to prove such syntactic-semantic characters, transformation can turn this sentence into passivation: (1) Mr Smeeth made his way to Moorgate... - His way was made by Mr Smeeth to Moorgate; He bought an evening paper - An evening was bought by him.

Here are some other examples:

1) This cargo was so mixed that it included the man who now emerged from the saloon...

2) This solitary passenger was a man of medium height but of a massive build, square and bulky about the shoulders, and thick - chested. He might have been forty - five.

In the first gada, the cargo syntactic unit was also associated with the element was mixed on the basis of a predicative connection, and at the syntactic level, along with the expression of substantiality, staticity was loaded. To prove this differential syntactic-semantic sign, the following addition transformation can be used: (2) This cargo was so mixed - ... cargo was in the state of... mixed.

But this does not apply to transformation passivation.

This cargo was so mixed that - That was been so mixed by this cargo.

The anaphoric deixis of the cargo syntactic unit in the sentence comes in the function of having the dog in the sentence and is connected with the included unit on the basis of a predicative connection. But in this sentence the dog represents substantive

agency. The definition of such a sign is determined by the fact that the transformation in the sentence does not fall into passivation: It included the man. - The man was included by it.

In this sentence structure, the identification of a substantive sign loaded with cargo static is the result of its association with a procedural static syntax based on a predicative connection. Obtaining the substantive agent status of the dog element is associated with a procedural active character based on a predicative connection.

In the second sentence, the main reason why the semantic status of a passenger syntactic unit is a substantial identifier was that a man elements are related to a substantial identifier semantic field. The anaphoric dexterity of the Passenger element is a quantitatively loaded substantial syntax, because might have been forty - five units in a sentence with a qualitative quantitative modal status.

From the linguistic analysis performed above, it can be seen that the syntactic units that come in the function of possessive with anaphoric dexterity do not have the same differential syntactic-semantic status.

In short, the syntactic unit that replaces possessive and its anaphoric dexterity state can be explained as follows.

1) Mr. Smeeth - SbAg. Its dexterity event he - SbAg:

2) Passenger - SbId, its dexterity state - SbQun;

It is known that in the literary text there are great opportunities to analyze the paradigmatic sequence of deixis at the syntactic level on the basis of linguistic methods.

As mentioned above, the most important roles in the expression of dexterity are reflected in groups of rhymes. Pronouns, in turn, differ from each other on the basis of categorical characters such as plural, rod, except for three persons.

1) The soldier stopped and sat down... He looked at me, then stood up

2) My father had a small estate in

Nottinghamshire; I was the third of five sons. He sent me to Emanuel College...

It is said that the man mentioned above has dexterity in both. In the first sentence, the possessive in the preposition, in the following sentence, the personal pronoun is expressed in the deixis state. In the second sentence, the possessive pronoun in the main sentence is represented by the personal pronoun in the following sentence.

The possessor is mainly represented by the following word groups. And in doing so, we again observe deictic situations.

1) With the horse in the General Agreement.

Gino was a patriot, so he said things that separated us sometimes, but he was also a fine boy and I understood his being a patriot.

2) With rhymes.

a) He said, Makera hoped it would come before the bombardment started.

b) With some, any, somebody, one, another, something, anything representing a person and an object:

Yesterday, anybody staid at the bus stop then I look at her suddenly I knew that my friend Prophecy. Thus, possessive dexterity is as widely used as other syntactic units. Provides art text economy and content productivity.

At present, the study of phenomena related to human thinking and communication activities in the field of linguistics is one of the most pressing problems. This, in turn, aims to identify the characteristics of the categories that can shape the content of the text. The task of anaphoric rendering is more effective in achieving this goal, ie in ensuring the continuity of its content.

Here, first of all, it is important to know what anaphora itself is. Anaphora is derived from the Greek word 'anapherin', which means 'to turn back'. Anaphora is the delivery of a certain information by the speaker to the listener through the speaker's demonstration of the speaker's attitude towards the listener.

Anaphora is a universal phenomenon in language, and it is important in any language to make the connection of the necessary components of the state of speech possible. Linguistically, it is to convey the reality of what

has happened to another person. Anaphoric mention is opposed to the cataphoric process, ie the reader has a certain knowledge about the object in the text.

The Hurgo understood me very well. He descended from the stage.

The lexeme "he" has been expressing the lexeme "the Hurgo".

2) The ladies and courtiers were all most magnificently clad, so that the spot they stood...

3) The Emperor having ordered that part of his army which.... He wanted I would stand.

Demonstrative pronouns emphasize the reader's attention to the facts that are important to the author, not only showing them, but also expressing the subject's psychological attitude to the thought expressed. Demonstrative pronouns can also apply to an entire sentence or only part of it. These rhymes are to convey the speaker's idea to the listener in a horizontal direction in the speech. In the speech process, this / these, that / those show pronouns are based on the principles of proximity / distance, unity / plurality.

According to the scientist Burugma, the demonstrative function of demonstration rhymes is focused on the person and the object, which is an integral connection between the rhyme and the event that took place, or the direct appearance of the image in the listener's mind about the event. lies. It is preferable to direct the author's thought to the reader through direct emotional perception and to create an understanding of the event in his imagination.

This person, time, space, the relation of the indicators of the pointing object to the time of the speech occurs here - there, now - then, today - that, day - yesterday, on the eve - tomorrow considers it an upcoming event. However, the referent of such phrases is considered to be a very superficial phenomenon. The semantic feature of this expression is not limited to the fact that the object of direct reality or object events takes place in time and space. Rather, this language system instructs these phrase groups to perform tasks that occur in the process of interpersonal communication.

Ideal linguistic activity requires the complete order in the structure of speech structures of units that answer these questions.

An anaphoric representation represents an abbreviated case of an object and event, because the demonstrative pronouns represent the object and all its features in a general representation as a whole. This allows the author to avoid duplication of names to maintain the accuracy and relevance of the information. In the above information, we have considered the anaphoric representation in the literary text. But in scientific texts, it is necessary to activate the ability to imagine more in perceiving the information given in scientific work, because when information is given, a person's ability to imagine increases.

In this respect, a characteristic feature of the scientific text is the 'pointing' to the imaginary object and the anaphoric deictic characters directly illuminating the continuity of reality.

Thus, an anaphora is the delivery of the speaker's thought to the listener in a horizontal direction in speech, which represents the whole being and reality. The economical use of language units in the speech process, that is, the feature of not repeating the same reality over and over again.

In this case, the generalization of information about the ongoing events, objects, qualities, etc., is the expression of words in the text, which are logically interconnected, through the demonstration and personal pronouns.

As for the anaphoric situation:

1) "The Germans have stopped outside Ildine", I said "These people will all get across the river". The lexicon "The Germans" is represented by the lexicon "These people".

2) "Aliece and Catherine did not answer. They didn't have to answer. They were battle police ».

3) This officer was too separated from his troops. He wasn't allowed to make an explanation.

The above examples illustrate the concept of having an anaphora. Hence, anaphora gives the listener a certain understanding and imagination about the

subject in this text. Let us return to the structural properties of deictic expressions. The main groups that have traditionally been distinguished are the deictic expressions of person, time, and space.

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