



Personal Dexterity

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ABSTRACT

The proclamation of 2012 as the Year of the Family as a logical and consistent continuation of the Year of Harmonious Generation, the strengthening of measures to raise a healthy generation, the promotion of a generation of intellectual potential emphasizes the urgency of revitalization and strengthening. Following the program to build a free and prosperous homeland, free and prosperous life, our people have preserved their national, historical, spiritual and religious traditions, customs and traditions, while at the same time studying new best practices in the world. Has been firmly on the path of creation and creativity for 20 years. Under the leadership of President Islam Karimov, the architect of our independence, the architect of our national statehood, the initiator of all the great changes in our country, our people have set an example to the nations of the world in many respects. has been writing new achievements and milestones in gold letters.

Keywords:

Dexterity of the person, goodness, illumination of the person, and the personal pronouns.

As mentioned above, the person stands in the center of the dexterity area. The composition of a person's dexterity in relation to the role he plays in the process of verbal communication is determined. The first person is a linguistic expression of "self-expression, reminder" instead of the speaker, the second person is a linguistic designation of the listener or addressee, and the third person is a person who is not a direct participant in the conversation. This system, which differs in its contribution to the migration of communication, is reflected in the groups of rhymes. Pronouns, in turn, differ from each other on the basis of categorical characters such as plural, rod, except for three persons. But a diamond with a plural number sign does not always correspond directly to a singular number diamond. In particular, "we" does not mean that the number of speakers is large in any context. Therefore, in some cases, when the pronoun "we" is used, it is up to the listener to

determine the content of the transmitted information and in what sense the plural occurs. For example, the English phrase *We clean up after ourselves a room here* can be understood by the listener in two ways: the listener adds himself to the addressee group, or does not belong to this group. In contrast, the plural forms of exclusive 'we' (exclusive 'we') and inclusive 'we' (inclusive 'we') are distinguished. In the first (exclusively), "we" means "speaker, etc." and does not include the addressee in this group, while in the second, the speaker also refers to the addressee when he says "we". In some languages, exclusivity and inclusiveness have their own grammatical expression. For example, in the Fajian (red language) dialect, keimami is the exclusive first person plural, while keda is an inclusive form of this rhyme (July 1996; 11).

The difference between inclusive and exclusive is also reflected in the content of the English structures *Let's go and Let us go*. When

the first phrase is used, the speaker addresses a friend (s) and urges them to perform the action together: "Let's go!" ("Let's go!", "Let's go!"). In *Let us go*, the speaker asks to be released, to let his companions go: "Let us go!". So, in this case, the first person plural means the exclusive "we", and the listener is not the participant of the movement for whom the addressee is asking permission.

It can be seen that inactive participants other than the speaker and the addressee, who are the two main participants in speech communication, can also find their own grammatical expression in the language system. But this expression takes on a different look in different languages. Consequently, the Japanese rhyme system is known to be rich in forms. In this language, there is a difference in the social status of the speaker and the listener, in the use of rhymes in relation to which gender. All the speakers of this language can only use the highly *respected vataкуси* pronoun in the same way, women prefer the *father, atakusi* forms such as *boku, ore, vasi*. (1982; 358). Ide Japanese 2nd person pronouns also have a big difference in when and to whom they are used. Of these, *omae* is rude, while *anta* is respectful, and is activated when the speaker addresses a person close to him.

In general, Japanese rhyme groups form a very complex system (Alpatov 1980), and the complexity leads to major problems in the work of translators. An example of this is the attempt to translate A. Rambo's poem "Drunk Ship" into Japanese. It is known that this poem of the French poet was written in the first person on behalf of the ship, and several translators have tried to use different rhymes in translating it into Japanese, but no matter which rhyme is used, it is different from the original intention. no appears. Failure to use a pronoun can lead to an artificial speech (Alpatov 2003; 92).

Speaking of the means of expressing the person deix, it should be borne in mind that in the language system the third person pronoun is also divided into a separate group. It has already been noted that the rhymes in this group are radically different from the others in terms of semantic and communicative nature.

We know that the first and second persons are direct participants in communication, and the pronouns in the groups "I" and "you" represent "communicative persons". Third-person pronouns, on the other hand, do not have this feature, their reference is "non-communicative person" who is not a direct participant in the conversation.

A.A.Ufimseva, taking into account such a semantic feature of third-person pronouns, believes that the main task they perform is not the expression of deictic content, but the substitution (acquisition) (Ufimseva 1974,176). I would like to support this opinion of the scientist on the one hand, because it is known that third-person pronouns are significantly different in meaning from the pronouns "I" and "you". But it should also be borne in mind that the role of the third party in the communicative process cannot be denied. True, the relationship between the subject of speech and his listener plays a central role in communication, and the center of the deictic field is also determined within this relationship. Perhaps this is why the deictic content of the pronouns "I" and "you" seems clearer, and researchers are reluctant to recognize them as deictic expressions. However, this does not completely exclude the 3rd person from the scope of the communicative process. This person is distinguished as a "side participant" of communication or a "bystander" who is not involved in the statement (Clark, Carlson 1982). Both types of participants have a direct impact on the course of communication when needed. According to G.G.Pochepsov, an inactive participant and observer, "I" is the opposite of "I" and "you". Moreover, this person (u-Sh.S.) Is "here" in the process of communication between "I" and "you", thus directly influencing the speech activity of communicators" (Pochepsov 1987; 37).

Given that the communicative nature of the third person is sufficient, the pronoun 'he' can be added to the list of linguistic means of expressing the deix of the person. As for the "substitution" function of this diamond, mentioned by A.A.Ufimseva, this task is specific to all types of diamonds. Fulfillment of the

substitution task requires the presence of a co-referential event in *the speech act or text*. (Compare: *I know Boltaev well, such people never give up on hardships; Silver always fills the diary and never forgets it.*).

Correlation, which consists of different representations of a piece of reality in language, is manifested through anaphora or anaphoric gesture. Anaphora provides content linking of parts of speech structure, which is a linguistic phenomenon that provides information about correlation. While describing the phenomenon of anaphora, linguists have traditionally sought a referent of anaphoric rhymes mentioned in the previous lines of the text. The presence of a precursor (antisident) is required for coreferential content to occur. But it should also be borne in mind that the referent may have a different place in the text. In some cases we have to look for the units that represent the referent of the rhymes in the next lines of the text. Correlation in the text, which is hidden, not directly expressed, or sought in terms of the relationship of parts of the text, creates the phenomenon of "associative anaphora". In addition to knowing the content of the text, the general level of knowledge of the reader (listener) also plays an important role in determining this type of anaphoric connection (Immott 1999; 7). We see clearly that semantic connection occurs in the interaction of such text and general knowledge, especially in the formation of metonymic and metaphorical structures. For example, "*Oybek is on the top shelf*". Knowing the connection between the units "Oybek" and "U" in the next line in the structure "*U leather cover*", we rely on the fact that naming the book in Uzbek by the name of the author is a general rule based on "linguistic agreement". It is also known that such a "linguistic agreement" is a cognitive phenomenon known to all languages (compare: Ko'vecses, Gunter 1998).

Thus, the substitution-anaphora function does not negate the sign function. Anaphora is not devoid of deictic content, and so far no one has denied that these two tasks can be performed in the same context, at the same time. Recall the example of J. Lyons in his

two-volume *Semantics* (Lyons 1977; 676). *I was born in London and have lived there ever since* "I was born in London and have lived there ever since." In this example, in addition to being in an anaphoric connection with his co-conference "London" there, it also provides a hint that this speech movement is being performed in London.

The perception of the listener (reader) text and speech structures, in the process of understanding their content, is not limited to determining the connection of language units in the text (anaphora is a type of such connection), but also to the "tape" of knowledge about events in the human mind applies. Content arises on the basis of this type of text and factual, linguistic and encyclopedic knowledge relationship. According to the French cognitologist G. Fauconnier, "Language is not a carrier of content, it only guides it" (Fauconnier 1994; 149). Yes, turning a particular meaning or content into the "property" of a particular linguistic unit can lead to a misconception of the essence of that unit. It is better to look for the content in the structure of the text, which is the result of human cognitive activity, in the connections within it. The semantic features of third-person pronouns are no exception.

After all, we are the heirs of a great state and nation, we will build a great state in accordance with it, and we will inevitably take a firm place among today's great nations.

Despite the fact that the past 20 years of our independent homeland have been historically short, they have played an invaluable role in the fate of our people, nation and state. Today, there is no aspect of life in our country, where the role, significance and glory of independence is not felt, there is not a single member of our society, whose life has not left a trace of the positive effects of independence. Consequently, independence has become for us in this short period of time the main criterion of our peaceful and serene life today, our rich and prosperous table, our prestige and attention in the international arena. And this sense of pride is deeper, more meaningful, and more

immaculate, with all of us and each of us involved in its attainment and consolidation.

The positive results of the important social programs adopted in our country, including the state program "Year of harmoniously developed generation", the education of the younger generation, their clear and impressive real-life examples of their development, both spiritually and physically healthy. illuminated.

As a continuation of the above, all the issues covered in my dissertation have been covered in detail. I conclude from this that I have tried to express the use of the person deixis phenomenon in different syntactic units in the English literary text. In conclusion, the results of the research in this work show that the role of the person pronoun in English literary texts does not completely solve the problem of the pronoun, but rather allows to determine further ways of studying this linguistic phenomenon.

I also hope that in the future this research will help us study the deictic state of descriptive texts. In the literary text, the dexterity of the person in expressing the features of goodness, in the illumination of the person, and the personal pronouns provide a shorter expression of thought, while preserving the content, without compromising the accuracy of the statement. In a particular context, these rhymes give a specific structure to the speech structure, reflecting their relation to the evidence being described. In other words, in expressing an idea sparingly and clearly, it enables the activation of the most important parts of the message, i.e., creates the conditions for the author to achieve his goal of achieving a syntagmatic impact.

The author's attitude is reflected in how he divides the text into parts, introduces a new idea, and gives the statement a sequence. The creator of the text creates the content of the transmitted information on the basis of his own interpretation and selects the linguistic material taking into account the specific syntagmatic purpose, highlighting this or that argument by various means. Thus, the construction of the English literary text, in addition to meeting the general laws of the

dexterity system, also reflects its specific stylistic features. We have tried in our research to prove that such originality is not only a requirement of style, but also related to the 'internal' structure, lexical and grammatical means of expression of the English language system.

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