

LINGUISTIC INTERPRETATION OF THE DEIXIS PHENOMENON

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Abstract. The article investigates the deixis phenomenon and its ways of expression in the English language system.

Keywords: deixis, linguistics, referent, indicate, discourse, deictic point, context..

Modern linguistic is one of the most exceptional scientific revolution of the twentieth century. In world linguistics the problem of deixis is considered to be one of the most actual but not fully investigated. Deixis is an important field studied in pragmatics, semantics and linguistics. Deixis refers to the phenomenon where in understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in contextual information. Word or phrases that require contextual information to convey meaning are deictic [2, p.54]. The deixis phenomenon has been interpreted on the basis of different approaches, which makes it possible to describe different aspects of this complex phenomenon. In linguistics, deixis is studied in several directions, the most common of which is the system-structural direction, which focuses on the types of deictic units and lexical-semantic features, the role of these units in the system of individual languages. The prospects of the functional-semantic direction, which has become widespread in recent times, are clearly visible, within which it is easy to understand the essence of the category of temporal deixis. In addition, since the functional-semantic field of temporal deixis is universal, interlinguistic, it is possible to study the forms expressing it in a comparative and comparative-typological form, including in the case of genetically unrelated English and Uzbek languages.

In our view, deixis is not a phenomenon specific to the morphological or lexical levels of the language system, but an event that takes place in its functional system and is activated in a verbal communication.

Traditionally, deixis has been described in relation to the temporal and spatial indicators of the course of a speech act. According to Vinogradov's definition in the Linguistic Dictionary, "deixis depends on the internal structure of the text and occurs in the contextual area of the display or sign" [4, p.78]. Temporal deictic function to locate points or intervals on the time axis, using (ultimately) the moment of utterance as a reference point. There are thus three major divisions of the time axis: (I) before the moment of utterance, (II) at the time of utterance, (III) after the time of utterance. The most basic temporal deictic in English are *now* and *then*. *Now* is in some ways a kind of temporal *here*, and displays the same capacity for indefinite extension. That is, it can refer to a precise instant: *Press the button – NOW!*; or it can accommodate a wide

swathe of time: *The solar system is now in a relatively stable phase* (notice, however, that the phenomenon of dominance is absent from temporal deictic, as is the association with first person). *Then* points away from the present, but is indifferent as to direction, which is normally indicated contextually (*We were happy then; OK, I'll see you then*).

American linguist Ch. Fillmor distinguishes person, spatial, temporal, social, and discourse types of deixis. Discourse deixis occurs not directly related to the text, but to the choice of lexical and grammatical elements. According to him, deictic expressions are activated differently in oral and written speech [1, p.41]. From the classifications given, it is clear that the deixis range includes signals of various kinds. This is primarily a reference to the participants in the dialogue, i.e. the speaker and the listener, which are expressed through personal pronouns. Another type of deixis is the subject of speech, i.e., a reference to an object or person, and its means of expression is a third-person pronoun. In the most common form of deixis, the reference to the place of events in time and space becomes more active, requiring the participation of other categorial units. In all these cases, the speech structure takes into account the events taking place in the external world, which are reflected in the content. In addition, deixis can also reflect the relationships that are reflected in the internal structure of the text, thus ensuring the semantic connection of the discourse parts. In the language system there is a set of units representing deixis, which includes lexical units meaning person, time, space, as well as morphological devices, including grammatical categories such as person, time, degree, "functional" words.

In works on pragmatics, it is emphasized that the meaning of most phrases becomes clear in their application [3, p. 37] and therefore almost all lexical units can be considered as deictic to a certain extent. For example, when we hear the phrase "Everyone had a good time", we realize that everyone means "everyone". Of course, it is difficult to determine which manifestations of sensitivity are related to the meaning of words. However, there is no doubt that quantitative indicators have a deictic character and they always need a contextual interpretation.

As the result of investigation we can conclude that in world linguistics there are different approaches to the concept of deixis, such as demonstration, gesture, reminder, which are clearly expressed through anaphoric representation. The use of deictic expressions is manifested in certain aspects of communication activity, in the properties of the extralinguistic context.

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