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PERSONAL DEXTERITY OPTIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the issue of linguistic personality and its speech capabilities. The category of decones as the main experiment source of pragmalinguistics. A study of the person actant of the cut category and its speech event shows that the person actant and the owner of the sentence are mutually proportional, but not the same thing. In this case, the person may or may not be equal to the owner and may be equal to zero. In this regard, the distinction between personal (person) deix, locative (space) deix and temporal (time) deix in all languages is justified. These isolated types of deixis have their own characteristics and are distinguished by special means of expression in all languages.

KEYWORDS: *Person, Language, Speech, Dexterity, Addressee, Addresser, Pragmatics, Semantics, Rhetoric.*

INTRODUCTION

The more the being amazes man, the more the need to study and research him increases. The self-study of man, who exists between beings, testifies to the infinity of his connection with being, his relationship of global significance. Man is a conscious being and a creature who is not yet fully aware of all the possibilities within him. It is safe to say that the concepts of being and man, life and man, society and the individual are not complete, they are the basis of every science. Also, the concept of the person, his every action, his relationship with the environment is the source of the study of science. The person is the user of the language, the communicator,

the author of the speech, the addressee of the discourse, the owner of the process influencing the addressee.

Scholar Sh.Usmanova notes that in her research in the field of linguocultural studies the German scientist I.Weisgerberg was the first to use the term "linguistic person": is described in terms of how they are reflected in the texts using the structural means of the language, or it is the owner of the language. A linguistic person is a person who demonstrates a speech activity with a certain set of knowledge and imagination. " It is clear from the definitions that a linguistic person is a person who speaks in a certain language. [Qurbonova S.2018.104].

Much of the pragmatic research is related to the concept of dexterity. K. Brugman is the scientist who introduced the concept of deixis, which has existed for many centuries and is being studied. In his work, Brugman continued the work of the famous German psychologist and linguist K. Buhler. That is, he studied based on the book "Theory of Language", published in 1934. This book focuses on dexterity research. Buhler was the first to explicitly show two views produced by deixis: anaphora and deixis — a view of the mental transition of time and space to the deictic center instead.

Deixis is widely studied today by local and foreign researchers. This view includes the use of verbal cues that are understandable and easy to interpret when addressing contextual or physical individuals in the communicative process. [Srebryanskaya NA 2003]. In the Uzbek language, objects and personal deixis can also be done through gestures, in which case they had to use special deixis tools. [Ahmedova M. T. 2019.№6.39].

In 1999, the main factors of large-scale dexterity through demonstrative pronouns are demonstrated in H. Disselien's research. In the work of M. Haspelimat he showed the phrase time, the phrase space. In it, this diachronic process, which can be compared in the past in Russian, is based on the universal metaphor "Time is space". [Ahmedova M. The same source. 42-p].

S. Levinson describes the pragmatic nature of the Deixis phenomenon and its ability to express its content directly related to the text of communication:

“In essence, dexterity refers to the reflection and grammaticalization of the context of speech action or the characteristics of a speech event in language. It (deixis) is also related to the analysis of communication text. In contrast, the pronoun this does not refer to any real existing object; rather, it is a substitute for the object of reality spoken of in a specific context ”[Levinson 1984: 54].

The term deixis is derived from the Greek word *deixis*, meaning "sign," "show." The power of the context circle 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” [Levinson 1984: 54].

Uzbek linguists D. Lutfullaeva and M. Kurbanova published an article in the 6th issue of the magazine "Uzbek language and literature" in 2013 under the title "Phonopragmatic interpretation of deictic units specific to children's speech." This article describes the functional features of deixis language units, the formation, development, specific use of these units in children's speech, the cases of phonetic

changes of some deictic units used in children's speech under the influence of adults. express their views on the subject. Deixis argues that it is a universal phenomenon inherent in all languages that reflects the functional nature of language units, the main essence of which is to refer to reality and its elements using verbal and nonverbal means of language.

According to O.G.Bondarenko, dexterity is a part of reality reflected in language, that is, an event that points to the components of the situation, and the types of dexterity are also personal, because the signaling components are mainly communicators, the time and place in which they communicate. Should be localized and temporal. In fact, any speech process takes place in a specific space and time with the participation of the communicators. In this regard, the distinction between personal (person) deix, locative (space) deix and temporal (time) deix in all languages is justified. These isolated types of deixis have their own characteristics and are distinguished by special means of expression in all languages. Among the dexterity types, personality dexterity is more comprehensive and is expressed through different units in speech. The deictic units that represent a person's dexterity have a form of use in specific forms, especially in children's speech. Observations show that in addition to the figurative function, some deictic units used in children's speech to express the personality dexterity also perform functions such as forming a connotative meaning, expressing some attitude of the speech subject to reality. In this regard, in the analysis of deictic units in children's speech, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the social, psychological characteristics of the subject of speech, in particular, its age. It is known that during phylogeny and ontogeny, the child regularly explores deictic units that are actively used in daily life. This has a positive effect on the improvement of the process of linguistic socialization in the child. However, specific speech situations may occur in the process of using deictic units perceived through auditory perception during the formation and development stages of speech communication. The study of lingvopragmatic features associated with this process is extremely relevant to determine the level of development of cognitive activity in children. Because some of the psycholinguistic and sociopragmatic features inherent in children's speech depend on how they express deictic units. Although deictic units used in children's speech in most cases are formed in relation to cognitive abilities, they can have a pragmasemantic character in adult interpretation. This condition is clearly seen by children, especially in the process of expression of personality dexterity. The pragmatic aspects of deictic units used in children's speech in world linguistics have been studied. In the literature in this area, the stages of mastery of deictic units by children are identified, and the problematic issues related to the expression of sign units in their speech are consistently analyzed. Approaches in this regard, of course, differ in terms of the specific characteristics of each language. In recent years, Uzbek linguistics has also focused on the study of deixis. In the research work on this problem, the pragmatic features of deictic units have been analyzed to a certain extent. However, today the problem of pragmatic features of deictic units specific to Uzbek children's speech also requires special investigation. It is known that some of the sign units observed in children's speech differ from deictic units used in adult speech by their specificity. This is evident by them, especially in the process of expressing the dexterity of the person.

It can be said that the expressive features of the personality dexterity are equally important in all languages. Issues such as the units that represent a person's dexterity, their modes of transmission, their reflection through the addressee, and how the addressee perceives them pose many challenges to the dexterity of speech. For example, one of them is the problem of

expression of deixis in speech: deixis can be lexical or grammatical, depending on the meaning or function of the language units.

- a) as a reference to the participants of the speech activity. For example: I, you, mine, yours;
- b) as a sign of the proximity of the event to the speech process. In this group, deicters are mainly represented by show rhymes and forms. For example: he, this, that, that he;
- c) as a reference to the time and place where the event took place. For example: today, yesterday, there, here. [Abdurahmonova R.2018.10.10].

The speech act is controlled by the person. Often the whole focus is on the addressee, and the addressee's issue takes second place. True, this is a natural state. It is almost a question of the discourse given and transmitted by the addressee. But "... it is difficult for two people to perceive existence in the same way! The socio-cultural environments in which people are born and grow up as individuals are different, they are brought up differently according to the conditions of that environment, they grow up (even twins can be intellectually different). Therefore, the knowledge of different people about reality may differ subjectively to some extent, but at the same time it should be remembered that individuals living in a single environment follow the principles and rules that are common to that environment. The same thing leads to a peculiar 'interpersonal agreement' in the perception of reality by the persons in communication. Communication requires partial alternative and partial non-alternative in the subjective perception of reality," writes the scientist Sh. Safarov [Safarov Sh.2008.66].

As a result, communication rhetoric can be divided into two types:

1. The rhetoric of interpersonal relationships is based on the principles of respect, cooperation and irony.
2. Text rhetoric: the principle of perception and comprehension of information, the principle of economy, the principle of accuracy or clarity, the principle of meaning or expressiveness [Safarov Sh.2008.142].

While acknowledging the above, we will focus on the following examples, including:

1.- Don't worry anymore, because the place you mentioned is the most beautiful place in the world and I have seen it. [A.Navoi.2016]. In this example, the relationship of cooperation, comfort, and empathy is expressed, and the third person pronoun refers to the person deix. Also, the dexterity of time informs that the event is taking place at the same time, and the dexterity of space is caused by the word earth and the word place.

2.- You know me, I am a person who says, "The river is good even if it does not flow, and the rich is good even if it does not feed" [Tahir Malik. 2001.177]. The I-person dexterity is always an expression of self-expression. Here, too, the person implicitly expresses a certain part of what he wants to say, his attitude to the information. The content of the sentence includes the meanings of assertiveness, assertiveness, proof, emphasis, irony. In addition to the meaning of "do you know me", "did you not know me", "have you seen before"? , "Do you see me now ?!", "You know me better than anyone" and so on. Hence, 'I' identifies the author of the speech as a special semantic center and is the basis for the emergence of a special relationship.

3. "Didn't they repent even when we were in trouble?" But their hearts were hardened. [J.Rumi.2013.160]. This sentence expresses the strong influence of the third person, that is, we, whose words come to the fore in the semantic field of speech, with emphasis, sarcasm, *pisanda sema* to the addressee. Although the third person is defined as an inactive participant in the dialogue, he or she can directly participate in the act of communication and exert a strong influence on it. Here, too, the third person stands in the main square and represents the dexterity of the person, the word "we" refers to the speaker and "they" to others, that is, the persons to whom the text of communication is directed. In creating speech, a person is not only interested in his subject, but also controls his emotions in the process of speech. The study of secondary dexterity has a long history. In particular, they are perfectly described by V. N. Voloshin. It is well known that many of the tools worthy of deictic application can also be applied anaphorically. Anaphora is the recollection (use) of references activated in the memory of the speaker and the listener. In the anaphoric use of third-person pronouns, the speaker relies on the fact that the more spoken referent is used in the previous phrase. The secondary anaphoric use of deictic elements is based on the metaphor of imitating the visible speech process in human memory to the physical environment. Although the concept of anaphora is primarily related to the use of equestrian groups, in fact such a migration process also occurs with other types of language units. For example, forms. Let's compare: "Vasya, I feel that the treasure is somewhere here (near the speaker)." "The young men felt that the treasure was in the immediate vicinity (next to the activated referent, i.e., the 'young men')." A comparison of the deictic and anaphoric mechanisms proposed by J. Lyons is also known. Only highly specialized deictic elements such as "I", "you", "here", "now" are not used anaphorically. E. V. Paducheva describes this feature of the first and second person pronouns as a "mandatory condition of deictic elements" (i.e., they cannot be replaced by fully fired groups). In contrast, I, II person plural pronouns may have anaphoric aspects. This applies, for example, to the pronoun "we". This diamond represents the speaker and someone else, the third person. In expressions such as "Masha agreed, we will get married soon," the pronoun "we" is both deictic and anaphoric. According to EV Paducheva, who tried to prove that in the lexical sense of words belonging to the category of deictic means there is a reference to this or that type of referent, "They are." Emil Benvenist emphasized that rhymes and other related deictic characters are devoid of signifiative content, 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 of a particular speech action (locution), and this speech action always remains unique, separate, not repeated. Since each speech action is associated with a separate object (event, object in reality), the referent of the pronoun "I" also changes. In short, the form of "I" exists only from a linguistic point of view in the spoken action being performed. The Farang linguist considers the relation of the indicators of a person, time, place, object to the time of speech: here - there; now - then; today - that day - yesterday; on the eve - tomorrow - after a day as an event that occurs in the opposite of concepts. But the referent of this type of expression is often regarded as a very superficial - self-evident phenomenon. The semantic features of these expressions are not directly related to the "reality" or the fact that the object of the event is 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. Lyson 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. "become" characters. "

Philosophers have once noted that the meaning of deictic expressions changes in relation to the subject of speech - the communicative purpose of the speaker. Bertrand Russell describes the words "I," "this," "here," and "now" as key egocentric words, and their meanings change with 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 for the "I" in every action; "I mean anyone who pronounces it."

Definition of L. Wittgenstein, who followed his teacher, is the same: "I" is not the name of a person, "here" is not a place, "this" is not a name. However, some researchers do not dare to fully acknowledge the egocentric nature of dexterity. W. Schmidt, G. Raux, I. A. Sternin, and others say that the center of the deictic field can be occupied by "you / you," the addressee. So, "One step forward!", "Turn right!" such as when command speech acts are executed, the main focus is on the command recipient. In B. Russell's work, however, there is an idea that the meaning of all kinds of egocentric words can be correctly described by the pronoun "this, that". Perhaps the opinion of the English philosopher is logically correct, because all kinds of deictic expressions express the meaning of a sign, and since the speaker is at the center of the display area, the starting point of the sign is also his "eye o". is a piece of reality. In the communicative expression of this reality, the "this" indicator plays a key role. But the conformity of logical content to linguistic meaning is not always observed. Psychologist VF Petrenko, who describes the concept of "meaning" as a "generalized model of the object reflected in the mind of the person," notes that the formation of this model is not a simple activity: distinguishing important features and characteristics and creating a generalized model twist ". So the formation of linguistic meaning is a complex process. An important feature of the object in reality in the formation of meaning - the reflection of its features is not a simple process, but these features must be important in terms of human social activity, experience. More precisely, this importance, the importance itself, arises on the basis of social experience.

In the formation of the meaning of linguistic signs, the reflection of human activity, the results of his social experience, of course, becomes clearer in the context of the subject and other fully meaningful words. Emotions and inner experiences in the process of speech are formed as a personal attitude of the person, which is expressed in some elements of the text.

There are differing views on the question of whether the issue of a particular emotional relationship applies to all style texts, or whether it exists only in artistic style texts. In some works, the thesis that a particular emotional relationship is alien to the scientific text, "... the subjective emotional attitude of the speaker is inherent in the artistic style of figurative reflection of reality, and partly in the journalistic and conversational style." According to these scholars, the text of the scientific style consists mainly of neutral words, so it is emphasized that the special emotional attitude is not specific to the scientific text. [Hakimov M.2013.150].Text rhetoric arises on the basis of the reciprocal speech activity of the addressee and the addressee and is determined by the act of speech influence. Text is a linguistic unit. The text also has two aspects - two aspects of study - that is, content and form. This is fully explored by text linguistics. Rhetoric, meaning "oratory" in Greek, was the art of oratory and later took the form of a systematic science. In text rhetoric, the main task is to compose the text, mark, place, choose words, express in words, choose style, high, medium, low style elevation, attach words, create stylistic figures. For example:

Umarkhan Eshan shuddered. Umarkhan Eshan stuttered and said: "Taksir ..." he says, "Taqsir, I was in my late eighties ..." "The mind is not in the age, the mind is in the head, believe me!" Said General Skoblev. At the age of thirty-two, I tore Kokand to shreds! What did you do when you hit eighty?

"A thirty years aged man is called brave, a forty years aged man is called lion" Taqsir [T.Murod. "Fields left by my father". 2018.28].

In this microtext, the position of the authors of the word, the purpose, the emphasis on logic, the tone illuminates the illocutive act. The perlocutory act of the discourse between the invading General Skoblev and the eighty-year-old Umarkhan Eshan the floor and is actually seen in the expression of meanings such as uncultured, worthless. From the text there is a clash of opposing personalities, which opens the interpretation of the person. The word "taqsir" has different meanings:

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a) respect, trust, promotion;

b) pitching, which is the exact opposite, a strong irony - disgust, disgust, stubbornness, hatred for the subversive, wrapped in a positive shell of words.

In addition, to say "I'm in my late eighties ..." is not a claim, but a sign of strong respect in our people, not to ignore the words of an older man, to listen to him with respect.

Also, the phrase "Ofarin, taqsir, ofarin" is expressed at the peak of pitching, irony. Because " - At the age of thirty, I brought Khiva to its knees! At the age of thirty-two, I tore Kokand to shreds! " in his speech he boasts of the lowest, ugliest manifestation of humanity with his own mouth, is an expression of the author's semantics of crookedness, domination, and arrogance. In Umar Eshan's short dialogue discourse, too, the illusion of the illusion of our people, the richness of the proverb, the expression of its inner, hidden meaning, is the "I" of the deix of the person and "What did you do when you beat Saxon?" formed in the attitude of the word "You" in the sentence, which reflects disrespect, such as contempt.

From the rhetoric of this text, clarity, clarity, expressiveness, the specific use of the hidden expression of language is defined by tone.

The person's dexterity points to the participants in the speech act and directs the

action. The social status of an individual is determined by his or her place in society and in the community. Indicators of social status are a person's profession, source of income, wealth, education, etc. It is the inequality of these indicators that shapes the social distance between individuals (or groups) that provides a hierarchy of community structure. The stratification of individuals on one or another frontier of social distance is an uneven distribution of privileges in society (ruler-servant, chief-servant, intellectual-illiterate, etc.).

As mentioned above, while social status is determined by a person's social status in society, the content of a social role consists of a set of requirements assigned to him or her in that society. According to the Polish sociologist Jan Shempanski [1969: 71], the role is "a relatively constant and interconnected system of actions, and these actions are a response to the actions of others performed on the basis of one or another pattern specific to group members." In discourse, content is created that meets the purpose of the information. This content contains socio-cultural information that reflects the attitudes of communicators, their social status, moral and ethical norms in society. The availability of this type of information and the communicative purpose of the content ensure the effectiveness of communication, the discourse can be a medium. Both discourse and textual events are places where the conscious activities of the participants in a dialogue meet. Conscious activity always has a spiritual and cultural basis. [Safarov Sh. The same source].

Since the possessor of the grammatical form of a sentence is a person, it is interpreted differently at the level of language. In the study of speech in system-structural linguistics - in possessive and impersonal sentences or in the category of interjection, the question of personality has a completely different interpretation.

A study of the person actant of the cut category and its speech event shows that the person actant and the owner of the sentence are mutually proportional, but not the same thing. In this case, the person may or may not be equal to the owner and may be equal to zero. The actant of the person in the category of cut is a separate linguistic essence, which differs from the concepts of subject, agent, semantic person. The verbal event of a person's actant has a separate appearance in possessive and possessive sentences. In particular, in possessive pronouns the person actant is equal to the possessor, in possessive pronouns there is no person actant, so it is zero. For this reason, the main task depends on the perspective and study of linguistics on the issue of personality.

Thus, the importance of deixis in the language system is incomparable. A thorough study of it reveals the content of verbs that help to perform the deixis function in the text in the analysis of authentic scientific text in language, which in turn reveals the notion of deictic specificity in scientific communication. The meaning of this event coordinates a communicative action that can be based on, understood, and analyzed by the individual or context. [Ahmedova M. 2019.42]

The dexterity category is considered to be the main source of research in pragmalinguistics. The object of his study is the dexterity of the person. So, we can say that the potential of personality dexterity in pragmalinguistics is one of the issues that is not yet fully covered and awaits its study.

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