

THE FEATURES OF TIME DEIXIS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Annotation. The interpersonal interactions between the speaker and listener in a discussion are expressed using the discourse deixis in English. The essay investigates a few anomalies of English conversation deixis. Although the classic categories of the deixis are the most obvious instances, additional forms of deixis are also commonly accessible, as indicated in the article. For the first time, Fillmore and Lyons discuss these categories. These categories fall under the social and discourse deixis category. The utilization of the English discourse deixis is the subject of our essay. The essay also discusses the perspectives of linguists working in this area. We believe that the article's outlined theoretical issues are the only reason the task is urgent. The paper is also important from a theoretical and practical standpoint in terms of improving linguistics as a whole and learning English.

Keywords: time deixis, discourse deixis, text linguistics, deictic expressions, egocentric transmission.

Introduction. As is common knowledge, human speech can only be produced in specific circumstances. Humans use language to establish communication with one another, and the primary purpose of a language is to transmit information. In linguistics, this is referred to as a transactional function. Humans communicate with one another by ordering, requesting, and instructing one another via language. Context is the collective set of activities that occur as a result of various linguistic processes. With the use of specific words known as deictic terms, such as here, there, I, you, he, down, and up, it is apparent from the context who or what is being pointed at. Deictic words merely perform deictic operations¹.

As part of the deictic word system, the category of pronouns is of tremendous importance. Grammatical proficiency frequently draws the notice of investigators from other nations as well as investigators from the Soviet Union. The writers of grammatical dialects and other publications in the English language have not overlooked this challenging and fascinating area of linguistics. However, the beginning, construction, and evolution of various degrees of pronouns have not yet been identified. Deixis has the meanings of "to indicate," "to show," and "to point to" in contemporary linguistics. This

¹ Bakhtin, M. M. (1986). To the philology of the action. *Philology and sociology of science and technology* (pp. 80–160). Yearly book, 1984–1985.

word's meanings have historically been closer to those of an "indexical expression" in linguistics. This deictic function is performed by demonstrative pronouns in particular in English².

Deixis is a method for combining semantics and pragmatics since pragmatic replacements are how language expressions are constructed. The meaning or function of a language unit, as represented through lexical and grammatical means, is to serve as a means of determining the roles of participants in communication, with a focus on pronouns. Deixis is used to realize the denotative meanings of expressions, textual elements, and situations. Deixis is examined in contemporary research alongside semantics and pragmatics. The term "deixis" refers to a group of linguistic constructions that are employed to identify certain components of a situational or discursive context. These comprise the interviewees as well as the current conversation's place and time. One of the most significant types of linguistic communication is deixis³.

The inability to envision the speech process without the units of the utterance cannot exist without space or time measures the deixis' universality. The deixis is a special natural production of egocentrism, according to this concept, which is supported by the anthropocentric paradigm of modern linguistics. A sort of reference is deixis. Linguists have long been interested in this reference, its communication roles, and language evolution. Due to its original connotation of pointing, the demonstrative pronouns "this" and "that" are frequently associated with deixis. The linguistic system used to establish a reference includes deictic words and the associated gestures. According to the fundamental idea, pointing is necessary for reference and non-linguistic motion defines deictic expressions. The non-linguistic motion of the sentence "this is a star" defines the demonstrative pronoun "this." According to this perspective, a non-linguistic reference supports the deictic expressions, and this reference may be linked to the deictic expression since it is accompanied by a non-linguistic action or gesture. But this notion might not always be accurate.

This idea cannot be considered to be correct either that the deictic expressions are expressed by non-linguistic movements indicating the reference because the deictic expression does not identify the reference with extralinguistic means, it is more desirable to identify the reference in the form of a deictic, under the deictic description by saying something about it. Furthermore, the notion that gestures lack language equates language with speech, even if speech is only one of the language's tools. For instance, we can demonstrate deaf people's language. Traditionally, the deixis, which corresponds to the spatial-temporal coordinates of the speech act, is used to understand the function of the utterance. The deixis concept's ability to improve communication while taking into account

² Benvenist, E. (1974). *General linguistics*. Progress, 448c.

³ Brown, P., & Yule, G. (1988). *Discourse Analysis* (p. 283). Cambridge.

the speaker's general background is its most significant feature. Language and context are intertwined when spoken or written, thanks to the deixis in the language system. The pronominal system is used to grammaticalize the subject of our article text/discourse deixis⁴.

One of the fundamental ways that the English language expresses text/discourse deixis is through a set of personal pronouns. We want to analyze the characteristics of speech in the English language in this paper. This paper investigates the examination of quirks of talk deixis within the English dialect. Diverse from the traditional study of deixis within the English dialect, the ponder of the reasons why the use of deixis, and its sorts are vital within the dialect, distinctive conclusions of etymology around the utilization of talk deixis, can be considered the establishment of the investigate. One of the points and objectives of our approach to the inquiry finds its reflections within the angle with which we explore the subject. The most goals of the examination are to decide the text/discourse deixis, alluding to the wonder where in understanding the meaning of certain words and expressions in an expression requires relevant data, which concerns the encoding of reference to parcels of the unfurling talk in which the expression is found. A dialog on the peculiarities of the talk deixis requests at the slightest a minimum presentation of a few essential concepts and phrasings found within the field of deixis.

What takes after at that point may be a brief talk of a few fundamental concepts related to the subject matter of the paper. The concept of deixis is frequently alluded to within the linguistic use categories in etymology. Even though the linguistic categories related to the language structure are not useful, it is obvious that a few analogies are genuine. One of them is the category of deixis. As you know, dialect is objective and subjective, i.e., on one hand, the dialect acts as an implication of communication of particular dialect carriers as an item of objective, open, and certain etymological environment. On the other hand, human language is subjective, since it as it were capacities with the assistance of people and complies with the individual's requests⁵. The resistance of the socio-objective and individual-subjective characteristics of the dialect and their interaction are uncovered and realized basically within the dialect word reference by the presence of a deictic smaller scale framework that serves to the discourse act.

Shared communication between the discourse act and its down-to-earth angles infers the presence of particular words within the dialect framework. These linguistic elements, besides distinguishing the parts of the talk amid a consistent change of referents, interface the content with the discourse circumstance and inevitably play a part as an implication of communication between dialect and reality. Too, the completeness of a total set of symbolism, not of a picture taken, maybe a prerequisite for any logical inquiry. In this way,

⁴ Fillmore, C. J. (1971a). *Toward a Theory of Deixis* (pp. 219–242). University of Hawaii Working Papers in Linguistics.

⁵ Levinson, S. C. (1983). *Pragmatics* (p. 420). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

the content ought to be depicted in detail; on one hand, the data within the word fabric ought to discover itself at one or another level of the picture; on the other hand, the lion's share of these levels ought to be set in a single persistent arrangement, as Benvenist states that the units of each level are straightforwardly related to the ensuing higher-level units, i.e., the grouping of differential sign, phoneme and word coding within the dialect. We

need to briefly clarify the concept of content and its sorts sometime recently commenting on the content⁶.

There are a few sorts of content wording accessible. On the one hand, within the opinion of the speaker, the concept of the content is utilized to assign an articulation containing one or more sentences containing the wrapped-up thought. On the other hand, stories, books, articles, and so forward are called with this term. Agreeing, for the most part, acknowledged see, the text is caught on as a particular structure comprising several units, which has associations, effort, and inside organization. Therefore, identifying the levels for each of the objects it describes is a necessary prerequisite before text linguistics can be developed as a science. This allows the corresponding texts, beginning with the text, to be delivered to the extent that the text is directly related to social practice⁷. As is well known, linguistics is the topic of a thorough investigation into sentence knowledge, and linguists are working to ascertain the text's or the complicated syntactic whole's position within the syntactic system.

Conclusion. We may get the conclusion that deixis serves to actualize the denotative contents of the expression, components, and circumstances of the text after studying the characteristics of discourse deixis in the English language. We have discovered that the term "deixis" in current linguistics mostly refers to demonstrative and personal pronouns, a few adverbs, grammatical tenses, other lexical items, and grammatical markers that are deemed appropriate for the context in which the utterance is made. Our research led us to the conclusion that personal pronouns are employed in English to transmit both person deixis and discourse deixis, which convey multiple types of socially driven information about the participants in a speech event. These pronouns provide information about the parties' relationships, the addressee's social rank, the formality of the discourse, respect for and courtesy toward the addressee, and other things. Indicators and personal pronouns both provide information about the speaker's thoughts as they are used in sentences. Only the initial deictic stage is expressed by the uniformity of gestures and demonstrative pronouns. The category of discourse deixis covers both the statement itself and the terms employed in the text or conversation. Discourse leads the referencing to the speaker's discursive aspect about the immediate surroundings. The discourse is referred to as a text hypothesis.

⁶ Nida, E. M. (1946). The descriptive analysis of words /E/. *Linguistics*, 2, 342.

⁷ Pierce, C. S. (2001). *Criticism and semiotics* (p. 110). Novosibirsk: Itea.

Meaning, the lexicon is discursive lexical. Expressions that are used in a conversation are referred to as discursions.

The words themselves are also included in these phrases. This indicates that neither they nor they include or refer to any participants in the debate. The discourse deixis makes it easier to comprehend the text's dependency on its semantic integral element, and the sender is aware of this connection. Text is a non-situational discourse, where discourse is text plus a situation. Writing, speaking, listening, and reading all contain the element of the text. The term text refers to the result of this procedure, which is what we are analyzing when we do so.

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