



COGNITIVE STUDY OF DEICTIC UNITS IN DIFFERENT STRUCTURAL LANGUAGES

Ziyayaeva Hamida Abdurahimovna

Teacher of Department of Grammar, Andijan, Uzbekistan

Abduvaliyeva Gulsora Adahamjon qizi

Student of Andijan State University, Uzbekistan

Annotation

This article deals with the analysis of the role of deictic units in linguistics and the importance of deictic units in different systematic languages, the integral relationship of cognitive linguistics with deictic units and their characteristics.

Keywords: Linguistics, deictic and deictic units and their properties, cognitive linguistics.

Introduction

At present, the world science pays great attention to social anthropology, the study of the place of man in society and putting man at the center of it. Foreign models of studying and teaching philological sciences are also in the same direction. We also need to pay special attention to this aspect. In the connection of linguistics with social life, in addition to the specificity of these areas, it is approached by social, in particular, cultural anthropology. The world of philology is moving in the same direction.

Today there is every opportunity to study and research many areas of linguistics. In this regard, I can clearly say that opportunities are being created for us and also we need use truly all of them. In fact, all the conditions are created for progress in any field, for scientific research, that is, for innovation.

Sociolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, language culture, paralinguistics, ethnolinguistics, anthropological linguistics are some of the most important areas of modern linguistics.

We know that deictic is one of the most widely studied problems in the world. English, Russian, German, and other linguists are leading the way.

From the second half of the twentieth century, the phenomenon of deictic began to be studied in world linguistics as a universal category that applies to all levels of language.

Deictic - (Greek "deictic") refers to the object, event, function, function, and meaning of the person, or event, in relation to the person speaking or at the time of speaking.

There are currently differing views on whether deictic is a linguistic concept. As the focus shifted to the study of the pragmatic aspects of deictic language units in relation to context, the state of speech, the deictic problem was put on the agenda as the main object of study of pragmatics. German linguist K. Brugmann first paid close attention to the study of this problem. His work was later developed by K. Bühler. In his book *Theory of Language*, K. Bühler expressed his views on the nature, types, and functions of deictic units. The fact that many other linguists have since worked in this field suggests that the deictic phenomenon is an important and topical issue in linguistics.



The essence of dexterity is that it is difficult to imagine any speech process without deictic units, because the process between speaker and listener cannot take place without time and space. The content of these anthological categories gives an idea of man. Therefore, the principle of anthropocentrism¹, which integrates the study of the human factor with language, is at the forefront of modern linguistics. One of the morphological units of the Uzbek language, which has a deictic character in spoken communication, is the rhyme. It is well known that the use of rhymes in linguistics as a basic deictic unit referring to a person and an object has been noted in a number of scientific prohibitions. The original Greek meaning of the word "deixis" is "to point," "sign," and in scientific usage it means "to point to, to point to reality."

The units that perform the function of a sign are called deictic expressions. This type of expression is one of the constant means of ensuring the meaning of the system of speech communication. For example, when you see a stranger, you ask, "Who is this?" When addressed with a question, the deictic phrase is expressed by the means "it". However, deictic units are sign units that have a special place in the semantic structure of a text. In the objective content of any text, there is a reference to the place, time and participants of the event in which the event took place.

Among the means of generating dexterity, units referring to textual components are of particular importance. The deictic units, which refer to the components of the text, act as a chain that ensures the coherence of the parts of speech or the structure of the structure, the integrity of its content. These units exhibit a deictic character by pointing to a specific part of the text, and also act as a link, establishing a syntactic connection between the components. These deictic units are actively used not only to connect the components of the text with the content, but also to ensure consistency in the structure of the text, to draw the listener's attention to the information reflected in the text.

Such deictic units can use some rhyming and rhyming devices in the Uzbek language, some independent and auxiliary words, introductory devices, some word units and sentences. These units are deictic, referring to the part before or after the sentence in which it is used. Dexter display units: u, this, that, these, those it; units

(Anthropocentrism - making man the center of problems of time and space: today, yesterday, there, here, here, there)

Cognitive linguistics - one of the problems associated with the creation of a text - is its lingvocognitive side. There is some work in Uzbek linguistics in this regard. Theoretical issues of this field in Sh. Safarov's book "Cognitive Linguistics". Opinions of S. Boymirzaeva in her doctoral dissertation that the text is a cognitive - discursive activity. Cognitology is inextricably linked with psychology, logic, philosophy, theory of knowledge. The study of a person's cognitive activity in text creation. We can see the ethnic nature of the Uzbek mentality.

Linguistic conceptualization in cognitive linguistics Cognitive linguistics (English cognize - to know, understand, comprehend) is not limited to the theory of knowledge in philosophy, but connects language with thinking and integrates the psychological, biological and neurophysiological aspects of its formation with social, cultural, linguistic phenomena. conducts in - depth scientific research. Cognitive linguistics deals with the units of concepts and concepts in psychology. At the heart of the



concept is meaning and image, and they are called "quantum" as a generalization of knowledge. The connection between concept and consciousness is controlled by brain activity. [3.12]

Generalization is the result of cognitive activity, which is the process of understanding information through conceptual patterns, combining information about current events, the qualities of objects, and so on. Such patterns are reflected in the linguistic realization of conceptual units. Of course, events and objects in the external world have their own characteristics. Comparison, analysis, and synthesis play an important role in the transition from the cognitive stage of linguistic thinking to the stage of linguistic realization. Through these actions, generality and specificity are distinguished. Cognitive activity also includes the practice of direct abstraction, as this activity is an important stage of generalization, distinguishing the most important features of the perceived objects and allowing them to be compared.

We must not forget that language not only collects and transmits information, but also organizes it. The French philosopher Noel Mulud, a professor at the University of Lille, thinks about the logical basis of the expression of the content of speech units, concluding that from. [4.13].

During the formation and developmental stages of verbal communication, specific speech situations may occur in the process of using deictic units perceived by auditory perception. 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 of 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 pragma semantic character in adult interpretation. This is especially true of children, especially in the process of expressing personality dexterity. Research on this problem has to some extent analyzed the pragmatic properties of deictic units. However, today the problem of pragmatic features of deictic units specific to Uzbek children's speech requires special investigation. It is well known that some of the gesture units observed in children's speech differ from deictic units used in adult speech.

The main groups of structural features of deictic expressions include deictic expressions of person, time, and space. As mentioned above, the person stands at the center of the dexterity. 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.

In short, today there are all the opportunities to study and research many areas of linguistics. One of the most important categories of linguistics is deictic and cognitive concepts. The essence of dexterity is that it is difficult to imagine any speech process without deictic units, because the process between speaker and listener cannot take place without time and space. There are currently differing views on whether dexterity is a linguistic concept. As the focus shifted to the study of the pragmatic aspects of



dexterity language units in relation to context, the state of speech, the dexterity problem was put on the agenda as the main object of study of pragmatics

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