

THE DEIXIS PHENOMENON AND ITS EXPRESSION AT THE SYNTACTICAL LEVEL OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Umidjon Yigitaliyev

Associate Professor of Kakand SPU, PhD of Philological Science

ANNOTATION

This article explores the expression of the phenomenon of deixis on the example of syntactic units of the Uzbek language. The linguistic atom "man" was taken as the object of study

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The sentence is the main unit of the linguistic syntactic structure. And the word combination and the accompanying syntactic connection to it are the components of this phenomenon. In addition, the gap has a complex hierarchical construction. It is a totality consisting of an inalienable linkage of aspects such as intonation, syntactic nomination, modality, formal-grammatical and communicative-dynamic structures.

The time, space and subject of activity of a particular phenomenon (person – U.Y.) theoretical views on the point of view-the phenomenon of **daiksis** is still a new field in our linguistics.

From this point of view, the communicative construction of the sentence on the basis of the deuctive process in the language, in other words, the axial division that arises in the sentence, has an active impact on its grammatic division, is valid in a close relationship with it.

Under the influence of a particular person, the actual-communicative division of the sentence is opposed to its formative-grammatical division. If in the formative-grammatical division the elements of grammatics are formed, then in the aktual-communicative division the spiritual elements associated with the text are formed. If the main elements of the formative-grammatical division are considered possessive and possessive or possessive construction and sectional construction, the main elements of the axoal-communicative division are a certain part or theme of the sentence for the speech situation, as well as part or remasi of what it reports (in this the opinion is directed from the known to the unknown). We will try to base this scientific hypothesis on the following text. Thus:

"Tolibjon lay down on the sand and then stared at the sky without it. It was his childhood sky. Traces of youth have fallen, there was no trace of this quiet island where there was a game of infancy." Here, first of all, each sentence in this text has its own and cross-section structures. Each construction, in turn, is again divided into its internal head and second-level sections. It is considered a formative-grammatical division. The same construction in another way creates a thematic-rematic relationship according to the hidden expression of the individual in the pronoun of certain syntactic phenomena, that is, the expression of an element that is actualized in a communicative situation.

For example, a certain part (rema) for the conversational situation in the sentence "Talibjon lay on the sand, and then stared to the sky without it", as well as the part (tema) of what is being reported in this conversational situation, is striking. However, the next sentence follows:"

it was the sky of his childhood "and a hint of textual content to the person (Tolibjon), although" traces of youth have fallen, there was no trace of this quiet island left in infancy thoughts". This condition can not be studied from a formal-grammatical point of view. Here, the course of the syntactic (through the text – U.Y.) must lean on expression.

In this case, Russian linguist U.Y.Karaulov points of you: "Behind any text stands a certain person who occupies linguistic systems." In other words, the main tool in highlighting the relationship between language and personality, the fact that the text was recognized as a source, was proved by our scientists .

In general, in the text – sentences, which are not conditioned by the conversational situation, the possibilities of the axial division – the components of the thematic and remamatikmatic division – possess and co-ordinate the cross section. But this does not mean that in all sentences not conditioned by a colloquial situation there is a theme and rema, and does not mean that it corresponds to the cross section, of course.

In stylistic neutral sentences, which are not conditioned by a colloquial situation, when the usual word order is dominant, the subject can arise in a second-degree non-fragmented case or determinative task. In such cases, rema occurs within the framework of the grammatic structure, which consists of "Holder+cross section". For example: the phrase "Navruz celebrations took place on the Independence Square" (from live colloquial speech) is a stylistic neural sentence, usually formed with the correct order, not conditioned by a colloquial situation. In it, the place (in the "Independence Square" appears as a theme, or in the normative case, the theme is expressed as a place. Rema while ("Navruz celebrations took place") emerges using the grammatik basis of borat from "able+verb". Or similar: in the sentence "wide field passengers are sparse" (Oybek), the theme is formed with the help of a determinant state "wide field passengers".

Rema while (commuters are sparse) is formed using a grammatical basis consisting of "having+cross section". In the above sentences, the position of cases or determinant cases at the beginning of the sentence is the usual normative order.

It is known that any sentence will be in a relationship with the prepositional and postulate in the speech. In it, as a rule, the syntagmatic attitude is directed in the direction from the previous sentence to the next. That is, the animate indicating the actual division of the sentence will depend on the form of the previous sentence. For example, "the woman took a pinch of soil, brought it to her face. Stared meticulously." When attention is paid to the text, in the influence of a logical-grammatical description and syntagmatic attitude, the essence of the meaning of the sentence "a woman will take a pinch of soil" is observed through subsequent sentences ("lead to their faces", "sew meticulously"), referring not only to the behavior of a woman, but also to national-spiritual values inherent in a particular nation.

As noted in the scientific literature, the subject is a subject of information. The usual typical method of expression of the theme is the group having and having. Rema provides information about tema. The typical method of expression of rema is considered to be a cross-sectional or cross-sectional group. As it turns out, the arrival of the owner or owner group before, the arrival of the cross-section or cross-section Group is the most convenient and most appropriate way to express the thematic-rematic relationship, regardless of what the context or the conversational situation is. Such a procedure will not be associated with the context. Therefore, sentences

formed using the above order are considered contextual or syntagmatic sentences. In such sentences, as a rule, words that denote the meaning of the predicate are subject, words that denote the meaning of the sign-action are rema. But a colloquial situation or context can also distort the above order of the acute division. In this, another paradigm of the acute division occurs. In this case, the words denoting the sign tema, the words denoting the predicate can also become rema.

When more than one subject is involved in a sentence, the axial division acquires a phased position. When the sentence is two-themed, The theme is included in the second theme rema at the first stage of the separation into Rema. In the second stage, the rema part is again divided into thematic Rema. These syntactic processes, in turn, draw a character characteristic of a person or entity in its time. That's why, let's pay attention to the following text: "We do not know whether an unfortunate person is sad because he is separated from the wealth that he has shed when giving. We can not say that they are in trouble because they are losing their worlds, not from the soul...". This text refers not only to the painful fantasies of a "rich man", but also to the fact that an "official" person lies on the verge of death ("when my mouth has now risen, my head has reached the stone") in the process.

In general, the means by which these types of grammatics and axial divisions are expressed are grouped around certain functional-pragmatic areas, regardless of the fact that they have a syntactic-semantic and formal-grammatical appearance, and the most basic of these refers to the linguistic atom of a person as a dichotomy process.

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