Proper Nouns As Deictic Unit In Uzbek Language

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Abstract: This article discusses the phenomenon of deixis in the Uzbek language, the deictic units that clarify this phenomenon. In particular, pragmatic analysis has shown that the proper nouns refer to various sign objects: person, time, space, object, sign, reality, social situation in Uzbek language.

Keywords: deixis, deictic units, pronouns, proper nouns, person, time, space, object, sign, reality, social status.

Introduction

It is well known that, in the min time pointing out to participants of communication, a particular reality, time that is done, place with a help of language units or other symbols is interpreted as a **deixis phenomenon**, while the units that perform the function of pointing out are seen as **deictic units** in linguistics. For a long time in linguistics, deictic units were mainly divided into representations, personal pronouns, place and time adverbs. However, observations of pragmatic analysis of the text have shown that the means of expression of deictic units are wide-ranging and multi-level, and that even through the paralinguistic means of language, pointing functions are performed in the process of communication.

In recent years, pragmatic research has expanded the scope of dexterity in linguistics, as the issue of the speaker's assessment of reality in relation to his personality and situation has been accepted as dexterity. In essence, it began to be understood that their reference to deixis refers to the person (person deix),

object (object deixis) and reality (propositional deixis), the place of the participants and elements of the speech act in objective space (spatial deixis), the time when reality takes place (time deixis), the social status of the participants (social dexterity) and their emotional state (emotional dexterity). These types of deixis occur on the basis of the sign of different language units. In this article, we want to talk about the role of gestures of proper nouns.

In the centre of the functional-semantic field of the dexterity, along with the pronouns, there are also proper nouns. Proper nouns, like pronouns, do not have the same meaning as names, however they are considered as language units that are customary for pointing out. Proper nouns are the second name used to distinguish one type of thing from another, and without a text frame it is impossible to get accurate information about its object of reference. In the words of linguist N. Mahmudov, "Proper nouns are logically very close to *бу, шу, у, ўша (this, that, it)*.Neither the pronouns nor the proper nouns are semantically 'dark', meaning that they do not directly represent a particular object, but refer to the same objects."[6]

In particular, proper nouns, which represent the names of people, refer to specific individuals and form the deixis of a person. For example: - *Ўртоқ **Ортиқов,** ўша пайтда **Рўзиев**нинг чўнтагини қараб кўрдингизми? (H. Tokhtaboev.)*

In our speech, many homogenous nouns are used as proper nouns. In this case, the need for a text circle increases: *Эсинг жойидами, **Соат**? – Соат эмас, Комиссар Ғаниев бўламан!(O'. Hoshimov.)*

When the plural suffix -*s* is added to proper nouns, it does not refer to the fact that the person being referred to is more than one, but to the person being referred to his relatives, followers, companions, and so on. For example,***Навоийлар, Қодирийлар** яратган боққа билиб-билмай ҳар хил*

чирмовуқлару заҳарли замбуруғларни олиб кирмасинлар. (From the newspaper "Literature and Art of Uzbekistan")

It is also possible to see in our speech that some of the proper nouns given to a person are attributed to beings in existence other than a person. For instance, some headings in the texts (epic "LaylivaMajnun"), forewords to a specific object ("Guli" supermarket), a specific place (Navoi region), time ("Amir Temuryili"/ Year of Amir Temur), something - including the names of the subject ("Tokhtaniyazota" sausage products). These proper nouns differ from the proper nouns in that they are named after a person because of their complex deictic function. Because they have a complex deictic character, as they refer to both the object (work, space, object, time, etc.) and the person at the same time. For example:*Заркент гузаридаги кинохонага **"Чапаев"** келганда Азизхон тенги қишлоқ болаларига худо бериб қолди. Ўн-ўн беш мартадан кўришди.* (S.Ahmad.)

In the example given, *Chapaev*'s proper noun not only refers to a historical figure, but also refers to a film dedicated to that person, revealing a deixis of things. In this case, the proper noun *Chapaev* has a complex deictic character.

Nicknames are also used to refer to people. The nickname used in the following passage refers to a person's dexterity:*Чувринди эса келиб, у билан сўрашди.* (T. Malik.) In our speech, such proper nouns are usually chosen by the person himself or by others, based on a particular character, appearance, place of birth and upbringing. It can be observed that these proper nouns also perform a complex deictic task. In this case, nicknames referring to the person, in addition, also have an additional deictic meaning, referring to his character, appearance, place of birth and upbringing, and show a complex semantic-functional feature. For example, *Ўша йиллари нашриётда Касабов деган машҳур бухгалтер ишлаган экан. Унинг лақаби **"Қассобов"** бўлган. Сабаби*

– қалам ҳақи олишга келган одам борки, "Қассобов"га "чўтал" тўлашга мажбур бўлган. (O'. Hoshimov.)

Based on the nickname ***"Kassobov"*** in this microtext, the deix of the person, the deix of the sign, referring to the character of the person (predator).

Or: *Илм ошириш мақсадида **Ал-Бухорий** жуда кўплаб олимлардан таълим олади.*–in this sentence *Al-Bukhari*'s famous name refers to the deity of a person and a place (the place of birth of a person - Bukhara).

In Uzbek, titles are a powerful tool in understanding the subject and content of a text. As the reader picks up the work, his or her first impression of the work is linked to its title. It can engage the reader and evoke positive or negative associations. The title of the work can partially indicate the content of the work. Linguist V. Lukin shows that headings lead to two different methods of deixis: anaphoric and cataphoric. According to the scholar, the headings perform the functions of "not being able to give much information about the text (cataphoric method)" before reading the text, and "being able to give information about the content of the text (anaphoric method)" after reading.[4]

Leading representatives of Uzbek literature are O. Yakubov's"*Тенгдошлар*", "*Муқаддас*", "*Музаффар Темур*";"*Студентлар*"; by P. Kadyrov; the names of Hoshimov's works such as *"Пўлат чавандоз", "Урушнинг сўнгги қурбони", "Квазарлар"* form the subject's dexterity by referring to the subject, and the person's dexterity refers to the person whose names are based on the work. Linguist N. Srebryanskaya noted that such titles are semantically hollow words, like deictic units and in the titles of T. Dreyzer's«*Сестра Кэрри*», Balzac's «*Отец Горио*», B. Brecht's «*Мамаша Кураж*» the reference to the person is formed explicitly, but headings such as, «*Нарвался!*», «*Пересолил!*», «*Забыл*», «*Ушла*» (A.P. Chekhov) show that the reference to the person is expressed in a hidden by an implicit way.[8]

In the Uzbek language, in the headings with action verbs such as "Излайман" (O. Yakubov), "Дўппи тикдим" (T. Tola), the personal-numerical features of the verb speak assumed the function of pointing to the person, resulting in the explicit, meaning that explicit expression of the person's dexterity.

In our speech, the context is determined by the context in which the proper nouns refer to the subject. For example, *Низомжон машиналар, аравалар орасидан ўтиб бораркан,* ***"Виллис"****да "****Казбек"*** *тутатиб ўтирган акасини кўриб қолди.* (S.Ahmad.)

In this microtext, *Виллис*'s nickname refers to *the car* used in the preceding text, which leads to the object dexterity. The next proper noun*Казбек* forms a subject deixis by referring to a tobacco product based on the *"burn"*sema of the verb *"to burn"*[2].

In Uzbek language proper nouns which performs names of place are also among the pure deictics that make up the deixis of space. In this case, the reference of the proper noun to space is determined by the context. For example, *Меъмор тор кўчалардан ўтиб,* ***Пули Молонга*** *чиқди: Ҳерирўд дарёси устига қурилган бу баланд* <u>*ғиштин кўприк*</u> *устида бир нафас тўхтаб, Арк томонга тикилди.* (Mirmuhsin. "Me'mor")

The nickname *Пули Молон*used in this microtext does not mean place outside the context. In the context, its symbolic function is concretized as a proper noun named after a brick bridge.

It is also worth noting the importance of the place-time, direction, origin, and boundary form suffixes added to these units in the formation of the spatial dexterity of proper nouns representing place in the Uzbek language. The grammatical meanings of these affixes, such as orientation, location, starting point, boundary of place, serve to form the spatial dexterity of deictic units.

In Uzbek, nouns named for a certain period of time are among the units that form the deixis of time. In particular, "Фаол инвестициялар ва ижтимоий ривожланиш йили" the ("Year of Active Investment and Social Development") refers to 2019, "Илм-маърифат ва рақамли иқтисодиётни ривожлантириш йили"the "Year of Science and Development of the Digital Economy" refers to 2020. Or the names of the holidays and ceremonies refer to the date and month in which they are held: the holiday of Navruz on March 21, and the holiday of the New Year on December 31. Sometimes some of these proper nouns can perform a complex deictic task by owning more than one sign object. In particular, the proper noun "Year of Amir Temur" refers to 1996, the deix of time, and the deix of personality, referring to the person of Amir Temur.

This situation can also be observed in units referring to the object. For example, *Уч марта йиқитган ё бир марта йиқитиб талабгор чиқмаган полвонга битта "Украина" совға қилинади. Болалар даврабошининг қўлидаги велосипедга ялт этиб қарашди.* (From Darakchi.)

From this microtext, the proper noun of *Украина*derives the object deix by pointing to the bicycle identified in the next part of the text, and the deix of space pointing to the country of origin of the object (Ukraine).

Before addressing the addressee, the speaker must be aware of his / her social status: age, level of acquaintance, position in the society: position, profession; social origin: nationality, place of residence; focuses on the degree of kinship and other intimacy and chooses a specific unit of expression. In scientific sources, the units of reference are also evaluated as "indicators of social relations between the speaker and the listener"[7], "specific markers of social relations"[3]. This linguistic unit forms a dexterity of social status by referring to the level of equality, dominance, and subordination of the social status among the participants of the speech.

The following text proves the reference of the units of appeal to the dexterity of social status:*«Ҳаммамиз учун ҳурматли ва азиз» қўшимчаси билан аталувчи амалдорни... Мункар-накир деб бил! «Муҳтарам зот», «улуғ зот» «вич-вич» қўшимчалари билан аталувчи амалдордан қўрқ. Қўрқмасанг-да, ўзингни қўрққанга ол. Боиси, амалдор зоти... ҳайиқиб турувчи одамни ёқтиради.*(T.Murod.)

It seems that the right choice of appeal unit not only serves to determine the correct relationship between the speaker and the listener, but also to reflect their position in society.

In our speech, addressing the listener in full is an expression of the formal relationship between the speaker and the listener, as well as a reference to the social status of the person being addressed, indicating that he or she has a certain social status in society. For example: - *Чарчамадингларми, **Петр Андреевич?** – Чарчаганимиз йўқ, **Усмон Юсупович.***" (S.Ahmad.)

In the Uzbek language, proper nouns for certain realities serve as an expression of the proposition deixis. In this case, these nouns are used in the minds of linguists as a symbolic unit that stimulates the realization of the realities associated with these proper nouns. Of course, the signaling function of these proper nouns emerges in the context. For example, such proper names as "Лой жанги", ("The Battle of the Mud",) "Дукчи Эшон қўзғолони", ("The Duke's Eshan revolt",) "Вабо исёни" ("The Plague Rebellion,") or "Тошотар воқеаси" ("The Story of Toshotar") form a prophetic dexterity by referring to well-known events in Uzbek history. For example:– *Эртасига сувдан 80 кишининг ўлиги топилган. Қўзғолон бостирилди. Қўзғолончилардан 60 киши суд қилинган, 3 киши ўлимга ва 20 киши турли муддатлар билан қамоқ жазосига ҳукм қилинган, – деб ҳикоясини якунлади тарих фани ўқитувчимиз. Биз **"Вабо исёни"**дан таъсирланиб бир лаҳза жим қолдик.*(Youth magazine)

In the given text, the nickname *"Вабо исёни"* forms a propositional dexterity, referring to a historical fact told by the teacher in the preceding part of the text.

Apparently, proper nouns, like pronouns, are hollow words, and the object of the sign is not directly reflected in the sentence, but is clarified by context. They acquire universality as pronouns as units denoting person, object, character, reality, space, time. The analysis of the deictic properties of proper nouns provides new theoretical information for pragmalinguistics.

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