

## EXPRESSIONS OF SUBJECT PLACE WITH DEXIS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Munosibkhon Ishanjanova

Senior teacher at Andijan State University Republic of Uzbekistan

[munosib77@mail.ru](mailto:munosib77@mail.ru)

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### ABSTRACT:

In this article discussed, the concept of space deksis and its static models of structure in the sentence of the means of expressing the subject and space which are covered on the basis of examples.

*Key words: nominative units, declension units, subject space, localizers of space, dynamic and static properties.*

### INTRODUCTIONS

In modern linguistics, the nominative units are considered to be a specific type of declension in terms of the functions they perform in the process of communication. Deixis serves for the accurate transmission of described information. A distinctive feature of deixis is that it refers to the nominative in the previous part of the text without the lexical meaning [1.331]. The origin of deixis is “deiktikos” (deictic) in Greek, meaning ‘pointing’, which reflects the core function of deixis. It is known that the expression of conscious activity of the subject is manifested in the language system, because it is due to its “... any speech process is associated to a subjective factor that expresses a person's attitude to the object of thought”[2.231]. The statement of information is considered to be the pragmatic content of the speech process, which indicates the presence of an addressee. A.A.Ufimtseva tries to distinguish three types of rendering according to the position taken by deixis in the lexical-semantic system of the language: 1) means of sub-representation, 2) means of objectification, 3) indicators of the internal content of the text[3.176].

### AIM

The aim of this article consist of to discusse the concept of space deixis and its static models of structure in the sentence of the means of expressing the subject and expressions of subject place with deixis in the Uzbek language.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

In traditional linguistics deixis are divided into 3 types: person deixis, spatial deixis and temporel deixis. Spatial deixis is characterized by the fact that the subject, expressed together with the localizers of space, refers to the space. The location of localizers in space are represented by the following scheme: {N nom Loc}. A.Chugunekova explains two components based on this model:

- 1) subject-the expression of the subject in a certain space,
- 2) locative - the space in which the predicate is located.

The location of the subject in space has a dynamic and static property. In the static state, the subject is represented by the noun constellation and is located in a certain space:

a) through the names of living beings: *Она мен шу ердаман.* → *Мом I'm here.* In the example, the subject is represented by the noun, and the space is represented by the adverb.

b) through concrete nouns: *Нон стол устида.* → *Bread on the table.* In this example, the subject is clearly represented by the noun bread, but the word “table” has become a subject place along with the space assistant, which means space in the acute case.

c) through self-driving vehicles: *Машина йўл ёқасида.* → *The car is on the roadside.*

d) through organs the human body: *Унинг бир қўли стол устида.* → *His one hand on the table.*

According to the location of objects in a static, that is, space that does not change its location:

a) the landscape of space, geographic objects, in the expression of the names of space: *Үйимиз парк ёнида.* → *Our house is near the park.*

b) living space which represented by the names: *Қишлоқ биздан узоқда эмас, шу ерда.* → *The village is not far from us, it is here.* [4.193].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Turkic languages, the function of space localizers is represented by space arrangements, space assistants and spatial adverbs, which perform the function of a noun-containing declension. According to the meaning of spatial localizers pointing to space, the static model of the subject space in Uzbek language on the basis of Chugunekova's models is divided into the following types:

1) The location of the subject at a relatively close distance from the speaker {Nnom Locadverb}: *Талабалар бу ердадир.* → *Students are here.* As can be seen from the example, there is a speaker in the certain space, but without any listener.

2) The position of the subject at a relatively long distance from the speaker {Nnom Locadverb}: *Болалар ўша ерда.* → *The children are there.* As can be seen from the example, the speaker does not exist in the listener space.

3) The location of the subject {NNom NLocLOC}: *Меҳмонлар стол атрофида.* → *Guests around the table.*

4) The location of the subject in front of space {NLoc Nom+in front of NNom V}: *Эшик олдида турган мелисага рухсат қозғозини топшириб, таиқарига чиқди-ю, бир лаҳза туриб қолди.* → *She handed her permission paper to policeman, who standing at the door and went out, then she stood for a moment.* (U.Xoshimov “Life left in the Dream” 5 page)

5) location of the subject in the interior of the space {NLoc Nom+in NNom V}: — *Қизлар, анави қамишзор ичида чақалоқ йиғляпти!* – *деди Диля овози титраб.* → *Girls, that is, the baby is crying in the cane! - said Dilya with trembling voice.* (U.Xoshimov “Life left in the Dream” 7page)

6) location of the subject in out of space {NLoc Nom+in outside NNom V}: *Үй таиқарисида одамлар тўпланди.* → *People are gathered in outside of the house.*

7) location of the subject in side of space {NLoc Nom+near NNom V}: *Сўри ёнидаги олма гулини тўккан, аммо тугган меваси ҳали майда шекилли, қалин япроқлар орасида кўзга илинмайди.* → *An apple tree which growing near the sori<sup>1</sup>, spilled flowers, but its fruits does not get caught in the eye among the thick leaves.* (U.Xoshimov “Life left in the Dream” 91page)

<sup>1</sup> Sori– its like bench where people can sit and have a rest

8) location of the subject in the middle of space {NLoc Nom+in the middle of NNom V}: *Ховли ўртасида бир вақтлар дадам атайлабдан Бешариқдан ҳавас қилиб олдириб келган кўқонгуллар яшинаб ётибди.* → Flowers brought by my father from Beshariq bloomed in the middle of the yard. (U.Xoshimov "Life left in the Dream" 91page)

9) location of the subject in the upper space {NLoc Nom/Gen+at the top of NNom V}: *Бинонинг юқорисида талабалар тажриба синовини ўтказмоқчилар.* → At the top of the building, students are going to conduct an experimental test.

10) location of the subject at the bottom of space {NLoc Nom/Gen+at the bottom of NNom V}: *Фарҳод бозоридан майда-чуйда харид қилиб келаётсам, домнинг пастсида Қурбоний хола ўрис кампир Клава хола билан гаплашиб турибди. Салом бердим. Русчалаб.* → While I was buying some purchases at Farhod market, aunt Kurbonoy talked with aunt Klava at the bottom of the house. I am greeting. In Russian. (U.Xoshimov "Life left in the Dream" 128 page)

11) location of the subject between the space {NLoc Nom+among NNom V}: *Девор тагидаги столда қий-чув кўтарилганини, беи-олти хотин-халаж орасида Шаҳноза ҳам санчиб ўрнидан туриб кетганини, жиққа хўл бўлиб, баданига ёпишиб қолган кўйлагининг ёқасини гижимлаётганини кўриб, тепага қарадим.* → I looked at the table near the wall and saw that Shakhnoza jumped up and stood among five or six women, she squeezed the collar of the dress that covered her whole body. (U.Xoshimov "Life left in the Dream" 128 page)

12) location of the subject in the back of space {NLoc Nom+behind of V}: *Ҳар бир қоя орқасида биттадан босмачи милтиқ ўқталиб туради.* → Behind of each rock, at one enemy aiming to shoot. (U.Xoshimov "Life left in the Dream" 30 page)

In Uzbek language this model is given by connecting words, the modal verbs that have status bindings and verbs like: *турмоқ, ётмоқ, ўтирмоқ, осилмоқ* (stand, lie down, sit and hang.) [5.78]

*Ўтирмоқ*-sitting: *столда ўтирмоқ* → sitting at the table, in this example, refers to the acting space, in this place, although the table is considered a predicate as we have already noted above, in the axial state it means space. In the Uzbek language, this verb is also considered to have a metaphorical meaning. For example: *Бу кўйлак сизга ўтирди.* → This shirt sits on you. It is not the person acting in this example, to be a predicate is a feature of a portable meaning.

*Ётмоқ*-lay: *Газета бу ерда ётинти.* → The newspaper is here. In this example, the verb is used as a predicate in relation to the subject, and the meaning of the verb requires a union of points to space. *Отабек меҳмонхонада ётарди.*

→ Otabek lay in the guestroom. In cases where the verb in the example is a person acting as in the denotative sense, the feature of existentiality is not manifested.

*Осилмоқ*-hang: *Соат деворга осилган.* → The clock hangs on the wall. Here the use subject space can be understood through the existential verb. If the verb is used in the denotative sense, then the meaning does not mean existence.

*Турмоқ*-stand: *Китоб столда туринти.* → The book is on the table. This verb can denote the state of a person in the adverbial form. For example: *Шокир тик турганча қотиб қолди.* → Shokir stood motionless. When applied to the text in a differential state, it also loses its existentialistic property. For example: *Бу ерда ё сиз туринг, ё мен турай.* → Here either you stand, either I like to stand.[5.79]

## **CONCLUSION**

In summary, the subject space is expressed in different languages in different ways. An in-depth study of the types of deixis concept of space expands the possibilities of pragmatic interpretation. Spatial expressions are of main importance in defining the subject's space in texts. This means that the definition of the subject's space assumes full knowledge of the expressions of spatial deixis and space parameters.

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