

COMPARATIVE PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN THE UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES**Quvvatova Farangiz Hamza kizi**

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ANNOTATION

The article presents a pragmatic analysis of deixis in Uzbek and Russian. The research is aimed at identifying the features of the use of deictic units depending on the communicative situation and the context of the utterance. The main types of deixis are considered — personal, temporal, spatial, social and discursive — and their functional characteristics in the compared languages. Comparative analysis makes it possible to identify similarities and differences in the pragmatic interpretation of Deixis due to linguistic and cultural factors. The research materials can be used in theoretical and applied linguistics, as well as in the practice of translation and intercultural communication.

Keywords

deixis, pragmatics, context, Uzbek language, Russian language, comparative analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Modern linguistics pays special attention to the study of the pragmatic aspects of language, in particular the phenomenon of deixis as an important component of speech communication. Deixis reflects the connection of linguistic units with the context of utterance, participants in communication, temporal and spatial coordinates of speech. Without taking into account deictic indicators, a full understanding of the meaning of the utterance becomes difficult. The relevance of deixis analysis in different structural languages — Uzbek and Russian. Despite the presence of common universal characteristics, deictic tools in these languages are implemented in different ways, which is associated with grammatical, pragmatic and socio-cultural features.

The purpose of the work is to identify the pragmatic features of deixis functioning in Uzbek and Russian languages. To achieve this goal, the research solves the following tasks: to classify the main types of deixis, analyze their use in the context of speech communication, and identify similarities and differences in the pragmatic interpretation of deictic units in the compared languages.

An analysis of the pragmatic features of deixis in Uzbek and Russian shows that deictic units perform not only an indicative, but also an important interpretative function in the process of speech communication. Their meaning is revealed exclusively in the context of a specific communicative situation, which confirms the close connection of deixis with the pragmatics of language.

Personal deixis in both languages is implemented mainly with the help of personal pronouns and verb forms. However, in Uzbek, personal indicators are often implicit and expressed through facial affixes, whereas in Russian, personal pronouns are used more explicitly. This difference affects the pragmatic perception of the utterance and the degree of explicitness of the speaker.

Temporal and spatial deixis in Uzbek and Russian demonstrate both similar and different features. In Russian, temporal and spatial landmarks are more often specified by lexical means, whereas in Uzbek, a significant part of the deictic information is encoded grammatically. This reflects the typological differences of languages and their influence on the pragmatic interpretation of speech.

Of particular interest is social deixis, which is closely related to the norms of politeness and social hierarchy. In Uzbek, social relations between communicants are more clearly expressed through forms of address and grammatical indicators of respect, whereas in Russian, social deixis is more often realized lexically and contextually.

The discursive deixis in both languages contributes to the coherence of the text and helps the addressee to correlate the utterance with previous or subsequent elements of the discourse. However, the ways of its expression and the frequency of use may vary depending on the genre and the communicative purpose of the utterance.

Thus, the results of the analysis confirm that the pragmatic interpretation of deixis in Uzbek and Russian is determined not only by linguistic means, but also by the socio-cultural context of communication. This highlights the importance of taking pragmatic factors into account in comparative language learning and translation practice.

conclusion

As a result of the conducted research, it was found that deixis plays a key role in the organization of speech communication in both Uzbek and Russian languages. Personal, temporal, spatial, social, and discursive deixis actively participate in shaping the meaning of an utterance and ensure its pragmatic orientation.

A comparative analysis showed that, in the presence of common functional characteristics, deictic means in Uzbek and Russian languages differ in their ways of expression and pragmatic interpretation. These differences are due to the peculiarities of the grammatical structure of languages and national and cultural factors. Taking these differences into account is especially important in translation studies and intercultural communication.

The results obtained confirm the importance of a pragmatic approach to the study of Deixis and open up prospects for further research in the field of comparative linguistics.

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