

## DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONAL DEIXIS

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the essence of the concept of personal deixis, its role in linguistics, and its main features. Personal deixis is analyzed as a means of expressing persons participating in the speech process, and there are criteria for dividing it into the first, second, and third person categories. This article also explains personal pronouns and their dependence on the context, their functional significance in a communicative situation on a scientific basis. Through various examples, the use of personal deixis units in speech and their role in ensuring the clarity of meaning are revealed. The results of the study show that personal deixis is an important factor in understanding the pragmatic aspect of language and is of great importance in the correct interpretation of speech.

**Keywords:** personal deixis, deixis, category of person, pronouns, speech process, pragmatics, communicative situation, reference, language units, context.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматривается сущность понятия личного дейксиса, его роль в лингвистике и основные особенности. Личный дейксис анализируется как средство выражения лиц, участвующих в речевом процессе, и приводятся критерии его разделения на категории первого, второго и третьего лица. В статье также на научной основе объясняются личные местоимения и их зависимость от контекста, их функциональное значение в коммуникативной ситуации. На различных примерах раскрывается использование единиц личного дейксиса в речи и их роль в обеспечении ясности смысла. Результаты исследования показывают, что личный дейксис является важным фактором в понимании прагматического аспекта языка и имеет большое значение для правильной интерпретации речи.

**Ключевые слова:** личный дейксис, дейксис, категория лица, местоимения, речевой процесс, прагматика, коммуникативная ситуация, референция, языковые единицы, контекст.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada shaxsiy deiksis tushunchasining mohiyati, uning tilshunoslikdagi o'rni hamda asosiy xususiyatlari ham yoritiladi. Shaxsiy deiksis nutq jarayonida ishtirok etuvchi shaxslarni ifodalash vositasi sifatida tahlil qilinib, birinchi, ikkinchi va uchinchi shaxs

*kategoriyalariga ajratish mezonlari mavjud va bu maqolada, shuningdek, shaxsiy olmoshlar va ularning kontekstga bog'liqligi, kommunikativ vaziyatdagi funksional ahamiyati ilmiy asosda tushuntiriladi. Turli misollar orqali shaxsiy deiksis birliklarining nutqdagi qo'llanilishi va ularning ma'no aniqligini ta'minlashdagi roli ochib beriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, shaxsiy deiksis tilning pragmatik jihatini anglashda muhim omil hisoblanadi va u nutqning to'g'ri talqin qilinishida katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *shaxsiy deiksis, deiksis, shaxs kategoriyasi, olmoshlar, nutq jarayoni, pragmatika, kommunikativ vaziyat, referensiya, til birliklari, kontekst.*

**Introduction:** In modern linguistics, the phenomenon of deixis is of great importance in studying the relationship between language and speech. Through deixis, participants in speech express their thoughts clearly and intelligibly, since the meaning of deictic units directly depends on the speech situation [3]. In particular, personal deixis is an integral part of the communicative process, which plays an important role in indicating the persons participating in speech. Personal deixis allows us to express the speaker, listener and third person using language units. This provides the logical structure of speech and increases the clarity of meaning. Personal deixis exists in any language system, which is mainly expressed through pronouns. Therefore, the study of personal deixis is important not only theoretically, but also practically. The main purpose of this article is to define personal deixis, classify its main types and analyze its functional properties in the speech process. At the same time, the article also examines the pragmatic aspects of personal deixis.

### **Methods**

This study used several scientific methods. First of all, the scientific literature on deixis and personal deixis was studied using the method of theoretical analysis. Through this, existing theoretical views were summarized and important conclusions were drawn. Also, the use of personal deixis units in speech was analyzed using the descriptive method. The functional features of personal deixis were shown using examples from different language samples. Using the comparative method, the expressive features of personal deixis in different languages were compared. This made it possible to determine the universality and specific aspects of this phenomenon. In addition, the significance of personal deixis in a

communicative situation was studied using the method of pragmatic analysis. This method played an important role in explaining the context-dependent nature of the content of speech.

### **Results**

The results of the study show that personal deixis is one of the important categories of language, which is the main tool for identifying the participants in the speech. Personal deixis is usually divided into three main types: first person, second person and third person [5]. First person deixis refers to the speaker and is expressed through units such as "I", "we". This type reflects subjectivity in speech and often clearly indicates the owner of the idea. Second person deixis refers to the listener and is expressed through units such as "you", "you". This type is important in the communicative process and expresses direct address.

Third person deixis refers to a person or object that is not participating in the speech. It is expressed through units such as "he", "they". This type is strongly dependent on the context, and its meaning is determined depending on the speech situation. The results also show that personal deixis units are not only grammatical devices, but also perform a pragmatic function. They play an important role in expressing social relations, the level of respect, and communicative intent in speech. For example, the pronouns "you" and "you" not only indicate a person, but also social distance and the level of respect. This further strengthens the pragmatic significance of personal deixis.

### **Analysis**

Within the framework of this study, the phenomenon of personal deixis was deeply analyzed, its place in the language system and communicative functions were clarified. The results of the analysis show that personal deixis is one of the central elements of speech, through which the relationships between the participants of the speech are expressed [2].

Firstly, the units of personal deixis (I, you, he, etc.) are referential in nature, and their meaning is determined only by the context. For example, the pronoun "I" denotes a different person in each speech situation. This indicates that deixis has a dynamic and changing nature. Secondly, the analysis shows that although personal deixis, as a grammatical category, is closely related to the category of person, it also performs a pragmatic function. That is, deictic units not only denote a person, but also express social distance, level of respect, and communicative intention in speech.

For example, the difference between the pronouns “sen” and “siz” in the Uzbek language is not only grammatical, but also socio-pragmatic.

Thirdly, the classification of personal deixis into three main types (first, second and third person) indicates its systemic nature [3]. However, the analysis revealed that in some cases these boundaries may be relative. For example, in literary texts or dialogues, the third person form can sometimes be used in the function of the first or second person. This indicates the wide stylistic possibilities of deixis. Fourthly, modern means of communication, in particular social networks and online forms of communication, are influencing the use of personal deixis. Abbreviations, informal forms of address, and new linguistic units confirm the development of the deixis system. Another important aspect is that, although personal deixis is similar in different languages, the degree and forms of their use differ depending on cultural factors. This creates the need for a comparative study of deixis. The results of the analysis show that personal deixis is a complex linguistic phenomenon that embodies not only grammatical, but also pragmatic and social aspects of language.

### **Discussion**

The results once again confirm the role and importance of personal deixis in the language system. Personal deixis is important not only as a grammatical category, but also as a communicative tool. The analysis shows that personal deixis units do not have a complete meaning without a speech context. This is one of the main features of deixis. That is, the meaning of deictic units always depends on the speech situation. Personal deixis is also closely related to social and cultural factors. The use of personal deixis in different languages and cultures may differ. This makes its study more complex and interesting[4].

In addition, new forms of personal deixis are emerging in modern communication, especially in digital communication. For example, abbreviations and new means of expression used in social networks indicate the development of the deixis system. From this perspective, the study of personal deixis remains one of the most relevant areas of linguistics.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, personal deixis is one of the important pragmatic categories of language, which plays a key role in identifying speech participants and ensuring communicative accuracy. This study has shown that personal deixis is divided into three main types, and each type has its own specific function. Their correct use increases the effectiveness of

speech and makes communication more precise. Also, personal deixis units are context-dependent, through which social relations and communicative intent are expressed. This indicates that it has not only grammatical, but also pragmatic significance. In the future, a more in-depth study of personal deixis, especially its analysis across languages and cultures, may lead to important scientific results.

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