

LINGUOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF PERSONAL DEIXIS

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the linguopragmatic features of personal deixis on a scientific basis. The main purpose of the study is to determine the functions of personal pronouns in the speech process, their relationship to the communicative situation and their place in the discourse. In the course of the study, personal deixis units were studied based on examples taken from various academic and informative texts. The results show that personal deixis performs such important functions as identifying speech participants, expressing communicative relations, addressing and providing reference. Also, the formation of the meaning of personal pronouns depending on the context was determined, and their linguopragmatic nature was substantiated.*

Keywords: *personal deixis, pragmalinguistics, linguopragmatic analysis, discourse, personal pronouns, reference, speech situation, communicativeness.*

Аннотация: В данной статье на научной основе анализируются лингвистопрагматические особенности личного дейксиса. Основная цель исследования – определение функций личных местоимений в процессе речи, их связи с коммуникативной ситуацией и места в дискурсе. В ходе исследования единицы личного дейксиса изучались на примерах из различных академических и информационных текстов. Результаты показывают, что личный дейксис выполняет такие важные функции, как идентификация участников речи, выражение коммуникативных отношений, обращение и предоставление референции. Также определено формирование значения личных местоимений в зависимости от контекста и обоснована их лингвистопрагматическая природа.

Ключевые слова: *личный дейксис, прагмалингвистика, лингвистопрагматический анализ, дискурс, личные местоимения, референция, речевая ситуация, коммуникативность.*

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada shaxsiy deiksisning lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari ilmiy asosda tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi shaxsiy olmoshlarning nutq jarayonidagi funksiyalari, ularning kommunikativ vaziyat bilan bog'liqligi hamda diskursdagi o'rnini aniqlashdan iborat. Tadqiqot jarayonida turli akademik va informativ matnlardan olingan misollar asosida shaxsiy deiksis birliklari o'rganildi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, shaxsiy*

deixis nutq ishtirokchilarini aniqlash, kommunikativ munosabatlarni ifodalash, murojaat qilish va referensiyani ta'minlash kabi muhim funksiyalarni bajaradi. Shuningdek, shaxsiy olmoshlarning ma'nosi kontekstga bog'liq holda shakllanishi aniqlanib, ularning lingvopragmatik tabiati asoslab berildi.

Kalit so'zlar: *shaxsiy deixis, pragmalingvistika, lingvopragmatik tahlil, diskurs, kishilik olmoshlari, referensiya, nutq vaziyati, kommunikativlik.*

Introduction: Language is the main means of communication between people, and its units perform various communicative functions in the speech process. Pragmalinguistics plays an important role in the study of this process in modern linguistics. Pragmalinguistics studies not only the grammatical, but also the practical use of language units in speech. In this regard, the phenomenon of deixis is of particular importance.

Deixis is a phenomenon in which the meaning of language units is determined depending on the speech situation, one of its main types is personal deixis (Levinson, 1983, p. 62). Personal deixis indicates the participants in speech, that is, the speaker, the listener, and third parties. It is mainly expressed through personal pronouns. A distinctive feature of personal deixis is that its meaning depends on the context. For example, the pronoun "I" always refers to the speaker, but each time it refers to a different person. Therefore, it is important to study personal deixis from a linguopragmatic perspective (Yule, 1996, p. 9). The purpose of this article is to analyze the linguopragmatic features of personal deixis, to determine its functions in the speech process, and to shed light on its use in different discourses on a scientific basis.

Methods: The study used linguistic and pragmalinguistic analysis methods. Academic and informative texts in English were selected as the research material. First, personal deixis units were extracted from the texts. Then, the context of their use was analyzed and the referent of each pronoun was determined. In the analysis, the method of discourse analysis was used to study the functions of personal deixis units within the entire text. The aspects of reference and cohesion were also considered. Based on a linguopragmatic approach, the communicative functions of personal pronouns, their role in expressing the relationship between speech participants, and their dependence on context were analyzed.

Results: The results of the analysis showed that personal deixis performs several important functions in the speech process. First, personal deixis identifies the participants in the speech. "I" denotes the speaker, "you"

denotes the listener, and "he/she/they" denotes the third person. These units specify who is speaking and to whom the speech is addressed. Second, personal deixis expresses communicative relations. For example, the pronoun "we" creates intimacy between the speaker and the listener. This is especially observed in academic and informative discourse (Biber et al., 1999, p. 329). Third, the pronoun "you" performs the function of reference. Through it, the listener is involved in the speech process. This method is especially widely used in didactic and informative texts. Fourth, personal deixis serves as a means of reference. For example: "John came in. He sat down." Here, the pronoun "he" refers to the subject of the previous sentence and ensures the logical coherence of the text (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, p. 31). The results show that personal deixis plays an important role in increasing the communicative effectiveness of the text.

Analysis: The linguopragmatic analysis of personal deixis shows that it is one of the central elements of the speech process, playing an important role in shaping the communicative situation through language units. As it was found out during the analysis, personal pronouns are manifested not only as a grammatical category, but also as a pragmatic unit that acquires meaning depending on the context. First of all, the indexical nature of personal deixis is noteworthy. Pronouns such as "I", "you", "we" do not have a clear referent, but their meaning is determined in the speech situation. For example, in the sentence "I am conducting research", "I" each time refers to a different person. This indicates that personal deixis is completely dependent on the context (Levinson, 1983, p. 62).

The linguopragmatic analysis also shows that first-person pronouns often express the author's communicative strategy. For example, the pronoun "we" is widely used in academic texts. When used in an inclusive sense, this pronoun involves the reader in the process of analysis: "We can observe that language is context-dependent." Here, the author presents his opinion as a general scientific conclusion and provides intellectual cooperation with the reader. At the same time, "we" can also be used in an exclusive sense, in which it refers only to the author or a group of researchers. This distinction is pragmatically important because it determines communicative intent (Wales, 1996, p. 57).

The second-person pronoun "you" provides address and interactivity. Through it, the listener or reader is directly involved in the speech process (Yule, 1996, p. 10). Third-person pronouns, as a means of reference, provide text cohesion. They reduce repetition and strengthen semantic connections (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, p. 31). Personal deixis plays an

important role in identifying speech participants, expressing communicative attitudes, and ensuring text integrity.

Discussion: The results show that the main feature of personal deixis is its context-specificity. This is consistent with the theory of pragmatics. Personal pronouns have different meanings depending on the speech situation. For example, the pronoun "we" is sometimes used in an inclusive sense, and sometimes in an exclusive sense. This indicates its linguopragmatic complexity (Wales, 1996, p. 57). Personal deixis also serves as a communicative strategy. For example, in academic texts, the pronoun "we" is used to summarize the author's opinion. In informative texts, the listener is transformed into an active participant through the use of "you". Third-person pronouns are the main element of the referential system, ensuring the cohesion of the text. This helps the speech to be understandable and consistent. Thus, personal deixis embodies not only grammatical, but also pragmatic and communicative aspects of language.

Conclusion: This study has shown that personal deixis is a linguistic phenomenon of great importance from a linguopragmatic point of view. It performs functions such as identifying participants in the speech process, expressing communicative relations, addressing and providing reference. The meaning of personal pronouns depends on the context, and their correct interpretation requires taking into account the speech situation. Therefore, a pragmatic approach to the study of personal deixis is important. In conclusion, personal deixis is an important linguistic tool that increases the effectiveness of speech, and its study from a linguopragmatic perspective is one of the current directions of modern linguistics.

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