

Deictic Features of Verbs in French and Uzbek Languages

Ishanjanova Munosibxon Saidahmadovna

Doctor of Philosophy(PhD) in Philological Sciences, acting associate professor of the Departement of French language and litterature of Andijan State University

Annotation: This article covers the spatial deictic features of verbs in French and Uzbek on the basis of examples. Also, models describing their position in sentences are formed and analyzed similar and nonsimilar aspects in both languages.

Key words: local action, action verbs, prepositions, pronouns, grammatik feature.

In linguistics, deictic units differ from lexical units by having a sign meaning. The meaning of the sign was also understood from independent words too. Scientists admit that basically display pronouns, spatial adverbs, have a deictical meaning. But also the percentage of verbs pointing to space dictates a broader study of this language phenomenon. Verbs function in the sentence as a predicate. The meaning of such verbs in the Uzbek language is filled with the prepositions of space and place in the French language in the composition of the sentence. Their combination with grammatical suffixes and their role and meaning in the sentence was reflected in the following models: a) static, b) dynamic, C) local action.

The existential type of static model requires spatial sign units in the expression of the predicate. Existential meaning verbs in French as *exister*, *posseder*, *il y a* are expressed through the impersonal form of the verb. For example: *Il y avait le jardin ici*. In the Uzbek language, this position is given by modal verbs *бор*, *турмоқ*, *ётмоқ*, *ўтирмақ*, *осилмоқ*[1,78-79]. *Ўтирмақ*: *Жойда ўтирмақ*, In this example verbs point to the space. In Uzbek language the verb *ўтирмақ* is considered metaphorical meaning too. For example: *Бу кўйлак сизга ўтирди*. In this example subject is not a person, it is expressing with the predicate, this position pointed a feature of a portable meaning. *Ётмоқ*: *Газета бу ерда ётибди*. In this example, verb is used as a predicate in relation to the subject, and the meaning of the verb requires a unity of sign to space. *Отабек меҳмонхонада ётарди*. The verb in the example has a donative meaning and does not show an existential feature in cases where the performer is the person. *Осилмоқ*: *Соат деворга осилган*. In this case, the static state of the object space can be understood through existential verb. If the verb is used in the denotative sense, then the meaning does not mean existence. *Турмоқ*: *Китоб столда турибди*. This verb is existential in this example as it means existence, and the use of the verb in the literal form in the text can mean the state of the individual. Масалан: *Шокир тик турганча қотиб қолди*. It also loses its existentialistic property when applied in the differential case of the mat. For example: *Бу ерда ё сиз турина, ё мен турай*[1,78-79].

From the examples presented, it was observed that the spatial localizers and predicates are significant when referring to the static space of the verbs, and the units that represent existentiality in the Uzbek language are significant compared to the French language.

The dynamic model is used in the French language with space prepositions that point to the space in the direction of movement, with space arrangements and horse-assistants in the Uzbek language. This situation is expressed as follows:

- a) the subject or object to some extent representing the direction according to the point of space,
- b) by means of means of which the point of space represents the circular motion.

According to the dynamic property of the spatial complex, it is divided into the following types: a) directive start, b) directive finish, C) translocative, d) instrument, d) predicate [2,165]. These are reflected in the following hypermodel: In French: {Nnom Vvm DS DF TrLoc Inst}. In Uzbek: {NotDS DF TrLoc Inst Vxφ}.

The construction of the sentence in French differs from the Uzbek language. Grammatical units are also expressed differently in both languages. They are reflected in the following schemes. Sentence models participating in the verb of action in French:

- 1) {NnomVvm/prép/à+NLoc}: *Marie va à la gare.*
- 2) {NnomVvm/prép/de+NLoc}: *Marie sort de la classe.*
- 3) {NnomVvm/prép/près de+NLoc}: *Marie s'approche près de la salle.*
- 4) {NnomVvm/prép/vers+NLoc}: *Marie va vers la sale.*

In the Uzbek language, the following models were formed:

- 1) {Nnom Loc равиш Vхф}: *Азиза ичкарига кирди.*
- 2) {Nnom Nloc+устида Vхф}: *Шишани Рустамнинг боши устида кўтарди.* (Ў.Ҳошимов. Тушда кечган умрлар, 11)
- 3) {Nnom Nloc+ёнига Vхф}: *Назира келиннинг ёнига кирди.* (Ў.Ҳошимов. Тушда кечган умрлар, 78)
- 4) {Nnom Nloc+орасида Vхф}: *Чақмоқ булутлар орасида оловли қамчисини ўйнатар, момақалди роқ муттасил гумбулар эди.* (Ў.Ҳошимов. Тушда кечган умрлар, 99) *Энг хавфлиси қишлоқ яқинидан ёки чакалакзор орасидан ўтиш.* (Ў.Ҳошимов. Тушда кечган умрлар, 57)
- 5) {Nnom Nloc+томон Vхф}: *Карим мактаб томон одимлади.*
- 6) {Nnom Nloc+олдига Vхф}: *Торини ғилофга тиқа бошлаган созанданинг олдига югуриб борди.* (Ў.Ҳошимов. Тушда кечган умрлар, 11) *Гриша юраги гутиллаб, дераза олдига борди.* (Ў.Ҳошимов. Тушда кечган умрлар, 22)
- 7) {Nnom Nloc+ичига Vхф}: *Онаси уй ичига кириб кетди.*
- 8) {Nnom Nloc+бошига Vхф}: *Жойнамоз устида ўтирган онасининг бошига ўдағайлаб борди: – Ўчиринг-е! Унсурлар дадамни ўлдирсин-да, сиз уларни дуо қилинг?!* (Ў.Ҳошимов. Тушда кечган умрлар, 17)
- 9) {Nnom Nloc+тўрига Vхф}: *Шапкали негадир ўнг қўлини чарм пальтосининг чўнтагига суқиб, уй тўрига борди.* (Ў.Ҳошимов. Тушда кечган умрлар, 69)
- 10) {Nnom Nloc+бурчагига Vхф}: *Шуурсиз бир алпозда айвон бурчагига борди.* (Ў.Ҳошимов. Тушда кечган умрлар, 72)

The model of local action is in the structure of {Nnom Loc VHF}, consisting of three component: subject, locative units, predicates. In this model, the attitude of the main space is understood from the action verb. In French, the direction of the verbs is also expressed by prepositions, the verb is characterized by the adoption of a constant preposition according to the meaning of the direction.

For exemple, *partir pour: Il part pour Paris. aller à: Je vais au cinema. venir de: IL vient de la France. arriver à: J'arrive à Paris*. In the Uzbek language, the verbs of action are also characterized by the meaning of pointing to space. For example, *жўнамоқ - томонга жўнамоқ, келмоқ - томондан келмоқ, бормоқ - томонга бормоқ, кирмоқ - ичига кирмоқ, чиқмоқ - ичидан чиқмоқ, кўтарилмоқ - тепага кўтарилмоқ, тушмоқ - пастга тушмоқ*, каби. It is considered that when we apply the verbs of motion in speech, the consciousness itself comes to the units of space that require them depending on their direction, and the direction of space is further clarified by agreement. The following classification of the spatial directions expressed by the verb is formed:

- a) coming out of the point of space: like going out, going out, going out,
- b) approach the direction relative to the point of space: come, approach, take, like come in,
- v) representing the existence in space: lie down, vs stand.

The model elements that make up the space of action are mainly represented by the form, auxiliary equestrian compounds, which complement the space pointing semantics of action verbs.

The study of the Deictic units representing the space in French and Uzbek proved that both languages have their specific grammatical features. Although there are common sides to them in meaning, the expression by lexical means and the role in the sentence formed different sides. As a

result of the analysis, it was determined that the study of these within the framework of language aspects reveals the importance of all elements of language.

Used literature:

1. Rakhimov S. Methods of oboznocheniya differentiated position of objects in space // Ilmiy khabarnoma. No. 4. — Andijon, 2014. — pp. 78-79.
2. Chugunekova A.N. The category of space in the Khakass language (in a comparative typological aspect). Diss. .. Dr. Phil. sciences. — Abakan, 2016. — 165 p.
3. Ishanjanova M. Comparative study of deictic units expressing "space"
4. (on the example of the analysis of texts of the french and uzbek languages). Diss. abstract for the dr. of phil. scientific degree (phd) in phil. sc. — Andijan, 2022. — 49 p.
5. Vuillaume M. La deixis en allemand, Thèse de doctorat d'Etat, Université de Paris IV, 1980
6. Jaubert A. La lecture pragmatique. Paris, 1990.