

Expression Of Personal Deixis In Uzbek And French Languages

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Abstract: This article deals the types of deixis and their features in communication. In functional grammar emphasis the category of personality is a more significant part of categories, and it identifies with the methods of expressing the category of personality. In French language is characterized by the flection of verbs, personal pronouns and in the Uzbek language with suplektiv forms of the verb paradigm "bo'lmoq", and personal, possessive pronouns.

Key words: personality, category of persons, functional-semantic category, deixis, performance, consitutionality.

Introduction

Through the concept of personality the system of signs which, denote to the subject according to the grammatical task is the category of person. This category identifies the speaker, the listener, and the subject who doesn't participate in the speech[1:93]. In scientific literature this category scording to the character denoted to the person is based on as a functional-semantic category that generates text. All functional-semantic categories are divided into those who create text and do not creat text. The text builders are:

1. Persistence, actuality, bondage, modality,
2. Respect, quantity, cuase and effect relation.

In many cases, text making categoies do not necessarily reflect the meaning of a category[2:49].

Materials and Methods

V.I.Karisik considers it necessary to emphasize the importance of inter-category dependencies and categories and projections, not agreeing with the views of shcholars on textual value and cause and effect relationships. They are ack knowledge as the basis of the meaning of personal status[3:256].

In functional grammar the category of person is a wider part of the category of person[4:41]. In the French language types expressing the category of person are: the verbs conjugated flections (in the third person the pronoun "on" is common) and suplective forms of the verb paradigm "être", personal and possessive pronouns, as well as words in the meaning of personality.

The system of personal pronouns stands according to the sign indicators:

a) in the interview: first person-the speaker, second person-companion co-author, 3 the person who is speaking or the person who has not participated in the interview, sometimes 4 persons are separated-3 persons. For example: *У унга берди.*

b) the person who closer to the speaker than to the speaker, to a third person.

c) appearance/invisibility, according to the information (only 3 persons)

d) subjective evaluation and social attituded[5:148-151].

What kind of semantic, personality traits are the subdivisions of the subjects? It is a living, lifetime, number of biological special. These marks are the signals of the individual pupils.

Discussion

Of course, when it comes to personality, it's a matter of personality. From a speech dialogue, *мен-сен-у* (I, you, he) is, first and foremost. In the Uzbek language, 1 person is expressed in terms of unity, *камина, каминау камтарин, қулингиз, бандау ожиз, фақир*. In the French language, the expression "indefinitely" comes from the 1-person unity and 1-3 by the majority. The live/life time and the rod are displayed only in 3 individuals. The attribution of the person's pseudonym is primarily characteristic of a house, and the text refers to a person as a sign.

V.V. Karasic studied the functional semantics of the personality and subdivides five subcategory types.

- a) nonchangeable, (*Мен ухламаяпман*) (I sleep)
- b) inclusive alike (*мен+сен, мен+сиз, мен+у ва б..*) (I+you, me+you, me+you and b..)
- c) public addressing (*муаллифликни кўрсатувчи биз олмоши*) (the author of which represent pronoun we)
- d) expressive addressing (*Кимга гапиряпман!*) (To whom I speak!)
- e) the person which represent in rhetorical question (*Ким ватанни соғинмайди?*) (Who don't misses the homeland?) [6.115].

One of the most important features of the people is the manifestation of pride. The abundance in this plaque represents you, the form of their respect, or the social status of the person being cited in I.V. Arnold's words, the meaning of pronouns is not expressed in the form you are referring to alone. Copyright is part of our sense of semantics [7.16]. The people's empowerment is characteristic of nature. In my speech, *менинг сен эмас, менинг суҳбатдошим*. (I can use for place pronouns you, my interlocutor) [8:35].

Another means of personalizing is the supplemental verbs. The semantic subject of the verb can be lifeless, lifeless, and not differentiated. Live asset is represented as a person in the case of a subject matter, phenomenon, product, as a matter of fact, a nondifferentiated subject is secretly expressed.

Result

There is a root category in French, and the person count of the verbs is represented by the root gestured. Verbs are represented by gender mark to indicate the gender of a person. For example, in the French languages, *passé composé* (past simple) is a combination of the verb forms of verbs that are supposedly associated with the ether, for example, *Je suis allé. Je suis allée*. The letter "e" in the footnote points out that the person belongs to the gender. However it is possible to divide the appendixes into portions that are marked with gender marks and not marked with gender marks. The personality sign is also associated with the final categorical sign. In the language system, the last sign of subjects limits the unity or plurality of semantics. When the semantic subject of the verb is expressed in the lexical manner in the Uzbek language, the noun breed is understood as several persons. For example: *Душманни фақатгина кўп рақ солдат қуриш олиши мумкин* (It is possible to cover the enemy with only a large number of attacks.) The plurality of persistence displays in 2 rounds: an uncertain and precise plurality. An uncertain plural is said when there are more than two subjects. The exact plurality can only be deduced when only two subjects are allocated. (*турмуш қурмоқ, дуэлга чиқмоқ* etc) (*Such as to marry, to challenge to duel*) The sign of personality and its associated features of life and its characteristics are also given in terms of interpersonal relationships with the term fallar [9:163]. The verbs that can be entities and propositions are contraindicated. The first kind is called the interpersonal relationships. The expression of these verbs in the case of the verb is classified by the number of participants and the relationship between the participants. Different, one-way, two-dimensional and interrelated relationships are different. *севмоқ, қувонтирмоқ, рози бўлмоқ* For example, *мен+феъл, сен+феъл, у+феъл* (I + verb, you + verb, he, she + verb). The first-person orientation is a performance verb, that is, only the non-informative verbs are confused. For example, *Мен мажлисни очик деб эълон қиламан. Мен сизни курашга чақираман. Мен сизни курашишга даъват этаман*. (I urge you to fight.)

The Constellation of Performance is a contemporary, one-of-a-kind use of the present, the will, the desire. Performance performances also have social roles in terms of pronunciation and who is used. For example: *Фақатгина мажлис раиси мажлисни очиши ва тамомлаш ҳуқуқига эга. Ташилот бошлиғи ишга олиши ва ишдан бўшатили ҳуқуқига эга.* (Only the Chairman of the Assembly has the right to open and complete the meeting. The head of the organization has the right to admit and dismiss.) In this case, the performance of the verb is an expression of the position, and it turns out that the position of the dictum is not only with the semantics of the learners, it is related to the semantics of verbs. The dictum direction of the 2-person person appears in the verbs that change in the categorical semantics when using the noun-eyebrows and the 2-person order. This includes the differences between the precedents of action and the status. Command statements are based on a presumptive wish-set of four conditions.

- 1) The motivation is to motivate the affected person to do something:
- 2) wanting someone to do the command:
- 3) indicates that the action will be later than the order given:
- 4) There are specific conditions of desire:
 - a) is inclined to do something,
 - b) The effect of acting on what one is inclined to think,
 - c) it is unlikely that the executing command will run simultaneously,
 - d) the result of the action does not have a certain place[11:164].

Motion predictions do not change their semantics in the command form. When the state of the state is used in a command format, the action class will have a share. The state of the situation will be the result of the execution of the order, which will become precedents. It appears that the third person expresses different meanings when expressing a predictor with modal verbs. As you know, when talking about all the modal verbs, the concept of epistemic modality can be isolated separately. Epistemic modality is expressed when the modal verb is used in the 3rd person. For example, *У қулоқсиз бўлиши мумкин. Ор, Балки, у жуда қулоқсиздир.* Epistemic modalism is opposed to 1 person's semantics. For example, *Мен ухлаётган бўлсам керак.* In such statements, he is characterized by an outward appearance. So 1 person looks like himself as a 3 person. According to D. Schulte, the contradiction of the circle of individuals to 1 and 2 persons reflects the development of the basic dichotomy of the language system[12:5]

Conclusion

Personality status is composed of several categorical characters. Linguistic personality is defined by the study of personality, number, rod, and ownership, and their dictum properties are reflected in the textual conversation. Studying their personal condition implies learning them in a harmonious way.

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