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**Abstract.** *This article describes in detail the pragmalinguistic functions of deictic units in Uzbek and English languages. Also, in the article, the semantic-programinguistic features of deictic units in English and Uzbek languages are compared and expressed using examples. Solutions to these aspects have been proposed in modern linguistics.*

**Keywords.** *Linguistics, relationship, comparison, translation, conversation, mistake, problem, component.*

## ПРАГМАЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ФУНКЦИИ ДЕЙКТИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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**Абстрактный.** *В данной статье подробно описаны прагмалингвистические функции дейктических единиц в узбекском и английском языках. Также в статье сравниваются и выражаются на примерах семантико-программно-лингвистические особенности дейктических единиц английского и узбекского языков. Решения этих аспектов были предложены в современной лингвистике.*

**Ключевые слова.** *Языкознание, отношение, сравнение, перевод, разговор, ошибка, проблема, компонент.*

### INTRODUCTION

The cultural study of the development of deictic units in modern linguistics shows the relationship between language and culture, because static expressions are more related to the life of the people than other linguistic units of the language. They were formed on the basis of centuries-old life experiences, traditions and rituals that continue to this day. Thus, mental qualities are clearly felt. This feature is especially evident when phraseological units contain onomastic components. The reason is that onomastic units have become a bridge connecting the people's past and present life. Consequently, one of the important tasks of linguistics is to study and classify deictic units in different systematic languages, their etymology, structure, semantics. It is known that a number of studies on deictic units have

been conducted in world linguistics. Therefore, the works of L.A. Bulakhovsky, A.V. Kunin, L. Kulieva, K. Musaev, I.S. Stepanova, E.F. Arsenteva, I.N. Isabekov, A.V. Urazmetova are extremely important in this regard.[1,4] E.F. Arsenteva made a comparative analysis of deictic units representing human nature in the system of different languages, I. Stepanova examined the system of deictic units related to the names of flowers in Russian and English languages. I. Isabekov studied the problems of translation of deictic units in Kyrgyz and Russian languages.[2,7] One of the important researches in this regard is Z.K. Korzyukova's dissertation on the topic of the main aspects of the function of deictic units with proper names in the English language. In his research, the most important characteristic of deictic units in English linguistics is shown as inconsistent components and analyzed on the basis of Kunin's -English-Russian dictionary. In his research, he also attached great importance to the etymology, linguistic and mental characteristics, and classification of deictic units.

### **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

Sh. Rahmatullayev in Uzbek linguistics compiled an explanatory dictionary of deictic units. A.E. Mamatov made a monograph on the formation factors of deictic units in the Uzbek language.[3,18] B. Reimov conducted research on deictic units representing the emotional state of a person, G. E. Hakimova studied deictic units with zoological names, M. Vafoeva researched deictic synonyms in the Uzbek language, U. Rashidova specially studied somatic expressions of the Uzbek language. However, deictic units containing place names in different languages have not been fully studied. In this study, we pay special attention to the wide dissemination and classification of the features and structure of phraseological units with an onomastic component, and are studied on the basis of various systematic linguistics materials and monographs and dissertations on English, Russian and Uzbek linguistics.

Deictic units play an incomparable role in conveying the uniqueness, lifestyle, material and spiritual values, history, culture, and traditions of the peoples of the world into their language. Deictic units are related to how individuals use linguistic units, as well as the basic rules and linguistic norms that govern their use.[4,28] The use of deictic units in speech, their use in terms of national-cultural universality, differential and paradigmatic features, ways of transition from folk oral creativity to literary language, semantic features, artistic and stylistic possibilities, translation in terms of form and meaning explanation in terms of problems, the importance of clarifying their place in the national language, the necessity of a dictionary suitable for modern linguistics is presented. Speaking about the contextual properties of deictic units, it can be said that there is a classification of deictic structures according to the context, which are defined as phraseomes and idioms. Contextual features reflecting this type of deictic units were first distinguished by professor A.V. Kunin. Deictic and phraseological units differ from free word combinations and compound words by their deictic stability. The theory of stability was also developed by Professor A. V. Kunin. A.V. Kunin considers sustainability as a multifaceted concept that includes the following elements:

1. Consistency of Use. This shows that Deictic units are not formed in speech, but are repeated ready-made.

2. Lexical stagnation means that deictic units are not interchangeable (for example, red tape, mare's nest) or partially interchangeable within the phraseological difference: lexical (skeleton in the closet - skeleton in the closet, blind pig. - blind or 'lbars), grammatical (stone heart - stone heart), positional and mixed options.

3. Lexical stability of deictic units is used to determine semantic stability. The meaning of the deictic unit is preserved despite minor changes. It can only be identified, clarified, reduced or enhanced.

4. Syntactic consistency. According to Kunin, any deictic conjunction that does not have one of these stasis qualities cannot be considered a unit.[5,31]

In this regard, there is the problem of translating English idioms into another language, which have only idioms as a characteristic feature, which have a unique unbroken deictic uniform structure. Preserving the lexical, semantic and linguistic features of idioms is a very difficult task. From the point of view of genetics, it is known that the structure of the English language differs from the structure of the Uzbek language; they belong to separate language families. As a result, the grammatical structures of different languages differ from each other. There are several affixes in the Uzbek language, for example; the phrase begins with a noun and ends with a verb, there are no prepositions, articles, or gender categories. English has articles, prepositions and affixes.

As a result, trying to translate words, phrases, sentences and especially idioms presents some difficulties. Moreover, the differences in form and meaning between English and Uzbek idioms make translation problematic. For example, "hot under the collar" is literally translated as "hot under the collar", while tepa sachi bo tikka is the Uzbek version of the phrase (hair stand on end). [6,22]

As can be seen from the example, the difficulty in mastering deictic units is related to the disproportion in terms of form and meaning. It should be noted that the translation of deictic units from English to another language is very difficult. Because most of them are bright, inventive, laconic and vague, it is so. In translation, it is important not only to express the content of deictic units, but also to show their figurativeness, keeping in mind the methodological goal. when translating deictic units, the translator must find an equivalent term in the local language and convey their content and imagery while preserving their stylistic function. If there is no equivalent representation in the local language, the translator is forced to settle for an "approximate match".

### **CONCLUSION**

Differences in the semantic and stylistic tasks performed by words with the same real meaning in different languages, as well as differences in combinations of such words in different languages, are extremely important for both practice and translation theory. They often cause great practical difficulties and are of great theoretical interest, because they differ in the semantic and stylistic functions of words with the same real meaning in

different languages, and the way such words enter different languages. due to compound differences.

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