

THE SEMANTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF DEIXIS IN SCIENTIFIC TEXTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract

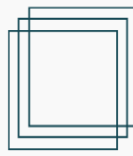
Texts in a scientific style usually differ from those in literary style, as the scientific method is related to scientific terminology. Sometimes artistic means of speech are used to ensure the imagery and emotionality of the narrative. Language was said to be a means of perceiving being and communicating about it. But language does not exactly reflect the being, it interacts with the being through its internal structure. Languages differ in their structure and grammatical structure. In this article the author explains the variety of using deictic tools in scientific texts in English and in Uzbek. All the materials are collected from the texts from natural scientific texts. They are analyzed by their usage. The semantic difference of deixis are shown with the help of the examples.

Keywords: deixis, scientific texts, scientific style, pragmatics, anaphoric and cataphoric reference, semantic field

When words retain their semantic meaning and change in the text, they become a deictic tool [7,174]. Words or sentences require text to become a deictic tool, meaning that they can be seen to change as they are understood from the text.

The text in the scientific style (or scientific narrative style) clearly describes and explains the phenomena of nature and social life. This style is distinguished by its special function. The scientific method is related to scientific terminology. Typically, the terms form the lexicon of a scientific style. However, the language of scientific works is not only terms, but also abstract vocabulary and ambiguous common words. In the scientific style, symbols and signs, numbers related to different fields of science are also used. [8,56]

All the features of the scientific method are repeated in each of them in a unique way. For example, when a book, article or lecture on a subject written in a popular scientific version of a scientific method is intended for those who are unfamiliar with the subject, the idea is explained vividly and interestingly, scientific terms are rarely used, generally familiar. Instead of non-existent terms and abstract formulas, concrete descriptive materials will be given more space. Sometimes artistic means of speech are used to ensure the imagery and emotionality of the narrative. [6,152] However, these differences between the scientific method and the popular scientific form do not undermine the integrity of the concept of scientific method:



Over the past 100 years, vigorous attempts were made to develop international legal control of warfare, the recent ban on antipersonnel land mines being an example. (New AG 2010 V3 p42).

The strong agricultural extension service in the US, for example could be counted on to identify a disease outbreak early, and it could prescribe costly pesticides to stop the flare-up. Such detection and control measures, however, required the kind of resources that poor countries often lacked. (Agro chemicals news in brief 2000 N3 p 87)

Trichloroethylene (TLE), an organic solvent, is still used in many applications although it's likely human carcinogen. (EhP -2010- June P 52)

First-person deixis are divided into inclusive first-person deixis and exclusive first-person deixis. An exclusive first person deixis represents a group that does not include recipient. Inclusive first-person deixis is a type of deixis that includes recipient.

Although we seem to be expressing the plural of the first-person speaker, it does not indicate the plural of the plural, but the plural of more than one person. The pronoun "we" is used for different purposes in different styles. For example, in the scientific style it is used in the sense of more humility, and in oral speech it is used to mean pride, boasting. [9,124]

We believe that our findings in mice lacking the u- opioid receptor gene should be interpreted as an attempt to model a biological dysfunction that can be present in some cases of autism. (C&Gen 2005 1203.)

We then studied this using staring time as an indicator (C&Gen 2005 19)

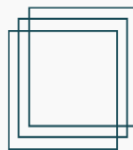
Biz 2007- 2009 yillarda Tayloq tumani Davlatobod xo`jaligining qoramol fermasi sharoitida o`xshashlik belgilari bo`yicha har birida 10 boshdan 4ta guruh tanlab oldik. (Mustafayev, Xolmurodov. O`simliklar bioekologiyasi. Toshkent- O`qituvchi 1992. B.45)

In scientific texts in Uzbek, the speaker-author avoids self-expression, so such statements are often given in passive voice constructions or with the help of nouns in objective case. This is one of the peculiarities of the scientific method:

Kasalliklarga chidamliligini baholash bo`yicha xalqaro ICARDA markazida ishlab chiqilgan shkala bo`yicha baholandi.

Tajribalarimizda siderat ekinlarni sug`orish eroziyasiga uchragan tipik bo`z tuproqlar sharoitida g`o`zaning o`sishi, rivojlanishi va hosildorligidagi ijobiy ahamiyatidan tashqari, tuproqlarni suv o`tkazuvchanligiga bo`lgan ta`sirini o`rganish jarayonida olingan ma`lumotlar, tuproqning bu xususiyati uning hajm bilan uzviy bo`g`liqligini ko`rsatadi. O`simlikshunoslik, Toshkent- Mehnat 2000. P 132)

In English and Uzbek languages, the elements of the third person are different. In English, we use three different pronouns to denote a third person: gender and a living person, and to index for inanimate objects. The pronouns he and she denote persons, and in many cases it can appear in the text in the form of an anaphoric or cataphoric as a reference to the noun before it:



Among his many other accomplishments, Professor Zhang has served as project leader for two large Sino - German research projects in the North China- Plain concerned with sustainable resource use in intensifier crop production. (New AG international June 2007 p10.)

In English, the pronoun "it" is one of the most widely used words in scientific texts. This rhyme can come not only as a personal pronoun, but also as a visual pronoun in anaphoric and cataphoric cases:

Getah virus infection in horses, contagious equine metritis, equine herpesvirus infection and others. It has also conducted research on overseas epidemics such as equine babesiosis. (New AG international 2010 sept p 63)

In 2001, the final year of this project, we plan to conduct large- scale screening tests on around 16,000 horses and it will lead to succeed in CEM eradication in Japan.

It has been objectively proved that horses have the ability to recognize specific individuals. (Agro chemicals news in brief 2000 N3 p 89)

In Uzbek there are some differences in using pronouns you and me. It has a wider range of pronouns than other personal pronouns. It can be applied to both living beings and inanimate objects. The third person pronoun is formally the same as the pronoun:

Dalton atomistik ta'limotga tayanib, kimyoning asosiy qonunlarini izohlab berdi. U kimyoviy element tushinchasiga aniq ta'rif berdi (Mustafayev, Xolmurodov. O`simliklar bioekologiyasi. Toshkent- O`qituvchi 1992. B.45)

Kungaboqarning ekishga tavsiya etilgan navlari va duragaylarning urug`ida 56%gacha tabiiy toza moy saqlanadi. Sifat jihatdan u aytun moyiga o`xshashdir. Urug`i tarkibida A,D,Ye va K vitaminlari mavjud. (Agroilm 2011 № 3 B 17)

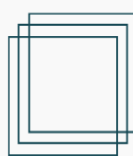
They mean the plural of the person, and when applied to the individual, they mean respect:

Kulrang tanali (C) va qisqa qanotli (q) erkak pashsha qora tanali (c) hamda uzun qanotli (D) urg`ochi pashsha bilan shatishtirisa, duragay pashshalarning birinchi bo`gini kulrang tanali va uzun qanotli bo`ladi. Ularga ona pashshadan qora tana va uzun qanotlilik genlarini saqlovchi xromosoma, otasidan esa kulrang tana hamda hamda qisqa qanotlilik genlarini saqlovchi xromosoma beriladi. (Mustafayev, Xolmurodov. O`simliklar bioekologiyasi. Toshkent- O`qituvchi 1992. B.82)

They can also act as pronouns, replacing the word, phrase or whole sentence that preceded it:

Qattik (kristall) anorganik moddalarning ko`pchiligida molekulyar struktura bo`lmaydi. Ular molekulalardan emas, balki boshqa zarrachalardan (ionlardan, atomlardan) tarkib topgan va makrojismlar holida mavjud bo`ladi (NaCl kristallari, kvarts zarrachalari, temir parchasi va boshqalar) (Biologiya 2008 № 4 B 91).

The main feature of deictic words is to connect individual speech activity with reality. Therefore, deictic words can have the sema of directly distinguishing the subject, describing the subject in relation to other objects in the speech situation. In some



languages, the distance and proximity of the deictic space, or the presence of the object of reality in front of the speaker or outside it, finds its lexical and grammatical expression. For example, in German, if a distant object is visible or perceptible, and the form "there" is used, then the form "four" is preferred when the object is invisible and imperceptible. Also, in the northwestern part of the Americas, the Hindu language is distinguished by the fact that the idioms in the tint express "exactly (here)", "near here", "on that side". We also notice this difference in the system of pronouns in Uzbek and other Turkic languages: "bu" ("close to the speaker"), "shu" ("close to the addressee"), "u" ("from the speaker and the recipient"). far away").

There are also words here / there in English that indicate space. When they are used in a scientific text, they do not refer to the same place, but to the part given in the text: None of the articles examined here included such a statement.

Epidemiologic studies suggest that there may be an association between environmental exposure to persistent organic pollutants and diabetes.

The spatial indicators in the given examples are used in symbolic use. The listener / reader has to listen carefully to the author and summarize his thoughts in order to understand the author's opinion. Such spiritual forms of the words here / there are peculiar to the scientific text. [6,172]

Units in these groups are used to describe individuals and objects in relation to their "near" or "far" location from the area of speech. In such a description, the distance or proximity of the space can be determined not only in relation to the speaker, but also to the listener – the recipient.

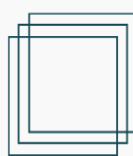
In the Uzbek language, pronouns are used differently in the definition of space in relation to the listener or the speaker. In this case, each diamond has its own differences in meaning. Pronouns such as this and that are used to express the show in Uzbek. This pronoun indicates an event that took place much closer to the subject or the situation of speech than that of the pronoun. Sometimes this pronoun is not a distance, but an object or event in general:

Atom bu kimyoviy elementlarning oddiy va murakkab moddalar tarkibiga kiradigan eng kichik zarrachadir.

Panjara tugunlarida turgan zarrachaning tabiatiga karab, asosan 4 xil kristall panjara bo`ladi. Bular ionli, atomli, molekulari, metalli panjaralardir (Mustafayev, Xolmurodov. O`simliklar bioekologiyasi. Toshkent- O`qituvchi 1992. B.28)

The pronoun "bu" differs slightly in meaning when comparing this pronoun to those "u", 'shu'. Both pronouns "u", 'shu' are used in the sense of subtraction, limitation, but the meaning is a little stronger when using the pronoun "bu":

Agar ikki element uzaro birikib bir necha kimyoviy birikma hosil kilsa, elementlardan birining shu birikmalardagi ikkinchi elementning bir xil og`irlik miqdoriga to`g`ri keladigan og`irlik miqdorlari o`zaro kichik butun sonlar nisbati kabi bo`ladi



The pronoun “bu” is used when the object is highlighted. In adverbial clauses, the pronoun “shu” is always used in the preposition to indicate that what is expressed by a part of the preposition is exactly the same as what is expressed by a part of the preposition, and this is considered as normal:

Olingan ma`lumotlar (2-jadval) tahlili shuni ko`rsatadiki, guanidin xlorat defolianti qo`llanilgan me`yorlarda Buxoro- 102 g`o`za navi ko`saklarining rivojiga ta`sir ko`rsatmaydi.

In addition, the direction of the movement also affects the use of deictic expressions. Of course, the deixis of space is more important than the deixis of time in terms of its role in logical and verbal activity. In other words, the spatial deixis is always combined with the deixis of time in the hidden form [4,174].

A.Lavuaz'ye 1781 yilda SO₂ gazini 10 xil usul bilan hosil qildi va gaz tarkibidagi S va O og`irliklari orasidagi nisbat 3:4 ekanligini aniqladi. Shundan keyin har kandy kimyoviy toza birikmani tashkil etuvchi elementlarning og`irliklari o`zgaras nisbatda bo`ladi, degan xulosa chiqarildi

Indeed, while some of the expressions of the deixis of time refer to the past tense in some cases, they express the meaning of the future tense when used in other situations:

- 1) May oyining birinchi haftasidami? Men o`shanda Yaponiyada edim.
- 2) To`y shanba kunimi? Yaxshi, o`shanda ko`rishamiz.

In order to properly understand the content of these types of speech structures, we need to understand what they are said (written). If we say "I'll be back in two hours." If we do not know when the inscription was hung, we do not know how long it took the employee to return. In the Uzbek language, words such as now, then before can be included in the list of words denoting the deixis of time. They represent time only in a certain text, and over time the content of time indicators changes:

Hozirgi kunga kelib Samarqand kimyo korxonasi kimyogarlari tomonidan azot- fosforli o`g`it ya`ni yangi nitratli kalsiy fosfat o`g`iti ishlab chiqarishni yaxshi yo`lga qo`yilgan.

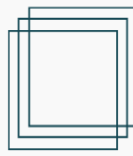
Ilgari duragay urug`lari olinishi mumkin bo`lmagan ekinlarning ham gterozisli duragaylarini yetishtirish imkoniyatlari ochildi.

In English, the word time is found in scientific texts in the same forms as in Uzbek. In English, the words now, then, at present are the words that denote the deixis of time: Now some of the first evidence that long term exposures also are a culprit has been published by a team of Massachusetts researchers.

We then studied this using staring time as an indicator.

Now comes the coup de grace synthesis of a room temperature stable electricide, a compound in which the counterion in an alkali- metal cryptand complex is a trapped electron. (C&Gen 2005 45.)

The deixis of time (as well as the deixis of space) is a phenomenon associated with the non-deictic occurrence of concepts of space and time (at the conceptual and linguistic



stages). This connection is reflected in the semantic structure of time and space. In all languages and cultures, the concepts of the field of time have a dimension that is determined by the change of day and night, month, season, year, and so on. This measurement, in turn, can occur in calendar form. [4,176]

Calendar characters do not indicate the exact size of the time interval. Therefore, to fully understand the meaning of the phrase "See you on Monday", it is necessary to know when (on what day) this promise is made in order to know which Monday is meant (this promise is a measure of time compared to Sunday and Tuesday). varies from day to day). That is why calendar temporal units need the help of determiners to get a definite deictic content: last Sunday, next Friday, December of this year, tonight. In English, when giving such symbols, a certain time interval is selected and used as a deixis of time:

As a consequence of a poorer financial result and higher income taxes, we expect net income to be below the figure of last year.¹⁸

During the past thirty years, fertilizer use in china has grown rapidly. 10.

The question of whether the deixis of time is related to the category of time, which is one of the main sources of temporal content expression, remains a problem. In order to include this category in the list of sources that form the phenomenon of dexterity, we must recognize the idea that all sentences represent the content of time when the speech is activated. However, it is difficult to know when (logically) such sayings as "Three times three, nine", "The cocoon worm eats a mulberry leaf" belong to. [4,176].

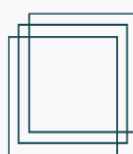
It is impossible to describe in detail the content of the category of time, its semantic and formal-grammatical features in these graduate worksheets. I mean, really, the place of this categorical content in the dexterity field is special. However, the different activities that take place, the place of activities in the field of time, are different. In most cases, the place and period of the activity, the place and period of the event in the time interval are clear and unambiguous, but in other cases, the place and period remain unclear.

The egocentric subjective direction of speech activity is reflected in the use of this / these, that / those pronouns. They are the universality of language, establishing the relationship of time and space between the speaker and the listener.

For several weeks the nitrogen uptake was significantly higher than that of healthy (non- inoculated) plants. Obviously, during this time more than just a simple compensation had taken place. P 86.

Language was said to be a means of perceiving being and communicating about it. But language does not exactly reflect the being, it interacts with the being through its internal structure. Languages differ in their structure and grammatical structure.

The author directs the reader to his main goal with the help of expressive words, descriptive details and various other stylistic means of language in the beginning of the popular scientific text. Then he explains the nature of a particular scientific topic with



the help of various examples. At the end of the text, on the basis of his observations, he draws a simple generalizing conclusion, completes the idea in a clear and fluent way which is quiet typical of a scientific style.

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