

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 28.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Mukhammadkhon Hakimov

Ferghana State University
Professor, Doctor of Philology (DSc)
Ferghana, Uzbekistan

Nodirakhon Yakubova

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute
Doctoral student
Ferghana, Uzbekistan

THE PHENOMENA OF DEIXIS AND ANAPHORA

Abstract: The following article is devoted to differentiation problems of the phenomena of deixis and anaphora. The article also contains some comments about the shifters listed as traditional types of deixis. Three main views of linguists on the differentiation of deixis and anaphora phenomena are given in the conclusion.

Key words: deixis, anaphora, shifter, repetition, demonstration, application.

Language: English

Citation: Hakimov, M., & Yakubova, N. (2021). The phenomena of deixis and anaphora. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 654-657.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-86> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.86>

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

There are a number of works which are done on pragmalinguistics, especially the events that deixis and close to it is anaphora. The term "anaphoric word" is used in connection with the term "anaphora" in scientific literature or dictionaries in the field of linguistics. Dictionaries say, "... a word that refers to a person or thing that has been mentioned before, to what has been said before. It is defined in the following way: *This is the same pronoun: I met Azam in Tashkent, he told me*" [1]. Here the example given for the definition and proof of the term "anaphoric word" is able to fully explain the essence of the phenomenon. Moreover, this example also includes deixis concepts. The same pronoun in the example serves as a substitute for the word Azamjon in the first sentence. For this reason, on the other hand, it seems that the deixis-specific characters are more interpreted in the definition than the anaphoric aspect. The phenomenon is interpreted not as a deictic character concept, but as an explanation of the anaphoric word term - the sign of repetition. However, the Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms gives almost no definition of events related to the term deixis.

Main part

The main reason for this is that pragmalinguistics and research on the deixis system of language in this field have only just begun to take shape in Uzbek linguistics in the 90s of the last century [2]. In particular, for the first time in Uzbek linguistics, the concept of deixis is fully and completely described in the work of Professor Sh. Safarov, published in 2008, entitled "Pragmalinguistics". In this work, special attention is paid to the differences between these two events. For example, "... deictic phrases give information about the referent," anaphoric rhymes repeat this reality. But it is also necessary to find the difference between these two phenomena: there is a discourse deixis when a pronoun or other phrase refers to a certain part of the text, but when the pronoun and another linguistic sign in the text are associated with the same referent, the anaphora phenomenon occurs. [3; 179]

"Deixis and anaphora are distinguished on the basis of the features of the reference, hint, their representation in relation to the situation of speech or linguistic context" [4; 45]. When referring to some special lingvotherminological dictionaries in this regard, both deixis and anaphora are described and

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

interpreted as completely different phenomena. "Anaphora (<gr. Anaphora - to bring up) is a stylistic figure, consisting of the repetition of exactly one element at the beginning of parallel parts of speech (ant.). Epiphora"[1]. A similar definition of anaphora is given in the Linguocyclopedic Dictionary. In particular, the anaphora is a similar sound with a rhythmic or syntactic structure, a stylistic figure based on the repetition of words at the beginning of a poem or prose, and is the most convenient way to express emotion, enhancing expressiveness in the text. Anaphoras are also used in publicistic speech, [5; 32]. Professor A. Mamajonov also thinks about anaphoras in his book "Stylistics of Compound sentences". Anaphoras are interpreted as a form of repetition, analyzed as a stylistic figure. In this work, anaphoras are divided into groups of lexical-morphological and syntactic anaphoras used in compound sentences and superphrase syntactic units, lexical-morphological and syntactic repetitions at the beginning of a text or verse are called anaphora, repetitions within a poetic line are called infora and syntactic repetitions repeated at the end of a poetic line are called epiphoras, one of their stylistic methods [6; 16-25].

Here "anaphora" is interpreted as a stylistic figure, with special emphasis on the poetic possibilities of the phenomenon. In our view, this definition also follows the term anaphora and a one-sided approach to the phenomenon, highlighting the repetitive stylistic function of anaphoras, ignoring the deictic feature of pragmatism or anaphoric deixis. Such a one-sided description of the phenomenon of anaphora is observed in most works, which is a tradition depending on the nature of research of this period, for example, in literary works the word is repeated at the beginning of poetic lines as a poetic figure, in stylistic research as a stylistic figure, in textual linguistics as a means of coherence, in studies related to pragmatolinguistics, it is preferable to interpret anaphora as elements of the deictic system, and each science interprets this phenomenon in terms of its own nature. Research materials are also selected accordingly. At this point, the description of shifters, which are the traditional types of deixis associated with the performance of two or more functions of linguistic means, comes to mind. In our opinion, the descriptions of events in any science should take into account all the features of the unit or means belonging to this system, in this sense, the phenomenon of anaphora in the dictionary of O.S. Akhmanova is defined in the following way: "... anaphora is a concept of deixis, a figure of speech that is repeated at the beginning of a word in all elements of speech"[7; 47] and distinguished the phonetic, lexical and syntactic types of anaphora, which is preferred in comparison with other definitions.

In the scientific literature, anaphoric phenomena are recorded as related directions of the deixis system, and the following ideas are expressed about the deictic

features of these phenomena, in particular, words in a text or speech consist of interactions between word combinations, and the reference of one of the linguistic elements of a contextual expression to another is called an anaphoric relation. An anaphoric relationship occurs when there is no direct syntactic relationship between parts of the text. *You're scared to fly right now. Your wings are injured.* In this example, the first part is antecedent and the second part is anaphora [8; 32]. The same idea is given in other dictionaries: In the sentences "*Now give me half and take the rest*" the first part of the anaphoric relationship is antecedent, and the second part is anaphora [9; 32]. This work emphasizes that the anaphora without an antecedent in the expression, though syntactically complete, is not complete in it. Sh.Safarov defines the term "antecedent" on a deictic basis: "... we are accustomed to discussing the relationship between the pronoun and its antecedent (the element that replaces the pronoun) in the context of semantics. Chomsky sees such a relationship as a 'syntactic' phenomenon. the relationship between is formed in the process of thinking, in the mind, and then finds a linguistic expression"[10; 195] defines the logical basis and deictic essence of speech communication. The presence of an antecedent in one part of the sentence structure and the anaphora phenomenon in the other provide consistency of thought. In the deictic system of language, the essence of the deixis and anaphoric phenomena is manifested through their consistent interpretation. In K.L. Büller's concept, the anaphoric relation contradicts the cataphoric phenomenon, and proved by the following example: "One thing is certain: I have to go".

In any type of deixis, "demonstration, gesture, differs in two ways: in one demonstration, the reference is made in the linguistic context, and in the other, the process is applied to the state of speech. According to these features, deixis and anaphora phenomena are mutually exclusive. In his book Theory of Language, K. Buller is one of the first to try to distinguish these two phenomena and to limit the differences between them. The deixis phenomenon is a category applied to a nonlinear entity reflected in the content of a text, an expression, and is realized through the units of the display area. In the anaphora phenomenon, there is the concept of contextual display space, which serves to provide a semantic connection to the discourse, linguistic units perform functions such as pointing and pointing through their repetition, only these functions are performed through a contextual display area that provides a semantic connection to the discourse."[11; 45] In this case, the anaphora is related to the internal structure of the text, and it is called anaphoric deixis. The phenomenon of anaphora occurs in the structure of the text and consists of the interaction of linguistic expressions such as words and phrases. An idea in one expression points to another. As noted in the scientific literature,

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

I, you, special words like here, now, can serve as both anaphora and deictic elements. These two phenomena are combined into a paradigmatic series with common features such as showing, pointing, linking text components, and ensuring text integrity, entirety. However, it should be noted that any word can appear as a repetition in the text, while a pronoun belonging to the deixis system and the semantic space in some words are not recognized as a sign of repetition. In linguistics, the deixis phenomenon is manifested in both paradigmatic and syntagmatic planes. In fact, in the existing scientific literature, opinions are expressed in relation to this phenomenon, taking into account the speech situation and contextual features, so the units belonging to the system of deictic elements are understood as a phenomenon of discursive nature. Deictic elements, like other lexical units of language, are distinguished by their paradigmatic and syntagmatic features. The generalization of such elements, which belong to the paradigmatic series, on the basis of similar features and their differentiation with special features, shows the peculiarities of deixis language and speech. Works on the general and different aspects of the concepts related to deixis and anaphora phenomena E.B. Saveleva [12; 181-188], is noted in the works of O.A. Artemova. Deixis and anaphoras, manifested by the cognitive and communicative functions of language, serve to ensure the integrity of the text on the basis of its modal and referential features. Deixis and anaphoras, manifested by the cognitive and communicative functions of language, serve to ensure the integrity of the text on the basis of its modal and referential features.

Proponents of the first view of deixis and anaphoras argue that anaphora was formed in the deixis system based on the display function for repetition. [14; 184] One of the proponents of this view is E.V. Paducheva. If we assume that the theory of the shifter served as the basis for the deixis, the above idea is logically correct. The essence of such a view stems from K. Bühler's concept that deictic elements are realized on the basis of differentiation from nominative signs.

Proponents of the second view, on the other hand, do not have to distinguish between deixis and anaphora, they perform the same function by nature, in this respect they feel to have an identifying property. The only difference between these phenomena is the subjectivity of the deixis and the objectivity of the anaphora, some of such linguistic units are traditionally associated with deictic

elements, the main difference of which is observed in contextual application.

Proponents of the third view, on the other hand, interpret deixis and anaphora as unrelated phenomena. According to them, deixis serve to show elements of speech act, while anaphoras serve to show contextual elements. Most researchers in this field focus on the order of aspectual analysis of linguistic materials in distinguishing deixis and anaphora. Accordingly, in the process of verbal communication, the deictic space of the speaker is regularly filled with pragmatic elements such as *me, you, now and here*. In the anaphoric process, the speaker draws the listener's attention to the elements previously mentioned and implied in the text, the main emphasis being made through repetition. E.M. Wolf points out that a peculiar common feature of deixis and anaphora is the presence of display functions in both, the specific features of these phenomena being made more apparent on the basis of reference theory. This is evident in the display of objects and their localization. In the deixis event, the deictic element and its display referent are implied. In the case of anaphora, however, the anaphoric representation between a predetermined antecedent that does not depend on the parts of speech in the text is taken into account. In this process, the source-referent, referent-source relationship is considered. A.A. Kibrik points out that the anaphora refers to the information being updated in the text, while the dexterity does not refer to the relevance of the information.

Conclusion

It should be noted that so far the features and differences in deixis and anaphora have not been strictly limited. The explicit context in the anaphora process corresponds to the unexplained or imaginary context in the deictic expression. Moreover, a single linguistic unit can simultaneously perform the function of a deictic function and an anaphora. The essence of the definitions given to them above in the special dictionary and literature devoted to the problems of anaphora, anaphoric word, and anaphoric relation corresponds to deixis units. The study of the commonalities and differences between deixis and anaphora phenomena, their delineation, and scientific substantiation contribute to the perfection of deictic theory. This is the basis for the emergence of a paradigmatic series of events that are related and close to the structure of the deixis field, which is part of the pragmatic system.

Impact Factor:	ISRA (India) = 6.317	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582	ПИИИ (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
	GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 9.035	IBI (India) = 4.260
	JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

References:

- Hojiev, A. (n.d.). *Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms*. - Tashkent: Teacher.
- Hakimov, M. (1994). *Syntagmatic and pragmatic features of the Uzbek scientific text*: Diss. to obtain an academic degree cand.of sciences. Abstracts. Tashkent.
- Safarov, Sh. (2008). *Pragmalinguistics*. (p.179). Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan State Scientific Publishing House.
- Matveeva, G.G., Lenets, A.V., & Petrova, E.I. (n.d.). *Basic pragmalinguistics*. (p.45). Moscow: Flinta-Nauka.
- Jerebilo, T.V. (2010). *Dictionary of linguistic terms*. (p.32). Nazran: Piligrim.
- Mamajonov, A. (1990). *Compound sentence stylistics*. (pp.16-25). Tashkent: Science.
- Axmanova, O.S. (1969). *Dictionary of linguistic terms*. (p.47). Moscow.
- Maruzo, J. (1960). *Dictionary of linguistic terms*. (p.32). Moscow.
- Paducheva, E.V. (n.d.). *Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary*. (p.32).
- Safarov, Sh. (n.d.). *Semantics Tashkent 2013 State Scientific Publishing House "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan"*, (p.195).
- Matveeva, G.G., Lenets, A.V., & Petrova, E.I. (n.d.). *Basic pragmalinguistics*. (p.45). Moscow: Flinta-Nauka.
- Saveleva, E.B. (2012). Deyksis i anaphora: obshchee i spetsificheskoe. *Vestnik IGLU*, pp. 181-188.
- Artemova, O.A. (n.d.). *Deyksis i anaphora kak ukazatelnye sredstva yazyka: universalnoe i unikalnoe*. Retrieved 15.05.2020 from <http://elib.bsu.by/bitstream/123456789/164664/1/PDF>
- Saveleva, E.B. (2012). Deyksis i anaphora: obshchee i spetsificheskoe. *Vestnik IGLU*, p. 184.
- Hakimov, M. (2020). Representative or reporting act. *Theoretical and applied sciences. International Scientific journal, USA, Philadelphia, February*, pp.677-680.
- Hakimov, M., & Yakubova, N. (2020). Enigmatic texts as an object of linguistic research. *Theoretical and applied sciences. International Scientific journal, USA, Philadelphia, May*, pp.812-815
- Hakimov, M., & Nosirova, U. (2020). Pragmatic indicators of poetic text. *International journal of pharmaceutical research*, Apr-June 2020/volume 12/issue 2.