

LINGUISTICS

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THE INTERACTION OF TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL DEICTIC WORDS ON THE BASIS OF MATERIALS OF DIFFERENT LANGUAGES (AZERBAIJAN, ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN)

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Abstract

Deixis is an important field of language study in its own right, but it also has some relevance to the analysis of conversations and pragmatics. Deixis generally refers to the world outside a text. Deixis is a type of reference constituted by the meaning of a linguistic sign being relativized to the extra-linguistic context in which the sign is used. Deixis signals a referent and it relates that referent to a common ground shared by the speaker and the addressee. Deixis is reference by means of an expression whose interpretation is relative to the context of the utterance. Deictic expressions raise important issues for semantic theory. The class of linguistic expressions that can be used deictically is much larger than the class of linguistic signs with an inherently deictic meaning.

Keywords: linguistic signs, demonstrative pronouns, deictic signs, time, space, speech act, spatial deixis, temporal deixis

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Humanities

Language – is a sign system, the most important among all their other iconic systems that are derived from it [1,66]. Sign- any sign system is a material and ideal education, used for transmitting information. An essential feature of the mark, distinguishing it from non-sign is its intentionality. Sign deliberately set by society as a means of expression and communication acts consciousness.

Sign language is primary in relation to other signs semiotic systems. Language is a universal means of transmission and storage, while others sign systems serve only certain spheres of human activity. Moreover, the language differs from other sign systems a large number of units and more diverse the relationship between them. For this work it is essential distinction between nominative and index functions of linguistic signs. Nominative function is the basis for the denominative (significant) digits. The system nominative signs of language is reflected cognitive classifying activities man nominative units called fragments extralinguistic reality - objects, phenomena event properties and relationship.

In opposition called sign language, a class index, or deictic signs (from the Greek. Deiktikos – “index”), designed to carry out identification of reference, that is correlation of linguistic expressions with extralinguistic objects, situations, length of time, portions of space through their relation to speech situation. With respect to such units may be used, and other terms: indexes [6,143], demonstrative [2,24], egocentric words, shifters[3, 95], and several others.

From the above terms in this paper we consider preferable to use the terms "deixis" and "deictic word " . In contrast, the term "demonstrative", which has a narrower scope and usually refers to demonstrative pronouns, the term "deixis" does not limit the object of study. It is also not ambiguous in its etymology can be traced appointment deictic words - indicate the specific parameters extralinguistic situation. What as regards the terms "indication" and "index words," they are in modern linguistics is much broader in scope and content, rather than "deixis". Deixis is a type of language instructions, so it is advisable to delimit it from the neighboring phenomena, for example, indicate intrastructural – anaphora.

All deictic language units are included in the field pointing language contrasted to the symbolic field, which form a set denominative (nominative) words [1,75].

While nominative unit characterize objects by their immanent, not depending on the speech situation featured deictic words identify and differentiate objects relative to the coordinates

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speech act - communicants, time and place of speech. Thus, here indicates location participants speech situation, and as can be referent any segment space. Adverb of time now can mean almost any point or period of time (at 5 o'clock, in summer, in the 21 century etc.), which can identify only correlating identification with specific speech act. Features appointment and functioning of deictic signs suggest specific nature of their content hand, compared with the nominative marks. The observed diversity of interpretations substantive content of deictic words can be eventually reduced to two points of view.

According to the first of them, the specific deictic signs is absence of a single, common, constant value. The authors express this point of view, determine the deictic (egocentric) words as words with variable value, which suggests the impossibility of their exist as a virtual characters. Changing the value occurs with the change of the speaker and his position in time and space.

The second point of view is that, although the deictic referents words are variable and there are infinitely many, each sign has a deictic their general, a constant value in the language system, [2,83; 3,98] The second view is more legitimate, due to the fact that, denoting each time another reviewer, deictic word does not change own internal content. Deictic sign acquires the ability to directly refer to a specific referent only being use in speech. The system language deictic words have their constant value, which is confirmed by the presence of their vocabulary interpretations. So, "here" is set to "in, at or to this place", "now" means "at the present time, not in the past or future, immediately ", etc. If the mark is not deictic have a common, though highly abstract value, it was difficult to discover the reasons for its use.

However, unlike the semantics denominative words, the semantics of deictic words is inseparable from the situation communication (time, place, language, objects and phenomena that are in spotlight) and its members (speaker and listener with their common fund of knowledge). This suggests that the semantics of deictic pragmatic words [4, 58]. The main characteristic features of deictic words stand out:

- situationality, i.e. depending on the situation semantic speech is which the meaning of such words and vague unclear;
- self-centeredness that is ascribed to the constant subject of speech;
- subjectivity: the external object stands out not for his own characteristics, independent of the speaker's face, and on a completely random for it grounds correlated to the speaker face. (In

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other words, the meaning deictic words not fixed the objective properties of the object referred to face, etc., and their characteristics-relative, relative to allocated speaker);

- instant and ephemeral actual value varies from one case to another use

Despite the absence among philosophers and linguists consensus in interpretation of deixis, it is indisputable that deixis – universal, without which it is impossible neither natural language. Deixis serves the area of the real functioning of the language area communication. Deictic elements inextricable link with the speaker subject to the human factor in the current language does deixis object of study for modern linguistics, one of the the distinctive features which, like a number of other sciences, is anthropocentrism.

Center (nucleus) of the field occupied by deictic words, semantics fully focused on the speaker on its location and actual moment of speech. These words constitute a class of so-called, actually deictic elements system resources subjective guidance.

It is believed that the deictic component along with denominative contained in the semantics of words belonging to different lexical and grammatical classes

- The class of adverbs and prepositions: *indi, dünən, ertə, sabah, əvvəl, sonra, həmişə, son dəfə, əvvəl-axır, gec-tez, tezliklə, gecə, gündüz, axşam, bayaq, yuxarıda, aşağıda, içəridə, sağda, irəlində, uzaqda, kənarda, eşikdə, ortalıqda, aralıqda, ora-bura, o tərəf bu tərəf, dala- qabağa* (In Azerbaijani) *сейчас, вдали, домой, туда, туда, везде, направо, вверх вчера, рано* (In Russian) *before, earlier, already, after, behind, below, beyond, down, in front etc.* (English), for example: *Dünən o, bütün işlərini bitirdi. Çamadanın içində məktublar çin-çin yığılmışdı. Bu ocaq Novruz bayramında qalanan ocağa oxşayır işığı həyətin uzaq künc-bucağımadək yayılıb*

Вчера погода была мрачная. В этом году в Арктике установилась необычно тёплая погода – тридцать лет такой не было, и от ледника, толстой корой сковавшего северные воды, одна за другой стали откалываться ледяные горы

'Julia?' Her (Dr Baker's) voice dropped to almost a whisper. 'Is this the first time you've felt like this? Have you been depressed before? 'Follow me! Stick together, first years! No need to fear the troll if you follow my orders! Stay close behind me, now. Make way, first years coming through! Excuse me, I'm a prefect!

- Class of adjectives: *right, left, remote, far-away, present, next, upper, lower etc.* for example:

The door opened without incident, and he slid inside. A row

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of pool tables covered the left half of the room. - Class of verbs, such as **come, go, bring, take, arrive, leave, enter** etc:

Həyatə girərkən anasını qapının ağzında gördü. Səhər açılar-açılmaz evdən çıxdı. Qış gəlmədən hazırlığını görmüşdü. Mən onunla söhbət edən vaxt onun olanlardan xəbəri yox idi. Bəzən arzularım gözləmədiyim zamanda gerçəkləşir. Məktubu oxuyunca gözlərinin yaşını saxlaya bilmədi. İstəmirəm həyatımsakitcə bir otaqda gəlib keçsin lal kimi. Sürücü maşınına əyləşib uzaq dağlara yol aldı.

Войдя в квартиру, я застал моего приятеля лежащим на диване. Напившись чаю и отдохнувши, мы поехали дальше. Рассказывая, он громко смеялся. Стрела, пролетев, вонзилась в дерево. Не окончив вуз, я должен был устроиться на работу.

Mitch sat in his office with the door closed and stared at the walls. A migraine was forming at the base of his skull, and he felt sick. There was a knock at the door. 'Come in,' he said softly.

- The class of nouns: **approach, return, arrival, entrance** etc.: 'I'm afraid your **arrival** has taken us a bit off guard, sir.' 'I know. I'm off my schedule, I am ...

Categories of time and space are closely interrelated in consciousness perceives the world of the individual. A kind of overlay spatial and temporal relations in cognition is a natural reflected in the language system having reflective character. Thus, for lexicon of many languages are characterized by temporal-spatial polysemy, that is, the combination within a single lexical linguistic unit spatial and temporal values. Temporal -spatial polysemy peculiar as significant vocabulary and form words. Selection of factual material revealed the contexts in which temporal deixis combined and interact with spatial deixis.

Apparently, the combination of spatial and temporal deixis in some cases, due to the need to express the time-space, single coordinate space-time 'here and now'..

Consider some examples. 'Forget his loyalty and all the years he (father) broke his back for this studio. Think about just one thing - your own career. I mean if it hadn't been for my father, you wouldn't be in this office right now.

Сэнди пришёл на киностудию чтобы поговорить с Ким Тауэр, добившейся высокого положения на студии благодаря отцу Сэнди, Сиднею, которого она позже уволила

In retrospect, I might have been better off without the money. I had it, and they had to come after it. That's why I'm here now ...

Главный герой, Пэтрик, сбежал с крупной суммой,

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принадлежавшей его адвокатской фирме. Спустя несколько лет его нашли в Бразилии, арестовали и вернули в Америку. Разговор с его другом происходит в тюремной больнице.

In examples the spatial and temporal deictic words and expression, combining with each other, not just a single display space-time coordinates of being 'here and now', and implies a situation in which the characters were here and now.

Time is important for a person not by itself as an abstraction, but because it is a form change phenomena receptacle events. Man feels the time is because it is accompanied by a change within natural phenomena, changes in a person's life events. Changing the situation may be due to changes in the spatial characteristics, location of objects / subjects of the speech situation. We consider this phenomenon in the following example:

Bob braked sharply as he pulled up in front of the house. Rain pelted the windshield. He breathed a deep sigh of relief. They had made it in one piece. He looked over at the boy. His eyes were closed, his head leaning against the door. 'We're here, Jean-Claude,' he whispered, stroking his hair, 'it's gonna be all right now.'

In the example, the situation boils down to the fact that father and son returned home from a trip to another city. The boy is very sick and the father tries to calm child that now, when they are at home, everything will be fine. In this example the time coordinate is important not in itself, as being related in meaning to spatial coordinate the situation.

Actually, adverb now indicates is not so much to "the moment is now" as there is a new situation due to a change in the location of participants speech situation. In such cases, the Russian language the word "now". contextual interaction of temporal and spatial deictic words leads to the generation of new meanings and implications of the utterance. At this time deixis indicate timing situations and spatial deixis - on spatial parameters. Value is deictic words contextually determined. Context plays the role of connecting thread between language, perception and cognition. In the extended a neutral context updated basic dictionary definitions deixis. In context with a specific focus (time, location) is either offset values for the vector 'time → place', 'place → time', or a combination values 'time + place'.

In the interpretation of deictic words in context determines factors are:

- the overall situation, which determines the focus and purpose of the communication;

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- verbal indication of the importance of space / time of the event;
- inclusion of certain syntactic constructions (homogeneous components, parallel design) and deixis

In the study, it was shown that for the interpretation of deictic elements to be taken into account as indicators of verbal context and the broader context of discourse, including pragmatic factors (focus, the purpose of communication, the speaker's intention), as well as background participants' knowledge of communication.

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