

Presupposition and Deixis in the Analysis of Complicated Simple Sentences

NURILLAYEVA SHOKHSANAM ANVAROVNA
*Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature,
Uzbekistan*

ABSTRACT

Presupposition and deixis play important role in the semantic complexity of simple sentences. This article discusses the issues of presupposition and deixis in complicated simple sentences. Presupposition serves to indicate the pre-existing knowledge necessary for the correct understanding of the sentence and deixis serves to indicate the participants of the speech, time and space. The article also covers subjective evaluation, which serves to express the speaker's assessment to the information he or she is conveying. The article analyzes sentences taken from the works of Uzbek writers Isajon Sultan, Normurod Norkobilov, Erkin Azam.

Keywords: Semantic complexity, presupposition, deixis, addressant, subjective attitude, discourse.

INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics has its own place at all levels of the language. Pragmatic analysis of language units is carried out using a study of the speech situation and the content of speech. We achieve pragmatically analysis only when we include the issue of presupposition in the ranks of concepts such as speech act, subjective assessment and deixis. In the study of presupposition, however, the most correct solution would be subjecting complicated simple sentences to analysis, as the linguist Sh.

Safarov said," speech structures of complex composition are necessary for counterfactive presupposition."

Uzbek linguists have repeatedly engaged in the phenomenon of presupposition. We can find research on this issue in the studies of well-known linguists as A. Nurmonov, N. Mahmudov, M. Hakimov, Z. Burkhanov, U. Rakhimov. In Particular, U. Rahimov was working on presupposition of downloads. More studies have been conducted, but no monographic work has been done on the topic of complicated simple sentences.

As we noted above, pragmatics is involved in all levels of language units. The representative of Uzbek linguistics A. Nurmonov said that "... some words and grammatical forms in a simple sentence can also express a separated presupposition, semantically complicating this simple sentence." Pragmalinguist Sh. Safarov commented on the role of linguistic units in presupposition formation, saying, "the influence of linguistic units is great on the formation of presupposition and the emergence of logical rows of sentences. The units in the speech structure and the structural features of this structure serve as means expressing information about presupposition."

Presupposition is the object of study of pragmatics. It follows that in the general plan it would be appropriate for us to study any presupposition as a pragmatic presupposition. Various scientists have classified presupposition in different ways. This is due to the fact that it is a broad-edged concept. In Particular, V. Y. Shabes refers to the division of presupposition into presuppositions of a social and individual nature. Presupposition can be private or general. While the presupposition that is understood regardless of nationality, age, social status is general, then a presupposition which is understandable only to representatives of one language is considered private presupposition. This phenomenon occurs due to the peculiarities of language structure or the influence of lifestyles and customs that only belong to the representatives of that language.

The purpose of the study is comprehensive analysis and identification of the role of presupposition, deixis and complexity phenomena in syntactically complicated simple sentences in the

text compression, linking linguistic forms to speech situations, and revealing economy of words and pragmatic possibilities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the process of pragmatic analysis, properly selected works play an important role in highlighting the specific aspects of a language. In this study, we analyzed complicated simple sentences taken from the works of modern Uzbek literature: *Onaizorim* (My mother) by Isajon Sultan, *Chapaklar va chalpaklar mamlakati* (The land of claps and chalpaks) by Erkin Azam and *G'animlar* (Enemies) by Normurod Norkobilov. The works analyzed clearly reflect the aspects characteristic of the Uzbek language and the mentality of the people.

We used several modern, interrelated analytical methods to comprehensively shed light on the structural, semantic and pragmatic features of complicated simple sentences in Uzbek language. In particular, the pragma-sintaction nature of structural forms in the sentence was studied using the method of functional-semantic analysis. The semantic possibilities of complex simple sentences in the transmission of information were determined. The article used contextual and pragmlinguistic analysis methods to show the denotative connections of deictic signs that was shown that it is manifested only within the framework of a specific text or speech situation. Since we aimed to study aspects specific to the Uzbek language, we used the method of comparative analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Presupposition is a necessary element for the correct comprehension of a sentence. The lack of knowledge about presupposition, even in literary translation, causes confusion, oddity. In particular, the literally translation of proverbs, sayings and phrases that are unique to each nation causes the disappearance of the main meaning expressed in them. For example, when the phrase *yemagan somsaga pul to'lamoq* is literally translated into English, the sentence "paying for an

uneaten Cornish pasty" is formed. However, this sentence does not express the presupposition of "being responsible for what he has not done," "being guilty without guilt," which is understandable in Uzbek language. Therefore, the corresponding presupposition is understood through sentences specific to each nation's own customs, daily lifestyle and historical formation. As a result of presuppositional analysis, however, an alternative option that exists in the oral folklore of the representatives of the language being translated is selected and the main meaning of the transmitted content is preserved: "To be made a scapegoat" or "Take the rap for others."

Below, we will conduct a semantic- pragmatic analysis of simple sentences.

M.: *Yumushlardan bo'shaganlarida birgalashib o'ynashadi.*

(I. Sultan, Onaizorim, Qissa)

Ex: They play together when they are free from chores.

(I. Sultan, My mother, Story)

This sentence implies the presupposition that girls should not play before finishing their household chores. The presupposition given in the sentence is common to all speakers of the language and is easy to understand.

M.: *Kattalar senga salom berishsa, alik olmaysan, xuddi eshitmaganday, shoshib o'zing salom berasan.*

(I. Sulton, Onaizorim, Qissa)

Ex: When adults greet you, you don't respond, you just hurriedly greet them yourself, as if you didn't hear them.

(I. Sultan, My mother, story)

The above sentence conveys the presupposition that younger people should greet older people, which is typical of our people. This aspect, inherent in our mentality, is private, and an uninformed reader may not understand what is being said about it. Also, the presupposition expressed through the gender category that exists only in certain languages is private, and the presupposition perceived through these grammatical forms is not typical to Uzbek language.

Now let's consider the phenomenon of presupposition in the example of a complicated simple sentence.

M.: *U hech nimani bilmaydigan, goh o'zicha kulimsirab, goh chirillab yig'laydigan qiziq bir jonzot edi.*

(I. Sulton, Onaizorim, Qissa)

Ex: He was an interesting creature who knew nothing, sometimes smiling involuntary, sometimes crying hysterically.

(I. Sultan, My mother, story)

In this sentence there is one grammatical center, expanded with adjectival and adverbial forms. This expansion ensures that it falls into a complicated simple type of sentence. The sentence is about a newborn, from which the following presuppositions are understood:

1. It is necessary to know in advance that the baby is a being who knows nothing – a being who is not yet able to understand the environment and is devoid of knowledge and experience.
2. Sometimes smiling involuntary – a reference to the information that a baby can sometimes smile instinctively, even without any external influences.
3. Sometimes crying hysterically – it is pointed that crying is a baby's way to express the basic needs of the baby and a means of communication.

Also, “an interesting creature” expresses the subjective attitude of the addressee to the unusual and pleasant qualities of the speaking subject.

M.: *Bu kabi ma'lumotlarni bu mamlakatda mana shu odamdan boshqa hech kimdan eshita olmasligimizni bilib, so'zlarini jonquloq bo'lib tinglardik.*

(E. A'zam, Chapaklar va chalpaklar mamlakati, Qissa)

Ex.: We listened being all ears to his words, because knowing that we would not hear such information from anyone else in this country except this person.

(E. Azam, The land of claps and chalpaks, story)

The above sentence is also a complicated simple sentence, with several semantic and additional semantic layers combined around one main predicative center – “we listened.” The sentence is semantically profound and expresses knowledge, listening, recognition and emotional attitude at the same time. Below we will analyze it in different pragmatic layers.

The main proposition in the sentence is that the speaker and his companion listened to this person (the ambassador). Additional propositions in a sentence are:

1. There is only one person in this country who has such information.
2. The addressant (or “we”) knew about this situation.
3. The listening process was carried out with attention, care, and sincerity.

These propositions are linked to each other by a cause – and – effect relationship: “knowing” represents the reason for listening, and “being all ears” represents the mental state of listening.

The structure of the sentence contains a number of presuppositions that are implicit but taken for granted by the addressee:

1. The phrase “this kind of information” means that this information is unique and valuable.
2. The “This person” mentioned in the sentence is understood as a specific person to both the speaker and the listener.
3. The position and authority of the person providing the information are higher than those of others, and only he can provide information.
4. No one else provides or can give information.
5. Through the part “knowing that we cannot hear,” the state of conscious perception of the speaker, the process of perception of reality is shown.

The sentence also served to express the subjective assessment of the addressant, through the combination “from anyone except this person” expressed reverence, confidence, impressiveness for a particular person, while the combination “we listened being all

ears” indicates the mental state of the audience and indicates sincere admiration and interest. Hence, the speaker's positive assessment prevails, reflecting a sense of respect and recognition from the past.

The deictic units in the sentence are:

1. **Personal deixis** – we, this person.
2. **Spatial (place) deixis** – in this country
3. **Temporal deixis** – when we listened, knowing that (we wouldn't hear).
4. **Demonstrative deixis** – such information, this.

The sentence has a discursively memorable character. It memorizes the story of the past and the importance of the individual. The pragmatic function of a sentence is to convey to the listener the unique personality and important information of the past, as well as the speaker's personal attitude.

M.: *Quloq-miyadagi balo battar zo'rayib, diltanglik ortib, ish yurmadi. E. A'zam.*

(*Chapaklar va chalpaklar mamlakati*, Qissa 31-b.)

Ex.: The torment in the ear-brain became worse, the distress increased, and the work was not going well. E. Azam.

(The land of claps and chalpaks. Story p. 31).

These sentences include three propositions:

1. The ear-brain torment has worsened
2. The distress (mental pressure) has increased.
3. The work was not going well

These sentences also contain hidden meanings.

1. The addressant had previously felt a "torment in the ear-brain".
2. The anxiety existed from the beginning, at the moment it has grown even more.
3. The combination "work was not going well" means that earlier work was in progress, there was activity.

The sentences also contains contextually intelligible presuppositions, relying on the information the speaker gave the listener earlier,

4. The fact that "tormet in the ear-brain" is a disease of "cochlear neuritis";
5. We get an idea that the combination "work was not going well" could not write the book in which the addressee began to write.

The sentence is based entirely on subjective experience. The word "tormet" expresses pain and suffering with a strong negative assessment. The expression "get worsened" indicates a gradual intensification of the process. While "increasing distress" represents inner anguish, depression, and mental heaviness. Through the combination "work was not going well," the author shows disappointment and fatigue.

Although the person and tense indicators are not directly mentioned in the sentence, they can be understood from the context.

- **Personal deixis:** expressed in the form of a hidden "I" or "he, she". The sentence describes the internal state of the individual.
- **Tense deixis:** the past tense is indicated by the suffix "-ed" is indicated.
- **Deixis in space:** not an external place, but an internal state – the ear and the brain, that is, the inner world of the individual, is focused.

The sentence is used in the context of the work as a means of illuminating the mental state of the hero. Successive verbs ("became worse," "increased," "was not going") express the gradual intensification of pain and mental tension.

Discursively, the main goal of the sentence is to make the hero's experiences feel to the reader, to show the increasing mental pressure. Pragmatically, this condition has the function of enhancing emotional impact rather than describing an event.

M.: Qabr yonida darg'azab qolgan Yoldor andak zarbaning zalvorli kuchini keyin his qildi.

(N. Norqobilov, G'animlar, Qissa, 4-b)

Ex.: Yoldor, was left in a state of rage next to the grave, then felt the crushing force of the slight blow.

(N. Norkobilov, Enemies, Story, p. 4)

The sentence describes a wolf, nicknamed Yoldor, as guarding the grave of a person who once cared for him, in a state of rage. He was confronted by a bear and felt the heavy effects of a bear strike not immediately, but a little later. The communicative center of the sentence is the verb "felt." Information that the main proposition "felt after the strength of the false blow." The additional proposition is that "Yoldor stood next to the grave in a state of rage." Several presuppositions can also be understood from the sentences:

1. That grave is a sacred place for Yoldor, in which the person lying in it is very dear to him;
2. Confronted and hit by a beggar bear;
3. He felt the force of the blow not immediately, but later.

These presuppositions reveal a psychological background: The Wolf simultaneously feels his past, the person he lost, and the cruelty of life at one time. The sentence shows the addressant's subjective attitude towards Yoldor. The combination "left in a state of rage" gives the condition of Yoldor not just instinctive anger, but internal pain, as an anguished supplication. The expression "felt the crushing force of the slight blow," while it seems to soften the pain, actually further emphasizes its heaviness.

The deictic units in the sentence define the context of the event. "Next to the grave" is an indicator of place, which acquires not only space, but also symbolism: for Yoldor, this place is a symbol of the past, loyalty and loss. The word "then" is a time Deixis, indicating a delayed realization. While "Yoldor" is a third-person person Deixis, he is represented as a wolf embodied by human emotions.

In discursive terms, this statement is a dramatic point in the literary text that reveals the inner supposition of Yoldor. It shows the Wolf's inner pain rather than its external movement.

M.: *Qalin taxtalardan qo'poldan-qo'pol yasalgan ini va jonsarak bola – Safar joniga ora kirmaganida, u allaqachon itlar changalida jon taslim qilgan bo'lardi.*

(N. Norqobilov, G'animlar, Qissa, 5-b)

Ex.: If a thick wooden kennel, roughly hewn from a log, and a devoted boy – Safar had not come to his rescue, he would have already died in the clutches of dogs.

(N. Norkobilov, Enemies, story, p. 5)

The sentences above contains several propositions, the main information of which is: He (i.e. the wolf) would have already died in the clutches of the dogs.

Additional propositions:

1. Devoted boy – Safar had come to his rescue;
2. Its kennel is roughly made of thick boards.

The presuppositions in the sentence are:

1. The use of the word “kennel” in the sentence refers to the fact that it is about an animal.
2. It was previously in danger from dogs.
3. A boy named Safar was close to the wolf, who helped the animal.
4. He is still alive now, because of Safar's protection.
5. “A kennel, roughly made from a thick wooden log” indicates that the wolf is under human care.

The sentence reflects the subjective assessment of the addressant, feeling pity and affection for the animal. The combination "devoted boy" represents Safar's dedication and kindness. The sentence, "He would have already died, in the clutches of dogs," served to show pity for the animal and the tragic side of the condition. The speaker expresses the story not coldly, but in an

emotional tone. The subjective assessment is expressed in the spirit of pity, compassion and humanity.

- **Deixis:** defines context through the person, place, and time indicators in a sentence.
- **Personal deixis:** “he” – denotes an animal,” Safar” – the name of a boy (person).
- **Place deixis:** “kennel” – the place of the event, the animal’s residence.

The time statement – “already” – indicates that time has passed. In terms of discursive analysis, this sentence is considered as an episode in the entire text that opens the story at a dramatic point, showing the fine line between redemption and destruction. Through the conjunction “If Safar had not come to his rescue,” the addressee is delivered how fragile the animal’s life is.

M.: Do'ngda hanuz dilgir cho'zilib yotgan Yoldor itlarning navbatdagi akillashidan hushyor tortdi.

(N. Norqobilov, G'animlar, Qissa. 5-b)

Ex.: Yoldor, who was still lying on the hill in depression, was alerted by the next barking of the dogs.

(N. Norkobilov, Enemies, Story, p. 5)

This sentence is a complicated simple sentence, and in addition to the first-order predicate, the sentence also contains adjectival and Action-named Scrolls. This state has its own effect on the number of propositions in a sentence, and each of the propositions constitutes the composition of the event:

1. Yoldor lying stretched on the hill;
2. He was in a state of depression;
3. Dogs are barking;
4. The barking of the dogs make Yoldor alert.

We can also understand a number of presuppositions from the sentence:

1. Yoldor was previously in a quiet, insensitive state, because it was said that he 'was alerted';
2. Dogs have been barking before;
3. "The depression "of Yoldor is the result of an event that happened before. It is possible to know from the context that this event is a battle with a Maymoq.

In the sentence, the subjective attitude of the addressant is felt. The word "still depression" expresses a tone of pity, compassion for Yoldor. This indicates that Yoldor is in mental anguish, in pain. The sentence contains words that referring place, time and person, which clarify who, when and where the sentence took place.

- **Place deixis:** "on the hill " – defines the event, the place.
- **The tense deixis:** "still" – indicates an ongoing state, showing continuity from the previous event to the present.
- **The personal deixis:** Yoldor refers to an animal.

The sentence came as a fragment in the composition of the literary text that continues the past story. In it, the mental state of Yoldor (depression) and external influence (barking of Dogs) are interconnected, preparing the point of transition to the next event. And the part "being alert" shows the turning point in the dynamics of events – a transition from stillness to movement occurs.

In conclusion, it can be said that presupposition serves to compact the text in the form and to preserve it from colloquial redundancy. Information that could be conveyed in several sentences is expressed in one sentence using presupposition. As a result of this phenomenon in semantically complicated simple statements arise. As complex simple sentences become more complex through various syntactic units, changes in their semantics naturally expand their pragmatic possibilities.

In complicated simple sentences, the phenomenon of deixis is a pragmatic-syntactic mechanism that connects linguistic forms directly with the speech situation. This phenomenon

allows the systematic arrangement of time, space and person coordinates when fitting a semantic load consisting of several propositions into a single syntactic pattern.

The phenomenon of complexity, which occurs on the basis of principle of economy in language, shows not only the expressive possibilities of language, but also its pragmatic possibilities. In such sentences, the fact the several propositions are presented in a simple form, as well as the emergence of the meaning of emphasis, the expression of subjective assessment, shows that it should also be studied pragmatically.

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NURILLAYEVA SHOKHSANAM ANVAROVNA

BASE DOCTORAL STUDENT,

TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF

UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE,

UZBEKISTAN.

E-MAIL: <SHNURILLAYEVA@GMAIL.COM>