

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND
INNOVATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

TASHKENT ORIENTAL UNIVERSITY

RASULOVA MUNOJAT AKMALJONOVNA

DEIXIS AND ITS MAIN TYPES

MANUAL



**Toshkent
“METHODIST NASHRIYOTI”
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M.A. Rasulova

Deixis and its main types. Manual. – Toshkent: “METHODIST NASHRIYOTI”, 2026. – 40 p.

This methodological manual is dedicated to the phenomenon of deixis, which is one of the most significant topics in modern linguistics. It is of particular relevance for students learning foreign languages and those pursuing degrees in the field of philology.

The manual elucidates the primary types of deixis—a crucial component of linguopragmatics—in a clear, accessible, and scientifically grounded manner. The inclusion of examples and analyses for each type enables students to reinforce theoretical knowledge with practical skills. Methodologically, the opportunity to study deictic occurrences in English by comparing them with their Uzbek equivalents is an exceptionally beneficial approach.

This manual serves as an effective tool for enhancing students' independent research skills and expanding their knowledge regarding speech pragmatics and contextual comprehension. The linguistic simplicity of the text, its accessible writing style, and the achieved harmony between scientific theory and practice are among the manual's primary strengths.

Furthermore, the manual's content and structure make it fully suitable for integration into the philological curriculum. It can be utilized in theoretical linguistics courses, practical seminars, and independent learning activities.

In conclusion, the methodological manual titled "Deixis and its Main Types," authored by Acting Associate Professor M.A. Rasulova of the Department of Western Languages at Tashkent Oriental University, encompasses vital theoretical and practical insights on the subject and is recommended for effective implementation within the educational process.

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INTRODUCTION

*The study of language and meaning lies at the heart of advanced linguistic inquiry, and one of the most contextually grounded phenomena in this field is **deixis**. As a cornerstone of **pragmatics**, deixis refers to the linguistic expressions whose interpretation relies heavily on the situational context of the utterance—such as the identity of the speaker, the time and place of speaking, and the discourse participants. Mastering the concept of deixis is essential for graduate-level students aiming to develop a nuanced understanding of how meaning operates dynamically within communication.*

This manual, "Deixis and Its Main Types", is designed to provide a comprehensive and in-depth exploration of deixis for master's degree students specializing in linguistics, applied linguistics, or related disciplines. It begins with a detailed definition of deixis, examining its role in the interface between language structure and communicative function. The subsequent sections delve into the main types and categories of deixis, including personal, spatial, temporal, discourse, and social deixis, offering theoretical insights supported by authentic linguistic data and cross-linguistic perspectives.

To facilitate active learning and critical engagement, the manual also includes discussion questions, analytical tasks, and practical activities tailored to challenge advanced students and stimulate deeper reflection on the pragmalinguistic aspects of deixis. These exercises aim to reinforce theoretical knowledge through application and comparative analysis, particularly in multilingual and multicultural contexts.

By the end of this manual, students are expected not only to understand the mechanics of deictic expressions but also to critically assess their implications in various communicative and linguistic contexts. This manual, therefore, serves as both a scholarly resource and a practical guide for mastering one of the most context-sensitive phenomena in human language.

Author Munajat Rasulova

LESSON PLAN: DEIXIS AND ITS MAIN TYPES

Level: Advanced level students

Duration: 80 minutes

Lesson aim

- To deepen students' understanding of the concept of deixis as a key element in pragmatics.
- To identify and analyze the five main types of deixis (personal, spatial, temporal, discourse, and social).
- To apply theoretical knowledge to linguistic data through critical discussion and practical analysis.

Learning outcomes

By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

1. Define deixis and explain its significance in pragmatics.
2. Distinguish between different types of deixis with examples.
3. Analyze deictic expressions in spoken and written discourse.
4. Critically evaluate the role of context in interpreting deictic references.
5. Compare deictic usage cross-linguistically (optionally, e.g., English vs. students' native languages).

Materials

- Handouts with definitions, examples, and short discourse excerpts
- Slides for presentation (with diagrams, example sentences, and visual aids)
- Activity worksheet (identification and analysis of deictic expressions)
- Supplementary reading (excerpts from Levinson's *Pragmatics* or similar)
- Whiteboard/markers

Equipment

- Projector and computer for presentation
- Audio speaker (if using audio clips)
- Internet connection (optional, for online resources or corpus access)
- Printed handouts and worksheets

Homework/Follow-up Assignment

Task: Select a brief passage from a movie, novel, or conversation and identify at least 5 deictic expressions. Classify them, explain their contextual meaning, and reflect on their importance to overall understanding.

LESSON PROCEDURE

Time	Stage	Activities	Interaction
0-10 min	Introduction Warm up	Brief discussion: <i>What is context in language?</i> → Elicit definitions of deixis from students based on prior knowledge. Present lesson objectives.	T↔Ss
10-25 min	Presentation: Definition and Overview	Provide a detailed definition of deixis. Introduce and explain the five main types: personal, spatial, temporal, discourse, and social deixis with examples. Use slides and handouts.	T→Ss
25-35 min	Guided Practice	Students match deictic expressions to their corresponding type using a short written text (provided). Debrief in pairs, then whole class.	S↔S, T↔Ss
35-50 min	Focused Analysis Activity	Distribute an excerpt from a spoken or written conversation. Students analyze in groups, identifying and interpreting deictic references. Each group presents findings briefly.	S↔S, T↔Ss
50-60 min	Cross- Linguistic Reflection	Open discussion: How does deixis work in students' native languages? Encourage comparisons with English. (Optional mini-presentations if students prepared examples in advance.)	Ss↔Ss
60-70 min	Critical Application	Short audio/text sample with ambiguous deictic references.	S↔S, T↔Ss

		Students work in groups to interpret meaning based on context. Discuss how misinterpretation may occur in translation or intercultural communication.	
70–75 min	Q&A and Recap	Recap key concepts and address any remaining questions.	T↔Ss
75–80 min	Assignment Briefing	Assign homework: Write a short analysis (300–400 words) of deictic elements in a selected media text (dialogue, interview, or narrative passage).	T→Ss

DEFINITION OF DEIXIS

Modern linguistics is widely regarded as one of the most significant and successful scientific developments of the twentieth century. Its influence extends beyond the boundaries of language study, intersecting with fields such as philosophy, cognitive psychology, anthropology, and literary theory. Even today, modern linguistics is considered a benchmark for scientific advancement within the humanities.

Pragmatics, a branch of linguistics that emerged in the late 1970s, focuses on how individuals understand and perform communicative or speech acts within specific contexts. It identifies two levels of meaning in every utterance: the literal or sentence meaning (informative intent) and the speaker’s intended meaning (communicative intent). The capacity to interpret and carry out communicative acts is known as pragmatic competence, which encompasses not only linguistic knowledge—both explicit and implicit—but also an awareness of factors such as social distance, relative social status, and cultural norms like politeness.

Deixis is a key area within pragmatics, as it deals directly with how language forms are shaped by and dependent upon the situational context in which they are used.

In contemporary linguistic research, as noted by Levinson (1995) in *Cognitive Anthropology*, deixis is recognized as a

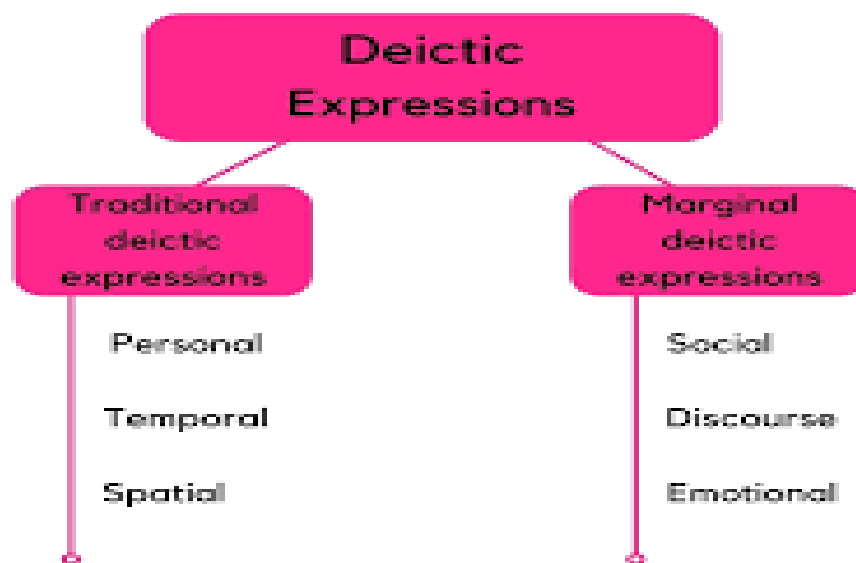
significant area of study within pragmatics, semantics, and general linguistics. He defines deixis as the phenomenon where understanding the meaning of specific words or expressions depends heavily on contextual information. Such expressions—known as deictic terms—only convey meaning when interpreted within a specific context. Levinson further explains that deixis involves how languages encode aspects of the context in which speech occurs, and how interpreting utterances relies on analyzing that context.

Deixis serves not just as a grammatical feature but plays a crucial role in signaling the varied meanings words can take depending on the situation, even when they are used identically. Traditional grammar lacks the tools to account for these variations in meaning. Elements such as time, location, and the roles of participants are essential in the process of communication.

Modern linguistics, however, offers a broader perspective. Pragmatics, in particular, examines how words and expressions function within specific contexts—cultural, temporal, spatial, and social—relating to the people engaged in communication. This contextual analysis allows for a deeper understanding of the intended message.

Language is not simply a collection of words. Each word can either function as a deictic element or not, depending on the context. Without a pragmatic lens through which to view language, it would not be capable of evolving, adapting, or reshaping itself to meet the needs of modern or future forms of communication.

Is deixis a component of pragmatics? Absolutely. However, it's important to distinguish whether the perspective is linguistic or philosophical. From a linguistic standpoint, the truth value of a sentence is not the main concern. This is more aligned with philosophical pragmatics, where deictic expressions are often referred to as *indexicals*. Indexicals not only function deictically but also cover a broader range of expressions that require contextual interpretation.



Deixis plays a crucial role in semantics by facilitating the analysis of utterance context. It refers to the use of expressions whose meanings depend on contextual factors such as:

- The identity of the speaker
- The time and location of the utterance
- The speaker’s gestures
- The current point in the discourse

Deixis is considered the clearest example of how language reflects context, acting as a key interface between grammar and context.

Languages vary in how they express deictic features, but in all cases, deixis concerns how understanding an utterance relies on analyzing its context. The presence of deictic information is essential for proper interpretation.

If semantics encompasses all conventional aspects of meaning, then, according to Levinson, many deictic phenomena could be viewed as semantic. Nonetheless, deixis falls primarily within pragmatics, as it directly involves the interaction between linguistic structures and the contexts in which they occur.

Levinson further explains that deixis, in pragmatics, includes the orientation features of human language—how speakers refer to particular points in time, space, and interpersonal situations.

Words that rely on contextual cues for interpretation are called *deictic expressions*. These expressions are dependent on either linguistic or extralinguistic context.

According to Levinson, in linguistics, deixis involves the need for contextual information to interpret the meaning of certain words or phrases. Deictic terms have fixed semantic meanings, but their referential meaning shifts depending on the context—especially time and place. Pronouns in English are prime examples.

Deixis is closely linked to indexicality and anaphora. While indexicality is often examined from a philosophical angle (emphasizing lexemes), the study of deictic expressions is typically linguistic. Moreover, indexicality can involve broader modes of communication, including gestures and shared experiences. In conversation, interpreting indexicals may depend not just on linguistic context, but also on nonverbal cues and mutual background knowledge.

From another perspective, deictic expressions—such as adverbs of place and time, and pronouns—serve as particularly vivid examples of a broader principle: language is inherently tied to its situational context.

Levinson makes a useful distinction between different types of deixis: gestural, symbolic, and also non-deictic uses of words that are typically deictic. Gestural deixis involves expressions whose interpretation depends on visual or auditory cues—like when someone points to an object and says “this” or “that.” This category can also include less explicit cues, such as gaze direction or vocal emphasis. In contrast, symbolic deixis relies more on general spatio-temporal context, rather than physical gestures. For example, in “I broke that pot,” the listener must see which pot is being indicated. In “I love this song,” however, the meaning is clear as long as both speaker and listener are hearing the same song. Sometimes, deictic words are used in a non-deictic way, such as in “I loved listening to this song over and over,” where “this” doesn’t point to a specific moment or object.

According to Huddleston, deixis is fundamentally linked to the speaker’s context, especially in terms of proximity. The most basic distinction is between proximal (close to the speaker) and distal

(far from the speaker). Proximal expressions include *this*, *here*, and *now*, while distal ones include *that*, *there*, and *then*. These expressions are typically interpreted in relation to the speaker's position or what is known as the deictic center. For instance, "now" usually refers to the time at which the speaker is speaking.

A deictic word identifies a person, place, or time based on the context in which it's used—its reference changes depending on the situation. The term also implies that the word directly indicates or points to something. Examples of such deictic terms include *this*, *that*, and *those*.

Levinson identifies five main types of deixis:

1. **Person deixis** (e.g., *I*, *you*)

2. **Spatial deixis** (e.g., *here*, *there*)

3. **Temporal deixis** (e.g., *now*, *then*)

4. **Social deixis** (e.g., honorifics, titles)

5. **Discourse deixis** (e.g., referring to parts of the conversation with *this*, *that*)

The first three are the most commonly discussed. Deixis has long fascinated philosophers, linguists, and psychologists because it presents challenges for understanding the semantics of natural language and its interaction with pragmatics. It highlights the fact that human language evolved primarily for face-to-face communication and is fundamentally shaped to support that context. For example, as speakers take turns in conversation, words like *I*, *you*, *here*, *there*, *this*, and *that* shift in meaning depending on who is speaking and the shared physical or conversational setting.

In human communication, the exchange is often about much more than just transferring information. One limitation of semantics is that it only addresses the literal, conventional meaning of linguistic signs—it doesn't account for meanings that arise from social or emotional factors. Yet, in real-world conversations, people frequently use language to express personal attitudes and social relationships, which fall outside the narrow scope of semantic analysis.

Take the example, "We will not stop in our way towards Europe." In Albania, this phrase does not literally refer to the continent of Europe. Instead, it symbolically refers to the European

Union—a political body rather than a geographical location. Understanding such a statement depends heavily on the context and the listener’s assumptions. In pragmatics, context is essential and is typically divided into two types: linguistic context and physical context.

Linguistic context—also called co-text—includes the surrounding words or phrases that help determine the meaning of a particular expression. Physical context, on the other hand, involves the specific situation in which the utterance takes place, including time, location, and environmental factors. Both are crucial for fully grasping meaning.

Context is particularly important when interpreting words whose references change depending on who is speaking, when, and where. Words such as *here*, *there*, *now*, *then*, *today*, *tomorrow*, and pronouns like *you*, *me*, *she*, *him*, *them*, can be ambiguous if stripped of physical context. To understand such expressions, one needs more than just knowledge of language; one must understand the non-linguistic context—the specific details of the communicative situation, such as the identity of the speaker, the listener, the time, place, and intended referents.

For example: “Bring it this evening because she will be here by then.” Without context, this sentence is unclear. Who is “she”? What is “it”? When is “this evening”? The meaning relies on deictic expressions—words whose reference shifts based on context. Terms like *this evening* and *here* depend entirely on the speaker’s situational intent to be interpreted correctly.

These expressions are known as deictics, deriving from the Greek word *deiknymi*, meaning “to show” or “to point out.” Deixis refers to the linguistic function of “pointing,” and it illustrates how meaning in language often hinges on knowing the context in which something is said.

There are several examples of deixis in the sentence we have just looked at, “here”, “you”, and “where”. These are deictic expressions of place, person and location.

Let’s now recreate the earlier example, starting from context:

“If you come over here I can show you where it happened, all that time ago.”

A tour guide is showing his group around an old fort where a famous battle took place a few hundred years ago. He says to them: "If you come over to this part of the castle, I can show you where the siege took place 500 years ago."

Here we have context: we know the speaker is a tour guide; we know he is speaking to a group of tourists; we know where they are (the castle); we know what he is talking about (the siege) and when it took place (500 years ago).

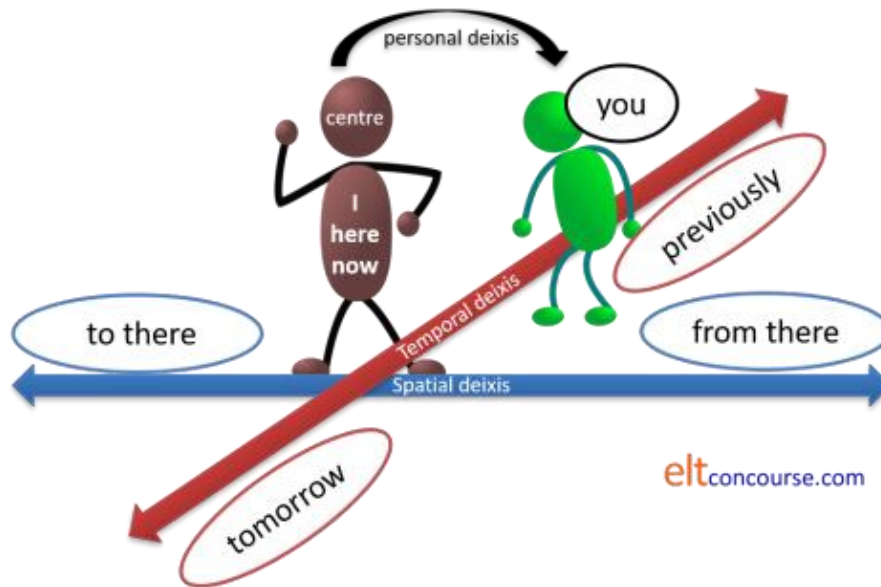
Let's say we are now either the tour guide or the tourists. At this point, the tour guide starts to move over to one of the ramparts of the castle, and instead of repeating all the above information, the guide can simply say: "If you come over here, I can show you where it happened all that time ago". This avoids stating the obvious, it saves time repeating information already given, and both the guide and his audience understand immediately what he is referring to. At this point, a specific reference becomes an example of deictic reference, through the use of words such as "here", "it", and "that".

The class of linguistic expressions that can be used deictically is much larger than the class of linguistic signs with an inherently deictic meaning. Relational expressions seem to have a particular propensity of being used deictically or anaphorically. Relational terms in the domain of spatial orientation are often used deictically, even when their >arguments= are expressed non-deictically, because they imply a particular observer perspective. Thus, The rock is left of the tree means that the rock is to the left of the tree as projected from an observer, as the tree has no inherent left, and The rock is in front of the tree means it is between the observer and the tree, as the tree has no inherent front; the perspective will usually be understood as that of the speaker, the addressee, or both. However, the same terms refer non-deictically when used with respect to people (which do have an inherent left side) or e.g. buildings (which do have an inherent front), respectively.

Deixis and indexicality. Definite descriptions are indexical. Thus, the chair refers to a chair that the speaker assumes to be uniquely identifiable to the addressee, e.g. >the aforementioned chair=. Therefore, uniqueness condition is fulfilled in the context: Move the chair over! will be felicitous in a situation in which there

is only one free chair in the room and the addressee is aware of that. Anaphoric expressions generally admit deictic use, while anaphoric use of inherently deictic terms is usually more restricted. True time-deictic expressions apparently cannot be used anaphorically at all, and neither can genuine first or second person pronouns. The English demonstratives *this* and *that* can both be used anaphorically, though under slightly different conditions, and so can the proximal and distal place adverbs *here* and *there*. In contrast, in Yukatek Maya, only the distal demonstrative forms and adverbs can be used anaphorically. The combined impact of the rather weak deictic anchoring of demonstratives in some languages and the pervasiveness of their non-spatial uses has led some researchers to propose non-spatial analyses of the underlying meanings. Similarly, Wilkins and Hill show that *go* and its equivalents in other languages only acquire a deictic reading pragmatically, through the contrast with a truly deictic come.

TYPES OF DEIXIS



According to Bühler there is a deictic centre that consists of I, Here and Now. As a result, there are three main categories of deixis:

1. Person deixis, used to point to objects (it, these, those books) and people (her, him, them, those students)
2. Spatial deixis, used to point to a location (here, there, close to)
3. Temporal deixis, used to point to a time (now, then, next week, last month) In order to interpret all these deictic expressions we must know which person, time and place the speaker has in mind.

There is a great difference on what is close to the speaker (this, here, now) and what is distant (that, there, then). We can also realize whether there is a movement away from the speaker (go) or there is a movement towards the speaker (come). If somebody is moving towards you, you say: He is coming! If somebody is moving away from you, you say: He is going!

Person deixis deals with the correct identification of the grammatical persons used to refer to the speaker and the addressee. Examples of person deixis may consist of: Personal pronouns.

In every language there is a first-person pronoun and a second-person pronoun. The first person is used by the speaker as a means

of referring to him/herself and the second-person is used to refer to the addressee or the audience. In many languages (not all of them) we notice the presence of the third-person pronoun, which is used to refer to entities different from the speaker and the addressee. Since these pronouns are not directly involved in the utterance they are not considered deictic.

Ex: I've got a nice place here, he said, his eyes flashing about restlessly.

I live at West Egg.

It'll show you how I've gotten to feel about- things.

Boys, was someone you felt you knew – and wanted to know better.

The number system differs from language to language. The most commonly found systems make a distinction between the Singular and the Plural or sometimes between the Singular-Dual-Plural. Those pronouns that must be carefully considered are the first person plurals. As we all know these pronouns refer to more than one entity, but what we might not know or be sure about is whether the speaker includes or excludes the addressee. This is the case with English. We do not know whether the pronoun “we” includes the addressee or not.

Ex: We drove over to Fifth Avenue, so warm and soft, almost pastoral, on the summer Sunday afternoon that I wouldn't have been surprised to see a great flock of white sheep turn the corner. We gave her spirits if ammonia and put ice on her forehead and hooked her back into her dress and half an hour later when we walked out of the room the pearls were around her neck and the incident was over.

(Fitzgerald, p. 70)

Besides, we already suffered the consequences of a “sequester” — in other words, we are condemned by a series of macroeconomic indices that we (as Europeans) built. (Emanuele, 2013)

In many languages pronouns are also marked for gender. As far as English is concerned there is gender distinction only in the third person singular “he/she”. In other languages gender can be realized in first and second pronouns too.

Ex: She's said to be very beautiful by people who ought to know.

He was a blonde, spiritless man, anemic, and faintly handsome.
(Fitzgerald, p. 28)

One imagines he was perennially among the favourites in those tasteful New Year betting markets about the next celebrity demise.
(Mathew, 2013)

Vocatives are noun phrases used to address someone. They are not an argument of the predicate.

Mary, you have to eat the toast.

In every language the speaker sets up a frame of reference around himself. So, there is always a division of space around him and of course there is a division of time relative to his utterance. The most frequent words that carry deictic characteristics are the demonstrative pronouns, respectively *this/ that* and *these/ those*. This kind of deixis is known as spatial or space deixis. Other expressions that belong to this category are the adverbs *here/ there* and some uses of the prepositions *in/ on* (*in the classroom, on the chair*). Spatial deixis also implies some proximal or distal interpretations. For instance, *here/ this/ these* locate something near to the speaker. Anyway, we still cannot denote the complete meaning of the utterance because *here* might refer to every kind of area, being this a room, a city or a country. On the other hand *there/that/those* locate something far from the speaker.

Ex: I've got a nice place here, he said, his eyes flashing about restlessly.

She's going to spend lots of week-ends out here this summer.
'Hold on', I said, 'I have to leave you here'. (Fitzgerald, p. 31)

It is a great honor and privilege to address today this distinguished audience gathered here to discuss issues of priority importance, such as the security policies. (European times)

As seen from the examples, demonstratives are used to denote certain items that are positioned either close or distant to the speaker. However according to Huddleston and Pullim the choice of a demonstrative does not always depend on the position of the speaker. According to them the demonstratives can also refer “to properties of such objects or to actions taking place or other abstract features of the situation of utterance”. In this case spatial deixis is used as a form of orientation in a discourse and therefore

it is called discourse or textual deixis. Thus, in the following examples we will witness that this and that do not necessarily place a statement closer or further from the speaker. That in this case points to a statement previously made by the speaker.

Ex: *At this point Miss Baker said "Absolutely!"- it was the first word she uttered since I came in the room.* (Fitzgerald, p. 13)

Back in the spotlight this week after a bizzare defence of London Mayor Boris Johnson in 'The Spectator', Darius Guppy still courts controversy. (Stanford, 2013)

This is a kind of metaphorical shift from the concrete framework of place into the more abstract framework of time.

In addition, there are some kinds of spatial adverbs that locate objects or items in different positions relative to the speaker. Sometimes the speaker itself cannot determine whether the item is close to him or far from him.

Ex: *Where have I left it? Here or there?*

As witnessed in the previous examples there is a general trend that that notions of space develop into notions of time. This explains why some spatial prepositions like in and on have developed into notions of time. Thus, in expressions like in the evening, on time, at midnight the prepositions in/on/at are markers of time or temporal deixis. In English, temporal deixis is expressed by adverbs of time and tense markers on the verb. There are two tenses in English that are morphologically marked on verbs. They are the present and the past. To refer to events taking place in the future English uses modal verbs, will or shall and the phrasal modal be going to.

Ex: *It will show you how I've gotten to feel about things.*

Jordan is going to play in the tournament tomorrow.

I am going to fix everything, just the way it was before.

Shall we all go in my car? (Fitzgerald, p. 128)

But sooner rather than later it also will have to deal with the reality of everyday life, which is a hard-political exercise. (Guido, 2013).

Another means of expressing the future is using a present tense verb but attaching an adverb of time to indicate the future.

Ex: *I leave this country tomorrow.*

They return next month.

The usage of the modal verb shall is mostly a characteristic of British English, while in American English they prefer will. Wherever a present tense verb is used with future reference an adverb of time is needed.

Being markers of the future, adverbs of time can also be used with the modals shall, will and be going to.

Ex: Jordan is going to play in the tournament tomorrow.

(Fitzgerald, p. 21)

The English Past Tense points at events that occurred at a specific time in the past and finished at a specific time in the past. The following sentences provide examples of completed events.

*Ex: Though I was curious to see her, I had no desire to meet her-
but I did.*

*His voice faded off and Tom glanced impatiently around the
garage.*

*Then I heard footsteps on a stairs and in a moment the thick
figure of a woman blocked out the light from the office door.*

(Fitzgerald, p. 28)

*By all accounts, Richard Griffiths more than made up for the
silence in which he grew up. A man of legendary loquacity with his
friends, professionally he pulled off the fiendishly difficult trick of
mingling the fat-man jollity and unforced warmth with a
beguilingly understated sense of pathos and vulnerability. (Mathew,
2013)*

The Present Tense in English is a bit more complicated. One of its uses is to mark a period of time that finishes immediately after the utterance. In the following sentence the event is over immediately after the utterance.

Ex: Here is another thing I always carry. (Fitzgerald, p. 72)

Another usage of the present simple is the expression of events occurring on a regular basis.

Ex: How do you get to West village?

*He reads deep books with long words in them. (Fitzgerald, p.
16)*

Due to these different shifts of the present in English, different grammarians including Quirk argue that semantically English has a

past tense and a non-past tense and it doesn't have a present tense. It is considered that in examples similar to the following the verb marker indicates aspect and not tense because it indicates a habitual action and not a point in time.

Ex: *Occasionally a line of grey cars crawls along an invisible track...* (Fitzgerald, p. 26)

Since aspect views time as continuous or habitual and does not point a specific time, it is not considered deictic. Anyway, the time and aspect in English may sometimes be very blurry: thus, the Past Simple and the Present Perfect can substitute each other and there is little temporal difference among the two. English has two aspects: the perfect and the continuous. These two works together to produce several temporal sequences. The perfect is formed with the verb have in the present or past in conjunction with a participle. For instance the Present Perfect indicates an event that started in the past but continues to the present (and sometimes to the future). In the following example the verb has arrived indicates that the progress mentioned in the sentence started at seven o'clock and has continued to the present.

Ex: *By seven o'clock the orchestra has arrived....* (Fitzgerald, p. 44)

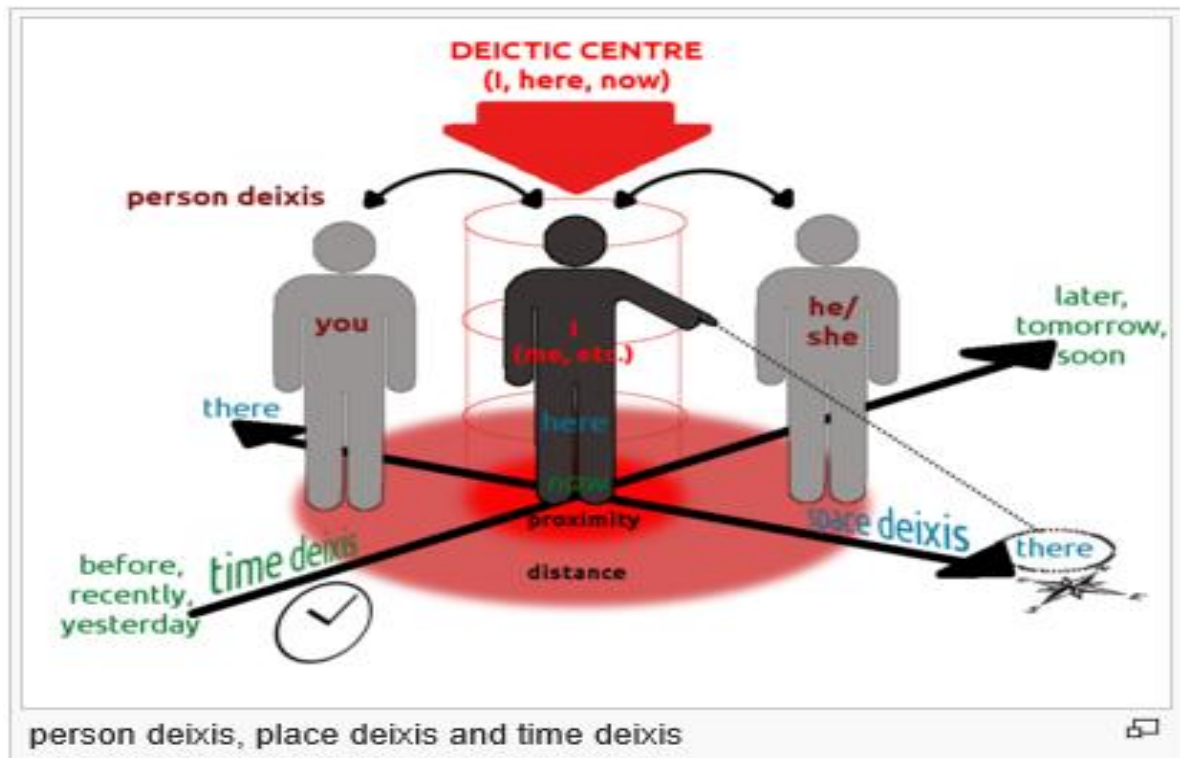
Sequester is the name that has been assigned to the automatic cuts in public spending imposed on the federal budget. (Emanuele, 2013)

The Past Perfect is also used to express an event that has started in the past, but the event finished before the beginning of another event.

Ex: *Though here and there was a face I had noticed on the commuting train.* (Fitzgerald, p. 46)

... - *he said that he had been made lifetime dictator.* (Mathew, 2013)

CATEGORIES OF DEIXIS



Even though the above mentioned are the most obvious categories of deixis, according to some modern linguists such as Fillmore and Lyons there two other types of deixis worth studying.

Discourse deixis. Mostly referred to as text deixis, discourse deixis refers to the expressions used in a discourse. These expressions include the utterance itself.

Ex: This is an unusual party.

“It sounded like this: whoosh”. (Stanford, 2013)

“this” refers to an upcoming portion of the discourse, and in

Ex: *That was comprehensible.* (Fitzgerald, p. 44)

“that” refers to a prior portion of the discourse.

-‘*You are wrong*’. *That’s exactly what she said*” (Mathew, 2013)

This type of deictic expressions can sometimes be confused with the anaphora. Anaphora is used to refer to something previously mentioned.

Ex: *One of the girls in yellow was playing the piano..... She had drunk a quantity of champagne....* (Fitzgerald, p. 56)

However, according to Lyons, certain expressions can be both deictic and anaphoric at the same time. (Lyons 1977, p, 34)

Ex: *I live at West Egg. –Really? I like it there. (here)*

Here and there are anaphoric expressions since they refer to a referent previously mentioned, West Egg. However, they are deictic because the usage of here or there indicates the current location of the speaker.

In order to distinguish the two possibilities we must be careful to define what the expression refers to. It has to be anaphoric if it refers to a prior referent, already mentioned within the utterance and it is discourse deictic when it refers to a piece of discourse.

Social deixis. This kind of deixis is related to the social information encoded within an utterance. According to Levinson social deixis is: those aspects of language structure that are anchored to the social identities of participants (including bystanders) in the speech event, or to relations between them, or to relations between them and other referents.

There are two examples of social deixis:

The T/V form. It stands for the Latin words “tu” (singular second person pronoun), which is used to address to a speaker in an informal and relaxed way and “vos” (plural second person pronoun), which is used in a more formal or polite context. But even in English

Ex: *I tell Thee what Anthonio, I love Thee, and it is my love that speaks or*

To furnish Thee to Belmont, to fair Portia. (Shakespeare Navigators, 2011)

There is an archaic pronoun (<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/thee>) derived by thou, nowadays used only in ecclesiastic functions. However, thee in Elizabethan English has not only been widely used but it has the same role as Vous in French, or Lei in Italian, or Sie in German.

Honorifics. Honorifics are similar to the T/v distinction however, they are more complex. They involve the usage of particular lexemes in order to show the actual status of the interactants. For example, the meaning of the phrase “The President” may be determined by the country in which it is spoken. Since there are many presidents around the world, the location of

the speaker provides extra information that allows the president to be identified.

Transposed deixis and text deixis. Textual deixis occurs when (part of) an utterance or discourse is itself the referent of a deictic expression, as in the preceding sentence contains 27 words. It has been suggested that some form of textual deixis is present in every anaphoric reference, to the extent that anaphors direct the addressee=s attention to an earlier mention of the referent. As long as it is clearly discernible as deixis, textual deixis will always have a metalinguistic reference. But as soon as any part of the meaning of an utterance becomes the target, textual deixis becomes increasingly indistinguishable from anaphoric reference. An intermediary case is constituted by reference. Transposed deixis is constituted by an imagined situation replacing the actual speech context as the >indexical ground= of a deictic form. When the imagined situation is itself described in discourse, this may have a quasi-anaphoric effect.

“Consider He arrived in Paris in early May. Now he finally had the time to explore this great city.”

The deictic forms in the second sentence refer to the time and place introduced in the first sentence. However, they are relativized to the character perspective and therefore function as true deictics. This perspectivizing effect was actually one of the primary concerns of Bühler, who laid the foundations of modern research on deixis.

The semiotics of deixis. Many philosophers of language have pondered the nature of deictic expressions. Perhaps the most widely known account is within the semiotics of C.S. Peirce. Signs are classified in this framework based on the relationship between their form and the object they represent into icons (constituted by similarity; e.g. pictures, blueprints, maps), indexes (constituted by an >existential= relationship; e.g. a pointing arrow, or smoke as a sign of fire), and symbols (constituted by convention; e.g. hammer and sickle as the symbol of communism). Like all linguistic signs, deictics are fundamentally symbolic on this account; that is, their form does not stand in any natural relationship with the object they designate. However, deictic expressions are then often considered

>indexical symbols= (e.g. Tanz 1980) which somehow combine symbolic meaning and indexical reference. Notice, though, that it cannot be the expression itself, as a type, that bears the >existential= relation in Peirce=s sense (which in the case of deictics is always a relation of spatio-temporal contiguity), an acoustic or graphic gesture, as it were (often accompanied by a manual gesture, see below). This >token-indexicality= evidently underlies all deictic reference, irrespective of whether the form used deictically is itself a deictic or a non-deictic expression.

The semantics of deixis. As illustrated with the example flower above, the conventional type meaning of a non-indexical term can be conceived of as a set of criteria that has to be fulfilled by all possible referents of the term. This is called an >intension= in the tradition of Frege and Carnap. Indexical signs do not have such intensions. The perhaps most striking feature of indexical meanings is that they cannot be completely reduced to non-indexical meanings (although the indexical components of an utterance may of course be replaced by non-indexical expressions that happen to have the same referents). Philosophers (notably Reichenbach) have attempted to paraphrase an utterance like I am writing this article as >The person who writes the sentence that contains the reference to the person at the time of writing the sentence is writing an article that contains the sentence=. This would in fact eliminate all deictic reference, but it would also fail to identify any article or person in particular, and would therefore make little sense.

D. Kaplan has suggested that the meaning of indexical expressions is not an intension, but rather a rule that directly determines a referent in the context in which the expression is used. For example, the rule associated with the pronoun I may be stated as >The referent is the person using the pronoun utterance, but merely the referent. The rule belongs to a fundamentally different type of meaning, which Kaplan calls character.

It is presumably due to their lack of intensionality that no more than a few distinctions of deictic reference are made in each of a limited number of highly general semantic domains in every language. Deictic expressions single out persons as participant

roles with respect to the speech act (speaker, addressee, non-participant, and, in some languages, non-addressed participant); they may encode the relative social distance between these (an example are honorific pronouns such as French *vous* or German *Sie*; cf. Brown & Levinson 1987); they refer to objects in space (demonstratives), to locations (place adverbs and motion verbs; cf. Rauh 1982), and to times (tenses and time adverbials). No language has been attested to have a genuine event deictic, but many languages (including Yukatek) have manner indexicals (translating >like this/that=) that are used in reference to events.

The pragmatics of deixis. Indexical elements have, arguably, three functions in linguistic utterances. Firstly, they represent the referent in the utterance, as a variable of sorts. Secondly, they specify what may be called a search domain for the referent in the context. And thirdly, they direct the addressee=s attention to the referent. The latter two functions constitute the >character= of the indexical sign.

The complexity of deictic search-domain distinctions varies considerably across languages. Where the distance relative to the speaker, the Bantu language Chi Bemba is said to distinguish proximity to the speaker, proximity to the addressee, proximity to both, distance to both, and relative proximity to the speaker with respect to the addressee (other languages have been claimed to make even more fine-grained distinctions, but more recent research has failed to confirm such analyses). Whereas English demonstratives distinguish essentially relative distance, such that *this* and *that* may be used contrastively within a space close to the speaker, the Yukatek system mentioned earlier operates on an absolute proximal-distal distinction.

Similarly, whereas English tenses merely distinguish past, present, and future with respect to the utterance time, many other languages distinguish e.g. a past of the same day from a >yesterday= past, a >tomorrow= future from a more distant future, and so on. Chi Bemba distinguishes four such >degrees of remoteness= in the past and four in the future.

The conditions for felicitous deictic reference in space may depend on whether the addressee=s attention is already on the

referent or not. Some languages even have a formal contrast that matches this distinction. Thus, in Yukatek, the regular demonstrative forms translating >this= and >that= are expanded by deictic place adverbs (>this here=, >that there=) when the addressee=s attention is not on the referent. It has been argued that what is traditionally considered the >mid-distal=demonstrative of Uzbek really has a purely attention-calling function and contrasts with the proximal and distal forms only in this domain, not in terms of distance attention direction, and in addition serve to narrow down the search domain.

Moreover, in case more than one potential referent of the same kind occurs in the search domain selected by the deictic form, pointing gestures may be used to disambiguate the referent. There are, however, search domains which can be referred to without any additional gesture, since they are uniquely identifiable to the addressee. This is true of here when used to refer to the speaker=s location, and also of there, when used to designate the addressee=s location e.g. during a phone conversation. The extent to which the use of spatial deictics requires accompanying gestures seems to vary both with the context of use and with the language-particular term. The attention-directing demonstrative of Uzbek cannot be used without a gesture at all. In addition to pointing gestures, iconic and conventional gestures may occur with deictic terms, such as extending the hand, open palm facing up, with presentatives (Voila!), or iconically indicating an extension in combination with this big or a manner of motion with like this. The relationship between such gestures and the linguistic reference act is different from the function of pointing gestures.

Directing the addressee=s attention to an object in space is subject to the perceptual accessibility of the object. Many languages exclude the use of certain demonstratives in reference to objects that are not visible, or provide special forms for this purpose. Yukatek has a presentative form for referents of which there is perceptual (e.g. acoustic), but not visual, evidence.

The genesis of deixis. It has been argued that pointing gestures are a proto-form of reference, and that accordingly deixis should be the earliest form of verbal reference both in the phylogenetic rise

of language in human pre-history and ontogenetically in child language acquisition. Despite their plausibility, both proposals are met with a major difficulty: the perspectivizing effect of deixis requires highly non-trivial cognitive skills. Thus, there is no conclusive evidence that free-ranging primates use pointing communicatively, and it has been shown that chimpanzees in captivity produce what are commonly considered pointing gestures irrespective of whether they are seen by the addressee or not; in other words, they seem to lack awareness of the interlocutor=s mental state of attention. Likewise, it is not the case that the first referring expressions acquired by children are deictics. The first deictic forms acquired by English-learning children are personal pronouns, and the adult-like use of these does not occur before the third year of life. Perspectivizing expressions such as in front of are consistently used non-deictically at first, and deictic usage does not come in until the fifth year.

CONCLUSION

Deixis is a linguistic notion within the domain of pragmatics. Pragmatics studies the way individuals produce and comprehend a communicative act of speech in a concrete speech situation. The ability to produce and comprehend these acts requires a special knowledge of context. That's why deixis is a crucial element of pragmatics. It is closely related to the context of an utterance and the structure of language. As seen from the above examples deictic elements are present not only in literary texts but in other pragmatic texts such as newspaper articles or even everyday speech. There are two main divisions of deictic elements. According to

traditional linguists there are three main types of deixis: Person deixis, Temporal deixis and Spatial deixis.

Modern linguists recognize two extra divisions. They are: Social deixis and Discourse deixis.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question 1

Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

- A. Deixis is solely a grammatical feature used to mark tense and number.
- B. Pragmatic competence excludes cultural and social awareness.
- C. Deictic expressions can only be understood when interpreted within context.
- D. Philosophical pragmatics focuses on sentence structure and grammar rules.

Explanation:

- **Option A is false:** The text states that deixis is more than a grammatical feature; it plays a crucial role in conveying meaning through context.
- **Option B is false:** Pragmatic competence includes awareness of cultural norms, social distance, and status.
- **Option C is true:** The passage emphasizes that deictic terms "only convey meaning when interpreted within a specific context."
- **Option D is false:** Philosophical pragmatics deals more with truth value and the interpretation of indexicals, not grammar rules.

Question 2

What is **pragmatic competence**?

- A. The ability to memorize grammar rules.
- B. The knowledge of historical language development.
- C. The ability to interpret and perform speech acts appropriately in context.
- D. The skill of translating one language into another.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Pragmatic competence involves interpreting and producing communicative acts appropriately, considering linguistic knowledge and contextual factors like social distance and politeness.

Question 3

According to the text, what is a **key limitation of traditional grammar**?

- A. It cannot describe deictic terms properly.
- B. It ignores written language.
- C. It overemphasizes semantics.
- D. It includes too much cultural context.

 **Correct Answer: A**

Explanation: The passage states that traditional grammar lacks the tools to explain how the same word can take on different meanings depending on context—something deixis addresses.

Question 4

Which of the following **fields has been influenced by modern linguistics**?

- A. Only phonetics and morphology
- B. Philosophy, psychology, anthropology, and literary theory
- C. Only the study of European languages
- D. Computer science and physics

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The text clearly states that modern linguistics intersects with philosophy, cognitive psychology, anthropology, and literary theory.

Question 5

How does **Levinson** define deixis?

- A. As expressions used only for politeness
- B. As a purely syntactic function
- C. As expressions whose meanings rely on contextual information
- D. As a form of translation between languages

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Levinson describes deixis as dependent on context and central to understanding how language reflects situational meaning.

Question 6

What distinguishes **linguistic pragmatics** from **philosophical pragmatics**, according to the passage?

- A. Linguistic pragmatics deals with dialects, while philosophical pragmatics focuses on translations.

- B.** Linguistic pragmatics ignores context, while philosophical pragmatics values it.
- C.** Linguistic pragmatics focuses less on truth values, whereas philosophical pragmatics emphasizes them.
- D.** There is no difference; both terms refer to the same field.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The passage notes that linguistic pragmatics does not focus on the truth or falsity of statements, while philosophical pragmatics does, often using the term *indexical* to refer to deictic expressions.

WORKSHEET

Reference table

Type	Description	Examples
Personal	Refers to participants in the speech event	I, you, he, she, we, they
Spatial	Refers to location relative to the speaker	here, there, above, behind
Temporal	Refers to time relative to the speech event	now, then, today, tomorrow
Discourse	Refers to parts of the discourse itself	this (point), the following
Social	Indicates social status or relationship	titles, honorifics (Mr., sir)

ACTIVITIES OF THE LESSON

Activity 1: Identify and Classify Deictic Expressions

Instructions: Read the following sentences. Underline the deictic expressions and **classify each** according to the five types of deixis.

Example:

“I’ll see you there tomorrow.”

→ *I* (personal), *you* (personal), *there* (spatial), *tomorrow* (temporal)

1. She told him to come back here after lunch.
2. This is what I was talking about earlier.
3. You must respect your elders, young man.
4. Yesterday, they went over there to visit their grandmother.
5. We will discuss the following issues in this paper.

Sentence No.	Deictic Expressions	Type(s) of Deixis
1		
2		
3		

Sentence No.	Deictic Expressions	Type(s) of Deixis
4		
5		

Activity 2: Deixis in Context (Discourse Analysis)

Instructions: Read the short dialogue below and **identify all deictic expressions**. Then, explain their meaning based on the context.

Dialogue:

Amina: Are you coming to the meeting tomorrow?

Jamshid: Yes, I'll be there. Is it still at the conference room next to your office?

Amina: No, it's been moved. Now it's in the big room upstairs.

Jamshid: Got it. I'll see you then.

Tasks:

1. Underline all deictic expressions in the dialogue.
2. Complete the table below.

Expression	Type of Deixis	What it Refers to in Context

Activity 3: Cross-Linguistic Reflection

Instructions: Reflect on how deixis works in your native language. Answer the following questions:

1. How are personal pronouns structured in your language? Do they reflect gender, number, or politeness?
2. Are spatial and temporal deictic expressions used similarly to English, or do they differ significantly?
3. Are there formal/informal forms of address (social deixis)? If so, how do they function in conversation?

4. Provide one example in your language and translate it into English, identifying the deictic elements.

Activity 4: Deictic Scavenger Hunt (Contextual Analysis)

Objective: Identify and analyze deictic expressions in real-world contexts.

Instructions:

- Provide students with short excerpts from literature, movie scripts, news articles, or transcripts of spoken dialogue.
- In pairs or small groups, students must:
 - Highlight all deictic expressions.
 - Identify the **type** of deixis (person, spatial, temporal, discourse, or social).
 - Reconstruct the possible **physical/linguistic context** required to interpret them.

Example Text:

"You should have been there yesterday. It was amazing!"

→ **Deixis:** *you* (person), *there* (spatial), *yesterday* (temporal)

→ **Context required:** Who is *you*? Where is *there*? What was happening *yesterday*?

Activity 5: Deictic Transformation Challenge

Objective: Practice manipulating context to observe how deixis changes meaning.

Instructions:

- Provide a base sentence (e.g., *"I'll see you there tomorrow."*).
- Ask students to rewrite it in at least 3 different contexts (e.g., changing speaker, time, place) and explain how the meaning shifts.

Example Task:

- Original: "We'll meet here at noon."
- Rewrite from a different speaker's perspective, different time, and different location.

Activity 6: Role-play: Pragmatic Ambiguity

Objective: Use role-play to explore the ambiguity of deictic expressions without context.

Instructions:

- One student is given a deictic-rich sentence (e.g., “*Put that over there by him.*”)
- Other students are observers who must:
 - Ask clarifying questions.
 - Identify which deictic expressions require contextual clarification.
 - Suggest alternate versions that would reduce ambiguity.

Activity 7: Deixis Classification Cards

Objective: Deepen understanding of the five types of deixis.

Instructions:

- Provide students with a mix of **index cards** or digital slips, each containing a sentence or expression.
- Students must **sort** them into categories: **Person, Temporal, Spatial, Discourse, or Social** deixis.

Example Card:

- “*As I said earlier...*” → **Discourse deixis**

Activity 8: Dialogue Gap-Fill (Context-Driven Completion)

Objective: Use pragmatic competence to complete dialogues with appropriate deictic expressions.

Instructions:

- Provide a short conversation with missing deictic words.
- Students must choose the most contextually appropriate deictic expressions.

Example:

A: “__ did you leave my keys?”

B: "I put them over ___ on the shelf. You didn't see them?"
→ Correct: *Where, there*

Activity 9: Mini Research & Presentation

Objective: Connect theory to real linguistic data.

Instructions:

- Assign each student or pair a type of deixis.
- They must:
 - Find real-life examples (e.g., social deixis in Japanese or Korean honorifics).
 - Present on how deixis functions in that language or culture.
 - Compare with English deixis.
 -

Activity 10: Creative Writing with Deixis Constraints

Objective: Practice using deixis purposefully in narrative.

Instructions:

- Have students write a short dialogue or narrative using:
 - At least 3 types of deixis
 - A shifting point of view (e.g., change in speaker or time)
- Challenge: the story should make complete sense **only if the reader correctly interprets the deictic expressions.**

Discussion Questions (Group or Class-Wide)

1. Why is deixis considered context-dependent?
2. How does that affect communication?
3. Can deixis cause misunderstandings in cross-cultural communication? Give examples.
4. How does deixis interact with technology (e.g., emails, video calls, texting)?
5. How might deixis be important in translation and interpreting?

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GLOSSARY

Speech Act Theory: Speech act theory is the study of how people use language to perform various actions rather than merely convey information. It connects to the broader understanding of meaning and context in communication, highlighting that utterances can not only represent states of affairs but also execute actions like promising, commanding, or questioning.

Contextual Meaning: Contextual meaning refers to the interpretation of a word, phrase, or sentence that is influenced by the surrounding context in which it is used. It emphasizes how meaning can shift based on situational factors, speaker intentions, and the relationship between participants in a conversation.

Turn-taking: Turn-taking is a fundamental aspect of conversational interaction where participants alternate in speaking, allowing for the orderly flow of dialogue. It helps manage the rhythm of conversation, ensuring that one person speaks at a time while others listen, fostering effective communication and understanding between interlocutors.

Referential Function: The referential function is a linguistic aspect that focuses on how language can be used to refer to objects, entities, or concepts in the world. This function highlights the relationship between words and their meanings, allowing speakers to convey information about specific things or ideas. It is crucial in understanding how proper names and definite descriptions work to identify unique referents, as well as how deixis operates in relation to person, time, place, and discourse.

Erving Goffman: Erving Goffman was a Canadian sociologist best known for his work on face-to-face interaction and the concept of self-presentation in everyday life. He introduced the idea of 'deixis' as a way to understand how individuals navigate social contexts through language and behavior, which includes person, time, place, and discourse deixis.

John Lyons: John Lyons is a prominent linguist known for his contributions to the fields of semantics and pragmatics. His work has significantly advanced the understanding of deixis, which refers to words and phrases that require contextual information to

convey meaning, particularly in relation to person, time, place, and discourse.

Non-deictic expressions: Non-deictic expressions are linguistic elements that convey meaning independently of the context in which they are used. Unlike deictic expressions, which require contextual information to be understood, non-deictic expressions have a stable meaning that does not change with the speaker, time, or location. This characteristic allows them to maintain their significance across different communicative situations, making them essential for clear and coherent communication.

Deictic expressions: Deictic expressions are words or phrases that require contextual information to convey meaning, often referring to the participants in a conversation, the time of the utterance, the location, or the discourse itself. They highlight how language is intertwined with context and help establish relationships between speakers and their environment. Understanding deixis is crucial as it emphasizes how meaning can change depending on who is speaking, when, and where.

Indexicality: Indexicality refers to the phenomenon where the meaning of a word or expression is dependent on the context in which it is used, particularly the speaker, the time, and the place. This means that certain terms can change their reference based on who is speaking, when, and where they are speaking, highlighting the connection between language and context.

Here as place deixis: Here as place deixis refers to the use of the word 'here' to indicate a specific location in relation to the speaker's current position. It emphasizes the spatial context of communication, highlighting how physical proximity influences meaning and interpretation. This term is part of a broader system of deixis that includes other types like person, time, and discourse deixis, which together help convey contextual meaning in language.

Spatial expressions: Spatial expressions are linguistic terms that convey information about location and direction in relation to entities in space. They help us describe where something is situated or how it relates to other objects, providing clarity in communication regarding physical positions. These expressions often rely on context and can vary based on perspective, making

them essential in understanding concepts of place and direction within discourse.

Temporal expressions: Temporal expressions are linguistic terms that indicate time-related information, helping to situate events within a timeframe. They are essential in discourse as they can refer to specific times, durations, or sequences of events, making communication clearer and more coherent. These expressions can take various forms, including adverbs, phrases, and even entire clauses, and are crucial for understanding both the time an event occurs and its relevance within a conversation.

Pronouns: Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns in sentences, making communication more efficient and less repetitive. They can refer to people, things, or ideas and vary based on their grammatical function. Pronouns are essential in understanding deixis, as they help indicate the speaker, listener, and the context of the conversation, while also playing a key role in discourse representation and anaphora resolution.

Cataphoric expressions: Cataphoric expressions are linguistic elements that refer to something mentioned later in a discourse or text, serving to create anticipation or context for what is to come. These expressions play a key role in establishing coherence and helping the listener or reader connect upcoming information with earlier parts of a conversation or written work.

Anaphoric Expressions: Anaphoric expressions are linguistic elements that refer back to previously mentioned entities in discourse, allowing for coherence and continuity in communication. They often take the form of pronouns, definite noun phrases, or other referring expressions that link back to antecedents, which helps maintain clarity in conversations or written texts. Understanding these expressions is crucial for analyzing how meaning is constructed across sentences and how deixis can also play a role in identifying the context of these references.

That as place deixis: That as place deixis refers to the use of the word 'that' to indicate a specific location or space in relation to the speaker or listener. It helps to provide context about where something is happening, often contrasting with other deictic

expressions like 'here' or 'there'. This function allows speakers to point out or refer to a location that is not immediately close, creating distinctions in spatial relationships.

This as place deixis: This as place deixis refers to the use of the word 'this' to indicate a specific location in space, often relative to the speaker's position or perspective. It plays a crucial role in communication, helping to establish context by anchoring references to physical places that are relevant to the ongoing discourse.

Yesterday as time deixis: Yesterday as time deixis refers to a linguistic expression that indicates a specific time in relation to the moment of speaking, specifically the day before today. This term exemplifies how language can anchor meaning to a particular temporal context, making it essential for understanding the relationship between utterances and the timing of events.

There as place deixis: 'There as place deixis' refers to the use of the word 'there' to indicate a specific location in relation to the speaker or listener. This term is essential in understanding how spatial reference operates in communication, emphasizing the relationship between language and the physical world. The term connects to other forms of deixis, such as person deixis, which involves reference to individuals, time deixis, which relates to temporal aspects, and discourse deixis, which refers to elements within the conversation itself.

Tomorrow as time deixis: Tomorrow as time deixis refers to the specific expression of time that indicates the day following the current one. This term highlights how language reflects and conveys temporal reference based on the speaker's present moment, connecting it to the broader notion of deixis, which encompasses person, place, and discourse aspects in communication.

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RASULOVA MUNOJAT AKMALJONOVNA

DEIXIS AND ITS MAIN TYPES

MANUAL

Toshkent: "METHODIST NASHRIYOTI" - 2026

Muharrir: Xolsaidov F.B.

*Bosishga 18.02.2026.da ruxsat etildi.
Bichimi 60x90. "Cambria" garniturasini.
Shartli bosma tabog'i 3. Nashr bosma tabog'i 2.5.
Adadi 50 nusxa.*

*"METHODIST NASHRIYOTI" MCHJ matbaa bo'limida chop etildi.
Manzil: Toshkent shahri Shota Rustaveli 2-vagon tor ko'chasi, 1-uy.*



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Nashriyot roziligisiz chop etish taqiqlanadi.