

## LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF ADDRESSING IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**Annotation:** In the article, on the material of the Uzbek and English languages, motivational statements are considered, expressing the forms of addressing familiarity and vernacular.

**Keywords:** language, expression, motivation, statement, communication, mentality, national specificity.

In world linguistics, the scientific attitude to the forms of address was formed on the basis of different points of view in different periods. Basically, from the middle of the XX century. This direction in linguistics is rapidly improving. The issue of studying the communicative-pragmatic aspects of forms of address with different and often contradictory interpretations was addressed in the largest linguistic centers of the world. When studying forms of address in different aspects, many aspects related to sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, cultural linguistics, psycholinguistics, stylistics, rhetoric and other sciences are intertwined. Currently, the theoretical work carried out in this area serves as the basis for a comprehensive study of the forms of circulation.

An appeal in linguistic literature is understood as “the name of a real or proposed addressee of speech, organized according to the laws of a given language, used in speech communication in order to attract the attention of the person to whom the speech is directed, to cause him a certain reaction to a subsequent or subsequent message, or to force him to commit actions dictated by a conversational situation”.

Address is an integral part of speech etiquette, which in turn is one of the linguocultural units and can act as a linguocultural unit. Typical turns of speech etiquette are a kind of linguistic fund that regulates social and personal relationships between native speakers of a given language. In a broad sense, speech etiquette is understood as the forms of normative speech behavior in society between representatives of the same ethnic group, as well as a set of typical statements enshrined in linguistic and national-cultural traditions in a linguistic community for use in specific socially and culturally determined communicative situations.

Speech etiquette in a broad sense is associated with the general problems of linguistic pragmatics and is considered in the mainstream of pragmalinguistic studies. The act of linguistic communication is considered by pragmatics from the point of view of achieving certain goals by the communication participants.

As already noted, the forms of address adopted in various situations are one of the forms of speech etiquette, which reveals itself in different ways also depending on the topic, place, time, motive and purpose of communication. So, for example, the rules of verbal communication may differ depending on whether the topic of communication is sad or joyful events for the participants in the communication; there are specific etiquette rules associated with the place of communication (feast, public place, production meeting), etc.

The appeals, in most cases, are distinguished by the simplicity of the syntactic structure - these are one-word appeals containing the name of the addressee of the speech - a personal name, a stylistically neutral or stylistically marked appellative (common noun). So, the speaker, in pursuit of the goal of establishing contact with the interlocutor, to attract or maintain his attention to the conversation, depending on the conversational situation, can address the interlocutor, calling him by his last name, by profession, by position or rank, by belonging to an age group, or any community of people. In such conditions of communication, from a stylistically neutral address, it is required to distinguish the addressee from among other communicants. With the complication of the communicative task facing the address in the dialogue, and with the increase in its stylistic load, in most cases the syntactic structure of the address also changes. So, if the address is used to convey the speaker's subjective attitude to the addressee of speech or the evaluative characteristics of the addressee, then it, as a rule, has a widespread syntactic structure, that is, it acts as a phrase.

Stylistic significance, as noted in the literature, has two main characteristics, qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative determines its orientation, namely, positive or negative orientation. A quantitative characteristic is intensity, in other words, the degree of manifestation of stylistic meaning.

So, the analysis of the material showed that the type or combination of types of stylistic meaning can serve as a criterion for distinguishing between three subgroups within the considered group of references:

- units with emotional meaning;
- estimated units;
- units with expressive-figurative meaning.

Stylistic differences in the use of units of the address system are also largely determined by the belonging of speech to different functional styles. Virtually every functional style has its own rules. For example, business speech is distinguished by a high degree of formality: the participants in communication, persons are addressed by their full official names. In scientific speech, a rather complex system of etiquette requirements is adopted that determine the order of presentation, references to predecessors and objections to opponents (We-forms (We) undoubtedly belong to the

somewhat archaic manifestations of scientific speech etiquette: As we underlined, As we think ... - in that number on behalf of one author). In addition, specific forms of appeal may correspond to different functional styles (for example, Colleague, Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear audience).

As noted, the most polite forms of address are Mr., Mrs. or Miss + the surname of the one to whom the address words are addressed. These appeals are best known to both native English speakers and native speakers of other languages learning English. However, the analysis of the linguistic material showed that despite the fact that these forms of address have mainly a positive emotional-evaluative meaning, they can also acquire a negative emotional-evaluative meaning. Inappropriate use of these address words in some cases can be perceived extremely negatively and cause negative reactions from the addressees:

"Well, do you want me to move out, Mr. Haws?" Amos Ratcliffe said.

"Mr. Haws, chicken shit!" he roared at the boy.

"Don't you talk up smart to me, you little snot. You'll call me Daniel or you'll call me nothing" (J. Purdy. Eustace Chisholm and the Works).

Considering that English is an analytical language, and the Uzbek language is included in the group of agglutinative languages, it can be concluded that in the Uzbek language this part of the word - suffixes - is used more often than in English.

Our research has shown that in the Uzbek language the plural II suffix -siz, the common question suffix -mi, the negative -may suffix, the -chi suffix make speech more polite and help the rhetorician to influence his listener ("Oynani ochib yuborolmai + siz + mi? ", " Aiting-chi, biz bilan bora olasizmi? "). In English, interrogative sentences often use the particle not and the modal verbs can, will, could before the subject ("Can you open the window, please?") Instead of suffixes.

From the point of view of etiquette, the rhetorician, referring to his listener by name, adds to the name the suffixes -jon (Botir + jon, Fattox + jon), -khon (Saida + Khon, Lobar + Khon), -bek (Odil + Bek, Rustam + bek) and other words of the related meaning aka (aka + jon), opa (opa + jon), uka (uka + jon), suffixes I of the person unit. numbers (Botir + jon uka + m, Sayyora + hon single + im). These suffixes make speech more polite and respectful. Unlike the Uzbek language, the words sir, Mr., madam, etc. are added in English, some of which are used before their own names as an appendix (Mr. Brown, Mrs. Smith), while words of a related meaning are not used. Instead of suffixes I, faces sing. numbers, it is customary to add the possessive pronoun I person singular. numbers (my dear, my friend).

Pronoun II person singular II person singular singular sen in the Uzbek language means some impoliteness on the part of the rhetor when addressing his listener, therefore this part of speech is often not used when addressing. Here it is appropriate to recall the words of N. I. Formanovskaya that the use of the second person plural

pronoun to the listener in many languages serves as an expression of respect for the interlocutor. In English, the personal pronoun of the second person singular (you) is homonymous with the second person plural, so the pragmatics of politeness in this case is neutralized. Thus, the English language lacks this means of expression .

Thus, we see that the addressee perceives the addresses sir, mister, madam in different ways: it flatters some, on the contrary, it causes discontent in others. The rejection of these appeals occurs for various reasons: some are offended by the hint of old age, others are embarrassed by the respect implied in this appeal, and others see it as a mockery. Naturally, all these examples relate to situations that go beyond the normal, conventional cases of using the sir, mister, madam calls mentioned above.

The pragmatic content of a word correlates with the pragmatic component of its semantic structure (system level) and with pragmatic meaning (speech level). The communicative-pragmatic situation as a whole or its individual parameters is considered as the object of designating the pragmatic component.

Researchers describe a whole range of communicative functions of calls. According to their communicative function, addresses:

- contribute to the establishment of contact between interlocutors;
- attract the attention of the listener (reader), distinguish him from other potential interlocutors;
- perform the function of nomination;
- allow you to show respect or disrespect;
- contribute to the determination of the status of ongoing communication (friendly, business, official, etc.);
- forms an emotional environment for communication and has a positive or negative impact on the listener.

World linguistics has now reached a great progress in the direction of pragmalinguistics , which studies the language in relation to such factors as the speech situation and context, general knowledge of native speakers about the outside world, language skills, speech competence. Today, when the forms of address reach the scientific and theoretical perfect level, the study of the problem in the communicative and pragmatic aspect is of great importance. A comparative study of the communicative and pragmatic features of the culture of speech and forms of address based on different languages and the influence of the historical development of the language on them is one of the directions in the study of the social functions of the language.

The address's lexical content, which determines its semantic content, is likewise diverse. Conventional and one-time addresses are also acceptable. Conventional addresses are linguistic units, whereas occasional addresses are linguistic units. We

might think of common addresses as units of language and speech that receive an increment of meanings to an invariant meaning in a certain speech act. The address is also ambiguous, at least in terms of functionality. Because the address is used in a wide range of speech circumstances, it cannot be viewed just as a grammatical structure element. The systemic-structural approach does not properly take into account the social “addressee factor”, which determines the specifics of the most numerous semantic, stylistic, and communicative-pragmatic group of addresses - address to a person (interlocutor). It is quite obvious that the semantic richness and variety of functions of addressing a person to a person is not limited to the name of the addressee and attracting his attention. There is a need to study addresses in the communicative and pragmatic aspect. Having analyzed the use of addresses in the lyric works of M. Tsvetaeva, we came to the following conclusions. M. Tsvetaeva uses addresses at the beginning of apoetic line. The poetess uses addresses less often at the end of the sentence. However, the poetess employs exclamation sentences with imperative verbs for the majority of the addresses, giving the poet's words a call-like quality. M. Tsvetaeva might convey a special attitude to the fundamental image of the poem, feelings, dread, and the width of emotions by using a homogeneous succession of references with a certain gradation in meaning at the conclusion of phrases. M. Tsvetaeva frequently employs attractiveness as a trigger. The use of exclamation addresses, rhetorical addresses, and repeats is a recurring theme in her work. Addresses in English and Uzbek form complicated systems of components that are shaped by national and cultural aspects of speech behavior. Addresses in English and Uzbek are distinct sentences that perform significant communicative roles in speech and manifest the characteristics of the speaker's speech in line with a certain communicative objective (in conjunction with other sentences).

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