

WAYS TO ADDRESS WO/MEN IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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Annotation: In this article, information is given about the specific features of addressing and the stages of development. This article, a communicative and pragmatic analysis of Uzbek and English addresses to individuals is carried out in order to identify their national and cultural specifics.

Keywords: Adresse, communicative, pragmatic, comparative.

Uzbeks generally greet each other with a series of questions about the other's well-being and family. Men shake hands with great vigour and women sometimes hug or kiss cheeks. Men often place their left hand over their heart during a handshake to express sincerity. Men usually do not make physical contact with women. A formal greeting, spoken especially by a person of lower status or age to a higher person, is "Assalaamu alaikum" (Peace be into you). The proper response is "Vaalaikum assalaam" (And peace also into you). Informally, greeters may exchange the shorter "Salom" (Peace). "Yakshimisiz?" (Are you well?) and "QandaisizEgachi (or Opa)?" (How are you?) are other common Uzbek greetings. Russians are more likely to simply shake hands and state their name in greeting. Uzbeks address strangers as "aka" (big brother) or "opa" (big sister). "Ota" (grandfather) and "ona" (grandmother) are used for the elderly. Friends and acquaintances add these terms to one's first name. For example, a man named Akram is "Akram aka" to his friends. Russians address each other by first name and a patronymic (father's first name with the suffix -ovich for a son or -ovna for a daughter). Many Uzbeks who used this form of address during the former Soviet era are dropping the suffixes but retaining their father's first name as a middle name. So, "AnvarRakhmonovich" becomes "AnvarRakhmon". The youth simply use first names. Full names are used only in the media or in very formal situations [1,172].

In given section is considered the historian-evolutionary development of forms of addressing in English and the Uzbek languages. In addition, based on materials of English and Uzbek languages this section depicted the role and importance of forms of the address in oral speech. Development of forms of the address is reflected in this scientific work by the language periods under influence socially historical factors [3, 283].

Language is a process that can be compared to an ongoing process as some words become old by being replaced with new words. That gives us an opportunity to say that language is a living process. Every period in the history has its own literary language. But it does not give us the right to have an idea that the language of one period is totally different from the language of another period. Language is a dynamic process with its ongoing changes and in that process some of the language units change, some of them stay with no changes and enter the language of the next period. This shows that language is a two way process that is opposite to each other: the process in which new words enter the language and the process in which words become old and are not used in the language any more. This two way process is the law of dialectics.

In language learning process methods of synchronic and diachronic approaches play an important role. For example, in the study of the forms of address, the three factors are the important ones that one

needs to give attention: 1) use of forms of address in the present time, 2) the historical development of the forms of address, 3) the development of dynamic approach to language.

Before we start talking about the historical development of the forms of address, it is worth stating what the forms of address are, and what the role of them is in communication. The forms of address are the language units directed towards listener from the side of the speaker and they do not make a part of the sentence from the point of syntax, but they contribute to the meaning of the whole sentence. With the help of them we can start, continue and finish conversation successfully. For example:

- In order to start the conversation: “*How are you, my dear? said Sue cheerfully, putting aside the paper*” [2,152]; “*Хушқўрдик, бегим! – деди-да, унгаўнгалкасинитутди*” [4,52];
- in order to continue the conversation: “*Quarrel, Maam! no, Maam*” [12,21]; “*Э, сўраманг, отин ойи...*” [3,283];
- in order to finish the conversation successfully: “*Come, Mrs., let’s away*” [5,304]; “*Ундоқбўлсаменгарухсатберинг, бекам! – дедиҚутлузНизорхоним*” [7,8].

While talking about the role of the forms of address, first of all, it is worth mentioning that in the sentence of English and Uzbek language, they are separated with the comma or they come with exclamation marks after it for the purpose to show the strong emotion of the speaker: – “*Quarrel, Maam! no, Maam*” [8,262]; – *Бизникечирасиз, она! – дебРаҳматузрайтди* [10,262]. They also express the social background, age, gender, profession, state of the speaker, the register of the conversation, and the attitude of the speakers towards each other. For example, in the following sentence “*Good morning, Mrs. Brown*”, with the help of the form of address Mrs. we understand that the conversation is formal, listener is an educated woman and there is a positive attitude of the speaker towards the listener.

As it is mentioned above, there are social and historical factors that have a big influence on the development of the forms of address. It is known that the study of the development of the English language follows the three periods:

1) the Old English language (Anglo-Saxon), 2) the Middle English language, 3) the New English language [11,19]. The ancient English language includes the period approximately between VII century and 1100 [10,262]. In that period of the English language we can notice the wide use of forms of address: “*doter mīn, hlystemīnrelāre*” (*Қизим, маслаҳатимгақулоқтут*); – *āri’s, mæder mīn* (*Туринг, онажон*); *iā, lēof, ic hit eom(ҳа, азизим, бумен)*.

The above-mentioned examples demonstrate a wide use of terms of relative, adjectives to show emotion, in the function of the forms of address in the sentence. The development of the Middle English language is connected with the conquest of Scandinavians and Normans as they brought Scandinavian dialect, later French language into English nation. The Norman Conquest has an important place in the history of England, because in that period French became an official language and was used widely among aristocrats and government people, while ordinary people used English in their daily life. After end of Norman period in England, English language becomes the official language of the country, but by that time there were many changes in the vocabulary of the English language. Scandinavian influence can be seen in some of the forms of address in the English language: *fæder – faðder (father), mōdor-mōðer (mother)* [6,420]. As a result of Norman conquest some new words that expressed the forms of address entered the English language: *princes, baron, noble, judge, justise, bocher(a butcher), peintre(an artist), tailor, Honour* and others [1,172]. In this period of the English language history the forms of address were considered as active units of language: – *herkneth to me, gode women, wiues, maydnes, and alle men, of a tale, pat ich you wile telle* (*эшитинглармени, азиз аёллар, қадрдон ака-укаларим, ўгилларим вабарчаларингиз,*

эшитингларменсизларгаҳикоясўзлай)[3,283]; *be child said: "Justice, held, bemore"* (Судья, сизбасқилинг)[5,304]. The next period is the period of new English language and it lasts from 1500 to the present time. This period includes the time between XV-XXI centuries. There were many changes that can be noticed in the forms of address in this period. For example, in the XV century, addressing people with the help of names and terms of relation (father, mother), forms like saint, lady, master, man(men), woman (women) became widespread, the forms such as Your(His/ Her) Majesty, The Most (Right) Honorable, His/her Grace, The Much (Right, Very) Reverend, Knight, King, Queen were used in order to address the members and relatives of the king's family.

During the XVI century "emotional nouns" were used often as forms of address (daddy, mammy) in the families, besides forms of address that is related with "age"(*child, girl, youngling*), shortened forms of terms expressing relation (*coz, pa, ma*), forms used to address people of higher class in society (*My Honor, Highness, Duke, Lord, Lordship, Lady, Sir, Master, His/her Excellency*) and forms of address consisting of name+surname became of a wide use in the language. For example: *–Aunt, this is a Montague, our foe* [11,19].

In the XVII century, we can notice other words being used as the forms of address. In this period forms like *Mrs.+surname*, words expressing respect (*Lady*, words expressing profession (*doctor, soldiers, priest and physician*) were becoming popular as the forms of address among people: *Horner. No, good Domine Doctor, I deceive you it seems, and others too* [12,21].

To be conclude, we do not notice any big changes in the usage of the forms of address in the XVIII century. During this century addressing people using their name + surname, or using the short forms of their names or surnames with adjectives (*dear, honest, love*) and *Mrs. (= Mistress) + name* became widespread in communication: *Hard Mrs. Marlow – Mrs. Hastings – ladies – pray be under no constraint in this house* [7,8].

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