

The Problem of Addressing in Explicit and Implicit Ways (Based on English and Uzbek Languages)

Ergashaliyeva Yulduz

1st course master, Termez State University, Uzbekistan

Abstract.

Introduction. *This article identifies the use of addressing forms in formal and informal communication of comparable languages and linguistic analysis within different social groups. It is possible to identify communicative, pragmatic and linguocultural differences in the choice of language units. Moreover, it gives the brief information of using stylistic devices in addressing by explicit and implicit ways.*

Key words. *Addressing, explicit, implicit*

When we talk about the concept of "hard etiquette" in linguistics, First of all, it is necessary to dwell on the concept of "etiquette". Because speech etiquette - is an integral part of generality. **Etiquette** - a standard of behavior, it is, more or less, a ritualized form of meaningful communication. Etiquette What is the purpose of the rules? Philosophers with rules of etiquette approach, and sometimes direct reference to it, is the predominance of the idea they think. Linguists, on the other hand, use etiquette as an integral part of communication and an effective communication setup controller.¹ It should be noted that etiquette differs from ethical norms. For example, you are violating the rule of etiquette while adhering to ethical norms if a serviceman), or, conversely, in accordance with the rules of etiquette you can break the norms of morality (head in response to a sincere greeting pick up). The rules of etiquette are the main means of human communication – language. Comparative study with not only the rules of etiquette, but also itself provides a deeper understanding. The rules of etiquette the concept of speech etiquette is ambiguous when understood as a defined order remains.

All of the speech behavior accepted by society. The rules are primarily regulated by the rules of speech etiquette filled. It is the language in which moral relations are manifested the whole system of tools. We are linguistic following the elements of this system. We believe that it can be done at the following levels: 1) dictionary and at the level of phraseology: special words and phrases (**explicit way**: *Good morning / afternoon / evening, thanks, please, sorry, your welcome, not at all, nice to meet you, good bye, ladies and gentlemen, Mr., Mrs., Miss, certainly /, Yes, of course, Would you like... ?, Excuse me, Sir / Madam tribes*; in Uzbek: *Ассалому алайкум, раҳмат, ташаккур, маъзур тутасиз, кечирасиз, марҳамат, узр, хайр, соғ бўлинг, барака топинг, офарин* and others.) 2) at the grammatical level: to apply a courtesy appeal (Uzbek: *Сиз personal pronoun is used in plural way with plural nouns*); The command addresses the interrogative pronouns instead of the pronouns can be used as (english: *Could you tell me ...?, Could you do me a favor...? Could you open the door, please?*; uzbek: *Соатни айтиб юбора олмайсизми? Ёрдам бера олмайсизми? Сурила олмасизми?* and so on); 3) at the stylistic level: demand for literate, cultural speech; refrain from using words that directly name obscene and shocking things or events weighing, i.e. the use of euphemistic means; (appeal of irony: – *Ўзимам жа халигидақа одамсиз-да ока!* (Ў. Ҳошимов. Дунёнинг ишлари); usual addressing: – *There is a strong man for you, Sybil. (J. Barrie)*; 4) orthoepy at the level of “Hi” or Uzbek instead of “Salom” in English "Hello" instead of "Assalamu alaykum";

Speech etiquette primarily serves the function of politeness, at the same time, to give the speaker attention to his surroundings, to give up his “men” take the night and believe in your partner’s words, regardless of his position and identity to put, to save the listener's time, and to move quickly to the essence of the topic encourages.

National specificity of English speech etiquette implements the principles of politeness. For example, English: it is obvious to refrain from excessive discussion in politeness appears because the thing is about a

¹ Стошкус К. Этикет в развитии общества. // [В:] Гусейнов А. А. (ред.). Этическая мысль: научно-публицистические чтения. Москва, 1988. – С. 241.

partner who has his own opinion means to show respect. That's why they have ideas "In my opinion...", "I think...", "Maybe I'm wrong, but..." aspects such as use, harsh judgment, and avoidance of rejection occurs. The difference of English speech etiquette in everyday communication also finds its reflection. For example, in-depth inquiries about health are not specific to communicators. When asked a specific question about health the following compounds are often used: *I am very / fairly / quite well, thank you; Fine, thanks; not too / so bad (thank you / thanks); All right, thank you / thanks; Ok, thanks.* However, negative forms of answering health questions very rare. Even if the answer is negative, the edge of negativity softening words or phrases are used (*unfortunately, I'm afraid*).²

Intensive factors also serve this purpose (very, too, rather): *not too very well; I'm afraid, I am not feeling very - too well today; I'm afraid, I've got rather a bad cold.* A certain negative circle in the general positive background can also clearly indicate: *A bit tired, otherwise, all right.*

Another distinctive feature of English speech etiquette is their choice of words for greeting. *Hello, how are you?, How are you doing?, How are things?, What's up?* such as a wide range of clarifying questions are common types of greetings. The questionable form of these compounds an error in the content of the question in a communicator who does not know the speech etiquette can lead to thought. The person entering into the conversation depends on the content of the question does not involve deep penetration, having a certain level of response communication constitutes the content of speech etiquette.

Spoken etiquette used in everyday communication in Uzbek forms: "Қалайсиз? (Аҳволингиз қандай?)", "Нима қиляпсиз?", "Олиб ўтиринг", "Турмушга чиққанмисиз?/Оилалимисиз?", "Неча ёшдасиз?", "Фарзандларингиз борми?", "Қанча ойлик оласиз?" such as common questions a personal question expressing disrespect in English speech etiquette or on the contrary, the praise of some foreigners by Uzbeks deny. For example, "Кўринишингиз жуда яхши", "Бугун очилиб кетибсиз", "Овозингиз жуда ёқимли", "Инглиз тилида жуда яхши гапирар экансиз", "Кийимингиз жуда чиройли" such as flattery or praise by foreigners "Қўйсангиз-чи?", "Унчаликмас-ку", "Ўй-е, нималар деяпсиз!", "Ундай ҳолатнинг ўзи йўқ" such as denying praise giving answers is not always the impression of being "too humble." "He's beating himself up so much," "He's misleading me" humility is arrogance) by comparing the two languages determined.

One of the important components of speech etiquette is appeal. **Addressing** is a language unit that is actively used in our daily lives. That's why it. The study has always been the focus of scientists. Our research showed that an in-depth study of the concept of "appeal" is needed first the issue was transverse. In Uzbek linguistics, "appeal" is different. Etiquette, Speech etiquette, Courtesy is called by terms: intentions, vocative category³, vocative words, call word, call form, call agreement, urge agreement, appeal terms, application forms, means of expression, units representing an appeal, such as addressing words⁴.

There is a lot of research on motivation and its properties in linguistics work has been done, in which mainly reveals the linguistic nature of motivation given. The first ideas about motivation in Uzbek linguistics, it is found in the works of A. Gulyamov. It is well known that the motivational speaker's speech indicates the target person. It can be seen that the motivation is mainly, made in a conversation between the speaker and the listener, or on inanimate objects applies to call, shout, urge. Some linguists urge, words that cover the meaning of a call are words in the vocative form explains, in fact, the term reference forms (units) is not encouraged comprehensive in relation to the term. Therefore, the term motivation in our work. We found it is necessary to use the term "application form" instead.

Results and discussions.

We found it is necessary for doing research on some examples of addressing in Uzbek and English languages by giving them full description:

SQUIRE is a form of address in English from the 17th century to the 20th century to the representatives of the rural aristocracy, mainly the wealthy landowners used. Nowadays squire appeal is one of the obsolete

² Иванов О.А., Пуди Д.Ж. Английские разговорные формулы. – М.: Просвещение, 1989. – С. 15-16.

³ Ўринбоев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида вокатив категория. – Т.: Фан, 1972.

⁴ Ходжаева Н.Б. Ҳиндча мурожаат сўзлар таржимасининг лексик семантик хусусиятлари. Тошкент давлат Шарқшунослик институти Ёш олимлар кенгаши илмий семинари, 25 май 2017 й.

words enters, but in some cases to express that he is close to himself or mate reference is still used instead. For example, in the market the saleswoman applies to the female male buyer: - *O.K., Squire, not to worry.* (P. Lively. Judgment Day). So far, so good today there is no clear idea on the use of squire appeal. That's it is clear that the appeal of squire is relative to that of the middle class used.

MISS application form 1740 to an unmarried girl or woman before the relative application, the **Mrs** application was used instead. This appeal was used against all types of women at that time. In modern English, **Mrs** is for married women only used in relative terms, and in many cases with the spouse's last name applied. Similar examples can be found in Uzbek: *taqsir*, such as *begim, toram, hazrat, olampanoh, valine'mat*.

An English speaker compared to Uzbek the addressing forms in the countries are a bit complicated. They are, first of all, formed in Britain, then the United States, Canada, Australia and other former distributed to British colonies. This is throughout historical development countries also have a new reference to the English dictionary on a regional scale form.

The explicit and implicit implementation of the speech act of appeal can be classified from the communicative pragmatic point of view as follows: 1) regret or sorrow in expression: - *O mother, you must have suffered!* (Ch. Brontyo. Shirley); - *"Shoot, shoot," said the Sheikh, "you did not come earlier, boy, there is no room for all the cells.* (A.Qodiriy. Scorpion from the altar); 2) the command in expression: - *Lads, be silent! Exclaimed Mr. Yorke* (Ch. Brontyo. Shirley); - *Ҳой кўрғон устидаги азаматлар! Тартибингни тузат, саломга тайёрлан! – деб кичкириб юрар эди.* (A.Qodiriy. О'тган кунлар); 3) in the expression of anger: - *Go to the devil, you old hag, he half muttered as he stared round upon the scattered company* (Th. Dreiser. Sister Carry); - *Ҳа, уқувим йўқ, ойимча!* (А.Қодирий. Ўткан кунлар); 4) in the expression of denial: - *No, mystery; no, Mr Helstone. My mother wouldn't like it, pleaded Sweeting.* (Ch. Brontyo. Shirley); - *Йўқ, сўфу! Ундай деманг!* (Чўлпон. Кеча ва кундуз); 5) in advice: - *But, my dear sir, you can't be serious in what you say* (Ch. Brontyo. Shirley); - *Жиян, – деди Ҳомид Раҳматга қараб, – бошлаб, уйланишинг албатта ота-онанг учун, улардан ранжиб юришининг ўрни йўқ. Хотининг кўнглиннга мувофиқ келмас экан, мувофиқини олиб, хотинни икки қил!* (А.Қодирий. Ўтган кунлар).

The range of such features of the application forms is very wide. It is not possible to limit the scope of their duties in a speech act. However, it should be noted here that speech etiquette in both languages Application forms, including units, play an important role in speech activity takes over. They can express a different speech situation through them. That's it, due to the culture of speech, speech etiquette and appeal to language learners forms should be taught in depth.

Hence, the communicative pragmatic aspect is important in the study of address as a unit of speech. His research in this aspect of the appeal identified the following feature: - The appeal as a verbal act the speaker can be directed to the goal; – Addresser only attention not as a means of attraction, but as a means of influencing the addressee also uses different application forms; - the two being compared the language also comes as a speech act.

Conclusion.

Speech etiquette in both comparable languages is direct the relationship between the parties, the nature of the communication, the customs of the people, as well as the situation in which the communication took place, their mainly depends on the official situation and personal characteristics. It should be noted that addressing to a specific speech condition are reported to the recipient easily conveys the content and attitude to the addressee, they realize their pragmatic potentials.

The appeal is one of the comments indicating the addressee's speech element and is used as a language unit depending on the communication situation. Therefore, the appeal cannot be included in the passages. That's it, the issue is based on the communicative and pragmatic aspect of the appeal requires consideration.

On the communicative-pragmatic approach to appeal research the opportunity to demonstrate through a speech act is great. In this case, the act of speech the structural structure is represented by illocution, locution, perlocution further enhances the pragmatic value of the appeal.

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