

## ЛИНГВОДИДАКТИКА ВА МЕТОДИКА

### ТАЪЛИМ ТИЛНИНГ НАЗАРИЙ ТАЪРИФИ

### LINGUOCULTURAL PECULIARITIES OF ADDRESSING FORMS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES



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#### Abstract

The aim of the present article is to show the importance of addressing words in the English and Uzbek languages. National and cultural peculiarities of addressing are revealed on the base of sample analysis. The following introductory article in detailed will help readers, translators, language learners to appreciate the art of addressing and get more about the national peculiarities in these conducted languages. As well as they will identify the different and similar sides of the languages in the terms of addressing.

**Keywords:** addressing words; English and Uzbek languages; national and cultural peculiarities; formal and informal peculiarities; similarities and differences.

### ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ТИЛЛАРИДА МУРОЖААТ СҮЗЛАРНИНГ ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

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#### Аннотация

Мақолада инглиз ва ўзбек тилларидаги мурожаат сўзларнинг лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари тадқиқ этилган. Таҳлиллар натижасида тадқиқ этилаётган тиллардаги мурожаатнинг миллий-маданий хусусиятлари аниқланган. Мазкур тиллардаги нутқ маданияти материалларига мурожаат қилиш ўкувчилар ва таржимонларга ушбу тил соҳибларининг нутқий ифодасига хос миллий-маданий хусусиятларини ўрганишга ва бу билан улар ўртасидаги ўхшаш ва фарқли жиҳатларни аниқлашга имкон беради.

**Калит сўзлар:** мурожаат сўзлар; инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари; миллий ва маданий хусусиятлар; расмий ва норасмий вазиятлар; ўхшаш ва фарқли жиҳатлар.

## ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБРАЩЕНИЙ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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### Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются лингвокультурологические особенности слов-обращений в английском и узбекском языках. В результате анализа выявляются национально-культурные особенности обращения в исследуемых языках. Обращение к материалам речевой культуры этих языков позволяет учащимся, переводчикам изучить национально-культурные особенности речевого поведения носителей этих языков и тем самым выявить их сходства и различия.

**Ключевые слова:** слова-обращения; английский и узбекский языки; национальные и культурные особенности; формальные и неформальные ситуации; сходства и различия.

As we know from linguistic point of view addressing is the way to apply a person in written or spoken language. A lot of research works were implemented on this subject in different languages by scientists, but the national and cultural peculiarities of the addressing in the English and Uzbek have never been done before. This will identify the importance of the following article on this issue.

Applying or addressing to people may vary widely according to the circumstances the speakers occur to be. Or it may vary according to the status of addressee and addresser. As the result of our research showed different varieties and similarities of addressing forms in the English and Uzbek Languages.

According to our research result a lot of words are used in addressing to people in both languages. For instance the words *dear, darling, dad, mom, doctor, professor / азизим, дўстим, бўталогим, ойи, талабалар, болажонлар* and others are used in written and spoken language.

The research result showed that **to a stranger** in both languages they use different addressing words. In English they use the words *dear, Mr., Mrs., Miss., sir* meanwhile in Uzbek language they use the addressing words such as *амаки, ҳолажон, опоқи, укажсон, кеннойи, синглим, болам* and others. The result showes that in English they use formal way of addressing but in Uzbek they use relative words. For example:

“Let me see,” he said, stepping ahead of them and opening the door, “you may bring them back Monday.” “Yes, **sir**,” said Mrs. Gerhardt. “Thank you” (5, 30).

Attired in handsome smoking-coat, he looked younger than at their first meeting. “Well, **madam**,” he said, recognizing the couple, and particularly the daughter, “what can I do for you?” (5, 28).

– Рози бўлдим денг, **жон ака**, рози бўлдим денг, – Акбарбек бошқа гапиролмайдиган одамдек акасига маъюс тикилди.

– Ўйқ, унақа дема, майли, розиман. Лекин сен унақа дема, **жон укам** (6, 196-197).

According to the **auditory** they use the following addressing words: *dear ladies and gentlemen, dear colleagues, guests, attention folk / ҳурматли ҳонимлар ва жсаноблар, ҳурматли дўстлар, ўртоқлар, ҳамкасблар, меҳмонлар, диққат ҳалойиқ* and others. We can see from the examples that the words *ҳоним* and *жсаноб* are not used to a person individually. But these words are used only to a group of people. This kind of addressing is borrowed from English and became popular addressing in Uzbek language.

The next group of addressing words are the words used **to relatives**. In English they use *daddy, mommy, sonny, auntie* and others, but as well as they call by their names. In Uzbek they use the words *дада, ойи, болам, қизим, ўғлим, акам, укам* and others. In Uzbek they also they call by their names: *Ботиржон, Тохирбек, Азизахон*. But they add relative words after their names such as *Ботиржон болам, Тохирбек ўғлим, Азизахон қизим*. Here we can see again relative words in Uzbek language. For example:

“*Daddy, Daddy, my dear own Daddy!*” screamed Lilly. “*Speak to me... Daddy? Why don't you answer me? Where is your dear head??! Daddy, let me kiss you! Let me kiss you, dear, dear head! ...I am so glad that you have found it!*” (2, 357-358)”

– **Жон, дадаси, барака тонгур адаси, жиндек вақтингизни аяманг...**

– **Ҳей инсон, мен ишидаман, тушунасизми?.. Менинг ишим ўйинчоқ...**

– **Вой, адаси, ким шунаقا деяпти? Ким осон тутяпти сизга?**

– **Осон тутмасангиз тушунинглар-да... Кеннойимларга айтинг, шунча ўтирган – энди ҳам қум-тошдек ўтириб турсинлар.**

– **Вой дадаси, келиб ганингизни ўзиз айтинг-да...**

**Мен учиб борганимда улар пешайвонда ўтиришиарди** (4, 250-251).

If we speak about **lovers, couples** addressing to each other we can see really interesting results. In English they say *my love, darling, my sweet, dearie, wife* meanwhile in Uzbek they use the words *адаси, ойиси, жоним, бегим, хотинжон* and others. Analyses show that in English they mainly use the words of affection, but in

Uzbek they rarely use this kind of words, because they are ashamed of using them. But in English they very often use them. Thus shows the different national features' effect to their language. For example:

*Sweet dreams, my sweet Romeo. Put your mind to rest and know that I'm here for you always and I love you (9).*

*Oh, my sweet Valentine, guess I knew you well*

*Left my old better half to be all by myself (8).*

*Бахтсиз муҳаббат ёши бошимга бало,*

*Мажнун дардига нега бўлдим мубтало?*

*Лайли, Лайлымсан, Ширинимсан,*

*Бу дунёда сенсиз менга жуда зерикарли (7).*

When the words go about the **teacher and student** attitude we can also see some interesting facts. In English the words such as *Mr., Mrs., Dr. Brown, Professor Brown* are used, meanwhile in Uzbek they use the words *домла, устоз, Отабек ака, Саида она*. In English they call the teacher by his scientific title, but in Uzbek they never call them in this way. Again some relative words are used instead of them (*ака, она*).

We can very often listen how they apply or address **to children** using the words of affection. *Dear, darling, sweet pie, cupcake, pudding, dovie, chicken, chuck, chick / асалим, шакарим, новвотим, шоколадим, қўзичогим, бўтамоғим, жоним, шириним* and others are very often used in conducting languages. We can note here the words realted to cookies and pastries, poultry names are mainly used in English. In Uzbek they use the words realted to candies, domastic animals such as sheep, lamb and others. For example:

*Georgie Porgie, pudding and pie,*

*Kissed the girls and made them cry.*

*When the girls came out to play,*

*Georgie Porgie run away (4, 489).*

*Darling old sweetie pie liked us all here under his eye (1, 577).—*

*Алла-ё алла, оппоқ қизим, алла.*

*Қаймоқ қизим, алла, гўзал қизим, алла.*

*Асал қизим, алла, оқча қизим, алла...*

*Шакар қизим, алла, дакар қизим, алла (3, 18).—*

We are giving all materials collected during our research in both languages. They can be useful for students, readers, teachers, translators during their research project work, as well as translation and teaching process.

ENGLISH	ЎЗБЕКЧА
Mister [mɪstə]	Жаноб

Missis / Mistress [misiz / 'mistrɪs]	Хоним (турмушга чиққан аёлларнинг фамилияси олдидан ифода этилади)
Madame ['mædəm]	Хоним (фамилияси, лавозими номаълум бўлган аёл кишига нисбатан ифода этилади)
Madame, I am at your service. ['mædəm ai æm æt jə 'sɜ:vɪs]	Нима хизматлар бор, хоним?
Miss [mɪs]	Хонимча (турмуш қурмаган қизларнинг исми ёки фамилияси олдидан ифода этилади)
Young lady! [ʌŋ 'leɪdi]	Хоним (ўзбек тилида <i>синглим, қизим</i> сўзлари ҳам ифода этилади)
Ladies and gentlemen! ['leɪdɪz ænd 'dʒent(ə)lmən]	Хонимлар ва жаноблар!
Dear friends! [dɪə frɛndz]	Хурматли дўстлар!
Esteemed colleagues! [ɪs'ti:md 'kɒli:gz]	Хурматли ҳамкаслар!
My dear / darling [maɪ dɪə / 'da:lɪŋ]	Азизим, жоним
My life [maɪ laɪf]	Ҳаётим
Sir [sɜ:]	Сэр, жаноб (ўзбек тилида <i>ака, ука</i> каби сўзлар ҳам кўлланилади)
Dear sir! [dɪə sɜ:]	Хурматли жаноб!
Dear friend! [dɪə frɛnd]	Азиз / хурматли дўстим!
Look, young man! [lʊk ʃʌŋ mæn]	Қулоқ солинг, яхши йигит!
Attention, folks! [ə'tenʃ(ə)n fəʊks]	Халойик, диққат!
Old boy, old chap, old man [əʊld bɔɪ əʊld tʃæp əʊld mæn]	Қадрдоним, оғайни, дўстим, ошна (таниш эркакларнинг бир-бирларига бўлган мурожаат шакли)
Grandfather, grandpa, granddad ['grænd,fɑ:ðə 'grænpɑ: 'grænddæd]	Бува(жон), бобо(жон)
Grandmother, grandma, granny, nanny, gran ['grænd'mʌðə 'grænmɑ: 'græni 'næni græn]	Буви(жон), момо(жон), ойи(жон)
Father, dad, daddy, pa, papa ['fa:ðə dæd 'dædi pa: pə'pa:]	Дада, ада, адажон, ота
Mother, ma, mam, mum, mamma, mummy ['mʌðə mɑ: mæm mʌm mæm'ma: 'mʌmi]	Ойи, опа, опажон, она
Son! Sonny! Boy! [sʌn, 'sʌni, bɔɪ.]	Ўғлим! Болам!
My dear daughter! [maɪ dɪə 'dɔ:tə]	Қизалоғим!

Aunt(ie) [a:nt(i:)]	Хола, опоқи, амма(жон)
Uncle ['ʌŋkl]	Тоға, амаки
Brother! Buddy! Mate! Pal! ['brʌðə. 'bʌdi. meɪt. pæl]	Укам! Ака! Акахон! Дўстим! Ошна!
Sister! ['sistə]	Опажон! Сингилжон!
Guys! [gaɪz]	Йигитлар!
Hey! Twins. [heɪ. twɪnz]	Ҳой, Ҳасан-Ҳусанлар! Ҳой, Фотима- Зухралар! Ҳой, эгизаклар!
Darling! Dear! Love! ['da:lɪŋ. dɪə. lʌv]	Жоним! Азизим! Севгилим!
Look, young gentlemen! [lʊk jʌŋ 'dʒent(ə)mən]	Дикқат, жаноблар!
Young man! [jʌŋ mæn]	Йигитча! Укам!
Young woman! [jʌŋ 'womən]	Опа! Сингилим!
Your Majesty [jɔ 'mædʒɪsti]	Ҳазрати олийлари (қирол ва қироличаларга мурожаат шакли)
Your (Royal) Highness [jɔ ('rɔɪəl) 'haɪnɪs ]	(Қирол) олий ҳазратлари (шахзода ёки герцогга мурожаат шакли)
Your Grace [jɔ greɪs]	Ҳазрати олийлари (герцогга мурожаат шакли)
Your Lordship [jɔ 'lɔ:dʃɪp]	Судья жаноблари (Олий суд судъясига ёки лордга мурожаат шакли)
Your Honour [jɔ 'ɒnə]	Судья жаноблари (қуий суд судъясига мурожаат шакли)
My Lord [jɔ 'lɔ:dʃɪp]	Хурматли Лорд (Британия лордига мурожаат шакли)
Mr Mayor [mɪstə meə]	Ҳоким жаноблари (шахар ҳокимига мурожаат шакли)
Your Excellency [jɔ 'eksələnsi]	Элчи жаноблари (элчига расмий мурожаат шакли)
Professor [prə'fesə]	Профессор
Officer! Constable! Inspector! ['ɒfɪsə. 'kʌnstəbl. ɪn'spektə]	Офицер (милиция ҳодимига нисбатан мурожаат шакли) Ўзбек тилида <i>ака</i> , <i>ука</i> каби сўзлар ҳам ифода этилади.
Admiral / general / colonel / major / captain / lieutenant / sergeant ['ædmərəl / 'dʒenərəl / 'keɪlənel / 'meɪjər / 'keɪptən / leɪ'tenənt / 'se:dʒənt]	Адмирал, генерал, полковник, майор, капитан, лейтенант, сержант (ҳарбий хизматчига лавозимига қараб ифода этилади)

Doctor! ['doktə]	Доктор!
Waiter! ['weɪtə]	Офицант!
Nurse/matron/sister! [nɜ:s/ 'meɪtrən/ 'sistə]	Ҳамшира!
Porter! ['pɔ:tə]	Йигитча! (вокзал юк ташувчисига нисбатан мурожаат шакли)
Angel, honey ['eindʒəl 'hʌni]	Фариштам, асалим
Kid, love, lovely, sweet [kɪd lʌv 'lʌvli swi:t]	Болажоним, жоним, шириним, шакарим
Hello, kids! [hə'ləʊ kɪdz]	Салом, болажонлар!
You two, come here, please! [ju tu: kʌm hɪə pli:z]	Сиз иккингиз марҳамат қилиб бу ерга келсангиз!

In conclusion we can say that addressing words can be differently formed according to the mentality of the nation, the location of the nation's country, and eastern and western culture. In the western culture they prefer the life where individuality, independency is preferred, supported. Meanwhile in the eastern culture the collective or group work is preferred. All these factors reflect on the addressing words and cause the difference between English and Uzbek.

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