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Address in Modern English

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***Abstract:** This article deals with the problems of classification and explanation of the communicative function of different types of addresses in modern English. Based on the study of different morphofunctional types of addresses, it is concluded that the English address is a functional unit that has no definite morphological form. Its main function is to identify the addressee of speech through direct speech contact with this addressee. Other features of the greeting include: nominative case (addressing the addressee of speech by his name or other characteristic assigned to him); social regulation and etiquette (social and interpersonal indicators of communicators and speech etiquette); calling (to attract the addressee's attention and establish contact with him/her); evaluative characterization (expressing the speaker's attitude towards the addressee) and descriptive characterization.*

***Key words:** address, classification, communicative function, morphofunctional, addressee, etiquette, addresser.*

Introduction

Language units in the position of address perform various additional functions: they name the addressee of speech, attract his/her attention, characterize, express the speaker's attitude, as if superimposed on the main function of address - designation of the addressee of speech. In order to differentiate the main and additional functions of address, it is reasonable to introduce the term "communicative functions" for the latter.

Theoretical framework. In order to understand the essence of a particular linguistic unit, it is often necessary to address the question of its functioning in speech. This is especially true for an address, the very concept of which has a dual interpretation: on the one hand, as a function of a linguistic unit, which consists in emphasizing the direction of the text to the addressee, and on the other hand, as a function of the words or expressions themselves, which are in the position of an address and perform

its functions. the words or expressions themselves, which are in the position of address and fulfill its functions.

Materials. As a rule, an address has a number of communicative functions, which are given different names by different authors. Let us consider these functions and try to systematize them.

Methods. In most studies devoted to the address, its correlation with the addressee of speech as a nominative, referent of nomination is emphasized in one way or another. This is pointed out, for example, by Kerm, who understands address as a linguistic unit naming the person to whom a speech is addressed. According to V.E. Goldin, address is the main means of explicitly singling out the addressee, as it is specialized in this function, unlike oblique means of addressing. A.V. Veltistova sees the main purpose of the address as designating the addressee to whom the speech is addressed. That is, by singling out the addressee of the speech, calling him/her by name or any other attribute assigned to him/her, the address allows the addressee to identify himself/herself as a recipient of speech . This makes it possible to define one of the communicative functions of appeals as nominative.

Materials. There is still no universally accepted definition of a text, and answering this question, different authors point to different aspects of this phenomenon: D. N. Likhachev - to the existence of its creator, who realizes a certain intention in the text; O. L. Kamenskaya - to the fundamental role of the text as a means of verbal communication; A. A. Leontiev - to the functional completeness of this speech work. Some scientists recognize the text only in written speech, others find possible the existence of oral texts, but only in monological speech. Some also recognize the existence of a text in dialogic speech, understanding it as the realization of any speech intent, which can be simply a desire to communicate. Thus, according to M. Bakhtin, "text as a sign complex refers to statements and has the same features as a statement. It is this point of view of the scientist is accepted in linguistics and psycholinguistics, and the text is considered as a thematically coherent, unified in semantic respect and integral in relation to the idea of a speech work". [Bakhtin M.M. 1996, p. 310].

Results. I. R. Galperin states that "Text is a work of speech-creative process, possessing completeness, objectified in the form of a written document work, consisting of a title (title) and a number of special units (superphrase unities), united by different types of lexical, grammatical, logical, stylistic connection, having a certain purposefulness and pragmatic setting". [Galperin, I.R. 1981]. Thus, I.R. Galperin understands under the text not fixed on paper oral speech, always spontaneous, unorganized, inconsistent, but a special kind of speech creation, which has its own parameters, different from those of oral speech.

Discussions. An address is an isolated intonationally and grammatically independent component of a sentence or a complex syntactic whole, which serves to designate a person or object that is the addressee of speech. The address is usually not attributed to the members of the sentence and is not included in the syntactic tree of dependencies or components. [Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary ed. by V. N. Yartsev. N. Yartsev. 1990. -- C. 340--341].

In speech, an appeal performs two functions, usually realized jointly:

- A. Appellative (appealing) function;
- B. Expressive (evaluative and characterizing) function.

The main function of the address is to induce the interlocutor to listen, to draw attention to the message. In two combined functions, the address is used in everyday life, in artistic and figurative speech, expressing not only an appeal to the addressee of the statement, but also the attitude of the speaker. The appeal can stand at the beginning, middle or end of the sentence. This is the point of view

on the appeal, set forth in linguistic dictionaries and reference books, as well as in the works of linguistic scientists. The address can be carried out in a strictly official framework, take a less formal character or be informal. It depends on the established relations between the participants of communication, their official position, age, the situation of communication. This chapter was devoted to general questions about textual categories, cognitive linguistics and appeals, their role in speech. As we have seen, the address is an independent component of the sentence and the most it is connected with such textual category as dialogicality. This chapter analyzed the concept of textual category, classifications of textual categories, the concept of cognitive linguistics, the concept of address.

Conclusion. The classification of English address from the point of view of morphological characteristics is reduced to the use of three denominative parts of speech as an address: a noun, a substantivized adjective and a pronoun. From the point of view of the norm criterion, units of address can be conditionally differentiated into normative and non-normative, since the choice and use of an address, like any other speech unit, is dictated by the norms existing in the language of this or that community of people. Normative addresses include those that are "system norms", i.e. they are detached from a specific speech situation, are universal, and their knowledge is an indispensable condition for the process of communication in a given language. Such appeals have many common features with speech stereotypes, possess such characteristics as stability, reproducibility in a fixed form, ritualization. Their use is determined by the conditions of the communicative situation (to whom the message is addressed, under what circumstances communication takes place, etc.) and is controlled by the background knowledge of the speaker, i.e. the speaker, possessing the norms of the linguistic system, when addressing his message uses a standard form of address, which he considers acceptable within a given communicative situation.

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