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## LINGUOCULTURAL ANALYSIS OF ADDRESSING IN DIFFERENT COMMUNICATION CONDITIONS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Annotation

The present article concerns linguocultural analysis of addressing in different communication conditions in the English and Uzbek languages. The author of the article describes and analyzed the role of the speech etiquette units and addressing in different communication conditions. Different ways of addressing and the main differences of speech behavior between Uzbek and English languages are also illustrated in the article. The author of the article claims that awareness of speech etiquette units as well as speech behavior are essential in creating communicative space.

**Key words:** terms of address, addressing, communication conditions, communication, etiquette.

## ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ОБРАЩЕНИЯ В РАЗНЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ ОБЩЕНИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация

Данная статья посвящена лингвокультурологическому анализу адресации в различных условиях общения в английском и узбекском языках. Автор статьи описывает и анализирует роль единиц речевого этикета и адресации в различных условиях общения. В статье также показаны различные способы обращения и основные различия речевого поведения между узбекским и английским языками. Автор статьи утверждает, что осознание единиц речевого этикета, а также речевого поведения является необходимым условием для создания коммуникативного пространства.

**Ключевые слова:** условия обращения, обращение, условия общения, общение, этикет

## INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILIDA TURLI MULOQOT SHAROITLARIDA TAHLIL QILISHNING LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK TAHLILI

Аннотация

Ushbu maqola ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida turli muloqot sharoitlarida murojaat qilishni lingvokulturologik tahlillaridan iborat. Maqola muallifi nutq odob-axloqi birliklari va murojaatning turli xil aloqa sharoitlarida tutgan o‘rmini tavsiflaydi va tahlil qiladi. Maqolada o‘zbek va ingliz tillari o‘rtasidagi murojaatning turli usullari va nutqiy xulq-atvorning asosiy farqlari ham ko‘rsatilgan. Maqola muallifining ta’kidlashicha, nutq odobi birliklari bilan bir qatorda nutqiy xatti-harakatlardan xabardor bo‘lish muloqot maydonini yaratishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** muloqot terminlari, muloqot, aloqa, aloqa holati, odob-axloq qoidalari.

**Introduction.** Addressing norms and practices vary significantly between English and Uzbek languages, reflecting cultural values, social hierarchies, and communication styles. Let’s conduct a linguocultural analysis of addressing in different communication conditions in these two languages:

Formality and Social Distance:

- In English, addressing norms are relatively formal and often influenced by social distance and hierarchical structures[1]. For example, using titles such as Mr., Mrs., Dr., or professional titles like Professor or Director is common in formal settings or when addressing individuals of higher status.

- In Uzbek, addressing norms are deeply rooted in social hierarchies and respect for age and authority. Addressing elders, teachers, or superiors with respectful terms like “Aka” (elder brother), “Usta” (master), or “Muallim” (teacher) reflects traditional Uzbek values of deference and honor.

Informality and Familiarity

- Informal addressing in English often involves using first names or nicknames, especially in casual or social contexts. Friends, peers, and colleagues of similar status may address each other informally to denote familiarity and closeness.

- In Uzbek, informal addressing is common among peers and close acquaintances, using terms like “Do‘st” (friend) or “Jigar” (brother/sister) to convey intimacy and camaraderie. However, formal terms of address are still prevalent in professional and hierarchical settings.

Power Dynamics and Politeness:

- Addressing in English reflects power dynamics and politeness strategies. Using honorifics like “Sir” or “Madam” shows respect and acknowledges authority, while informal forms like “Hey” or “Hi” may be perceived as less polite in certain contexts.

- In Uzbek, addressing reflects not only respect but also social roles and status. Employing honorifics and titles is essential to maintaining social harmony and showing deference to those in higher positions.

Contextual Variations:

- Addressing norms may vary based on context and situation. For instance, in formal written communication or professional environments, both English and Uzbek languages tend to use formal titles and polite forms of address to maintain decorum and professionalism [2].

- In informal spoken communication, such as among friends or peers, both languages may use informal and familiar terms of address to foster camaraderie and ease of interaction [3].

Cultural Values and Social Norms:

- The differences in addressing norms reflect underlying cultural values and social norms. English culture values individualism, equality, and informality, leading to more relaxed addressing norms in certain contexts.

- Uzbek culture values respect, hierarchy, and collective identity, emphasizing the importance of formal and respectful addressing to uphold social order and harmony.

Overall, addressing norms in English and Uzbek languages are shaped by cultural values, social hierarchies, power dynamics, and the context of communication. Understanding these linguocultural nuances is essential for effective communication and cross-cultural competence in diverse linguistic and cultural settings.

Addressing in language is intricately tied to various factors such as age, gender, social status, and nationality of the addressee. Let's explore how these factors influence addressing norms in different cultural and linguistic contexts:

#### 1. Age:

English: In English-speaking cultures, addressing norms related to age often involve using titles such as Mr., Mrs., Miss, or Ms. Followed by the person's surname in formal settings. In informal contexts, younger individuals may address older individuals with respectful titles like "Sir" or "Ma'am" to denote deference and respect.

Uzbek: In Uzbek culture, addressing elders with honorifics like "Aka" (elder brother), "Opa" (elder sister), or "Ota" (father) reflects traditional values of respect for age and wisdom. Younger individuals may use these terms to show deference and acknowledge the seniority of the addressee.

#### 2. Gender:

English: Gender plays a role in addressing norms, with specific titles used for men (Mr.) and women (Mrs., Miss, or Ms.). In informal settings, gender-neutral terms like "Sir" or "Madam" may be used to address individuals without specifying gender.

Uzbek: Gender-specific terms of address are common in Uzbek culture, such as "Aka" for males and "Opa" for females in informal contexts. In formal settings, gender-neutral terms like "Usta" (master) or "Muallim" (teacher) may be used to address individuals respectfully.

#### 3. Social Status:

English: Social status influences addressing norms in English, with formal titles used for individuals of higher status or authority, such as "Dr." for doctors, "Professor" for educators, or "Honorable" for dignitaries and officials.

Uzbek: Social status is highly regarded in Uzbek culture, and individuals of higher status are addressed with appropriate honorifics and titles. For example, addressing a respected professional or elder with terms like "Usta" or "Shayx" (scholar) reflects deference and recognition of their status.

#### 4. Nationality:

English: Addressing individuals based on nationality may involve using nationality-specific titles or terms of respect, such as "Ambassador" for diplomatic representatives or "Your Excellency" for foreign dignitaries.

Uzbek: Nationality may not play a significant role in addressing norms in Uzbek culture unless addressing foreign dignitaries or guests, where respectful titles like "Sayyid" (lord) or "Aristocrat" may be used to acknowledge their nationality and status.

#### Direct vs. Indirect Communication:

In English communication, directness is highly valued, particularly in professional settings, where clarity, efficiency, and precision are paramount. This preference for direct communication is evident in various linguistic strategies and conversational norms.

##### 1. Clear and Concise Language:

- Example: "Please send the report by Friday."

- Analysis: Direct and to-the-point sentences like this prioritize clarity and convey the intended message without ambiguity or unnecessary details.

##### 2. Active Voice and Specificity:

- Example: "I completed the project on time."

- Analysis: Using the active voice and specific details in statements helps in clearly attributing actions and responsibilities, avoiding confusion or misunderstandings.

##### 3. Direct Questions and Requests:

- Example: "Can you provide more details about this issue?"

- Analysis: Direct questions and requests facilitate efficient communication by seeking specific information or actions directly, without beating around the bush.

##### 4. Elimination of Ambiguity:

- Example: "The meeting starts at 9 a.m."

- Analysis: Statements like this leave no room for misinterpretation, ensuring that the message is understood clearly and accurately.

##### 5. Professional Jargon and Terminology:

- Example: Using industry-specific terms and terminology relevant to the context.

- Analysis: In professional settings, the use of specialized vocabulary and jargon contributes to precise and effective communication among professionals who share a common understanding of technical terms.

##### 6. Feedback and Critique:

- Example: "Your presentation lacked detailed analysis. Please include more data next time."

- Analysis: Providing direct feedback and constructive criticism helps in improving performance and clarifying expectations, promoting continuous improvement and growth.

##### 7. Clarity in Written Communication:

- Example: Using bullet points, headings, and subheadings in reports or emails to organize information logically and enhance readability.

- Analysis: Structuring written communication clearly and logically aids in conveying complex information effectively, ensuring that the reader can easily grasp key points and details.

Direct communication in English prioritizes clarity, efficiency, and precision through the use of clear and concise language, active voice, specific details, direct questions and requests, elimination of ambiguity, professional terminology, direct feedback, and clarity in written communication. These strategies contribute to effective communication, especially in professional and business contexts, where clarity and understanding are essential for successful collaboration and decision-making.

In Uzbek communication, especially in sensitive matters, indirect communication and circumlocution are often employed to maintain harmony, avoid causing offense, and preserve face. These linguistic strategies reflect cultural values such as politeness, respect, and the avoidance of confrontation.

##### 1. Indirect Requests and Suggestions:

- Example: "It would be nice if we could discuss this further."

- Analysis: Indirect requests like this are used to suggest a course of action without directly commanding or imposing, allowing the recipient to respond without feeling pressured.

##### 2. Softening Statements:

- Example: "Perhaps we could explore alternative solutions."

- Analysis: Softening language with words like "perhaps" or "maybe" cushions the impact of a suggestion or critique, making it less direct and potentially less confrontational.

##### 3. Circumlocution and Polite Phrasing:

- Example: "I wonder if it might be possible to reconsider our approach."

- Analysis: Circumlocution involves expressing ideas in a roundabout way to convey a message indirectly, often using polite phrasing to mitigate any potential negative reactions.

##### 4. Non-Verbal Cues and Indirect Communication:

- Example: Using facial expressions, gestures, or tone of voice to convey meaning indirectly or to express agreement or disagreement without explicit words.

- Analysis: Non-verbal cues play a significant role in Uzbek communication, allowing individuals to convey nuanced messages or emotions without relying solely on verbal communication.

##### 5. Expressing Concerns or Disagreements Indirectly:

- Example: "I understand your point, but have we considered other perspectives?"

- Analysis: Indirectly expressing concerns or disagreements by acknowledging the other person's viewpoint first can help maintain a respectful and harmonious conversation while still addressing differing opinions.

##### 6. Avoiding Direct Criticism or Blame:

- Example: "There may have been a misunderstanding that led to this issue."

- Analysis: Rather than directly assigning blame or criticism, using phrases that suggest a shared responsibility or external factors can soften the impact of negative feedback.

#### 7. Using Euphemisms or Polite Phrases:

- Example: "It's a challenging situation" instead of "It's a problem."

- Analysis: Euphemisms and polite phrases are often used to discuss sensitive or difficult topics in a more tactful and considerate manner, minimizing potential discomfort or offense.

Conclusion. The linguistic analysis of addressing in different communication conditions in English and Uzbek

languages underscores the importance of cultural context, social norms, and emotional expression in language use:

1. Addressing norms are deeply rooted in cultural values, social hierarchies, and relationship dynamics, influencing the choice of titles, honorifics, and expressions of affection.

2. Cultural sensitivity and awareness are crucial for effective communication, as addressing norms vary widely across languages and cultures.

3. Language learners and communicators benefit from understanding the nuances of addressing in different contexts to navigate diverse linguistic and cultural interactions successfully.

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